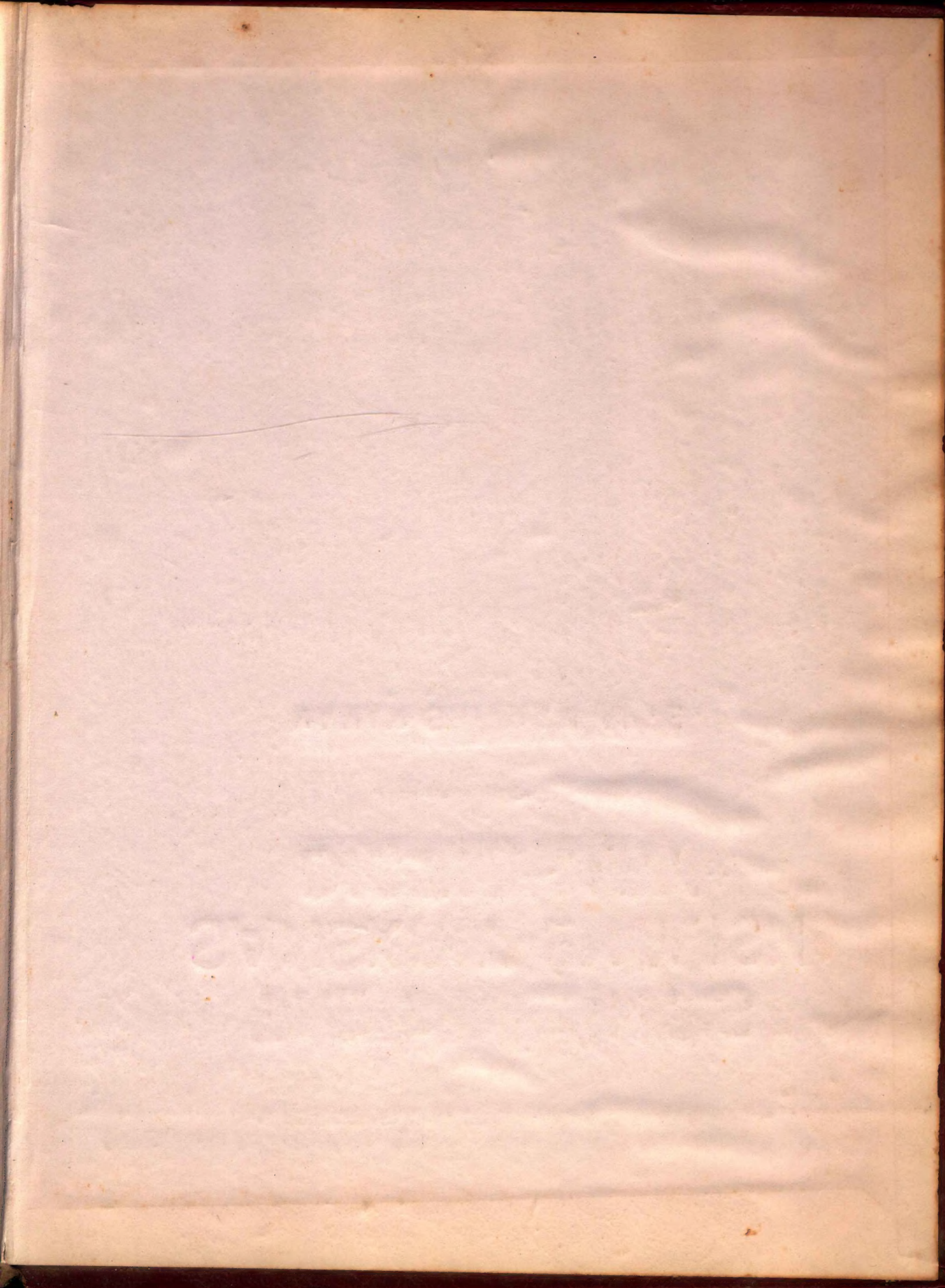
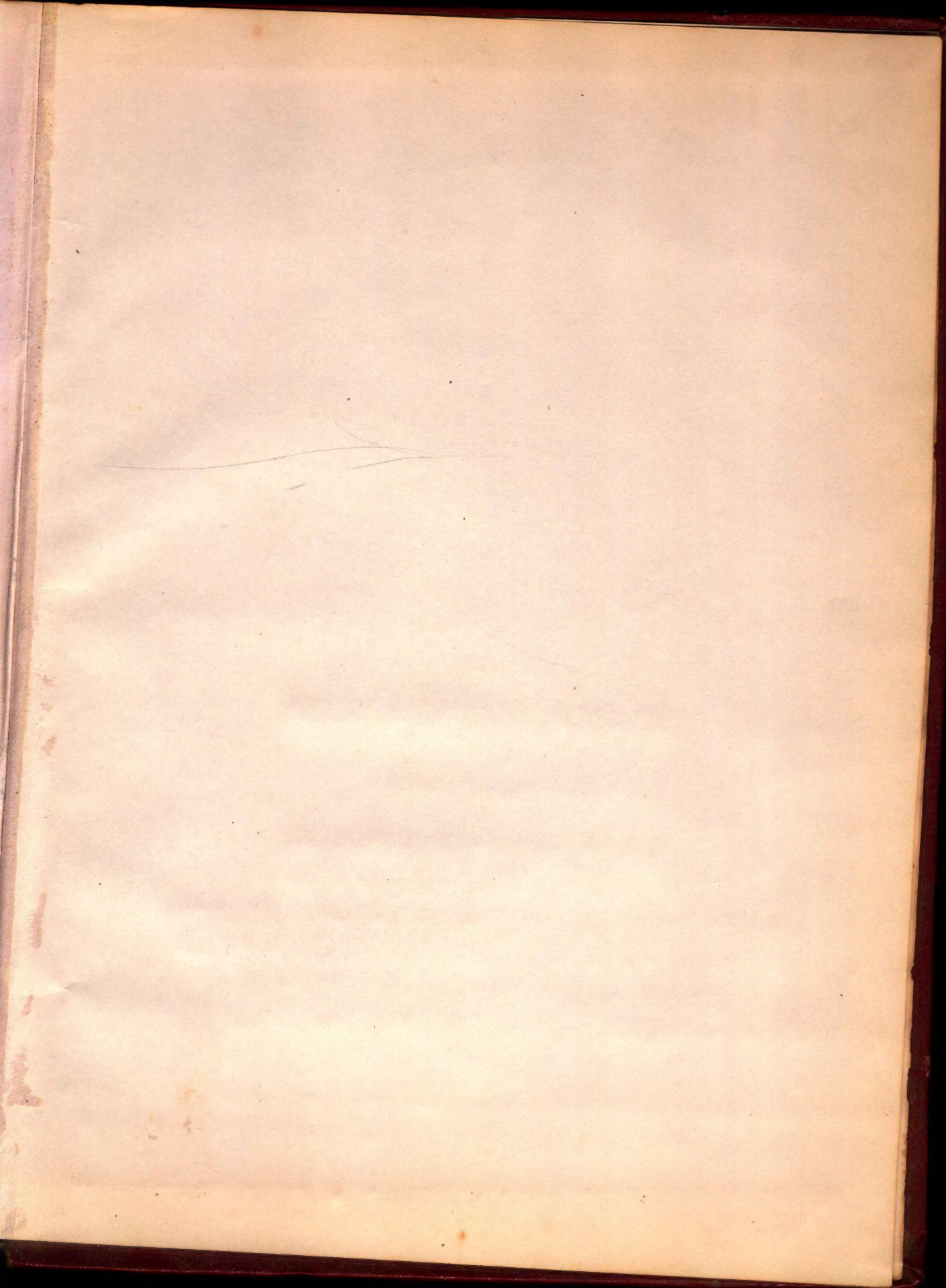


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THE STUDENT'S SANSKRIT-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

VAMAN SHIVRAM APTE





THE STUDENT'S SANSKRIT-ENGLISH DICTIONARY



CONTAINING APPENDICES ON SANSKRIT PROSODY AND IMPORTANT LITERARY
AND GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES IN THE ANCIENT HISTORY OF INDIA

(FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES)

BY

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PREFACE

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THE Dictionary that is now offered to the public has been intended to supply a want, long felt by the student, of a Sanskrit-English Dictionary such as would meet all his ordinary requirements, and be at the same time within his easy reach. Without dwelling, therefore, on the necessity of bringing out a work like this, I shall proceed to state its scope. As its name indicates, the Dictionary is designed to meet all the ordinary wants of a High-School or College student. With this object in view I have not thought it necessary to include Vedic words or Vedic senses of words, but have confined myself chiefly to what may be called the post-Vedic literature. But even this covers a very large field, as it includes Epics like the Rāmāyaṇa, Mahābhārata, the several Purāṇas, the Smṛiti literature, the several Darśanas or systems of philosophy, such as Nyāya Vedānta, Mīmāṃsā &c., Grammar, Rhetoric, Poetry in all its branches, Dramatic literature, Mathematics, Medicine Botany, Astronomy, Music, and such other technical or scientific branches of learning. Very few of the existing Dictionaries have tried to deal with and explain the innumerable technical terms pertaining to all the various branches of learning above specified, except perhaps the great Vāchaspatya, which, too, however, is defective in some respects. Much less can a Dictionary like this, designed mainly for the University student, be expected to do so. It principally aims at serving as an aid to the student and the general reader, and embraces all words occurring in the general post-Vedic literature, *i. e.* Prose tales, Kāvya, Dramas, epics &c. It includes most of ordinary and more important terms in Grammar, Nyāya, Rhetoric, Law, Medicine, Astronomy, Mathematics, &c., but gives special prominence to the explanation of all important terms in the first three departments, as they are generally studied at College for University examinations. It omits Vedic words or Vedic senses of words, the names of authors and their works—which are too many to be noticed in a Dictionary—except the most important ones, the names of plants and trees except such as are noteworthy and met with in general literature, obscure or unimportant words or senses of words not generally used in classical literature, and simple derivatives from verbs, adjectives &c. which can be very easily formed by the student for himself. But these omissions will, it is hoped, not in any way lessen the usefulness of the Dictionary, as it gives in a small compass all that a student of Sanskrit will ordinarily require—perhaps even more in some cases—during his School or College career.

Having thus explained the scope of the work, I shall say a few words with regard to its plan and arrangement. As will be seen from even a cursory glance at the contents, the chief feature of the Dictionary is that it gives quotations and references to the peculiar and noteworthy meanings of words, especially such as occur in books read by the student at School or College. It has been thought necessary to do so, because a student naturally expects that the Dictionary he uses will give appropriate equivalents for such words and expressions as have some peculiarity in use or meaning. Moreover, quotations and references often help the reader in determining any particular meaning of a word in a particular passage by enabling him to see and compare how the word is used elsewhere. In some cases these quotations might appear to be superfluous but to a student, especially a beginner, they are very useful as they supply him with illustrations of the uses of words, and firmly impress their meanings upon his mind.

Another noticeable feature of the Dictionary is that it gives explanations of the more important technical terms, particularly in Nyāya, Ālankāra, Grammar, Dramaturgy, with quotations in Sanskrit wherever necessary ; *e. g.* see the words अप्रस्तुतप्रशंसा, उपनिषद्, सांख्य, मीमांसा, स्थायिभाव, प्रवेशक, रस, वार्तिक, अनैकान्तिक &c. In the case of Ālankāras I have chiefly drawn upon the Kāvya-prakāśa, though I have occasionally referred to the Chandrāloka, Kuvalayānanda and Rasagangādhara. In the explanation of Dramatic terms I have generally followed the Sāhityadarpaṇa. Similarly, striking phrases, some choice expressions and idioms or peculiar combinations of words, have been noticed under every word wherever necessary ; *e. g.* see the words गम्, सेतु, हस्त, मयूर, दा, कृ &c. Mythological allusions in the case of all important names have been briefly but clearly explained, so as to give the reader most of the facts connected with those personages ; see इंद्र कातिकेय, प्रह्लाद, &c. Etymology had not been generally given except where peculiar ; *e. g.* see the words अतिथि, पुत्र, जाया, हृषीकेश. The work also gives information about words though not of a technical nature, which it is believed, will be useful to the student ; *e. g.* see the words मंडल, मानस, वेद, हंस. Some of the Nyāyas or maxims such as are frequently used in illustrations, have been collected under the word न्याय for easy reference. To add to the usefulness of the work, I have added at the end three Appendices. The first is on Sanskrit Prosody which gives in a clear and intelligible form all the common metres, with definitions, schemes in Gaṇas, and examples. In the preparation of this Appendix I have chiefly drawn upon the two popular works on Prosody, the Vṛttaratnākara and Chhanda-Manjari, but some common metres which are omitted therein have been added from the

poems of Māgha, Bhāravi, Daṇḍin, Bhaṭṭi &c. The second Appendix gives the dates, writings &c. of some of the important Sanskrit writers, such as Kālidāsa, Bhavabhūti, Bāṇa &c. Here I have selected only those names about which something definite—something more than mere guesses and surmises—is known, and I have derived some hints from the Introduction of Vallabhadeva's *Subhāshitāvalī* and Max Müller's 'India', for which my thanks are due to the authors. The third Appendix gives the most important names in the ancient Geography of India with identifications on the modern map wherever ascertained, and in this part of the work I have to cordially acknowledge the help I have derived from Cunningham, *Ancient Geography*, but particularly from Mr. Borooah's Essay prefixed to the third volume of his *English-Sanskrit Dictionary*. Thus this Dictionary aims at serving as a useful aid to the student of Sanskrit by giving him almost everything that he is likely to require for ordinary purposes, and with this view I have incorporated as much useful information as could be given within the limits of the book.

The arrangement of the work will be best understood from the "Directions to the student" which follow. I have only to refer to one point—the use of the *anusvāra* instead of nasals throughout. This practice, whatever may be said with regard to its correctness, is very convenient for purposes of printing, and will not, it is believed, affect the usefulness of the work. The several contrivances used to effect saving in *space* will be understood by the reader with very short practice.

Before concluding I must gratefully acknowledge the help that I have derived from different sources. And in doing so I must give the first place to the great Sanskrit Encyclopaedia, the *Vāchaspatya* of Professor Tārānātha Tarkavāchaspati. Much of the general information given in this Dictionary has been derived from that work, though I have had to supplement it wherever defective. Several words and meanings not given in the existing Sanskrit-English Dictionaries, as also some quotations, have been borrowed from the same work. The Sanskrit-English Dictionary of Prof. Monier Williams is the next work to which I have been greatly indebted. I have constantly kept it by my side, and have freely utilized his renderings of some words, expressions &c. when I found them better than those I myself had to suggest. And though there is much in this Dictionary that is not to be found in that work, I must freely acknowledge the assistance it has often rendered me in the explanation of words and expressions. And the last, but not the least, is the great German *Wörterbuch* of Drs. Roth and Bothlingk. This great work abounds with references and quotations, but the works belonging to Vedic literature have been comparatively more copiously drawn upon by them than those belonging to the post-Vedic literature. A glance at the contents will show that I have drawn upon works seldom or not at all referred to by those scholars; such as the works of Bhavabhūti, Jagannāth Pandit, Rājasekhara, Bāṇa, the *Kāvya prakāśa*, *Sisupālvadha*, *Kirātārjuniya*, *Naishadhacharita*, *Sāṅkara-Bhāṣya*, *Veṇī-Samhāra* &c. and the great majority of quotations and references is from my own collection. But I am free to acknowledge that I have availed myself of the quotations in that Dictionary where my own collection was defective. To these authors, as well as to the authors and Editors of several other works—too many to be here enumerated from which I have derived occasional help of one kind or another, my grateful thanks are due.

In conclusion I trust that "*The Student's Sanskrit-English Dictionary*" will be found useful not only by those for whom it is mainly intended, but by the general Sanskrit reader also. No work, howsoever carefully prepared, can pretend to be entirely free from defects, and my work cannot be an exception, especially as it has had to be carried through the Press in great haste. I have, therefore, to request such persons as will do me the honour to use this Dictionary, to be so good as to inform me if they discover any mistake, and also to make any suggestions for its improvement, and I shall be very glad to give them my best consideration in the second edition.

Poona, 15th February, 1890.

V. S. APTE.

Directions to the Student.

:o:

(TO BE STUDIED BEFORE USING THE DICTIONARY).

1. Words are arranged in the Nāgari alphabetical order.
2. The different parts of speech of a word are indicated by large black dashes, after which the nominative singular of the part of speech is usually given, or the letters *m. f., n. or ind.* are put after the dash, the leading word being given only once. Where a word is used as an adjective and also as a substantive, the senses of the adjective are invariably given first ; e. g. वीर, साधु.
3. Where two words, though identical in form, differ entirely in meaning, they are generally repeated as separate words ; e. g. हा, हि. In a few cases they have been grouped together.
4. Some words which are used as adverbs, but derived by case-inflections from a noun or adjective, are given within brackets under the noun or adjective, and their senses given in the usual way ; e. g. परेण, परे under पर, or समीपतस् or समीपे under समीप.
5. The several meanings of a word, when they can be sufficiently distinguished from one another, are given separately and marked by black Arabic figures. Mere shades of meaning are not considered as separate senses, but in such cases several synonyms are given under the same meaning, from which the reader will have to make his choice. Where the shades of meaning are sufficiently broad, they are numbered as separate meanings.
6. The meanings of words are arranged in the order of their importance and frequency of use. It had not been possible to do so in every case, but the system has been generally followed.
7. (a) Compounds are grouped under the first word in the compounds in the alphabetical order of their second members, the small black dash before them denoting that first word ; e. g.—होत्र, under अग्नि means अग्निहोत्र.
N. B.—In giving compounds, the changes which the final letters undergo, e. g. the dropping, assimilation of letters &c. are assumed ; e. g.—अपर under पूर्व stands for पूर्वापर ; -गतिः under अधस् for अधोगतिः &c. In some cases the compound words, where not easily intelligible are given in full within brackets
(b) Where a compound itself is used as the first member of other compounds, these latter are given immediately after, their second member being preceded by which represents the first compound ; e. g.—इंद्र, राज &c. given under द्वि stand not for द्विंद्र or द्विराज, but for द्विजेंद्र or द्विजराज.
(c) All *aluk* compounds (e. g. कुशेशय, मनसिज, हृदिस्पृश् &c.) are given separately in their proper places, and not under the first member.
8. All words formed by Kṛit or Tadhita affixes are given separately ; Thus कूलंक्ष, भयंकर, अन्नमय, प्रातस्तन, हिमवत् &c. will be found not under कूल, भय, &c. but in their own places.
9. (a) In the case of substantives the nominative singular, wherever it may at once denote the gender, is given throughout, the *visarga*, unless followed by *f.*, indicating masculine gender, and the *anuvāra* neuter gender. Where the nominative singular is not indicative of the gender, it is specified as *m. f.* or *n.* as the case may be. All substantives ending in consonants have their genders specified as *m. f.* or *n.*
(b) The feminine forms of nouns are usually given as separate leading words, but in some cases, especially in the first three or four hundred pages, they are given under the leading word after the masculine gender.
10. In the case of adjectives the simple base only is given. The feminine of the majority of adjectives is अ ends in आ and adjectives ending in इ or उ have generally the same base for all genders. In all such cases the simple base is given, the feminine being formed according to similar substantive bases. All irregular feminines are, however, denoted within brackets. Adjectives ending in त्, न् or स् form their feminines regularly in ती, नी, or सी, where irregular, they are denoted within brackets.
11. (a) In the case of verbs, the Arabic figure before P., A. and U. denotes the conjugation to which the root belongs ; P. denoting Parasmaipada, A. Atmanepada, U. Ubhayapada (P. and A.), Den. stands for Denominative, and here the 3rd pers. sing. present tense is given throughout.
(b) Under each root the 3rd person singular present tense, and the past passive participle wherever noteworthy, are given throughout. The forms of the *Passive*, *Causal* and *Desiderative*, wherever noteworthy are given after them, or after the senses of the primitive base, where there is any peculiarity in their senses.
(c) Verbs formed by prefixing prepositions to roots are given under the roots in alphabetical order. The small black dash (—) preceding a preposition stands for the word 'with' (which is used only before the first preposition) and shows that the preposition must be added to the root to give the meanings specified after it.

(d) Roots sometimes change their form or *pada* (voice) or both, when used in particular senses, or which preceded by particular prepositions. Such changes are denoted within brackets.

(e) When a root belongs to different conjugations with different meanings, Roman figures are used to mark this difference (cf. अस्, गुप्, हा &c.), the root being repeated only once.

12. (a) All possible derivatives from a word are not always given when they may be easily supplied, more especially in the case of potential passive participles (formed by त्व्य, अनीय and य), present participles, and abstract nouns from adjectives (formed by adding ता, त्व or य). Where there is any peculiarity either in the formation or meaning of these derivatives, they are given. But in many cases the student will have to supply the forms according to the general rules given in Grammar.

(b) Similarly all the equivalents given under the radical word are not always repeated in the derivatives; they may, if necessary, be ascertained by a reference to the radical word.

13. Mythological allusions are explained in *small* type in the body of the work between rectangular brackets []. Here long vowels like ā, ī, ū, and letters of the lingual class, as also ऋ and श are, for the convenience of the press, denoted by corresponding *italic* letters; e. g. Pandava and Kripī stand for पांडव and कृपी.

14. A few allusions and words that were accidentally omitted in the body of the work, are given in the *Supplement*.

Grammatical and other Abbreviations, and Symbols.

—:O:—

A. or Atm.	...	Atmanepada.
a.	...	Adjective.
abl.	...	Ablative.
acc.	...	Accusative.
adv.	...	Adverb.
alg.	...	Algebra.
Arith.	...	Arithmetic.
astr.	...	Astronomy.
Avyayi.	...	Avyayibhāva.
Bah.	...	Bahuvrīhi.
Caus.	...	Causal.
cf.	...	Compare.
comp.	...	Compound.
compar.	...	Comparative.
dat.	...	Dative.
Den.	...	Denominative.
desid.	...	Desiderative.
du.	...	Dual.
e. g.	...	<i>Exempli gratia</i> , for example.
f. or fem.	...	Feminine.
fig.	...	Figurative.
freq.	...	Frequentative.
gen.	...	Genitive.
gram.	...	Grammar.
ibid.	...	The same.
i. e.	...	<i>id est</i> , that is.
ind.	...	Indeclinable.
inf.	...	Infinitive.
instr.	...	Instrumental.
lit.	...	Literal.
loc.	...	Locative.
m. or mas.	...	Masculine.
Mar.	...	Marāṭhī.
Math.	...	Mathematics.

Medic.	...	Medicine.
n.	...	Neuter.
N.	...	Name.
Nom.	...	Nominative.
num. a.	...	Numeral adjective.
oft.	...	Often times.
opp.	...	Opposite of.
P.	...	Parasmaipada.
pass.	...	Passive.
phil.	...	Philosophy
pl.	...	Plural.
pot. p.	...	Potential passive participle.
p. p.	...	Past passive participle.
Pres.	...	Present tense.
pres. p.	...	Present participle.
pron. a.	...	Pronominal adjective.
q. v.	...	<i>quod vide</i> , which see.
Rhet.	...	Rhetoric.
sing.	...	Singular.
Subst.	...	Substantive.
superl.	...	Superlative.
s. v.	...	<i>sub voce</i> , see under the word.
Tat.	...	Tatpurusha.
U.	...	Ubhayapada (Parasmai. and Atmane.)
Vārt.	...	Vārtika.
Ved.	...	Vedic.
v. l.	...	Various reading.
Voc.	...	Vocative.
=	...	Equal or equivalent to, same as.
&c.	...	Et cetera.
°	...	denotes that the rest of the word under consideration is to be supplied; e.g. °रत्नप्रभवस्य यस्य under अनन्त मेव अनन्तरत्न &c.

A LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE DICTIONARY

of the names of works or authors.

—:11011:—

N. B.—Except where otherwise specified, the Editions of works referred to are mostly those printed at Calcutta.

Ait. Br. ...	Aitareya Brāhmaṇa (Bombay).	G. L. ...	Gangālaharī.
Ak. ...	Amarkosha ("),	G. M. ...	Gaṇaratnamahodadhi of Vardha-
A. L. ...	Anandalaharī.		māna.
Amaru. ...	Amarusataka.	H. ...	Hitopdesa (Nirṇaya Sāgara Edition)
A. R. ...	Anargharāghava (published in the	Halāy. ...	Halāyudha.
	Kāvya-mālā).	Hch. ...	Harshacharita.
Aryā S. ...	Aryāśaptasatī (published in the Kavya-	H. D....	Hamsadūta.
	mālā).	J. N. V. ...	Jaiminiyanyāyā-mālāvistara.
Asvad. ...	Asvadhātī (published in the Subhā-		(Goldstücker's Edition).
	shitaratnākara).	K. ...	Kādambārī. (Bombay).
Asval. ...	Asvalāyana's Sūtras.	Kām. ...	Kāmandakinīśāra.
Bg. ...	Bhagavadgītā (Bombay).	Kāsi. ...	Kāśikāvṛtti (Benares).
Bh. ...	Bhṛṅgharī's three Satakas (the figures	Karpūr. ...	Karpūranjanarī (published in the
	1., 2., 3. after Bh. denoting Śṛṅgāra,		Kāvya-mālā).
	Nīti°, and Vairāgya°	Kaṭh....	Kaṭhopanishad.
Bhāg. ...	Bhāgavata (Bombay).	Kāty. ...	Kātyāyana.
Bhāshā P. ...	Bhāshāparichchheda.	Kaus....	Kausikasūtra.
Bk. ...	Bhaṭṭikāvya.	Kāv. ...	Kāvya-darsa.
B. R. ...	Bālarāmāyana (Benares).	Ken. ...	Kenopanishad.
Bṛi. S. } ...	Varāhamihira's Bṛiḥatsamhita.	Ki. ...	Kirātārjunīya.
Bṛi. S. }		Kir. K. ...	Kirtikaumudī (Bombay).
Bṛi. Kath. ...	Bṛihat-kathā.	K. P. ...	Kāvya-prakāśa (Bombay).
Br. Sūt. ...	Brahmasūtras.	K. R....	Kavirahasya.
Bṛi. Ar. Up }	Bṛihadāranyakopanishad.	Ks. ...	Kaṭhāsaritsāgara.
Bṛi. Up. }		Ku. ...	Kumārsambhava (Bombay).
Bv. ...	Bhāminivilāsa (Bombay).	Kull....	Kullūka.
Chand. K. ...	Chandakausika.	Kusum. ...	Kusumānjali.
Chand. M. ...	Chhandomanjarī.	Kuval. ...	Kuvalayānanda
Chandr. ...	Chandrāloka.	Lili. ...	Lilāvati.
Chāp. ...	Chāpakyasataka.	M. ...	Mālvikāgnimitra (Bombay).
Chāt. ...	Chātakāśhṭaka (in two parts).	Mālah. N....	Mādhavanidāna.
Ch. P. ...	Chaurapanchāsikā.	Māl. ...	Mālatīmādhava (Bombay).
Ch. Up. ...	Chhandogyopanishad.	Malli. ...	Mallinātha.
Dāy. B., Dāy ...	Dāyabhāga.	Mārka. P. ...	Mārkaṇḍeya Purāṇa.
Dhan. V. ...	Dhananjayavijaya	Mb. ...	Mahābhārata (Bombay).
Dharm. ...	Dharmaviveka.	Mbh. ...	Mahābhāshya (").
Dk. ...	Dasakumāracharita (Bombay).	Me. ...	Meghadūta ("),
D. R. ...	Dasarūpa (Hall's Edition).	Med. ...	Medinikosha.
Dṛi. S. ...	Dṛiśhṭantasataka.	Mit. ...	Mitāksharā (Bombay)
Gaut. S. or }	Gautamasūtra.	Mk. ...	Mṛichchhakatika.
Gaut. Sūt. }		Moha M. ...	Mohamudgara.
Ghaṭ. ...	Ghaṭakarparakāvya.	Ms. ...	Manusmṛiti.
Gīt. ...	Gītagevinda.	Mu. ...	Mudrārākshasa (Bombay).

Mugdha. ...	Mugadhabodha.	Sk. ...	Siddhānta-Kaumudī (Bombay).
Mv. ...	Mahāvīrcharita (Borooah's Edition).	S. L. ...	Sudhālahari (published in the Kāvya-mālā).
N. ...	Naishadhacharita.	Srut. ...	Srutabodha.
Nāg. ...	Nāgānanda.	S. Til. ...	Śringātilaka.
Nala. ...	Nalopākhyāna (Bombay).	Subh. ...	Subhāshitaratnākara (Bombay).
Nalod. ...	Nalodaya.	Subhāsh. ...	Subhāshita.
Nir. ...	Nirukta.	Subh. Ratn. ...	Subhāshitaratnabhāṇḍāgāra (Bombay).
Nīti. ...	Nītisāra.	Susr. ...	Susruta.
Nitipr. ...	Nitipradīpa.	Svet. Up. ...	Svetāsvataropaniṣad.
P. ...	Paṇini's Aṣṭādhyāyī.	Tarka K. ...	Tarkakaumudī (Bombay).
Pad. D. ...	Padānakadūta.	Trik. ...	Trikaṇḍashesa.
P. R. ...	Prasannarāghava.	T. S. ...	Tarkasamgraha (Bombay).
Prab. ...	Prabodhchandrodaya (Bombay).	Tv. ...	Tārānātha's Vāchaspatyam.
Pl. ...	Panchatantra (").	U. ...	Uttarārāmacharita.
R. ...	Raghuvamśa (").	Udb. ...	Udbhaṭa.
Rāj. P. ...	Rājaprasasti.	Ud. D. ...	Uddhavadūta.
Rāj. T. ...	Rājatarangiṇī.	Ud. S. ...	Uddhavasandesa.
Rām. ...	Rāmāyaṇa (Bombay).	Ujjval. ...	Uj jladeta.
Ratn. ...	Ratnāvalī (").	Up } ...	Upanishad.
R. G. ...	Raragangādhara (published in the Kāvya-mālā).	V. ...	Vikramorvasiyam (Bombay).
Rs. ...	Ritusamhāra (Bombay).	Vais. ...	Vaisheshika.
Rv. ...	Rigveda (Max Muller's Edition).	Vais. Sūt. ...	Vaisheshikasūtras.
S. ...	Sakuntalā (Bombay).	Vāj. ...	Vājasaneyi Samhitā.
Sabd. k. ...	Sabdhakalpadruma.	Vāk. P. ...	Vākyapadīya.
Sān. K. } ...	Sāṅkhyakārikā.	Vās. ...	Vāsavadattā (Hall's Edition).
Sāṅkhyā K. }		Vb. ...	Viddhasālābhanjikā (Bombay).
Sān. S. ...	Sāṅkhyasūtra.	Vc. ...	Veṇīsamhāra.
Sānti. ...	Sāntisataka.	Vedānta P. ...	Vedāntaparibhāṣā.
Sar. K. ...	Sarasvatikanṭhābharāṇa.	Vet. ...	Vetālapanchavimsati.
Sarva. S. } ...	Sarvadarsanasamgraha.	Vikr. ...	Vikramāṅkadevacharita (Bombay).
Sar. S. }		Vir. M. ...	Vīramitrodaya.
Sid. Muk. } ...	Siddhāntamuktāvalī.	V. May. ...	Vyavahāramayūkha (Mr. Mandlik's Edition).
or Muk. }		V. P. ...	Vishṇu Purāṇa.
Sat. Br. ...	Satapatha Brāhmaṇa.	V. Sah. ...	Vishṇusahasranāma.
Sāy ...	Sāyaṇa.	Y. ...	Yājñavalkya (Mr. Mandlik's Edition).
S. B. ...	Sārirabhashya.	Yoga S. ...	Yogasūtras.
S. D. ...	Sāhityadarpaṇa.	Yv., Yaj. ...	Yajurveda.
Si. ...	Sisupālavadha.		
Sik. ...	Sikshā.		
Siva P. ...	Siva Purāṇa.		

Note.—After the Abbreviations given above, where one Arabic figure is followed by another, the former indicates the canto, chapter, part, act &c.; and the latter, the number of the verse. A single Arabic figure indicates the page, act, &c.

THE STUDENT'S SANSKRIT-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

अ

अकनिष्ठ

अ The first letter of the Nāgarī Alphabet.—अः 1 N. of Vishnu, the first of the three sounds constituting the sacred syllable ओम्; अकारो विष्णुरदित उकारस्तु महेश्वरः । मकारस्तु सृष्टो ब्रह्मा प्रणवस्तु त्रयात्मकः ॥ 2 N. of Śiva, Brāhmā, Vāyu, or Vaiśvānara—*ind.* 1 A prefix corresponding to Latin *in*, Eng. *in* or *un*, Gr. *a* or *an* and joined to nouns, adjectives, indeclinables (or even to verbs) as a substitute for the negative particle नञ् and changed to अन् before vowels except in the word अकृष्णिन्. The senses of न usually enumerated are six:—(a) सादृश्य 'likeness' or 'resemblance'; अन्नाक्षणः one like a Brāhmaṇa (wearing the sacred thread &c.), but not a Brāhmaṇa, but a Kshatriya or Vaiśya. (b) अभाव 'absence', 'negation', 'want', 'privation'; अज्ञानं absence of knowledge, ignorance; अक्रोधः, अनङ्गः, अकटकाः, अघटः &c. (c) भेद 'difference' or 'distinction'; अघटः not a cloth, something different from, or other than, a cloth. (d) अल्पता 'smallness', 'diminution', used as a diminutive particle; अनुद्रा having a slender waist (कुशोद्री or तनुमध्यमा). (e) अप्राशस्य 'badness', 'unfitness', having a depreciative sense; अकालः wrong or improper time; अकार्यं not fit to be done, improper, unworthy, bad act. (f) विरोध 'opposition', 'contrariety'; अनिति: the opposite of morality, immorality; असित not white, black. These senses are put together in the following verse:—
तस्मादस्यमावक्ष्य तद्व्यस्यं तदल्पता ॥ अप्राशस्यं विरोधश्च नञर्थः षट् प्रकीर्तिताः ॥ See न also. With verbal derivatives, it has usually the sense of 'not'; अदृश्यः; अपश्यन् not seeing; so असकृत् not once; sometimes अ does not affect the sense of the second member; as अपाश्चिन, अनुत्तम, see the words. 2 An interjection of (a) Pity (ah!) अ अवयं. (b) Reproach, censure (fie, shame); अपाश्चिन् त्वं जालम्, see अकराणि, अजीवनि also. (c) Used in addressing; अ अनंत. (d) It is also used as a particle of prohibition, 3 The augment prefixed to the root in the formation of

the Imperfect, Aorist and Conditional Tenses.

अकृष्णिन् *a.* (कृ being regarded as a consonant) Not a debtor, free from debt. The form अनुणिन् also occurs in this sense.

अञ् 10 U. (अंशयति-ते) To divide, distribute, share among; also अंश-पयति in this sense. With वि- 1 to distribute.—2 to cheat.

अंशः 1 A share, part, portion; सकृदंशो निपतति Ms. 9. 47; R. 8. 16; अंशेन दर्शितानुहलता K. 159 partly. 2 A share in property, inheritance; स्वतंशतः Ms. 8. 408; 9. 201; Y. 2. 3 The number of a fraction; sometimes used for fraction itself. 4 A degree of latitude (or longitude). 5 The shoulder (more generally written अंस, q. v.). —COMP.—अंशः a secondary incarnation; part of a portion.—अंशि *adv.* share by share.—अवतारः-तरणं descent (on earth) of parts of deities, partial incarnation; तार इव धर्मस्य Dk. 153; N. of Adhyāyas 64-67 of Ādiparvan of Bhārata.—भाञ्ज, -हर, -हारिन् *m. f.* an heir, coheir; पिंडदोशहरक्षिणां पूर्वभावे परः परः Y. 2. 132, 133.—सर्वणं—reduction of fractions to the same denominator.—स्वरः the keynote.

अंशकः 1 One having a share, a coheir; relative. 2 A share, portion, division.—अंश A solar day.

अंशानं Act of dividing.

अंशयितु *m.* A divider, sharer.

अंशाल *a.* 1 Having, or entitled to, a share. 2=अंसल, q. v.

अंशिन *a.* 1 Sharer, coheir; (पुनर्भागाकरणे) सर्वे वा खुः समांशिनः Y. 2. 114. 2 Having parts.

अंशुः 1 A ray, beam of light; चंड°, धर्म° hot-rayed, the sun; सूर्यांशुभिर्मन्त्रमिवारविद् Ku. 1. 32; lustre, brilliance. 2 A point or end. 3 A small or minute particle. 4 End of a thread. 5 Garment; decoration; dress. 6 Speed.—COMP.—जालं a collection or rays, blaze or halo of light.—धरः, -पतिः—धृत्, -वाणः, भर्तुः—स्वामी, -हस्तः the sun, (bearer of rays or lord of rays.). —पट्टं a kind of silken cloth.—माला a garland of light, halo.—मालिन् *m.* the sun.

अंशुमत् *a.* 1 Luminous, radiant; ज्योतिषां रविरेशुमान् Bg. 10. 21. 2 Pointed.—*m.* (मान्) 1 The sun; बालसिल्यैरिवांशुमान् R. 15. 10. 2 N. of the grandson of Sagara, son of Asamanjasa and father of Dilipa.

अंशुकं 1 A cloth, garment in general; सितंशुका V. 3. 12; यत्रांशुकाक्षेपविलज्जितानं Ku. 1. 14; S. 1. 34. 2 A fine or white cloth; Me. 62; usually silken or muslin. 3 An upper garment; a mantle; also an under garment. 4 A-leaf. 5 Mild or gentle blaze of light.

अंशुमलकला The plantain tree.

अंशुल *a.* Radiant, luminous.—लः N. of the sage Chāpakya.

अंशु (अंसयति, अंसापयति) See अंश.

अंसः 1 A part, portion, see अंश. 2 Shoulder, shoulderblade.—COMP.—कूटः a bull's hump, the protuberance between the shoulders.—अं 1 an armour to protect the shoulders.—2 a bow.—फलकः the upper part of the spine.—भारः a burden or yoke put upon the shoulder.—भारिक, -भारिन् *a.* (अंसे°) bearing a yoke or burden on the shoulder.—खिन्तिन् *a.* turned towards the shoulders; S. 3. 26.

अंसल *a.* Strong, lusty, powerful, having strong shoulders; युवा युगव्यायत-बाहुर्अंसलः R. 3. 34.

अंश 1 A. (अंहति, अंहितु, अंहित) To go, approach; set out.—*Caus.* 1 To send. 2 To shine. 3 To speak.

अंहतिः—ती *f.* 1 A gift. 2 Anxiety; trouble, care, distress; illness. (Ved.).

अंहस् *n.* (अंहः-हसी &c.) 1 A sin; सहसा संहतिमहसां विहंतु...अलं Ki. 5. 17. 2 Trouble, anxiety, care.

अंहितिः—ती *f.* A gift, donation.

अंभिः 1 A foot. 2 The root of a tree, cf. अंभि. 3 The number four.—COMP.—पः 'foot-drinker', a tree.—स्त्रीयः the upper part of the sole of the foot.

अकृ 1 P. (अकति, अकित) To go, tortuously like a serpent.

अकं Absence of happiness; pain, misery; sin.

अकच *a.* Bald.—चः N. of Ketu (the descending node).

अकनिष्ठ *a.* Not the youngest (such

as eldest, middle); elder, superior.
—**कु**: N. of Buddha Gautama.

अकन्या *a.* No virgin, a maid that is not so any longer.

अकर *a.* 1 Handless, maimed. 2 Exempt from tax or duty. 3 Not doing or acting; not disposed to work, ceasing from work.

अकरण Not doing, absence of action; अकरणत् मंदकरणं श्रेयः, cf. the English phrases "Something is better than nothing," "Better late than never."

अकरणि: *f.* Failure, disappointment, non-accomplishment, mostly used in imprecations; तस्याकरणिवास्तु Sk. may he be disappointed, or experience a failure!

अकर्ण *a.* 1 Devoid of ears; deaf. 2 Destitute of Karna.—**न**: A serpent.

अकर्तन *a.* Dwarfish.

अकर्मन् *a.* 1 Without work, idle; inefficient. 2 Wicked, degraded. 3 (Gram.) Intransitive, generally in this sense अकर्मक. —**न**. (—**न**) 1 Absence of work. 2 An improper act; crime, sin.—**Comp.**—**अन्वित** *a.* 1 unengaged, unoccupied, idle. —2 criminal.—**कृत्** *a.* free from action, or doing an improper act. —**भोगः** enjoyment of freedom from the fruits of action.

अकर्मक *a.* Intransitive; (*f.*) अकर्मिका.

अकल *a.* Not in parts, without parts, epithet of the Supreme Spirit.

अकल्क *a.* 1 Free from sediment, pure. 2 Sinless.—**लका** Moon-light.

अकल्प *a.* 1 Uncontrolled, unrestrained. 2 Weak, unable. 3 Incomparable.

अकस्मात् *ind.* 1 Accidentally, suddenly, unexpectedly, all of a sudden; अकस्मादागदुता सह विधासो न युक्तः H. 1. 2 Without cause or ground, causelessly, in vain; नाकस्मात् शाडिलमाता विकीर्णानि तिलेस्त्रिलान् Pt. 2. 65: कथं त्वां त्यजेदकस्मात् तन्निर्वायद्वयः R. 14. 55, 73.

अकांठ *a.* 1 Accidental, unexpected, sudden; पुनरकांठविवर्तनदाकणः U. 4. 15; Māl. 5. 51. 2 Destitute of stem or stock.—**Comp.**—**जात** *a.* suddenly born or produced.—**पातः** unexpected occurrence.—**पातजात** *a.* dying as soon as born.—**शूल** *a.* sudden attack of colic.

अकांठे *adv.* Unexpectedly, all of a sudden, suddenly; दुर्भिक्षेण चरणः क्षत इत्यकांठे तन्वी स्थिता कतिचिद्वय पदानि गम्या S. 2. 12.

अकाम *a.* 1 Free from desire, affection, or love. 2 Reluctant, unwilling. 3 Uninfluenced by, not subject to, love, S. 1. 23. 4 Unconscious, unintentional.

अकामतः *adv.* Unwillingly, reluctantly, unintentionally, unconsciously; इतरं कृतवन्तस्तु पारान्तायकामतः Ms. 9. 242.

अकाय *a.* 1 Without body, incorporeal. 2 An epithet of Rāhu.

3 Epithet of the Supreme Spirit.

अकारण *a.* Causeless, groundless, spontaneous.—**ण** Absence of a cause, motive or ground; किमकारणमेव दर्शनं विलप्ये रत्ये न दीयते Ku. 4. 7; अकारणात्—**ण** causelessly, in vain.

अकार्य *a.* Improper. —**न** An unworthy or bad act, a criminal action.—**Comp.** **कारिन्** *a.* an evil-doer, one who commits a misdeed; one that neglects one's duty.

अकाल *a.* Untimely, premature, R. 15. 44. —**ल**: Wrong, inauspicious or unseasonable time, not the proper time (for any thing); अत्यारुहो हि नारीणामकालो मनेभवः R. 12. 33. —**Comp.**—**कुसुम**, —**पुष्प** *a.* a flower blossoming out of season.—**कुम्भांडः** a pumpkin produced out of season; (fig.) useless birth.

—**ज**, —**उत्पन्न**, —**जात** *a.* produced out of season, premature; unseasonable. —**जलदोदयः**, —**मेघोदयः** 1 an unseasonable rise or gathering of clouds. —2 mist or fog.—**वेला** unseasonable or improper time. —**सह** *a.* 1 not enduring delay or loss of time, impatient. —2 not able to hold out as a castle.

अकिंचन *a.* Without any thing, quite poor, utterly destitute; अकिंचनः सन् प्रभवः स संपदा Ku. 5. 77.

अकिंचिज्ञ *a.* Not knowing anything, quite ignorant; Bh. 2. 8.

अकिंचित्कर *a.* 1 Useless; परतन्त्रमिदमकिंचित्करं न Va. 3. 2 Innocent.

अकुंठ *a.* 1 Not blunted, unobstructed; आशुस्रवहणादकुंठपरशोः Va. 2. 2. 2 Vigorous, able to work. 3 Fixed. 4 Excessive.

अकुतः *adv.* Not from anywhere (in comp. only).—**Comp.**—**चल**: N. of Śiva. —**भय** *a.* secure, not threatened from any quarter, safe; मादृशानामपि च संचारो जातः U. 2; यानि क्षीयकुतोभयानि च पदान्यासन्नराशौधेन v. l. for अपराङ्मुखानि 5. 35.

अकुप्यं 1 Not a base metal, gold or silver. 2 Any base metal.

अकुशल *a.* 1 Inauspicious, unlucky. 2 Not clever or skilful. —**ल** Evil or misfortune.

अकुपारः 1 The sea. 2 The sun. 3 A tortoise in general. 4 King of tortoise sustaining the world.

अकुच्छ *a.* Free from difficulty. —**च्छ** Absence of difficulty, ease, facility.

अकृत *a.* 1 Not done or prepared. 2 Wrongly or differently done. 3 Incomplete, not ready (as food). 4 Uncreated. 5. One who has done no works. 6 Unripe, immature. —**त** One not legally regarded as a daughter and placed on a level with sons. —**न** An unperformed act; non-performance of an act; an unheard-of deed.

—**Comp.**—**अर्थ** *a.* unsuccessful. —**अक्ष** *a.* unpractised in arms. —**आत्मन्** *a.* 1 ignorant, foolish. —2 not identified with Brahmā or the Supreme Spirit. —**उदाह** *a.* unmarried. —**ज्ञ** *a.* ungrateful. —**धी**—**बुद्धि** *a.* ignorant.

अकुट *a.* Not tilled; not drawn. —**Comp.**—**पच्य**, —**रोहिन्** *a.* growing or ripening in unploughed land, growing exuberant or wild; च्या इव शस्वसंपदः Ki. 1. 17; R. 14: 77.

अक्का A Mother.

अक्त *a.* Smeared, anointed; usually in comp.; as वृत्. —**क्ता** Night.

अक्त्रं An armour (वर्न्).

अकम *a.* Confused. —**म**: 1 Want of order, confusion, irregularity. 2 Breach of propriety or decorum.

अक्रिय *a.* Inactive, dull. —**य** Inactivity; neglect of duty.

अक्रूर *a.* Not cruel. —**र**: N. of a Yādava, a friend and uncle of Kṛishṇa.

अक्रोध *a.* Free from anger. —**ध**: Absence or suppression of anger.

अक्रिद *a.* Unwearied, undisturbed, indefatigable. 2 Not marred, unimpaired; S. 5. 19.

अक्ष 1. 5. P. (अक्षति-अक्षोति, अक्षित) 1 To reach. 2 To pervade, penetrate. 3 To accumulate.

अक्षः 1 An axis, axle. 2 The pole of a cart. 3 A cart, car; also a wheel. 4 The beam of a balance. 5 Territorial latitude. 6 A die for playing with; cube. 7 The seed of which rosaries are made. 8 A weight equal to 16 māshas and called कर्ष. 9 N. of the plant Terminalia Belerica (बिभीत्क). 10 A serpent. 11 Garuda. 12 The soul. 13 Knowledge. 14 Legal procedure, a law-suit. 15 A person born blind. —**क्ष** 1 An organ of sense; an object of sense; 2 Sochal salt, seasalt. 3 Blue vitriol. —**Comp.**—**अग्रकील**. —**लक**: a linch-pin. —**आवयन** a dice-board. —**आवाप**: a gambler.

—**कर्ण**: hypotenuse. —**कुशल** —**शौंड** *a.* skilful in gambling. —**कुट**: the pupil of the eye. —**कोविद्**, —**ज्ञ** *a.* skilled in dice. —**रलह**: gambling, playing at dice. —**ज** 1 direct knowledge or cognition. —2 a thunderbolt. —**अ** a diamond. —**ज**: N. of Vishṇu. —**तर्क**, —**विद्या** the science of gambling. —**दर्शक**, —**दृश** 1 a judge. —2 a superintendent of gambling. —**वेदिन्** *m.* a gambler, gamester. —**यूत** dice-play, gambling. —**यूतः** a gamester, a gambler. —**यूतिल**: a bull or ox yoked to the pole of a cart. —**पटल** 1 a court of law. —2 a depository of legal documents. —**पादक**: one who is well-versed in law, a judge. —**पात**: cast of dice. —**पातः** N. of the sage Gautama, founder of the Nyāya system of philosophy, or

a follower of that system.—भागः, अंशः a degree of latitude.—भारः a cart-load.—माला, —सूत्रे a rosary, string of beads; कुतोऽक्षरवर्णनी तया कः Ku. 5. 11.—राजः one addicted to gambling; the chief of dice, the die called *Kali*—बादः a gambling house; the gambling table.—इदं perfect skill in or conversancy with gambling.—अक्षवती gaming, playing with dice, a game at dice.

अक्षणिक *a.* Steady, firm, not frail or transitory; steadfast (as a gaze or look).

अक्षत *a.* (a) Uninjured, unharmed; समनः कथमक्षता रतिः Ku. 4. 9. (b) Unbroken, whole; undivided, —तः 1 Śiva. 2 Thrashed and winnowed rice dried in the sun; (pl.) whole grain, entire, unhusked and pounded rice washed with water, and used as an article of worship in all religious and sacred ceremonies; साक्षतपात्रहस्ता R. 2. 21. 3 Barley (यवाः) said to be also *n.*—तं 1 Corn, grain of any kind. 2 Eunuch (also *m.*).—ततः A virgin.—COMP.—योनिः a virgin, not yet blemished by sexual intercourse; Ms. 9. 176.

अक्षम *a.* 1 Unfit, unable; non-forbearing; impatient; R. 13. 16.—सः 1 Impatience; jealousy. 2 Anger, passion.

अक्षय *a.* 1 Undecaying, imperishable, unfailing; विसाधना शक्तिरिवार्थमक्षयं R. 4. 13.—COMP.—तृतीया the festival falling on the third day of the bright half of Vaisākha.

अक्षय्य *a.* Inexhaustible; imperishable; तपः पद्मभागमक्षय्यं ददत्तारण्यका हि नः S. 2. 13.

अक्षर *a.* 1 Imperishable, indestructible; Ku. 3. 50; Bg. 15. 16. 2 Fixed, firm.—रः 1 Śiva. 2 Vishṇu—रं 1 (a) A letter of the alphabet; अक्षराणामक्षरोऽस्मि Bg. 10. 33; त्र्यक्षर &c. (b) A syllable; एकाक्षरं परं ब्रह्म Ms. 2. 83. (c) A word or words, speech collectively; प्रतिषेधं विद्वद्भाषितम् S. 3. 25. 2 A document, writing in general (in pl.) 3 The indestructible spirit, Brahma. 4 Water. 5 The sky. 6 Final beatitude.—COMP.—अर्थ meaning (of words)—च (चुं) चुः—चणः—नः a scribe, writer, copyist; so जीवकः, —जीवी, जीविका a professional writer.—च्युतकं getting out a different meaning by the omission of a letter.—उदंश *n.*,—इत्तं a metre regulated by the number of syllables it contains.—जननी—तुलिका a reed or pen.—(त्रि) न्यासः 1 writing; arrangement of letters.—2 the alphabet.—3 scripture.—धूमिका tablet or board; R. 18. 46.—सुखः a scholar, student.—वज्रित *a.* unlettered, illiterate.—विज्ञा the science of

(mystic) syllables.—तन्स्थानं arrangement of letters; writing; alphabet.

अक्षरकं A vowel, a letter.

अक्षरज्ञः *adv.* 1 Syllable by syllable. 2 To the very letter; literally.

अक्षातिः *f.* Intolerance, envy, jealousy.

अक्षर *a.* Free from artificial salt.—रः Natural salt.

अक्षि *n.* (अक्षिणी, अक्षिणि, अक्ष्णा, अक्ष्णः &c.) 1 The eye. 2 The number two.—COMP.—कंपः twinkling; R. 15. 67.

—कूटः—उकः,—गोलः,—तारा the eyeball; pupil of the eye.—गत *a.* 1 visible, present; Si. 9. 81.—2 ranking in the eye, an eye-sore, hated; तोयनस्य हास्यो जातः Dk. 159.—पक्ष्मच, —लोमच the eye-lash.—पटलं 1 a coat of the eye. 2 disease of the eye pertaining to this coat.—विकृशितं, विकृशितं a side-look, leer, a look with the eyelids partially closed.

अक्षुण्ण *a.* 1 Unbroken, uncurtailed. 2 Not conquered or defeated; successful; अक्षुण्णोन्नयः Vc. 1. 2. 3 Not trodden or beaten, unusual; Si. 1. 32.

अक्षेत्र *a.* Destitute of fields; uncultivated.—क्षेत्रं 1 A bad field. 2 (fig.) A bad pupil, unworthy recipient or receptacle (of anything).—COMP.—बाद *a.* destitute of spiritual knowledge.

अक्षोढः A walnut (Mar. डोंगरी अक्रोड).

अक्षोभ्य *a.* Immovable, imperturbable; R. 17. 74.

अक्षौहिणी A large army consisting of 21870 chorists, as many elephants, 65610 horse, and 109350 foot.

अखंड *a.* Unbroken, whole, entire; अखंडं पुण्यानां कलमिव S. 2. 10.—इ *adv.* Uninterruptedly.

अखंडन *a.* 1 Unbroken. 2 Full, entire.—नं 1 Not breaking. 2 Non-refutation.—नः Time.

अखंडित *a.* 1 Unbroken. 2 Uninterrupted, undisturbed.—COMP.—उत्सव *a.* always festive.—कृतः time or season which yields its usual produce of flowers &c. (a.) fruitful.

अखर्व *a.* 1 Not dwarfish, short or stunted. 2 Not small, great; अखर्वेण गर्वेण विराजमानः Dk. 3.

अखात *a.* Not dug; not buried.—तः—तं 1 A natural lake. 2 A pool before a temple.

अखिल *a.* 1 Whole, entire, complete; oft., with सर्वः; एतद्वि मत्तोऽपि ज्ञे सर्वमेवोऽखिलं युनिः Ms. 1. 59; लेन entirely. 2 Not fallow, ploughed.

अखेटिकः 1 A tree in general. 2 A dog trained to the chase.

अख्यातिः *f.* Infamy, ill-repute; क्वर *a.* disgraceful, disreputable.

अग्र 1 P. (अगति, आगति, अगिष्यति, अगित) 1 To wind, move tortuously. 2 To go (अगति, आगति &c.).

अग्र *a.* 1 Unable to walk. 2 Unapproachable.—गः 1 A tree. 2 A mountain; also a stone. 3 A snake. 4 The sun. 5 The number seven.—COMP.—आत्मजा the daughter of the mountain, N. of Pārvaṭi.—ओकर *m.* 1 a mountain-dweller.—2 a bird (वृक्षवासी).—3 the animal शरभ supposed to have 8 legs.—4 a lion.—ज *a.* roaming or wandering through mountains, wild (—ज) bitumen.

अग्रच्छ *a.* Not going.—कृच्छः A tree.

अगतिः *f.* 1 Want of resort or recourse, necessity. 2 Want of access (lit. & fig.).

अगति (ति) क *a.* 1 Helpless; without any resort or resource; बालमेनमगतिमादाय Dk. 9; दंडस्वगतिका गतिः Y. 1. 346.

अगद *a.* Healthy, sound, free from disease.—दः 1 A medicine, a medicinal drug. 2 Health. 3 The science of antidotes.—COMP.—अगदकारः a physician. अगम = अग q. v.

अगम्य *a.* 1 Not fit to be walked in or approached, unapproachable, inaccessible (lit. & fig.); योगिनामगम्यम्यः &c. 2 Inconceivable, incomprehensible; याः संपदस्ता मनसोऽगम्यः Si. 3. 59, see under गम्य also.—COMP.—रूप *a.* of unsurpassed or inconceivable nature, form &c.; रूपं पदवीं प्रपिच्छन् Ki. 1. 9.

अगम्या A woman not deserving to be approached, (for cohabitation), one of the low castes; गमने चैव जातिभ्रंशकारिणि वा &c.—COMP.—गमनं illicit intercourse.—गामिन् *a.* practising illicit intercourse.

अगर *n.* Agallochum.

अगस्तिः, अगस्त्यः 1 'Pitcher-born', N. of a celebrated Rishi or sage. 2 N. of the star Canopus.

अगाध *a.* Unfathomable, very deep, bottomless; अगाधसालिलास्तमुद्रात् H. 1. 52; (fig.) profound, sound, very deep; सत्त्व R. 6. 21; यस्य ज्ञानद्वारासिंचोपायस्य तथा गुणः Ak. unfathomable, incomprehensible.—घः,—धं a deep hole or chasm.—COMP.—जलः a deep pool or pond, deep lake.

अगारं A house; शून्यानि चाप्यगाराणि Ms. 9. 265; दाहिनं an incendiary.

अगिरः Heaven.—COMP.—ओकस् *a.* dwelling in the heaven (as a god).

अगुण *a.* 1 Destitute of attributes (referring to God). 2 Having no good qualities, worthless; अगुणोऽयमशोकः M. 3.—जः A fault, demerit.

अग्रह *a.* (र-घं *f.*) 1 not heavy, light. 2 (In prosody) Short. 3 Having no teacher.—र *n.* (m. also) The fragrant aloe wood and tree.

अग्रहः A houseless wanderer, a hermit.

अगोचर *a.* Imperceptible by the senses, not obvious; वाच्यमगोचरो ह्यगो-

पस्थानस्य Dk. 169. — १ Anything beyond the cognizance of the senses. 2 Not being seen or observed, or known. 3 Brahma.

अमायी 1 The wife of Agni and Goddess of Fire, Svāhā. 2 The Tretā age.

अग्निः 1 Fire; कोप, चित् &c. 2 The God of fire. 3 Sacrificial fire of three kinds गार्हपत्य, आहवनीय & दक्षिण. 4 The fire of the stomach, digestive faculty. 5 Bile. 6 Gold. 7 The number three. In Dvandva Comp. as first member with names of deities, and with particular words अग्नि is changed to अग्ना, as विष्णु, मरुतो or to अग्नी, as पर्जन्यो, वरुणो, सोमी. —Comp. —अ (आ) गार्ह-र, —आलयः, —गृहं a fire-sanctuary; R. 5. 25. —अक्षं fire-missile, a rocket, so बाणः. —आधानं consecrating the fire; so आहिताग्निः. —आधेयः Brāhmaṇa who maintains the sacred fire. (—अं) = आधानं. —आहितः one who maintains the sacred fire; see आहिताग्निः. —उत्पातः a fiery portent, meteor comet &c. —उपस्थानं worship of Agni; the mantra or hymn with which Agni is worshipped. —कणः, —स्तोकः a spark. कर्मेत् १, 1 action of fire. —2 oblation to Agni, worship of Agni; so कार्य; निर्वर्तिताग्निकार्यः K. 16. —कारिका 1 the means of consecrating the sacred fire, the *rik* called अग्नीष. —2 = अग्निकार्य. —कांडे agallochum (अशु). —कुकुदः a fire-brand. —कुंडं an enclosed space for keeping the fire, a fire-vessel. —कुमारः, —तनयः, —सुतः N. of Kārtikeya said to be born from fire, see कार्तिकेय. —केतुः smoke. —कोणः, —दिक् the south-east corner ruled over by Agni. —क्रिया 1 obsequies, funeral ceremonies. —2 branding. —कीडा fire-works, illuminations. —गर्भ a. having fire in the interior; भी शमीनिव S. 4. 3. (—भेः) the sun-stone, supposed to contain and give out fire when touched by the rays of the sun; cf. S. 2. 7. (—भौ) 1 N. of the Sami plant. —2 N. of the earth. —चित् m. one who has kept the sacred fire; यतिभिः सार्य-मनश्चिन्मग्निचित् R. 8. 25. —चयः, —चयनं, —चि-त्वा arranging or keeping the sacred fire. (अग्न्याधान). —ज a born from fire. —जातः 1 N. of Kārtikeya. —2 Vishnu. (—जं, —जातं) gold; so जन्मन्. —जिह्वा 1 a tongue or flame of fire. —2 one of the 7 tongues of Agni (रूपली धूमिनी श्वेता लोहिता नीललोहिता । सुवर्णा पद्मरगा च जिह्वाः सप्त विभावसोः). —जपद् a. growing, shining or burning. —त्रयं, त्रेता the three fires, see under अग्नि. —द्व a. 1 tonic, stomachic. —2 incendiary. —दातृ m. one who performs the last ceremonies of a man. —दीपन a. stomachic, tonic. —दीप्तिः, दृद्धिः f. improved digestion, good appetite.

—देवा the third lunar mansion, the Pleiades (कृत्तिका). —घानं the place or receptacle for keeping the sacred fire, the house of an अग्निहोत्रिन्. —धारणं maintaining the sacred fire. —परिक्रि-ष्टिका-या worship of fire. —परिच्छदः the whole sacrificial apparatus Ms. 6. 4. —परीक्षा ordeal by fire. —पर्वतः a volcano. —पुराणं one of the 18 Purāṇas ascribed to Vyāsa. —प्रतिष्ठा consecration of fire, especially the nuptial fire. —प्रवेष्टाः, —ज्ञानं entering the fire, self-immolation of a widow on the funeral pile of her husband. —प्रस्तरः a flint, a stone producing fire. —बाहुः smoke. —भे 1 N. of कृत्तिका. —2 gold. —सु 1 water. —2 gold. —धुः 'fire-born' N. of Kārtikeya. —मणिः the sun-stone; a flint. —मंथः, —धनं, producing fire by friction. —मोक्षं loss of appetite, dyspepsia. —मुखः 1 a deity. —2 a Brāhmaṇa in general. —3 'fire-mouthed', sharp-biting, an epithet of a bug Pt. 1. (—खी) a kitchen. —रक्षणं consecrating or preserving the sacred (domestic) fire or अग्निहोत्र. —रजः, —रजस m. 1 scarlet insect by name ईद्रगोप. —2 the might or power of Agni —3 gold. —लोकः the world of Agni, which is situated below the summit of Meru. —वधूः Svāhā, the daughter of Dakṣa and wife of Agni. —वर्धक a. tonic. —वाहः 1 smoke. —2 a goat. —वीर्यं 1 power or might of Agni. —2 gold. —शरणं-शाला-लं a fire sanctuary; a house or place for keeping the sacred fire; रक्षणाय स्थापितोऽर्ज V. 3. —शिशुः 1 lamp. —2 rocket, fiery arrow. —3 an arrow in general. —4 safflower plant. —5 saffron. (—खं) 1 saffron. —2 gold. —हुत्, —हुष, —होम &c. see स्तुत्, स्तुभ् &c. संस्कारः 1 consecration of fire. —2 burning on the funeral pile; नास्य कार्योऽग्निसंस्कारः Ms. 5. 69, R. 12. 56. —सखः, सहायः 1 the wind. —2 wild pigeon. —3 smoke. —सगक्षिक a or adv. keeping fire for a witness, in the presence of fire; पंचवाणं M. 4. 12. —स्तुत् N. of a portion of that sacrifice which extends over one day. —स्तोमः (—होमः) N. of a protracted ceremony or sacrificial rite extending over several days in spring and forming an essential part of the ज्योतिषोम. —होत्रं 1 an oblation to Agni. —2 maintenance of the sacred fire and offering oblations to it. —होत्रिन् a. one who practises the Agnihotra, or consecrates and maintains the sacred fire. —अग्निसात् ind. To the state of fire; used in comp. with कृ 'to burn', 'to consign to flames', न चकार शरीरमग्निसात् R. 8. 72; हुत् to be burnt.

अग्र a. 1 First, foremost, chief, best, principal; महिषी chief queen —2 Excessive. —अं 1 (a.) The fore-

most or topmost point, tip, point (opp. मूलं, मध्यं); (fig.) sharpness, keenness; नासिकां tip of the nose; समस्ता एव विद्या जिह्वेऽभवत् K. 346 stood on the tip of the tongue. (b) Top, summit, surface; कैलास, पर्वत, &c. 2 Front, 3 The best of any kind. 4 Goal, aim. 5 Beginning. 6 Overplus, excess. In compounds as first member meaning 'the forepart', 'front', 'tip' &c.; e. g. पादः, चरणः. —Comp. —अनी (पी) कः (कं) van-guard; Ms. 7. 193. —आसनं chief seat, seat of honour Mu. 1. 12. —करः = अग्रहस्तः q. v. —गः a leader, a guide; taking the lead. —गण्य a. foremost; to be ranked first. —ज a. first born or produced; (—जः) 1 the first born, an elder brother; अस्त्येव मनुष्यैरतामजे R. 14. 73. —2 a Brāhmaṇa. (—जा) an elder sister; so जातः, जातकः, जाति. —जन्मन् m. 1 the first born, an elder brother. —2 a Brāhmaṇa; Dk. 13. —जिह्वा the tip of tongue, दानिन् a (degraded) Brāhmaṇa who takes presents offered in honour of the dead. —जुतः a harbing-er; कृष्णाकोपायदुतः Ve. 1. 22; R. 6. 12. —नीः (पीः) a leader foremost अग्र्यणीमिव कृतावली R. 5. 4. —पादः the forepart of the foot; toes. —पूजा the highest or first mark of reverence or respect. —प्रेयं precedence in drinking. —भागः 1 the first or best part. —2 remnant, remainder. —3 tip, point. —भागिन् a. first to take or claim (the remnant). —भूः = ज. —भूमिः f. goal of ambition or object aimed at. —मांसं flesh in the heart, the heart itself; सं चानति Ve. 3. —यायिन् a. taking the lead, leading the van; पुत्रस्य ते रणशिरस्य-यमयायी S. 7. 26. —योधिन् m. the principal hero, champion. —संधानी the register of human actions kept by Yama. —संध्या early dawn; कर्कशुनामुप-रि तुहिनं रजयत्ययसंध्या S. 4 v. 1. —सर = या-यिन् taking the lead; R. 9. 23; 5. 71. —हस्तः (—करः, —पाणिः) the forepart of the hand or arm; forepart of the trunk (of an elephant); often used for a finger or fingers taken collectively; also the right hand; अथाग्रहस्ते मुकुलीकृतायुली Ku. 5. 63. —हायनः (णः) the beginning of the year; N. of the month मार्गशीर्ष. —हारः a grant of land given by kings (to Brāhmaṇas) for sustenance; कस्मिंश्चि-द्वहारे Dk. 8, 9.

अग्रतः adv. (with gen.) 1 Before, in front of, at the head of; forward. 2 In the presence of. 3 First —Comp. —सरः a leader.

अग्रिम a. 1 First (in order, rank &c.); foremost, chief. 2 Elder, eldest. —जः An elder brother.

अग्रिय a. Foremost, &c. —यः An elder brother.

अधीय *a.* Fore-most, best &c. = अधिम
q. v.

अधे *adv.* 1 In front of, before (in time or space). 2 In the presence of. 3 At the head. 4 Subsequently, in the sequel; एवमेव वक्ष्यते, एवमेव अपि द्रष्टव्यं &c. 5 At first, first. 6 First, in preference to others.—*Comp.* गः a leader.—*अधिपुः*—*पुः* a man (of one of the first three castes) who marries a wife married before (पुनर्भविवाहकारी).—(*पुः* *f.*) a married woman whose elder sister is still unmarried (ज्येष्ठया ययनृदाया कन्यायामुसृष्टेऽनुजा । सा चायिदधिपुत्रेया पूर्वा च द्विपुत्रः सता ।) *पतिः* the husband of such a woman.—*बन्*—*जं* the border or skirt of a forest.—*सर्ग* *a.* going in front, a leader; मानमहतान्येसरः केसरी Bh. 2. 29.

अन्य *a.* 1 Foremost, best, choicest, highest, first; तद्वनमन्यं मधवन् महाकृतोः R. 3. 46; °महिषी 10. 66; also with loc.; Ms. 3. 184.—*न्यः* An elder brother.

अन्—अन् *q. v.*—(10 U.) To wrong, sin.

अर्च 1 Sin; अर्चोविष्वसविधौ पटीयसीः Si. 1. 18, 26; °नर्षण &c. 2 Misdeed, fault, crime; Si. 4. 37. 3 An evil, accident, calamity; क्रियाद्वानां मधवा विघातं Ki. 3. 52; see अनर्च. 4 Impurity (अर्चोच). 5 Chief, mistress.—*पः* N. of a demon, brother of Baka and Pūtanā and commander-in-chief of Kamsa.—*Comp.*—*अधुरः* see अध above.—*अहः* (अहर्) a day of impurity (अर्चोचदिने).—*आधुस्* *a.* leading a wicked life.—*नाश*, *नाशन* *a.* expiatory, destroying sin.—*नर्षण* *a.* expiatory, removing or destroying sin, usually applied to a prayer repeated by Brāhmanas (the 190th hymn of Rv. 10.) सर्वेनसामपर्वसि जप्यं विष्वगर्षणं Ak.—*विषः* a serpent.—*हंसः* a wicked man, such as a thief.—*हसिन्* *a.* reporting or telling one's sin or guilt.

अर्चम *a.* Not hot, cold; अंशु, °धामन् the moon, whose rays are cold.

अघोर *a.* Not terrific or fearful.—*रः* 1 N. of Siva or of one of his forms, where अघोर=घोर.—*Comp.*—*पथः*, मार्गः a follower of Siva.—*यमाण* a terrific oath or ordeal.

अधोष *a.* Hard-sounding.—*चः* The hard sound of a consonant.

अंक 1 A. To move in a curve.—10 U. (अंकयति-ते, अंकयितुं, अंकितं) 1 To mark, stamp; स्वनामधेयांकितं S. 4. stamped with his name; नयनोद्विन्दुभिः अंकितं सतांशुकं V. 4. 7. 2 To count. 3 To stain, stigmatize; तत्को नाम गुणे भवेत्सुगुणितं यो बुद्धिर्नैवैकितः Bh. 2. 54. 4 To walk, stalk, go.

अङ्कः 1 The lap (n. also); अङ्काय-यावत्कस्युद्विगतासीः Ku 7. 5. 2 A mark, sign; अलङ्कारकां पदवीं ततान R. 7. 9; a stain, spot, stigma, brand; इंदोः किरणे-ज्जिवाकः Ku. 1. 3; कट्यां कृतांको निवासः

Ms. 8. 281. 3 A numerical figure; a number; the number 9. 4 A side, flank; proximity, reach; सहस्रकुर्वेवाक-सुपेति सिद्धिः Ki. 3. 40; सिंहो जङ्गमकमागत-मपि त्यक्त्वा निहति द्विपं Bh. 2. 30. 5 An act of a drama. 6 A hook or curved instrument. 7 A species of dramatic composition, one of the ten varieties of रूपक, see S. D. 519. 8 A line, curved line; a curve or bend generally, the bend in the arm.—*Comp.*—*अवतारः* when an act, hinted by persons at the end of the preceding act, is brought in continuity with the latter, it is called अङ्कावतार (descent of an act), as the sixth act of Sākuntala or second of Mālavikāgnimitra.—*तन्त्रं* the science of numbers (arithmetical or algebraical).—*धारण-जा* 1 bearing or having marks.—2 manner of holding the person, figure.—*परिवर्तः* 1 turning on the other side.—2 rolling or dallying in the lap or on the person; (an occasion for) embrace.—*पालिः*—*ली* *f.* 1 an embrace; तावद्वाढं वितर सङ्कट्य-कपाली प्रसीद् Māl. 8. 2.—2 a nurse.—*पाज्ञः* an operation in arithmetic by which a peculiar concatenation or chain of numbers is formed by making the figures 1, 2 &c. exchange places.—*भाज्* *a.* 1 seated in the lap or carried on the hip, as an infant.—2 being within easy reach; drawing near, soon to be obtained; Ki. 5. 52.—*सुखं* (or असुखं) that part of an act, where-in the subject of all the acts is intimated, is called अङ्कसुख, which suggests the germ as well as the end e.g. in Māl. 1 कामंदकी and अवलोकिता hint the parts to be played by हरिविह and others and give the arrangement of the plot in brief.—*विद्या* the science of numbers, arithmetic.

अङ्कनं 1 A mark, token. 2 Act of marking 3 Means of marking, stamping, &c.

अङ्कतिः 1 Wind. 2 Fire. 3 Brāhmā. 4 A Brāhmana who keeps the sacred fire.

अङ्कुटः A key.

अङ्कुरः—*र* 1 A sprout, shoot, blade; दर्भाङ्कुरेण चरणः सुतः S. 2. 10; oft. in comp. in the sense of 'pointed,' 'sharp' &c.; मकरवक्त्रं दंष्ट्राङ्कुरात् Bh. 2. 4 pointed jaws; (fig.) scion, offspring, progeny; अनेन कस्यापि कुलाङ्कुरेण S. 7. 19. 2 Water. 3 Blood. 4 A hair. 5 A tumour, swelling.

अङ्कुरित *a.* Having sprouts; arisen; °तं मनसि जनेव V. 1. 12 as if Love has put forth sprouts.

अङ्कुशः A hook, a goad; (fig.) one who checks, a corrector, governor, director; a restraint or check. निर-कुशाः कवयः poets have free license or are unfettered. *Comp.*—*ग्रहः* an ele-

phant-driver; अन्वेतुकामोऽनन्तकुशाग्रहः Si. 12. 16.—*हूर्वरः* a restive elephant.—*धारिन्* *m.* a keeper of an elephant.

अङ्कुशित *a.* Urged on by a hook, goaded.

अङ्कुशिन *a.* Having a hook or goad.

अङ्कुरः Sprout, see अङ्कुर.

अङ्कुषः=अङ्कुश *q. v.*

अङ्कोटः, टः, लः N. of a tree (Mar. पिस्ते.)

अङ्कोलिका An embrace.

अङ्क्य *a.* Fit to be branded, marked or counted.—*क्यः* A sort of drum or tabor.

अङ्ख 10 P. (अङ्ख्याति, अङ्खित) 1 To crawl. 2 To cling. 3 To check, hold back.

अङ्ग 1 P. (अङ्गति, आनङ्ग, अङ्गितुं, अङ्गित) To go, walk.—10 P. 1 to walk, go round. 2 To mark, (cf. अङ्ग).

अङ्ग *ind.* A vocative particle meaning 'well' 'well, sir,' 'indeed,' 'true'; 'assent' (as in अङ्गीकृ); अङ्ग कश्चित्कुशलं तातः K. 221; with कि in the sense of 'how much less,' or 'how much more'; 'तुणेन कार्यं भवतीत्युपायां किमंग वाग्वस्तवता नेरेण Pt. 1. 71. Lexicographers give the following 'senses of अङ्ग'—क्षिप्रं च पुनरर्थं च संगमाद्ययोरुक्त्या । इदं संबोधने चैव ह्यङ्गशब्दः प्रयुज्यते ॥ See also

"The Student's Guide to Sanskrit Composition" § 243.—*ङ्* 1 The body. 2 A limb or member of the body; शेषाङ्गनिर्माणविधौ विधातुः Ku. 1. 33. 3 (a) A division or department (of anything), a part or portion, as of a whole; as सत्ताङ्गं राज्यं, चतुर्गुणं बलं. (Hence) (b) A supplementary or auxiliary portion, supplement. (c) A constituent part, essential requisite or component; तद्वनमन्यं मधवन् महाकृतोः R. 3. 46. (d) An attributive or secondary part; secondary, auxiliary or dependent member (serving to help the principal one) (opp. प्रधान or अङ्गितुं); अङ्गी रौद्ररसस्तत्र सर्वेऽङ्गानि रसाः पुनः S. D. 517 (e) An auxiliary means or expedient. 4 (Gram.) A name for the base of a word. 5 (a) One of the sub-divisions of the five joints or sandhis (in dramas). (b) The whole body of subordinate characters. 6 A symbolical expression for the six. 7 The mind.—*गः* (pl.) N. of a country and the people inhabiting it, the country about the modern Bhāgalpur in Bengal.—*Comp.*—*अङ्गि*, *अङ्गीभावः* the relation of a limb of the body, of subordinate to the principal, or of that which is helped or fed to the helper or feeder (गौणमुख्यभावः, उपकार्योपकारकभावश्च); अविभ्रातिबुधामात्मन्यङ्गागित्वं तु संकरः K P. 10 (अनुधास्यानुधाहकत्वं). अधीपः-अधीशः lord of the Angas, N. of Karna (cf. राजः, पतिः, ईश्वरः, अधीश्वरः).—*ग्रह* spasm.—*ज-जात* *a.* 1 produced from or on the

body, being in or on the body, bodily. -2 beautiful, ornamental. (जः), -जनुव 1 a son. -2 hair of the body (n also). -3 love; Cupid; intoxicating passion. -4 drunkenness, intoxication -5 a disease. (-जा) a daughter. (-जं) blood -हीपः one of the six minor Dvipas. -न्यासः touching the limbs of the body with the hand accompanied by appropriate Mantras. -पालिः f. an embrace. -पालिका=अंकपालि q. v. -प्रत्यंग every limb large and small. -पुः 1 a son. -2 Cupid -अंगः 1 palsy or paralysis of limbs; विकल इव भूत्वा स्थास्यामि S. 2. -2 twisting or stretching out of the limbs (as is done by a man just after he rises from sleep). -मञ्जः N. of a Mantra. -मर्दः 1. one who shampoos his master's body. -2 act of shampooing; so मर्दकः or मर्दिच. -मर्षः rheumatism. -यज्ञः यागः a subordinate sacrificial act. -रक्षकः a body-guard, personal attendant; Pt. 3. -रक्षणी a coat of mail, or a garment. (-णं) protection of a person. -रागः 1 scented cosmetic, application of perfumed unguents to the body, fragrant unguent; R. 12. 27, 6. 60; Ku. 5. 11. -2 act of anointing. -विकल a. 1 maimed, paralysed. -2 fainting. -विकृतिः f. 1 change of bodily appearance; collapse. -2 an apoplectic fit, apoplexy. -विकारः a bodily defect. -विक्षेपः movement of the limbs; gesticulation. -विद्या 1 the science of grammar &c. contributing to knowledge. -2 the science of foretelling good or evil by the movements of limbs; N. of chapter 51 of Brhat Sambhitā which gives full details of this science. -विधिः a subordinate or subsidiary act subservient to a knowledge of the principal one. -वीरः chief or principal hero. -वैकुण्ठं 1 a sign, gesture or hint -2 a nod, wink -3 changed bodily appearance. -संस्कारः, -संस्कारा embellishment of person, personal decoration. -संहतिः f. compactness symmetry; body; strength of the body. -संगः bodily contact, union; coition. -सेवकः a personal attendant. -हारः gesticulation; a dance. -हारिः 1 gesticulation. -2 stage; dancing-hall. -हीन a. 1 mutilated; crippled. -2 having some defective limb.

अंगकं 1 A limb; अकृतमयुरिवावा न कुतुहलमङ्गकैः U. 1. 20, 24. 2 The body; Si. 4. 66.

अंगणं=अंगनं q. v.

अंगतिः 1 A conveyance, vehicle (f. also). 2 Fire. 3 Brahman. 4 A Brahmana who maintains the sacred fire.

अंगदं An ornament, bracelet &c. worn on the upper arm, an armlet; तवचादीकराङ्गदः V. 1. 14; संघट्टयन्गदमङ्गदेन

R. 6. 73. -जः 1 N. of a son of Vāli, monkey-king of Kishkindhā. 2 N. of a son of Lakshmana by Urmilā (R. 15. 90), his capital being called Angadiyā.

अंगनं-णं 1 A place to walk in, a courtyard, an area, yard, court; गृहं; गगनं the wide firmament; भ्रुवः कसर-वृक्षस्य Māl. 1. 2 A conveyance. 3. Going, walking &c.

अंगना 1 A woman or female in general; नृप, गज, हरिण &c. 2 A beautiful woman. 3 (Astr.) Virgo. -COMP.- जनः 1 the female sex, woman-kind. -2 women. -प्रिय a. beloved of women. (-यः) N. of the tree Asoka.

अंगस m. A bird.

अंगारः-रं 1 Charcoal (whether heated or not); उष्णो दहति चांगारः शीतः कुष्णायते कर् H. 1. 80; त्वया स्वहस्तेनांगारः कर्षिताः Pt. 1 you have ruined yourself with your own hands; cf. "to dig a mine under one's feet". 2 The planet Mars. -रं Red colour. -COMP. -धाति-का a portable fire-pan, brazier. -पात्री, -शकटी a portable fire-pan. -वल्लरी, -वल्ली N. of various plants, particularly गुंजा.

अंगारका-कं 1 Charcoal. 2 Mars; विरु-द्रस्य प्रक्षीणस्य बृहस्पतेः Mk. 9. 33; चारः course of Mars. 3 Tuesday (दिने, वासरः). -कं a small spark. -COMP. -मणिः a coral.

अंगारी A portable fire-pan, brazier.

अंगारकित a. Charred, roasted.

अंगारिका 1 A portable fire-pan. 2 The stalk of the sugar-cane. 3 The bud of the tree किशुक.

अंगारिणी 1 A small fire-pan. 2 A creeper in general.

अंगारित a. Charred, roasted, half-burnt. -तः-तं An early bud of the किशुक tree. -ता 1 =अंगारानी q. v. 2 A bud in general. 3 A creeper.

अंगिका A bodice or jacket.

अंगिच a. 1 Corporeal; incarnate; धर्माधिकारमोक्षाणामवतार इवाङ्गवान् R. 10. 84, 38. 2 Having subordinate parts; chief, principal; ये रसस्याङ्गिनो धर्माः; एक एव भवेदङ्गी शृङ्गारो वीर एव वा, S. D.

अंगारीय a. To be used for preparing coal.

अंगिरः, अंगिरस् m. N. of a celebrated sage to whom many hymns of the Rgveda are ascribed. -(pl.) Descendants of Angiras.

अङ्गीकारः-कृतिः f. करणं 1 Acceptance. 2 Agreement, promise, undertaking &c.

अङ्गीय a. Belonging to the body.

अङ्गुः A hand.

अङ्गुरि-रि = अङ्गुलि q. v.

अङ्गुलः 1 A finger. 2 thumb (n. also) 3 A finger's breadth (n. also), equal to 8 barley-corns, 12 Angulas mak-

ing a वितस्ति or span, and 24, a हस्त or cubit.

अङ्गुलिः-ली-रि-रि. f. 1 A finger (the names of the 5 fingers are अङ्गु thumb, तर्जनी forefinger, मध्यमा middle finger, अनामिका ring-finger, and कनिष्ठा or कनिष्ठिका the little finger); a toe (of the foot). 2 The thumb, great toe. 3 The tip of an elephant's trunk. 4 The measure अङ्गुल. -COMP. तोरणं a mark on the forehead of the form of the half-moon made with sandal &c. -त्रं, -चाणं a finger-protector (a contrivance like a thimble used by archers to protect the thumb or finger from being injured by the bow-string). -मुद्रा, मुद्रिका a seal-ring. -मोदनं-स्फोटनं snapping or cracking the fingers (Mar. चुटकी). -संज्ञा a sign made by the finger; सुखादिनेकाङ्गुलिसंज्ञयेव Ku. 3. 41. -संज्ञा making signs with fingers as a sign. -संभृतः a finger-nail.

अङ्गुलिका=अङ्गुलि.

अङ्गुली (रि) यं-कं, -यकं A finger-ring; तव हृत्परितमङ्गुलीयं दूनं प्रतनु ममेव S. 6. 10, m. also; काङ्कुस्थस्याङ्गुलीयकः Bk. 8. 118.

अङ्गुष्ठः 1 The thumb; great toe. 2 A thumb's breadth, usually regarded as equal to अङ्गुल. -COMP. -मात्र a. of the length or size of a thumb; वं पुरुषं निश्चकर्षं बलायना Mb. अङ्गुष्ठश्चः The thumb-nail.

अङ्गुष्ठः The thumb-nail.

अङ्गुष्ठा 1 An ichneumon. 2 An arrow.

अङ्गु 1 A. (अङ्गते, अङ्गित) 1 To go. 2 To commence. 3 To hasten. 4 To scold.

अङ्गु n. A sin; Ve. 1. 12, v. 1.

अङ्गि (अङ्गिः) 1 A foot. 2 The root of a tree. 3 A quarter of a stanza (चतुर्थपादः) -COMP. -यः a tree; दिक्षु व्य-दोषिपाङ्गः Ve. 2. 18. -पान a. sucking his foot or toes, as an infant. -स्कन्धः the ankle.

अञ्च 1 U. (अञ्चति-ते, अञ्चति, आनञ्च, अञ्चित-अञ्च) 1 To go, move; to honour; request, ask &c. &c.; connected with अञ्च q. v. -ञ्च m. (Gram.) A term for vowels.

अचक्षुस् a. Eyeless, blind; विषय a. invisible. -n. A bad or miserable eye.

अचंड a. Not hot-tempered, mild, gentle. -ह्री A mild or tractable cow.

अचतुर a. 1 Destitute of four, 2 Not skilful.

अचर a. Immovable; चराचरं विश्वं Ku. 2. 5; चराणामचरमचराः Ms. 5. 29.

अचल a. Steady, immovable; fixed, permanent; चिन्मयस्तमिवाचलं चामरं V. 1. 4. -लः 1 A mountain; (rarely) a rock. 2 A bolt or pin (शङ्कु). 3 The number seven. -ला The earth. -लं Brahma. -COMP. -कन्यका, सुता, दुहिता, -तनया &c. N. of Pārvatī, daughter of

the Himālaya mountain. -कीला the earth. -ज, -जात *a.* mountain-born. (जा-जाता) *N.* of Pārvaṭi. -विष *m.* a cuckoo. -द्वि *m.* the enemy of mountains, epithet of Indra who clipped off their wings. -पतिः, -राष्ट्र lord of mountains, *N.* of Himālaya; so °अविषा, श्रेष्ठः.

अचापल-ल्य *a.* Devoid of fickleness, steady. -लं-ल्य Steadiness.

अचित् *a.* Ved. 1 Devoid of understanding. 2 Irreligious. 3 Material.

अचित् *a.* Ved. 1 Gone. 2 Not thought of. 3 Not collected.

अचित् *a.* 1 Inconceivable. 2 Destitute of intellect, senseless, stupid. 3 Unnoticed.

अचित्-तनीय *a.* Inconceivable, incomprehensible; °यस्तु तव प्रभावः R. 5. 32. -त्यः Siva.

अचित्ति *a.* Unexpected, sudden; Pt. 2, 3.

अचिर *a.* 1 Brief, transitory, of short duration; °युति, °भास्, °प्रभा &c. q. v. 2 New; R. 8. 20. In compounds अचिर may be rendered by 'recently', 'just', 'not long ago'; प्रवृत्तं ग्रीष्मसम-यमधिकृत्य S. 1 just set in; °प्रवृत्ता S. 4 having recently brought forth (who died not long after delivery, said of a doe); or a cow that has recently calved. -रं *adv.* (also अचिरं, अचिराय, अचिरात्, अचिरस्य in the same senses) 1 Not long since, not long ago. 2 Recently, lately. 3 Soon, quickly, not long hence. -COMP. -अंशु, -आभा, -युतिः, -प्रभा, -भास्, -रोचिस् *f.* lightning, °युविलासचंचला लक्ष्मीः Ki. 2. 19; °भासां तेजसा चावुलिः S. 7. 7.

अचेतन *a.* 1 Inanimate, irrational; चेतनं वेद Me. 5. 2 Insensible; senseless.

अच्छ *a.* Clear, pellucid, transparent, pure; शुक्लाच्छदच्छविद्वयं U. 6. 27; Me. 51; किं रत्नमच्छा मतिः Bv. 1. 16. -च्छः 1 A crystal. 2 A bear; cf. also °भट्ट. -COMP. -उच्छ *a.* (i. e. अच्छोद) having clear water. (-द्वं) *N.* of a lake on the Himālaya (mentioned in Kādambari). -भट्टः a bear.

अच्छ-च्छा *ind.* Ved. To, towards (with acc.).

अच्छावाकः The invoker or inviter, a priest or Rtvij who is employed at Soma sacrifices, and is a co-adjutor of होतृ.

अच्छद्वस् *a.* 1 Not studying the Vedas (as a boy before the संज ceremony), or not entitled to that study. (as a Sūdra). 2 Not metrical.

अच्छिद्र *a.* Unbroken, uninjured, faultless, without defect; जगच्छिद्रं तपच्छिद्रं यच्छिद्रं श्राद्धकर्मणि । सर्वं भवतु मेजच्छिद्रं ब्राह्मणानां प्रसादतः -द्रं A faultless action, or condition, absence of defect; °व्रेण uninterruptedly, from first to last.

अच्छिद्र *a.* 1 Uninterrupted, continuous, constant. 2 Not cut or divided, uninjured, inseparable.

अच्छोदने Hunting.

अच्युत *a.* 1 Not fallen, firm; fixed; not giving way, solid. 2 Imperishable, permanent. -तः *N.* of Viṣṇu; of the Almighty being; गच्छाम्यच्युतदर्शनेन K. P. 5 (where अ° also means 'one who is firm, does not yield to passions'). -COMP. -अग्रजः *N.* of Balarām or Indra. -अंगजः, पुत्रः, आत्मजः *N.* of Cupid, son of Kṛṣṇa and Rukmīṇī. -अवासः, वासः the sacred fig-tree.

अज् 1 P. (optionally replaced by the root वी in non-conjugational tenses; अजाति, अजितवीत) 1 To go. 2 To drive, lead. 3 To throw, cast (used with prepositions found only in Vedic literature).

अज *a.* Unborn, existing from all eternity; अजस्य युक्तो जन्म R. 10. 24. -जः 1 The 'un-born,' epithet of the Almighty Being; also *N.* of Viṣṇu, Siva or Brahmā. 2 The (individual) soul (जीव). 3 A ram, he-goat. 4 The sign Aries. 5 A sort of corn or grain. 6 *N.* of the Moon or Kāma-deva. -COMP. -अद्वनी a kind of priestly nightshade, (Mar. बमासा). -अविकं small cattle. -अश्वं goats and horses. -एढकं goats and rams. -गरः a hug serpent (boa constrictor) who is said to swallow goats. (-री) *N.* of a plant, -गल see अजागल below. -जीवः, -जीविकः a goat-herd; so °पः, °पालः. -मारः 1 a butcher. -2 *N.* of a country, (the modern Ajmeer). -मीढः 1 *N.* of the place called Ajmeer. -2 Surname of Yuddhishtira. -मोदा, मोदिका *N.* of a very useful medicinal plant, (Mar. ओंवा). -चूगी *N.* of plant (Mar. मेढशिमी).

अजन Moving, driving. -तः Brahmā.

अजका, -अजिका A young shegoat.

अजकवः -वं The bow of Siva.

अजकावः -वं Siva's bow.

अजगवं, -गावः, Siva's bow, Pinaka.

अजड *a.* Not stupid.

अजन *a.* Tenantless, desert.

अजनिः *f.* A path, road.

अजन्मन् *a.* Unborn, epithet of the Unborn Being. -म Final beatitude, absolution.

अजन्म *a.* Not fit to be produced; not favourable to mankind. -न्मं A portentous phenomenon inauspicious to mankind, such as earth-quake.

अजपः A Brāhmaṇa who does not (properly) repeat his prayers.

अजंभ *a.* Toothless. -भः 1 A frog. 2 The sun. 3 Toothless state (of a child).

अजय *a.* invincible, unsurpassed, unconquerable. -यः A defeat. -यत Hamp or भय.

अजय्य *a.* Invincible S. 6. 29; R. 18. 8.

अजर *a.* 1 Not subject to old age or decay, ever young. 2 Undecaying, imperishable; दुषणमजरं विदुः R. 10. 19. -रः A god. -रं the Supreme Spirit.

अजयि (With संगतं expressed or understood) Friendship; युगेरजयि जरसोप-दिष्ट R. 18. 7.

अजस्र *a.* Not ceasing, constant, perpetual; °दीक्षाप्रयतस्य R. 3. 44. -स्रं *ind.* Ever, constantly, perpetually; तव धुनोत्यजस्रं U. 4. 26.

अजहस्तार्था A kind of लक्षणा, in which the primary or original sense of a word (which is used elliptically) does not disappear; as कुंताः प्रविशति = कुंतवारिणः पुरुषाः; also called उपादानलक्षणा.

अजहर्दिने A noun which does not change its original gender even when used like an adjective; e. g. वेदः or शुक्तिः प्रमाणं (not प्रमाणः or °णा).

अजा 1 (According to Sāṅkhya philosophy) Prakṛiti or Māyā. 2 A she-goat. -COMP. -गलस्तनः the fleshy protuberance or nipple hanging down from the neck of goats; (fig.) an emblem of anything worthless or useless; °वमोर्थकाममोक्षाणां यस्यैकोपि न विद्यते । °स्तनस्येव तस्य जन्म निरर्थकं ॥ -जीवः, -पालकः a goat-herd, see अजजीव &c.

अजाजिः -जी *f.* Cumin seed.

अजात *a.* Unborn; अजातघ्नपुरुषस्य धृता-जातो धृती वरं Pt. 1.; not yet born, produced, or fully developed; °ककुद्, °पशु &c. -COMP. -अरि, शत्रु *a.* having no enemy or adversary; not an enemy of any one. (-रिः-त्रुः) epithet of Yuddhishtira; हंत जानमजातारिः प्रथमेन स्वयारिणा Si. 2. 102; न द्वेक्षि यज्जननतरमजातशत्रुं Ve. 3. 13; also of Siva and various other persons. -ककुद्-वृ *m.* a young bull whose hump is not yet fully developed. -व्यंजन *a.* having no distinctive marks or features (as a beard) -व्यवहारः a minor (who has not attained his majority)

अजानिः Without a wife; a widower.

अजानिकः A goat-herd.

अजानेय *a.* Of high breed, undaunted (as a horse).

अजित *a.* 1 Invincible, unconquerable, irresistible; °तं युयं...महः U. 5. 27. 2 Not conquered or won (as a country &c.); not restrained, curbed, controlled; आत्मन्, °इन्द्रिय one who has not subdued his mind or his senses -तः *N.* of Viṣṇu or Siva or of Buddha.

अजिनं 1 The (hairy) skin of a tiger, lion, elephant &c., especially of a black antelope (used as a seat, garment &c.); अयाजिनापादयः Ku. 5. 30, 67, Ki. 11. 15. 2 A sort of leather

bag or bellows.—COMP. -पद्मा-जी-त्रिका a bat.—योनि a deer, an antelope.—वासिन् a. clad in an antelope-hide.—संधः a furrier.

अजिर a. Quick, swift (शीघ्र).—रं 1 A court-yard, an enclosed space, arena; उदजाजिषकीर्ण K. 39. 2 The body. 3 Any object of sense. 4 The wind, air. 5 A frog.—रा 1 N. of a river. 2 N. of Durgā.

अजिह्वा a. 1 Straight. 2 Upright, straight-forward, honest; गामिभिः Si. 1. 63 straight and honest.—ह्वाः A frog.—COMP. -ग a. going straight on; ब्रजेदिशमजिह्वः Ms. 6. 31. (-गः) an arrow.

अजिह्वः A frog.

अजीकृन् Siva's bow.

अजीमर्तः A serpent.

अजीर्ण a. Undigested; undecomposed.—जी-भिः f. 1 Indigestion; कैरजीर्णभयाद्भ्रातर्भोजनं परिहीयते H. 2. 57. 2 Vigour, energy, absence of decay.

अजीव a. Devoid of life; lifeless.—वः Non-existence, death.

अजीवनिः f. Death, non-existence (used as an imprecation); अजीवनिस्ते शतं भुवात् Sk. may death seize thee, rogue! mayest thou cease to live!

अज्जल 1 A shield. 2 A live coal.

अज्ञ a. 1 Not knowing, devoid of knowledge or experience; अज्ञो भवति वे चालः Ms. 2. 153. 2 Ignorant, unwise, foolish, silly, stupid (said of men as well as animals); अज्ञः सुखमारण्यः Rh. 2. 3. 3 Inanimate; not endowed with the power of understanding.

अज्ञात a. Unknown, unexpected, unaware; पातं सलिले ममज्ज R. 16. 72.—COMP. चर्याः, चासः remaining incognito (said of the Pāṇḍavas).

अज्ञान a. Ignorant, unwise.—न 1 Ignorance. 2 Especially, spiritual ignorance (अविद्या) which makes one consider himself as distinct from the Supreme Spirit, and the material world as a reality. In compounds अज्ञान may be translated by 'unawares,' 'inadvertently,' 'unconsciously'; आचरित, उच्चारित &c.

अञ्च 1 U. (अञ्चति-चे, आनञ्च, अञ्चिन्तु, अञ्च्यात् or अञ्च्यात्, अञ्च or अञ्चित) 1 To bend; क्षिप्तुं चित्ता Bk. 9. 40. 2 To go, move, tend towards; स्वन्त्रा कथमञ्चसि Bk. 4. 22; स्वं चेदञ्चसि लोभं Bv. 1. 46 art greedy. 3 To worship, honour, reverence; to adorn; grace; see अञ्चित below. 4 To request, desire. 5 To murmur; speak indistinctly.—Caus. or 10, U. To manifest, unfold; हृदमञ्च Git. 10. WITH अप् to put away, drive away; (intr.) to run away.—अञ्च to bend. अञ्च 1 to go up.—2 to rise, appear; उञ्चन्मासस्य G. L. 6.—उञ्च to draw or raise (water).—ञ्चि 1 to bend down; incline.—2 to diminish, pass away;

न्यञ्चति वयसि प्रथमे Bv. 2. 47.—परा to turn or go back; याताञ्चन पराञ्चति द्विद्वानां रदा इव Bv. 1. 65.—परि to cause to revolve, whirl, twist.—चि to draw or bend as under; to extend, stretch out.—सं to crowd or drive together, to bend together.

अञ्चलः-ल 1 The border or end (of a garment), skirt or hem (Mar. पदर); क्षीणाञ्चलमिव पीनस्तनजघनायाः Udb. 2 Corner or outer angle (as of the eye) दुर्गञ्चलेः पश्यति केवलं मनाक् ibid.

अञ्चित p. p. 1 (a) Curved, bent; R. 18. 58. (b) Arched and handsome (as eyebrows); अक्षिपक्ष्मन् R. 5. 76; crisped; curled (as hair). 2. Honoured, adorned; graced; graceful; handsome; गतेषु लीलाञ्चितविक्रमेषु Ku. 1. 34; ताभ्यां गताभ्यां R. 2. 18, 9. 24. 3 Sewn or woven, arranged; अर्थाविता सखस्त्रुष्टितायाः (रत्नान्) R. 7. 10 half strung or woven.—COMP. -अः a woman having arched or handsome eyebrows.

अञ्ज 7.P. (rarely A.) (अञ्जि or अञ्ज, अञ्ज) 1 To anoint, smear with, bedaub. 2 To make clear, represent, characterize. 3 To go. 4 To shine. 5 To honour, celebrate. 6 To decorate.—Caus. 1 To smear with. 2 To speak or shine.—WITH अञ्जि to equip, furnish. -अञ्जि 1 to anoint, smear with—2 to pollute, defile.—अञ्जि to reveal, manifest.—आ 1 to anoint.—2 to smooth, prepare.—3 to honour.—चि To reveal, manifest, show; अकिञ्चनस्य मखञ्जं व्यनक्ति R. 5. 16, Si. 1. 26.

अञ्जनः N. of the guardian elephant (of the west or s. w.)—न 1 Anointing, smearing with; mixing. 2 Unfolding, manifesting. 3 Collyrium or black pigment used to paint the eyelashes; विलोचनं दक्षिणमञ्जनेन संभाव्य R. 7. 8; अञ्जितं U. 4. 19; Mk. 1. 34; (fig. also) अज्ञानां पश्य लोकस्य ज्ञानां जनशलाकायाः चक्षुरुन्मीलितं येन तस्मै पाणिनये नमः ॥ Sik. 45; cf. दास्त्रियं परमञ्जनं. 4 Paint; a cosmetic ointment. 5 Ink. 6 Fire. 7 Night. 8 (नञ्-ना) (Rhet.) A suggested meaning; also the process by which such meaning is suggested; the use of a word of several meanings in a special sense determined by the context; cf. अनेकार्थस्य शब्दस्य वाचकत्वे नियञ्जिते । संयोगाद्वैराग्यादीर्षीकृत्यापुतिरञ्जनं ॥ K. P. 2, see व्यञ्जना also.—COMP. -अञ्जस् n. eye-water.—शलाका a stick or pencil for the application of collyrium.

अञ्जना 1 N. of the female elephant of the north. 2 N. of the mother of Māruṭi or Hanūmat.

अञ्जलिः 1 A cavity formed by folding and joining the open hands together, the hollow of the hands; hence, a cavity-ful of any thing; हस्तौ हविर्वाजलिः Pt. 1. 25; वक्रिणीः पुष्पाणां हरिचरणयो- रञ्जलिर्वे Ve. 1. 1 a cavity-fr. of

flowers; so जलस्याञ्जलयो दृश Y. 3. 105, 10 cavity-fuls or libations of water; भ्रवणाञ्जलिपुटयेयं Ve. 1. 4; अञ्जलिं रक्ष, बन्ध, कृ or आधा fold the hands together and raise them to the head in supplication or salutation. 2 Hence, a mark of respect or salutation; R. 11. 78. 3 A measure of corn = कुडव.—COMP. -कर्मन् n. folding the hands, respectful salutation.—कारिका an earthen doll.—पुटः-हे the cavity formed by joining the hands together; hollowed palms of the hand.

अञ्जलिका A small mouse.

अञ्जस a. (सी f.) Not crooked, straight; honest, upright.

अञ्जसा adv. 1 Straight on. 2 Truly, properly, rightly; विद्महे शतं पलायनच्छ- लान्यञ्जसा R. 19. 31. 3 Soon, quickly, instantly.

अञ्जिह्वः-ह्वः The sun.

अञ्जीरः-रं A species of the fig-tree and its fruit.

अञ्ज 1 P. (rarely A.) (अञ्जति, अञ्जित) To wander or roam about (with loc.); roam over (sometimes with acc.); मो बहो भिक्षातन Sk. go to beg alms; आट नैकटिकाभ्रमात् Bk. 4. 12.—freq. अटा-च्छते to wander about habitually, as a religious mendicant.

अट a. wandering (in comp.).

अटनं Wandering, roaming; भिक्षा°, पत्रि° &c.

अटनिः-नी f. The notched extremity of a bow; नित्यतुः स्थलनिवेशिताटनी लीलयेन पशुषी अभिज्यतां R. 11. 14.

अटा The habit of roaming about (as a religious mendicant) so अट्या, अटाट्या.

अटव-वः N. of a very useful medicinal plant (Mar. अटुलसा).

अटविः-वी f. A forest, wood; आदि-ह्वते अटव्या अटवी S. 2.

अटविकः A forester=आटविकः q. v.

अट् 1 A. 1 To kill. 2 To transgress, go beyond (fig. also).—Caus. 1 To lessen, diminish. 2 To despise, condemn.

अट्ट a. 1 High, loud. 2 Frequent, constant. 3 Dried, dry.—ट्ट-ट्टः An apartment on the roof or upper story. 2 A turret, buttress, tower; नन्दनार्गाट्ट इव R. 6. 67. 3 A market-place, market. 4 A palace, palatial building.—ट्ट Food, boiled rice; अट्टशला जनपदाः Mb. (अट्टं अन्नं शलं विक्रेयं येषां ते Nilakapṭha).—COMP.—अट्टहासः very loud laughter.—हासः-हासितं, हास्यं a loud or boisterous laughter, a horse-laugh, usually of Siva; व्यंबकस्य Me. 58.—हासिन् m. 1 N. of Siva. —2 one who laughs very loudly.

अट्टकः An apartment on the roof of a house; palace also.

अट्टालः-लकः An apartment on the roof, an upper story; a palace.

अडालिका A palace, lofty mansion.
-Comp. -कारः a mason, a bricklayer
(one who builds royal mansions.)

अडुन A shield.

अड् 1 P. 1 To sound. 2 (4 A.) To breathe, live (for अड्).

अण (न) क a. Very small, contemptible, insignificant, wretched; oft. in com. in the sense of deterioration or contempt; कुलालः Sk. a contemptible potter.

अणि m., जी 1 The point of a needle. 2 A linch-pin, the pin or bolt at the end of the pole of a carriage. 3 A limit.

अणितम् m., अणुतात्वं 1 Minuteness. 2 Atomic nature. 3 The superhuman power of becoming as small as an atom, one of the 8 powers or siddhis of Siva.

अणु a. (घु-ष्वा f.) Minute, fine, small, little; atomic; अणोरणीयान् Bg. 8. 9. -घुः 1 An atom; अणुं पर्वतान् Bh. 2. 78 to magnify; cf. also 'To make mountains of molehills.' 2 An atom of time. 3 N. of Siva. -Comp. -वा lightning. -रेणुः atomic dust. -वादः the doctrine of atoms, atomic theory.

अणुक a. 1 Very small, atomic. 2 Subtle, too fine. 3 Acute.

अणीयस्, अणित् a. Smaller, smallest, very small; अणोरणीयांस Bg. 8. 9.

अंड-हं 1 The testicles. 2 The scrotum. 3 An egg; oft. used with reference to the world as having sprung from the primordial egg of Brahmā. 4 The musk bag. 5 Semen virile. 6 N. of Siva. -Comp. -आकर्षण castration. -आकार, आकृति a. egg-shaped, oval, elliptical. (-र-तिः) an ellipse. -कोशः-वः-वकः the scrotum. -ज a. born from an egg. (-जः) 1 a bird, oviparous being; Ku. 3. 42. -2 a fish. -3 a snake. -4 a lizard. -5 Brahmā. (-जा) musk. -धरः N. of Siva. -वर्धनं, वृद्धिः f. swelling of the scrotum. -सू a. oviparous.

अंडकः The scrotum. -कं A small egg; जगदंडकनखंडमिव Si. 9. 9.

अंडालुः A fish.

अंडीरः A full-grown or full-developed man, a strong or powerful person.

अड् 1 P. (अतनि. अच-अतित) 1 To go, walk; wander, to go constantly. 2 To obtain (mostly Ved.). 3 To bind.

अतनं Going, wandering. -नः A wanderer, a passer-by.

अतड a. Precipitate, steep. -टः A precipice, a steep crag.

अतथा ind. Not so; उचित a. not deserving that, not used to such things.

अतद्वै ind. Unjustly, undeservedly.

अतद्व्युगः (Rhet.) The 'non-borrower,' N. of a figure of speech,

in which the thing in question does not assume the quality of another though there is a reason for it; K. P. 10.

अतंत्र a. (घी f.) 1 Having no ropes or musical strings. 2 Unrestrained. 3 Not necessarily binding; not being the object of the rule under consideration; स्वग्रहणमतं Sk. 4 Without formulas or empirical actions.

अतंत्र-वित्त-ल a. Alert, unwearied, careful, vigilant; अतंत्रिता सा स्वयमेव वृत्तकान् Ku. 5. 14; R. 17. 39.

अतपस्-स्क One who neglects his religious austerities.

अतर्क a. Illogical, void of reasoning. -कः 1 Absence of argument or reasoning, bad logic. 2 An illogical reasoner.

अतर्कित a. Unthought of, unexpected. -तं adv. Unexpectedly. -Comp. -आगत, -उपपन्न a. occurring or befalling unexpectedly, quite accidental उपपन्नं दर्शनं Ku. 6. 54.

अतल a. Bottomless. -लं N. of a पाताल or lower region. -ला N. of Siva. -Comp. -सुख, स्वर्ण a. bottomless, very deep, unfathomable.

अतस् ind. 1 Than this; from this (generally having a comparative force); किमु वस्तुतो नर्वयसि मां Bh. 3. 6. 2 From this or that cause, hence, so, therefore (corr. to यत्, वस्तुत् or हि, expressed or understood); R. 2. 43, 3. 50; Ku. 2. 5. 3 Hence, from this place; henceforth (of time or place); (-त्, -ऊर्ध्व), afterwards. -Comp. -अर्थ-निमित्त on this account, hence, for this reason. -एव for this very reason. -ऊर्ध्व henceforth; afterwards. -परं (a) further on, any longer (with abl.); hereafter. (b) beyond this, further than this; मायायचमतापरं S. 4. 16.

अतसः 1 Wind, air. 2 The soul. 3 A garment made of the fibre of flax (सं generally).

अतसी 1 Common flax. 2 Hemp. 3 Linseed.

अति ind. 1 A prefix used with adjectives and adverbs, meaning 'very,' 'too' 'exceedingly,' 'excessively,' and showing उत्कर्ष; नातिदूरे not very far from; also with verbs or verbal forms; स्वभावात् क्षतिरिव्यंत &c. 2 (With verbs) Over, beyond; अति-गुं go beyond, over-step; so क्रम, चर, वह &c. In this case अति is regarded as a preposition (उपसर्ग). 3 (a) (With nouns or pronouns) beyond, surpassing, superior to, eminent, distinguished, higher, above, (used with acc. as a कर्मप्रवचनीय, or as first member of Bah. or Tat. Comp.; in which last case it has usually the sense of eminence or higher degree; अतिगो,

गान्धर्वः, ब्रह्मशास्त्रा गौः, शोभनो गान्धर्वः; राजन् an excellent king; or the sense of अतिक्रान्त must be understood with the latter member which will then stand in the accusative case; अतिमर्त्यः=मर्त्य-मतिक्रान्त; मालः=अतिक्रान्तो माला; so अतिकाय, केशर, q. v.); अति देवान् कृष्णः Sk. (b) (With nouns derived from roots) Extravagant, exaggerated, excessive, e. g. आदरः excessive regard; आशा extravagant hope; so अभय, वृष्णा, आनंदः &c. &c. (c) Unfit, improper, in the sense of असंगति or हेतु 'censure'; अति-निद्रा=निद्रा संगति न युज्यते Sk.

अतिकथा 1 An exaggerated tale. 2 Idle or meaningless talk.

अतिकर्षण Afflicting very much, excessive exertion.

अतिक्रश a. Past the whip, unmanageable as a horse.

अतिकाय a. Of an extraordinary size, gigantic.

अतिकुश्ल a. Very difficult. -कृ -कृष्टः Extraordinary hardship; a kind of severe penance to be finished in 12 nights; Ms. 11. 213-4.

अतिक्रमः 1 Act of overstepping, going beyond &c. 2 Breach of decorum or duty; transgression, violation; trespass; disrespect, injury, opposition; ब्राह्मणं स्वामी मवतामिव सूतये Mr. 2. 10. 3 Lapse, passing away (of time); अनेकसंवत्सरातिक्रमेऽपि U. 4. 4. Overcoming, surpassing; mostly with दुर्; स्वजातिद्विरतिक्रमा. 5 Neglect, omission, disregard. 6 A vigorous attack. 7 Excess 8 Misapplication. 9 Imposition.

अतिक्रमणं Overstepping, spending of time, excess; fault, offence

अतिक्रमणीय pot. p. To be transgressed, violated, neglected or avoided; यं मे हृद्वाक्यं S. 2, 3, 6, 7.

अतिक्रान्त p. p. Exceeded, surpassed, gone beyond &c.; संतिक्रान्तः श्रवणविषयं Me. 103; past, gone by; former. -तं A past thing, a thing of the past, the past

अतिखड्ग a. Without a bedstead, able to dispense with a bedstead.

अतिग a. (in comp.) Exceeding, transcending, excelling; सर्वलोकां Mu. 1. 2; किमोपपत्त्यातिगैरुपहतो महाव्याधिभिः Mu. 6 by diseases defying the powers of medicine.

अतिगंध a. Having an excessive or overpowering smell. -घः Sulphur.

अतिगव a. 1 Very foolish, quite stupid. 2 Indescribable.

अतिगुण a. 1 Having excellent or superior qualities. 2 Devoid of merits, worthless. -गः Excellent merits.

अतिगो f. An excellent cow.

अतिग्रह a. Incomprehensible. -हः, ग्राहः 1 Object of an apprehensive

organ, such as स्पर्श 'touch' the object of स्पर्श, स्पर्श of जिह्वा &c. 2 Right knowledge. 3 Act of overtaking, surpassing &c.

अतिचमू *a.* Victorious over armies.

अतिचर *a.* Very changeable, transient.—रा A lotus plant (पद्मिनी, स्थल-पद्मिनी or पद्मचारिणीलता).

अतिचरणं Excessive practice, overdoing.

अतिचारः 1 Transgression. 2 Excelling. 3 Overtaking &c. 4 Accelerated motion of planets; passage from one zodiacal sign to another.

अतिच्छत्र-वा, चच्छत्रका A mushroom, anise.

अतिजात *a.* Not tenanted or inhabited.

अतिजन *a.* Superior to his parentage.

अतिजीनं Extraordinary flight (of birds.).

अतिशयः, अतिशयं *ind.* 1 More, higher (abl.). 2 Exceedingly, very much; excessive, great.

अतिगुणा Rapacity, excessive greed or desire; °णः न कर्तव्य Pt. 5 one should not to be too greedy.

अतिथिः (*lit.* a 'traveller'; according to Manu प्रकारं तु नियमनविधिर्नामः स्मृतः । अनिर्य हि स्थितो यस्मात्समादतिरुच्यते S. 102.) A guest (*fig.* also); अतिथिर्न-व निवेदनं S. 4; कुसुमलताप्रियातिथि S. 6; dear or welcome guest. —*Comp.*—क्रिया, -पूजा, -सत्कारः, -सत्किया, -सेवा hospitable reception of guests, rite of hospitality, hospitality, attention to the guests. -धर्मः title or claim to hospitality; hospitality due to guests.

अतिदानं Munificence, liberality; अतिदानं बलिर्बद्धः Chān. 50.

अतिदेशः 1 Transfer, making over, assigning. 2 (Gram.) Extended application, application by analogy, transference of one attribute to another; अनिदेशो नाम इतरधर्मस्य इतरस्मिन् प्रयोगाय आदेशः (मीमांसा); or अन्यत्र प्रणीतायाः कृत्स्नाया धर्मसंहतः । अन्यत्र कार्यते प्रातिपत्तिदेशः स उच्यते ॥ गोसदृशो गवयः is an instance of रूपातिदेशो or analogy.

अतिद्वय *a.* Surpassing the two (बृह-स्पृथा and वासवदेवो), or having no second or equal, incomparable, matchless; यिया निषङ्गमतिद्वयी कथा K. 5.

अतिधनुस् *m.* An unrivalled archer or warrior.

अतिनिद्रा Excessive sleeping. —द्र *a.* 1 Given to excessive sleep. 2 Without sleep, sleepless. —द्र *ind.* Past sleeping time.

अतिनीच *a.* Disembarked, landed.

अतिपंचा A girl, past five.

अतिपतनं Flying past or beyond; mislaid, neglect, transgressing; exceeding, going beyond due bounds.

अतिपथिः *f.* 1 Going beyond, pass-

ing, lapse. 2 Non-performance, failure.

अतिपत्रः The teak tree.

अतिपथिन् *m.* A better road than common, a good road.

अतिपर *a.* One who has vanquished his enemies. —रा A great or superior enemy.

अतिपरिचयः Excessive familiarity or intimacy; Prov. अतिपरिचयादज्ञा 'Familiarity breeds contempt.'

अतिपातः 1 Passing away, lapse (of time). 2 Neglect, omission; transgression; न चन्द्रकार्यानिपातः S. 1 if no other duty be neglected thereby; deviation from established laws or customs. 3 Befalling, occurrence. 4 Ill-treatment, or usage. 5 Opposition, contrariety.

अतिपातक A very heinous sin, incest.

अतिपातिन् *a.* Surpassing in speed, swifter than (in comp.); R. 3. 30.

अतिपात्य *pot. p.* To be delayed or put off; काममननिपात्य धर्मकार्यं देवस्य S. 5.

अतिप्रबंधः Great continuity; °प्रहितान्न-वृष्टिभिः R. 3. 58.

अतिप्रगे *ind.* Very early in the morning, in the early dawn Ms. 4. 62.

अतिप्रश्नः A question about transcendental truths; a vexatious or extravagant question *e. g.* Vāṭskī's question to Yājñavalkya about Brahma in बृहदारण्यकोपनिषद्.

अतिप्रसंगः, सक्तिः *f.* 1 Excessive attachment. 2 Over-rudeness. 3 Extraordinary or unwarrantable stretch of a (grammatical) rule or principle; =अतिव्याप्तिः q. v. 4 A very close contact. 5 Prolivity; अत्यप्रसंगं Mn. 1.

अतिप्रौढा A girl who has attained a marriageable age, a grown-up girl.

अतिबल *a.* Very strong or powerful.

—लः An eminent or matchless warrior. —लं Great strength or power.

—ला N. of a powerful charm or lore taught by Viśvāmitra to Rāma.

अतिबाला A cow two years old.

अतिभ (भा) रः Excessive burden, great load; स मुकुटं व्यसनातिभारात् चक्रंद B. 14. 68 through excessive grief. —*Comp.*—गः mule

अतिभवः Surpassing, defeating, conquering.

अतिभावः Superiority.

अतिभीः *f.* Lightning; flash of Indra's thunderbolt.

अतिभूमिः *f.* 1 Excess, culmination, highest pitch; °भि गतु, या to go to excess, to reach the climax; तत्र सर्वलो-कस्य °भि गतः प्रवादः Mā. 7 noised abroad; Si. 9. 78 10. 80. 2 Boldness, impropriety, violation of due limits (अमर्षाया); Si. 8. 20. 3 Eminence, superiority.

अतिमतिः *f.*—मानः Haughtiness, very

great pride; अतिमाने च कीरवाः Chān. 50.

अतिमर्त्य-मायुष *a.* Superhuman.

अतिमात्र *a.* Exceeding the proper measure, inordinate, excessive; °भृ-सहानि S. 4. 3 quite insupportable; मुनिव्रतैस्त्वामतिमात्रकश्चित् Ku. 5. 48.—मात्रकाः *ind.* Beyond measure, inordinately, excessively.

अतिमाय *a.* Finally liberated, emancipated from the Māyā or illusion of the world.

अतिमुक्त *a.* 1 Finally emancipated. 2 Barren. 3 Surpassing (a necklace of) pearls.—कः-ककः A kind of creeper (मायवी Mar. कुसरी or कस्तुरीमृग) represented as twisting itself round the mango-tree and as the beloved of that tree.

अतिमुक्तिः *f.*—मोक्षः Final liberation (from death).

अतिरहस्य *a.* Very fleet or swift; सारिणातिरहसा S. 1. 5.

अतिरथः An unrivalled warrior fighting from his car (अभितान् घोषवे-यस्तु संभोकोऽतिरथस्तु सः).

अतिरभसः Great speed, precipitateness, rashness.

अतिराजन् *m.* 1 An extraordinary or excellent king. 2 One who surpasses a king.

अतिरात्रः 1 An optional part of the Jyotishtoma sacrifice. 2 Dead of night.

अतिरिक्त *a.* 1 Surpassed. 2 Redundant. 3 Excessive. 4 Unequalled; elevated.

अति (ती) रेकः 1 Excess, exuberance, excellence, eminence. 2 Redundancy, surplus, superfluity. 3 Difference.

अतिरुक् *m.* The knee.—क *f.* A very beautiful woman.

अति-रो-लो-मश *a.* Very hairy, shaggy.—शः 1 A wild goat. 2 A large monkey.

अतिलंबनं 1 Excessive fasting. 2 Transgression.

अतिलिप्ति *a.* Erring, committing mistakes.

अतिवयस् *a.* Very old, aged, advanced in years.

अतिवर्णाश्रमिन् *m.* One who is beyond castes and orders.

अतिवर्जनं A pardonable offence or misdemeanour; exemption from punishment; ten cases are mentioned in Ms. 8. 290.

अतिवर्तिन् *a.* Crossing; surpassing, excelling; transgressing, violating.

अतिवादः *a.* Very harsh, abusive or insulting language, reproof; अतिवादा-स्तितिक्षेत Ms. 6. 47.

अतिवादिन् *a.* Talkative; very eloquent.

अतिवाहनं 1 Passing, spending. 2 Excessive toiling or enduring; too heavy burden. 3 Despatching, send-

ing away, ridding oneself of.

अतिविकट *a.* Very fierce.—*उ*: A vicious elephant.

अतिविषा *N.* of a poisonous yet highly medicinal plant (Mar, अतिविष or अतिविषः).

अतिविस्तारः *Prolivity, diffuseness.*

अतिवृत्तिः *f.* Surpassing; violation, hyperbole.

अतिवृष्टिः *f.* Excessive or heavy rain, one of the six calamities of the season. See *वृष्टि*.

अतिवेल *a.* Excessive, extravagant; boundless.—*लं* *adv.* 1 Excessively. 2 Out of season, unseasonably.

अतिव्याप्तिः *f.* 1 An unwarrantable stretch of a rule or principle. 2 Including what is not intended to be included in a proposition; (in Nyāya) unwarranted extension of a definition to things not intended to be defined by it, so that it includes such things as ought not to fall under it; one of the three faults to which a definition is open.

अतिशयः 1 Excess, pre-eminence, excellence; *की* R. 3. 62; तस्मिन् विधानातिशये विधातुः R. 6. 11. 2 Superiority (in quality, rank, quantity &c.); off. in comp. with adjectives in the sense of 'excessively'; आसीदतिशयश्रेष्ठः R. 17. 25.—*a.* Superior, pre-eminent; excessive, very great, abundant.—*Comp.*—*उक्तिः* *f.* 1 exaggerated or hyperbolic language, extreme assertion.—2 a figure of speech, (corr. to hyperbole) said to be of 5 kinds in S. D., but of 4 in K. F.

अतिशयन *a.* Surpassing (in comp.); great, eminent; abundant.—*न* Excess; abundance, superfluity.

अतिशयालु *a.* Tending to excel or surpass.

अतिशयिन् *a.* 1. Superior, excellent; pre-eminent; इदं चर्ममतिशयिनि ग्रन्थे वाच्या-
रजविर्भूतः कथितः K. P. 1; V. 5. 21. 2 Excessive, abundant.

अतिशयनं Excellence, superiority.

अतिशयिन् *a.* 1 Excelling, surpassing. 2 Excessive.

अतिशेषः Remainder; remnant (as of time); a small remainder.

अतिश्रेयसिः A man superior to the most excellent woman.

अतिश्व *a.* 1 Surpassing in strength a dog (such as a boar &c.). 2 Worse than a dog.—*वा* Service.

अतिश्वन् *m.* An excellent dog.

अतिसक्तिः . Close contact or proximity; great attachment.

अतिसंधानं Cheating, deception; परस्मिन्संधान S. 5. 25; trick, fraud.

अतिसरः *a.* 1 One who goes beyond or exceeds. 2 Leader.

अतिसर्गः 1 granting, giving; R. 10. 2. 2 Granting permission (to do

what one likes कामचारमुक्ता). 3 Dismissal, discharge.

अतिसर्जनं 1 Giving, granting; consigning; Ku. 4. 32. 2 Liberality, munificence. 3 Killing. 4 Separation.

अतिसर्व *a.* Transcending or superior to all, above all.—*सर्वः* The Supreme Being; अतिसर्ववि शर्वाय Mughha.

अति (ती) सारः Dysentery, violent straining at stool.

अति (ती) सारिन् *m.* The disease called अतिसारः.—*a.*,—अतिसारकिन् Affected by, afflicted with, dysentery.

अतिश्लेहः Over-affection; *हः* पापशकी S. 4 is apt to suspect evil.

अतिस्पर्शः A term for semivowels and vowels.

अतीत *p. p.* 1 Gone beyond, crossed. 2 (Used actively) Exceeding, going beyond; *प्राप्त*, gone by &c.; dead; संख्यामतीतं or संख्यातीतं innumerable.

अतीन्द्रिय *a.* Beyond the cognizance (reach) of the senses.—*यः* The Soul or Purusha (in Sāṅkhya phil.); the Supreme Soul.—*च* 1 Pradhāna or Nature (in Sāṅkhya phil.). 2 The mind (in Vedānta).

अतीव *ind.* Exceedingly, excessively, very much, quite, too; *प्रीडित*, *हृष्ट* &c.

अतुल *a.* Unequalled, matchless, peerless, incomparable.—*लः* The sesamum seed and plant (तिलकृष्ट).

अतुल्य *a.* Unequalled &c.

अतुषार *a.* Not cold.—*Comp.*—*करः* the Sun; so *अतुहिनकर*, *रश्मि*, *धामन* *रुचि* &c.

अतुष्या A small quantity of grass.

अतेजस् *a.* 1 Not bright, dim. 2 Weak, feeble. 3 Insignificant; so अतेजस्क, अतेजस्विन्.—*घ* *m.* Dimness, shadow, darkness.

अत्ता 1 A mother. 2 An elder sister.

3 A mother-in-law.

अतिः *f.*, अत्तिका An elder sister &c.

अत्तः—*स्तु* 1 Wind. 2 The sun.

अत्यग्निः Morbidly rapid digestion.

अत्यग्निहोमः The optional second part of the Jyotishtoma sacrifice

अत्यकुश *a.* Past the goad, uncontrollable, unmanageable, as an elephant.

अत्यंत *a.* 1 Excessive, much, very great or strong; *प्रेर* great enmity; so *प्रेरी*. 2 Complete, perfect, absolute. 3 Endless, perpetual, everlasting; किं वा तत्कालंतवियोगमोघे हतजीविते R. 14. 65; कस्यात्यंतं सुखमुपपन्नं Me. 109.—*तं* *ind.* 1 Excessively, very much. 2 For ever, to the end (of life), through life.—*Comp.*—*अभावः* absolute or complete non-existence absolute non-entity—*गत* *a.* gone or departed for ever, gone never to return; कर्म-
स्वतन्त्रता न मां दहेः R. 8. 56.—*वासिन्* *a.* 1 going or walking very much, going

too fast or quickly.—2 excessive, much.—*वासिन्* *m.* one who constantly stays with his preceptor, as a student.—*संयोगः* 1 close proximity, uninterrupted continuity; कालाध्वनोरत्यंतसंयोगः.—2 inseparable co-existence.

अत्यंतिक *a.* 1 Going too much or too fast. 2 Very near. 3 Not near, distant.—*कं* Close proximity, immediate neighbourhood or being in close proximity.

अत्यंतीन *a.* Going or walking too much, going too fast; लक्ष्मीं परपरीणां स्वमत्यंतीनत्वमुच्यते Bk.

अत्ययः 1 Passing away, lapse; कालः. 2 End, conclusion, termination; absence, disappearance. 3 Death, destruction. 4 Danger, injury, evil; प्राणात्यये च संग्रामे Y. 1. 179. 5 Distress 6 Guilt, offence; transgression. 7 Attack, assault.

अत्ययिक=अत्ययिक *q. v.*

अत्ययित *a.* 1 Exceeded, surpassed. 2 Violated, outraged.

अत्ययिन् *a.* Exceeding, surpassing.

अत्यये *a.* Excessive; very great, exorbitant.—*द्वि* *adv.* Very much, exceedingly, excessively.

अत्यद्ग *a.* Exceeding a day in duration.

अत्याकारः 1 Contempt, blame, censure; श्लाघात्याकारस्तद्वत्तेषु P. V. 1. 134.

2 Bigness of person, a very large body.

अत्याचार *a.* Deviating from established usages or customs, negligent.

—*रः* Performance of works not sanctioned by usage; irreligious conduct.

अत्यादित्य *a.* Surpassing the (lustre of the) sun; अस्यादित्यं हृतवहसुसे संयुतं तद्वि तेजः Me. 43.

अत्यानंदः Morbid indifference to the pleasures of sexual union.

अत्यायः 1 Transgression, violation. 2 Excess.

अत्यासद *a.* Grown to excess.—*दं*, *द्विः* *f.* A very high position, great elevation or rise.

अत्याश्रमः 1 The highest order of life, संन्यास. 2 An ascetic of this order संन्यासिन्.

अत्वाहितं 1 A great calamity, danger, misfortune, mishap, accident; न किमप्यत्वाहितं S. 1; oft. as an exclamation, 'Ah, me!' 'alas! alas!' 2 A rash or daring deed; वाङ्मुखैर्न किमप्यत्वाहितमावेष्टितं भवेत् Ve. 2.

अत्युक्तिः *f.* Exaggeration, hyperbole, over-deavour or coloured description; अत्युक्ती न वादं प्रकृत्यांस्तं ग्रन्थवाद् च तो सत्यसे Vdb. See अतिशयोक्ति also

अत्युपध *a.* Trustworthy, tried.

अत्युहः 1 Close or deep meditation or thinking; earnest reason 2 A gallinule.

अत्र *ind.* 1 In this place, here; अपि सन्नहितोऽत्र कुलपतिः S. 1. 2 In this rea-

pect, matter, or case; as to this.—**Comp.**—अंतरे *adv.* in the meanwhile, meantime S. 3. 11.—**भवत्** (*m.* भवान्) an honorific epithet meaning 'worthy', 'revered', 'honourable', 'your or his honour', and referring to a person that is present or near the speaker. (opp. तत्रभवत्); भवती *f.* 'your or her lady-ship' (पूज्य तत्रभवान्भवतीश्च भगवानि); अत्रभवान् प्रकृतिमापन्नः S. 2 इक्ष्वाकवर्णादयः परिश्रान्तामत्रभवती लक्ष्ये S. 1.

अत्रत्य *a.* 1 Belonging to, or connected with, this place. 2 Produced or found here, of this place; local.

अत्रय *a.* Shameless, impudent, immodest.

अत्रिः (properly अत्रि) *N.* of a celebrated sage and author of many Vedic hymns.—**Comp.**—जः, —जातः, —हजः, —नेत्रप्रसूतः—प्रभवः, —भवः the moon; cf. अथ नयनसमुत्थं ज्योतिर्वज्रिण्योः R. 2. 75.

अथ *ind.* 1 A particle used at the beginning (of works) mostly as a sign of auspiciousness, and translated by 'here', 'now' (begins) (मंगल, आरंभ, अधिकार). (Properly speaking), 'auspiciousness' or मंगल is not the sense of अथ, but the very utterance or hearing of the word is considered to be indicative of auspiciousness, as the word is supposed to have emanated from the throat of Brahmā: ओंकाराश्वाथशब्दश्च द्वचितो ब्रह्मणः पुरा । कंठं भित्वा विनिर्याती तत्र मंगलिकादुमी ॥ and therefore we find in Sankara Bhāṣhya अर्थात्तस्य शुक्तः अथशब्दः श्रुत्या मंगलमावर्तयति; अथ निर्वचनं; अथ योगानुशासनं (usually followed by इति at the end, इति प्रथमोऽङ्कः here ends &c.). 2 Then, afterwards; अथ प्रजानामपिः प्रभाते वनाय धेनुं सुमांश्च R. 2. 1; often as a correlative of यदि or चत्. 3 If, supposing, now if, in case, but if; अथ कौतुकमवेद्यमि K. 144; अथ मरणमद्ययं जंतोः किमिति सुधा मलिनं यशः कुरुवे Ve. 3. 4. 4 And, so also, as also, likewise; भीमोऽथानुजः G. M. 5 Used in asking or introducing questions (प्रश्न), oft. with the interrogative word itself; अथ सा तत्रभवती किमाख्यस्य यजुर्वेः पत्नी S. 7. 6 Totality, entirety; अथ धर्मं व्याख्यास्यामः G. M. we shall explain the whole धर्मं (धर्म in all its details). 7 Doubt, uncertainty; शब्दो निरलोऽथानित्यः G. M. —**Comp.**—अपि more-over, and again &c. (=अथ in most cases). —किं what else, yes, exactly so, quite so, certainly. —च more-over, and likewise. —च 1 or. —2 or rather, or why, or perhaps, modifying a previous statement; गमिष्याम्युपहास्यतां ... अथव, कृतवाद्यद्वारे वंशजसिन् R. 1. 3-4; अथवा ॥ वस्तुविहितं 8. 45; दीर्घं किं न सहचराहम-श्वः गमनं किं दुष्कर U. G. 40

अथर्वेन् *m.* 1 A priest who has to worship fire and Soma. 2 A Brāhminau

—(*pl.*) Descendants of Atharvan; hymns of this Veda.—**वर्ष** *m. n.*, **वेदः** The Atharvaveda, regarded as the fourth Veda, containing many forms of imprecations for the destruction of enemies, and also a great number of prayers for safety and averting mishaps, evils, sins or calamities, and a number of hymns, as in the other Vedas, addressed to the gods with prayers to be used at religious and solemn rites.—**Comp.**—**निधिः**, **विद्** *m.* receptacle of the (knowledge of) Atharvaveda, or conversant with it; यरुणाश्चर्वविदा कृतक्रियः R. 8. 4, 1. 59.

अथर्वणिः A Brāhmana versed in this Veda; or skilled in the performance of the rites enjoined by it.

अथर्वानि Ritual of the Atharvaveda.

अथवा See under अथ.

अथो=अथ *q. v.*

अद् 2 P. (अति, अज-जय) 1 To eat, devour. 2 To destroy. 3=अद् *q. v.* —**Caus.** To feed with. —**Desid.** जिष्यसि To wish to eat.

अद्-द् *a.* (at the end of comp.) Eating, devouring.

अद्वद् *a.* Toothless. —**द्वः** A serpent without teeth; one whose fangs have been taken out.

अदक्षिण *a.* 1 Not right, left. 2 Not bringing in Dakṣiṇā to the priests; without any gifts (as a sacrifice). 3 Simple, weak-minded, silly. 4 Not handy, skilful or clever; awkward. 5 Unfavourable.

अद्विज *a.* 1 Not deserving punishment. 2 Exempt or free from punishment.

अद्वत् *a.* Toothless.

अदत्त *a.* 1 Not given. 2 Unjustly or improperly given. 3 Not given in marriage.—**त्ता** An unmarried girl.—**त्त** A gift which is null and void.

—**Comp.**—**आदायिन्** *a.* the receiver of such a gift; one who takes what has not been given away, such as a thief. —**पूर्वा** not affianced or betrothed before; अद्वत्पूर्वैत्याशंक्यते Māl. 4.

अद्वत् *a.* 1 Toothless. 2 Ending in अद् or अ.—**हः** A leech.

अद्वत् *a.* 1 Not dental. 2 Not fit for the teeth; injurious to them.

अद्व *a.* Not scanty, plentiful copious.

अद्वानं 1 Not seeing, non-vision; absence, not being seen. 2 (Gram.) Disappearance, elision, omission; अद्वानं लापः P. I. 1. 60.

अद्व *pron. a.* (असौ *m. f.*, अद् *n.*) That (referring to a person or thing, not present or near the speaker) इदमस्तु मन्त्रिकृष्ट समीपतरवर्ति चेतदा रूपम् । अद्वमस्तु विप्रकृष्ट तदिति परंशे विज्ञानं वा ॥ used also in the sense of 'this here

'yonder.' It is often used in the sense of तद् as a correlative of यद्. But when it immediately follows the relative pronoun (योःसी, ये असौ &c.) it conveys the sense of प्रसिद्ध 'well-known', 'celebrated', see तद् also.

अदात् *a.* 1 Not giving, miserly. 2 Not giving (a daughter) in marriage.

अदादि *a.* Having अद् at the head, a term used to mark roots of the second conjugation.

अदाय *a.* Not entitled to a share.

अदायाद् *a.* 1 Not entitled to be an heir. 2 Destitute of heirs.

अदायिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 That which is not claimed by an heir; destitute of heirs; अदायिकं धनं राज्यानि Kāty. 2 Not relating to inheritance.

अदितिः *f.* 1 The earth. 2 The goddess Aditi, mother of the Adityas; in mythology represented as the mother of gods. 3 Speech. 4 A cow.

—**Comp.**—जः, —नंदनः a god, divine being.

अदुर्ग *a.* 1 Not inaccessible, not difficult of access. 2 Destitute of forts; विषयः an unfortified country.

अदूर *a.* Not distant, near (in time or space). —**रं** Proximity, vicinity; वसवदूरे किल चंदमौलेः R. 6. 34; विशतोऽदूरे वसते इति अदूरविज्ञाः Sk.; अदूरं, —रं, रेण, —रतः, —रात् (with gen. or abl.) not far from, at no great distance from.

अदृश *a.* Sightless, blind.

अदृष्ट *a.* 1 Invisible, not seen; पूर्व not seen before. 2 Not felt. 3 Unforeseen, not observed or thought of; unknown, unobserved. 4 Not permitted or sanctioned, illegal. —**द्व** 1 The invisible one. 2 Destiny, fate, luck (good or bad). 3 Virtue or vice as the eventual cause of pleasure or pain. 4 An unforeseen calamity or danger. (such as from fire, water &c.) —**Comp.**—**अर्थ** *a.* having a metaphysical or occult meaning, metaphysical. —**कर्मन्** *a.* not practical, inexperienced. —**फल** *a.* that of which the consequences are not yet visible. (—**लं**) the (future) result of good or bad actions.

अदृष्टिः *f.* 1 An evil or malicious eye, evil look. —**a. Blind.**

अद्वेय *a.* Not to be given; what can not or ought not to be given away. —**यं** That which it is not right or necessary to give. Wife, sons, deposits, and a few other things belong to this class.

अद्वेय *a.* 1 Not god-like or divine. 2 Godless, impious, irreligious.—**वः** One who is not a god.—**Comp.**—**मातृक** *a.* not rained upon; (lit.) not having the god of rain as mother to suckle or water; वितन्वति शेममद्वेयमातृकाभिराय त-सिन्धुरयश्चकासते Ki. 1. 17.

अद्वेजः 1 A wrong place. 2 A bad

country. -COMP. -कालः wrong place and time. -स्थ a. in the wrong place, out of place.

अदोष a. 1 Free from faults, vices, or defects &c.; innocent. 2 Free from the faults of composition, such as अव्यञ्जिता, शायता &c., see दोष; अदोषो गुणार्थो K. P. 1. अदोषं गुणवत् काव्यं Sar. K. 1.

अदोहः 1 The time when milking is not practicable. 2 Not milking.

अद्वा ind. 1 Truly, surely, certainly, indeed; R. 13. 65. 2 Manifestly, clearly; व्यालक्षितं च यत्ते परिश्रुमद्वा Bv. 1. 95.

अद्भुत a. Wonderful, marvellous; 'कर्मन्, मेघ, दर्शन, रूप; transcendental, supernatural. -तं 1 A wonder; a wonderful thing or occurrence, a prodigy, miracle. 2 Surprise, astonishment, wonder (m.) also. -तः One of the 8 or 9 Rasas, the marvellous sentiment; see रस. -COMP. -सारः the wonderful resin (of the खदिर or Catechu plant). -स्वनः N. of Siva.

अग्निः Fire.

अग्र a. Voracious, gluttonous.

अग्र a. Eatable. -चं Food, anything eatable. -ind. To-day, this day; अद्य त्वां त्वयति दारुणः कृतांतः Māl. 5. 25; 'रात्रौ to-night, this night. -COMP. -अपि still, yet, even now, to this day; नो not yet; दृष्टः खद्वे खिन्ने मयि भजति नायाति कुक्षु Ve. 1. 11; (every one of the 50 stanzas of Ch. P. begins with अयाति). -अयदि 1 from to-day. -2 till to-day. -पूर्वं before, now. -अयति ind. from to-day, this day forward; अयप्रवृत्त्यवनाति तवास्मि दासः Ku. 5. 86. -स्त्रीना a. a female near delivery. (आसन्नप्रसवा); अयप्रतीनावृत्त्ये P.

अद्यतन a. (नी f.) 1 Pertaining to or referring to, extending over, to-day. 2 Modern. -नः The current or this day; period of the current day; see अनद्यतन also. -नी (scil. इति) A name given to the Aorist tense (= इति).

अद्यतनीय=अद्यतन 1 Of to-day. 2 Modern.

अद्वयं A worthless thing, an object which is good for nothing; नाद्वयं विहिता काश्चित्क्रिया फलवती भवेत् H. Pr. 43; a worthless or bad pupil or recipient of instruction.

अद्रिः 1 A mountain. 2 A stone. 3 A thunder-bolt. 4 A tree. 5 The sun. 6 A mass of clouds; a cloud. 7 A kind of measure. 8 The number 7. -COMP. -ईशः, -पतिः, -नाथः &c. 1 the lord of mountains, the Himālaya. -2 N. of Siva (Lord of Kailāsa). -कीला the earth. -कन्या, -तनया -सुता &c. Pārvati. -जं red chalk. -तनयः, -नंदिनी N. of Pārvati. -द्विष्ट, -भिद्व, m. the enemy or splitter of mountains, epithet of Indra. -द्वेष्टिनी नी f. 1 a

mountain valley. -2 a river taking its rise in a mountain. -पतिः -राजः &c. see ईश. -काव्यः N. of Siva. -शृंग, -साधु, mountain peak. -सारः 'the essence of mountains', iron.

अदोहः Absence of malice or ill-feeling; moderation, mildness; Ms. 4. 2.

अद्वय a. 1 Not two. 2 Without a second, unique; sole. -यः N. of Buddha. -चं Non-duality, unity, identity; especially, the identity of Brahma and the universe, or of spirit and matter; the highest truth. -COMP. -वादिन् (=अद्वैत), 1 one who propounds the identity of spirit and matter or of Brahma and the universe. -2 Buddha.

अद्वारं Not a door, any passage or entrance, which is not intended to serve as a regular door; अद्वारेण न यातीयाद् शयं वा वेद्यं वा पुं Ms. 4. 73.

अद्वितीय a. 1 Without a second, matchless, peerless; न केवलं रूपे शिल्पे पद्धितया मालविका M. 2. 2. Without a companion, alone. -यं Brahma.

अद्वैत a. 1 Not dual; of one or uniform nature, equable, unchanging; 'तं ह्यखदुःखयोः U. 1. 39. 2 Matchless, peerless; sole, unique. -तं 1 Non-duality, identity; especially that of Brahma with the universe or with the soul, or of soul and matter; see अद्वय also. 2 The supreme or highest truth or Brahma itself. -COMP. -वादिन्=अद्वयवादिन् q. v. above; a Vedāntin.

अधम a. The lowest, vilest, meanest; very bad, or low, or vile (in quality, worth, position &c.) (opp. उत्तम). -मः An unblushing sensualist; वापी स्नातृभित्तं गतासि न पुनस्तस्माद्यमस्यानितिकं K. P. 1. -मा A bad mistress. -COMP. -अग्रे the foot. -अर्धे lower half of the body (below the navel). -ऋणः, -ऋणिकः a debtor (opp. उत्तमर्गः). -भूतः, -भूतकः a porter, groom.

अधर a. 1 Lower, under, nether. 2 Low, mean, vile; lower in quality, inferior. 3 Silenced, worsted. -रः The nether (or sometimes the upper) lip; a lip in general; एकविंशतिश्री Me. 82; विभसि रतिस्वयंस्वयं S. 1. 24. -र 1 The lower part (of the body). 2 Address, speech (opp. उत्तर); sometimes used for reply also. -COMP. -उत्तर a. 1 higher and lower, worse and better; राजः समक्षमेवाद्योः व्याक्रेमेविभति M. 1. -2 sooner and later. -3 in a contrary way, topsy-turvy. -4 nearer and further. -ओष्ठः the lower lip. -कंठः the lower part of the neck. -पारं kissing, lit. drinking the lower lip. -मधु, -अमृतं the nectar of the lips. -स्वस्तिकं the nadir.

अधरस्मात्, -रतः, -स्तात्, -रात्, -तात्, -रेण ind. Below, beneath, in the lower

regions.

अधरीक 8 U. To surpass, beat down, worst.

अधरीण a. 1 Lower. 2 Traduced, vilified, reproached.

अधरेयुः ind. 1 On a previous day 2 The day before yesterday.

अधर्मः 1 Unrighteousness, wickedness, injustice; अयर्थेण unjustly. 2 An unjust act; a guilty or wicked deed; sin; (धर्म and अधर्म are two of the twenty-four qualities mentioned in Nyāya, and they pertain only to the soul. They are the peculiar causes of pleasure and pain respectively. They are imperceptible, but inferred from reasoning and from transmigration). 3 N. of a Prajāpati or of an attendant of the sun. -नी Unrighteousness personified. -मै Devoid of attributes, an epithet of शून्य. -COMP. -आत्मन्, -चारिन् a. wicked, sinful.

अधवा A widow.

अधस्त, अध ind. 1 Below, down; पतत्यथो धाम विसरि सर्वतः Si. 1. 2; in the lower region, to the infernal regions or hell; (according to the context अयः may have the sense of the nominative, 'अंशुक &c.; ablative, अथो वृक्षात् पतति; or locative, अथो गृहे शेते). 2 Beneath, under, used like a preposition with gen.; तस्मात् S. 1. 14; (when repeated) lower and lower, down and down; अयोध्या गंगेयं पदुपगता लोकोः Bh. 2. 10; from under, just below (with acc.); नवानयोऽथो ब्रूतः पयोधरात् Si. 1. 4. -COMP. -अंशुकं the lower garment. -अक्षजः N. of Vishnu. -अधस्त See above. -उपासनं sexual intercourse. -करः the lower part of the hand (करम) -करणं excelling, defeating, degradation. -खननं undermining. -गतिः f., गमनं, -पातः 1 a downward fall or motion, descent. -2 degradation, downfall. -गंतु m a mouse. -चरः a thief. -जिह्विका the uvula (Mar. पञ्जिभ). -दिश f. the nadir, the southern direction. -दुष्टिः f. a downward look. -पातः=गतिः q. v. above. -प्रस्तारः a seat of grass for persons in mourning to sit upon. -भागः 1 the lower part (of the body). -2 the lower part of anything. -धुवनं, लोकः the nether world, lower regions. -धुख, -धुवन a. having the face downwards. -लंबः 1 a plummet. -2 a perpendicular. -वायुः breaking wind, flatulency. -स्वस्तिकं the nadir.

अधस्तन a. (नी f.) Lower, situated beneath.

अधस्तात् adv. or prep. Down, below, under, beneath, underneath &c. (with gen.), see अधः; धर्मेण गमनस्यै गमनमपस्ता-द्वयवर्गेण Sāṅkhya K.

अधामार्गवः=अधामार्ग q. v.

अधारणक a. Not profitable; ॐ

मैतलस्यादि Pt. 2

अध् *indl.* 1 (As a prefix to verbs) over above; ^२रुह to grow over or above; besides in addition (आधिक्य). 2 (As a separable adverb) Over, above 3 (As a preposition) (with acc) (c) Above, over, upon, in, (b) with reference to, concerning, on the subject of, (c) (With loc.) Over, above (showing lordship or sovereignty over something); अधि भुवि रामः 4 (As first member of Tatpurusha compounds) (a) Chief, supreme, principal; देवता presiding deity. (b) Redundant, superfluous; दन्तः=अध्यास्तः दन्तः; excessive; अधिक्षेपः high censure,

अधिक *a.* 1 More, additional, greater. In comp. with numerals), plus, greater by; अष्टाधिकं शतं 100 plus 8=108. 2 (a) Surpassing in quantity, more numerous, copious excessive, abundant; in comp. or with instr. (b) Inordinate, grown, abounding in, full of; strong in; शिशुराधिकवयाः Ve. 3. 30 old, advanced in years; भवनेषु रसाधिकं दुर्ब S. 7. 20 3 More, greater, stronger; ऊनं न सत्त्वैर्व्यधिकं ब्रह्म R. 2. 14 the stronger animal did not prey on the weaker. 4 Eminent, uncommon, special, peculiar; ईज्याध्ययनदानानि वैशेष्य श्रवितव्यं च । प्रतिग्रहोऽधिकं विधे याजनाध्यापने तथा ॥ Y. 1. 118; S. 7. 5 Redundant, superfluous; अङ्ग having a redundant limb; नोद्वहेत्कापिलं कन्यां नाधिकार्थी न रोगिणी Ms. 3. 8. —क 1 Surplus, excess, more; लाभोऽधिकं फलं Ak. 2 Redundancy, superfluity. 3 A figure of speech equivalent to hyperbole.—*adv.* 1 More, in a greater degree; R. 4. 1; in comp.; स्वमधिकमनोज्ञा S. 1. 20; सुतरां Me. 21. 2 Exceedingly, too much.—*COMP.* —अग *a.* (गी f.) having a redundant limb. —अर्थ *a.* exaggerated; वचन exaggeration, an exaggerated statement or assertion (whether of praise or of censure). —अद्भि *a.* abundant, prosperous; R. 19. 5. —तिथिः *f.*, —दिनं—दिवसः an intercalated lunar day. —वाक्योक्तिः *f.* exaggeration, hyperbole.

अधिकरणं 1 Placing at the head of, appointing &c. 2 Relation, reference, connection. 3 (in gram.) Agreement, concord, government or grammatical relation. 4 A receptacle or subject, technically substratum. 5 Location, place, the sense of the locative case; आचार्यधिकरणं P. 1. 4. 45. 6 A topic, subject; a complete argument treating of one subject; (according to the Mīmāṃsaka a complete Adhikaraṇa consists of five members; विषया विज्ञापकं पूर्वेपक्षस्तथाचारं । निर्णयश्च सिद्धांतः शास्त्राधिकरणं सत्यम् ॥). 7 Court of justice, court, tribunal;

स्वान्धीयान् कथयन्ति नाधिकरणे Mk. 9. 3. 8 A claim. 9 Supremacy. —*COMP.* —भोजकः a judge. —मंडपः court or hall of justice. —सिद्धांतः a conclusion which involves others.

अधिकारिकः 1 A judge, magistrate; Mk. 9. 2 A government official.

अधिकर्तृ *n.* 1 A higher or superior act. 2 Superintendence. —*m.* One who is charged with superintendence. —*COMP.* —कर, कृत् a sort of servant, overseer of workmen.

अधिकर्मिकः The overseer of a market whose duty it is to recover toll or duties from the traders.

अधिकाम *a.* Of vehement desires, impassioned, lustful. —*m.* Strong desire.

अधिकारः 1 Superintendence, watching over. 2 duty, charge; power, post of authority; authority; द्वीपिनस्ता-भूलाधिकारो दत्तः Pt. 1; स्वाधिकारत् प्रमत्तः Me. 1; अधिकारं मम पुत्रको नियुक्तः M. 5. 3 Sovereignty, government or administration, jurisdiction, rule. 4 Right, privilege, claim, title (as to wealth, property &c.); right of ownership or possession; अधिकारः फले स्वायत्तमधिकारी च तत्त्वः S. D. 296. 5 Prerogative (of a king). 6 A topic, paragraph or section; प्रायश्चित्तं Mit.; see अधिकरण. 7 (In gram.) A head or governing rule. —*COMP.* —विधिः determination or statement of qualifications to do particular acts. —स्थ, —आस्थ *a.* invested with office.

अधिकारि, अधिकारवत् *a.* 1 Possessed of authority, having power. 2 Entitled to, having a right to, सर्वे सूर्य-धिकारिनः. 3 Belonging to, owned by. 4 Fit for. —*m.* (सी-वान्) 1 An official, officer; a functionary, superintendent, head, director, governor. 2 A rightful claimant, master, owner.

अधिकृत *a.* Authorised, appointed &c. —तः An officer, official, one in charge of any thing.

अधिकृतिः *f.* Right, privilege, ownership. See अधिकार.

अधिकृत्य *indl.* With reference to, regarding, concerning; ग्रामसमयमधिकृत्य गीयतां S. 1.; शङ्कुतलमधिकृत्य ब्रवीति S. 2.

अधिकृत्य, —करणं An attack, invasion.

अधिक्षेपः 1 Abuse, insulting, insult; मन्त्रव्यभिचारे इवाधुनाशन Ki. 1. 28. 2 Dismissal.

अधिगत *p. p.* 1 Acquired, obtained &c.; Bh. 2. 17. 2 Studied, learnt; किमिदं पृच्छस्वनाधिगतमात्राय इव U. 6. 30.

अधिगतः —मन 1 Acquisition, obtaining. 2 Mastery, study, knowledge.

3 Mercantile return, profit; acquiring property; निष्ठादः प्राप्तिः Mit. or धनप्राप्तिः. 4 Acceptance. 5 Intercourse.

अधिगुण *a.* 1 Possessing superior qualities, worthy, meritorious; याच्ना

मोषा वरमाधिगुणे नाधने लम्बकामा Me. 6. Well strung (as a bow).

अधिचरणं Act of walking over something.

अधिजननं Birth.

अधिजिह्वा A serpent. —वा-जिह्विका 1 The uvula. 2 A sort of swelling of the tongue.

अधिज्य *a.* Having the bowstring stretched, well strung (as a bow). —*COMP.* —धन्वर्, —कार्यक *a.* having the bow strung; स्वयि चाधिज्यकार्यके S. 1. 6.

अधिस्थका A table-land, high-land; स्वायं तपस्तप्तमस्थिकायां Ku. 3. 17; अधिस्थका-यामिव धातुमय्यां R. 2. 29.

अधिदंतः A (redundant) tooth growing over another.

अधिदेवः—वता A presiding or tutelary deity; यगाचे शङ्कु पदवास्तु रज्याधि-देवते R. 12. 17; 18. 9; Bv. 3. 3.

अधिदेव-देवतं The presiding god or deity.

अधिनाथः The supreme lord.

अधिनाथः Fragrance, odour.

अधिपः-पतिः A lord, ruler, king, sovereign, head; अयं प्रजानामधिपः प्रभते R. 2. 1; mostly in comp.

अधिपत्नी Ved. A female ruler, mistress (स्वामिनी).

अधिपु (पु) रुचः The Supreme Being.

अधिपज *a.* Having many children (as a man, woman &c.).

अधिपुः A master, superior; foremost.

अधिपुत The highest being; the Supreme Spirit or its all pervading influence.

अधिमात्र *a.* Beyond measure, excessive, inordinate.

अधिमासः An intercalary (lunar) month.

अधिपज्ञः 1 Principal sacrifice. 2 The agency effecting or causing such sacrifice.

अधिरथ *a.* Being on or over a car. —थः 1 A charioteer, driver. 2 N. of a charioteer who was king of Anga and foster-father of Karna.

अधिराज *m.*, —जः A sovereign or supreme ruler, an emperor; अयास्तमेतु भुवनेष्विषाजशब्दः U. 6. 16; king, head, lord (of men, animals &c.); हिमालयो नाम नाधिराजः Ku. 1. 1; so ह्यं, नागं &c.

अधिराज्यं-द्वी 1 Imperial or sovereign sway, supremacy; imperial dignity. 2 An empire. 3 N. of a country.

अधिरोह *p. p.* 1 Mounted, ascended &c. 2 Increased.

अधिरोहः 1 An elephant rider. 2 Mounting; ascent.

अधिरोहणं Ascending, mounting; चित्तं R. 8. 57.—णी A ladder, flight of steps (of wood &c.) (Mar. शिडी).

अधिरोहिव *a.* Ascending, mounting, rising above &c. —णी A ladder, flight

of steps.

अधिलोक *ind.* 1 Concerning the universe. 2 In the universe.

अधिवाचन 1 Advocacy, speaking in favour of. 2 A name, epithet, appellation.

अधिवासः 1 Abode, residence; dwelling; तस्यापि स एव गिरिर्अधिवासः K. 137; settlement, habitation. 2 Obstinate pertinacity in making a demand. 3 Consecration of an image especially before the commencement of a sacrificial rite; see अधिवासनं also. 4 A garment, mantle. 5 Application of perfumes or fragrant cosmetics; scenting, perfuming; fragrance, scent, fragrant odour itself; अधिवासस्तुह्येव मारुतः R. 8. 34; Si. 2. 20.

अधिवासनं 1 Scenting with perfumes or odorous substances. 2 Preliminary consecration (प्रतिष्ठा) of an image, making a divinity assume its abode in an image.

अधिपतिः A superseded wife, one whose husband has married again; Y. 1. 73, 74; Ms. 9. 80-83.

अधिपत्यं *m.* A husband who supercedes his first wife.

अधिपेयः-पेयं Marrying an additional wife.

अधिप्यः 1 A receptacle. 2 Boiling, making hot (by putting on fire).

अधिप्यणं-पणं Warming, boiling. —*णी* An oven, a fire-place.

अधिप्री *a.* Of exalted dignity, supreme; very rich, sovereign lord; इयं महेंद्रप्रसूतीनाधिप्यश्रुतिर्दिगीशानवमस्य मानिनी Ku. 5. 53.

अधिष्ठानं 1 Standing or being near, approach. 2 A position, site, basis; seat, place, town. 3 Residence, abode. 4 Authority, power, power of control. 5 Government; dominion. 6 A wheel (of a car &c.). 7 A precedent, prescribed rule. 8 A benediction.

अधिष्ठित *p. p.* 1 (Used actively) (*a*) Standing, being. (*b*) Possessed of. (*c*) Directing, presiding over. 2 (Passively) (*a*) Occupied, possessed by. (*b*) Full of, affected, overpowered. (*c*) Watched over, guarded, superintended. (*d*) Led, conducted, commanded by, presided over.

अधीकारः = अधिकार *p. v.*; स्वगतं स्वानधीकारानवलम्ब्य Ku. 2. 18.

अधीक्षि *a.* Well-read, proficient in (with loc.); अधीक्षी चतुर्विंशत्येषु Dk. 120; वेदे, व्याकरणे &c.

अधीक्षिः *f.* 1 Study, perusal बोधान्तर-प्रवर्तणे: N. 1. 4. 2 Remembrance, recollection.

अधीन *a.* Subject to, subservient, dependent on; usually in comp.; स्थाने प्राणाः कामिनां दूहधीनाः M. 8. 14; त्वदधीनं खलु दहिनां हस्तं Ku. 4. 10; इक्ष्वा-कुणां दुरापेज्यं त्वदधीना हि सिद्धयः R. 1. 78.

अधीयानः *pres. p.* A student, one who goes over the Vedas.

अधीर *a.* 1 Not bold, timid. 2 Confused; excited, excitable. 3 Fitful. 4 Unsteady, rolling (of eyes). —*रा* 1 Lightning. 2 A capricious or quarrelsome mistress.

अधीवासः A long coat or mantle covering the whole person; see अधिवास also.

अधीक्षाः Lord, supreme lord or master, sovereign ruler; अंगं, भुजं, मनुजं &c.

अधीश्वरः A supreme lord or an employer.

अधीष्ट *a.* Honorary, solicited. —*हः* Honorary office or duty; one of the cases in which the Potential may be used; (अधीष्टः = सत्कारपूर्वको व्यापारः Sk.).

अधुना *ind.* Now, at this time; प्रवृत्तानामधुना विद्वन्ना Ku. 4. 11.

अधुनातन *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to the present times, modern.

अधूमकः Burning or blazing fire.

अधुतिः *f.* 1 Want of firmness or control, looseness. 2 Incontinence. 3 Unhappiness.

अधुव्य *a.* 1 Invincible, unsailable; unapproachable (opp. अधिगम्य); अधुव्यश्चाभिगम्यश्च यादौरत्नेरिवाणवः R. 1. 16. 2 Modest, shy. 3 Proud.

अधोऽक्ष, अधोऽक्षुक, अधोऽक्षज See under अधः.

अधृक्ष *a.* 1 Perceptible to the senses, visible; वेद्यक्षेत्रे नियतसंनोदं स्मरयाद्विः Bv. 4. 17. 2 One who exercises supervision, presiding over. —*क्षः* A superintendent, president, head; मयाऽध्यक्षेण प्रकृतिः द्रुतं सचचारं Bg. 9. 10; oft. in comp.; गजं, सेनां, ग्रामं, द्वारं.

अधृक्षरं The mystic syllable ओम्.

अधृक्षि *ind.* Over, by or near the nuptial fire. —*न.* (स्त्रि) A gift made to a woman at the time of marriage: विवाहकाले यस्त्रीभ्यो दीयते धृक्षिस्त्रिभ्यो । तदध्यक्षिकृतं सद्भिः क्षीपणं पत्निकीर्तितम् ॥

अधृक्षि *ind.* On high (acc.); लोके Sk.

अधृक्षिणः Excessive abuse or censure, gross abuse; Y. 3. 228.

अधृक्षीन *a.* Completely subject or dependent, as a slave.

अधृक्षः Learning, study; remembrance. 2 = अध्याय, q. v.

अधृक्ष्यन् Learning, study, reading (especially the Vedas); one of the six duties of a Brāhmaṇa. The study of the Vedas is allowed to the first three classes, but not to Sūdra Ms. 1. 81-21.

अधृक्ष्य *a.* Having an additional half; शतमध्यधेमायता Mb., v. c. 150; जो-ज्वरात् Pt. 2. 18.

अधृक्ष्यमानं 1 Effort, determination &c. See अधृक्ष्यसाय. 2 (In Rhet.) Identification of two things (प्रकृत and

अप्रकृत) in such a manner that the one is completely absorbed into the other निर्गर्भाध्यवसानं तु प्रकृतस्य प्रेण यत् K. P. 10; on such identification is founded the figure called अतिशयोक्ति and the लक्षणा called साध्यवसाना. See K. P. 2.

अधृक्ष्यसायः 1 An attempt, effort, exertion. 2 Determination, resolution; mental effort or apprehension. 3 Perseverance, diligence, energy, constancy.

अधृक्ष्यसायिन् *a.* Attempting; resolute, persevering, energetic.

अधृक्ष्यनं Excessive eating, eating again before the last meal is digested.

अध्यात्म *a.* Belonging to self or person. —*स्त्वं ind.* Concerning self. —*स्म* The supreme spirit (manifested as the individual self) or the relation between the supreme and the individual soul. —*Comp.* —*ज्ञानं*, —*विद्या* knowledge of the supreme spirit or आत्मन् theosophical or metaphysical knowledge (the doctrines taught by the Upanishads &c.). —*रति* *a.* one who delights in the contemplation of the supreme spirit.

अध्यात्मिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to अध्यात्म.

अध्यापकः A teacher, preceptor, instructor; especially of the Vedas; व्याकरणं; व्यापकं; धृतरक्षं mercenary teacher. According to Vishnu-Smṛiti an *adhya-paka* is of two kinds: he is either an *Achārya* i. e. one who invests a boy with the sacred thread and initiates him into the Vedas, or he is an *Upādhyāya* i. e. one who teaches for livelihood (वृत्त्यर्थं). See Ms. 2. 140-141 and the two words.

अध्यापनं Teaching, instructing, lecturing, one of the six duties of a Brāhmaṇa. According to Indian law-givers अध्यापन is of three kinds: (1) undertaken for charity, (2) for wages, and (3) in consideration of services rendered.

अध्यापयितु *m.* A teacher, instructor.

अध्यापः 1 Reading; study, especially of the Vedas. 2 Proper time for reading or for a lesson. 3 A lesson, lecture. 4 A chapter, a large division of a work. The following are some of the names used by Sanskrit writers to denote chapters or divisions of works: सर्गो वर्गः प-रिच्छेदोद्घाताध्यायकसंज्ञाः । उच्छ्वासः परिवर्तन-पटलः कांडमाननं । स्थानं प्रकरणं चैव पर्वोद्घाताहि-कानि च । स्कंदादौ तु प्रपञ्चादौ प्रायशः पदिकीर्ति-ती ॥

अध्यापिन् *a.* Studying, studious.

अध्यास *a.* 1 Mounted, ascended. 2 Raised above, elevated. 3 Above, superior to; below, inferior.

अध्यासः 1 Raising, elevating &c.

prepositional force) After (with abl.); पुराणप्रमाणमादितरं R. 3. 7. गोदानविधिरनन्तरं R. 3. 33, 36; 2. 71.—COMP. —ज; or ज 1 the child of a Kshatriya or Vaishya mother, by a father belonging to the caste immediately above the mother's, Ms. 10. 4.—2 born immediately before or after; a younger or elder brother. (—ज) a younger or elder sister; अनुष्ठितानन्तरजा-विवाहः R. 7. 32.; so °जात.

अनन्तरीय *a.* Next in succession.

अनन्य *a.* 1 Not different, identical, same, not other than. 2 Sole, unique, without a second. 3 Undivided, undistracted (mind &c.); having no object or person to think of &c.; अनन्याश्रितं मां मे जनाः पर्युपासते Bg. 9. 29. In comp. अनन्य may be translated by 'not by another,' 'directed or devoted to no one else,' 'having no other object,' —COMP. —नति; *f.* sole resort or resource left; अनन्यपतिके जने विनयपातके पातके Udb. —चित्त, —चित्त, —चेतस, —मनस, —मानस, —हृदय *a.* giving one's undivided thought or attention to, with undivided mind —ज, —जन्म *m.* Cupid, the god of love; मा सुसुहृन्मलु मधेतमन्यजन्मा Mā. 1. 32. —पूर्वः having no other wife. (—वर्) a virgin, a woman having no other husband; B. 4. 7. —साय *a.* not devoted to any other person; अनन्यभाजं पतिमाचुहि Ku. 3. 63. —विषय *a.* not applicable or belonging to any one else.—वृत्ति *a.* 1 of the same nature. —2 having no other means of livelihood. —3 closely attentive. —सामान्य, —साधारण *a.* not common to any one else, uncommon, exclusively devoted, applicable or belonging to one; अनन्यारीसामान्यो दासस्त्व-स्याः पुस्तकाः V. 3. 18; °राजशब्दः R. 6. 38. —सदृश *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) matchless, peerless.

अनन्यवत् 1 Want of connection. 2 (Rhet.) A figure of speech in which a thing is compared to itself, the object being to show that it is matchless and can have no other उपमान; *e. g.* गगनं गगनानुकारं सागरं सागरोपमः । समरा-वणयोर्द्वन्द्वं रामरावणयोरेव ॥
अनप *a.* Destitute of much water (as a puddle).

अनपकारण-कर्मन्, —क्रिया 1 Not injuring. 2 Non-delivery. 3 (In law) Non-payment.

अनपकारः Harmlessness.—कारिन् *a.* Harmless, innocent.

अनपत्य *a.* 1 Without issue, childless, without heir.

अनपन्न *a.* Impudent, shameless.

अनपञ्चः Not a corrupt word; a properly formed word.

अनपसर *a.* Having no egress or passage to creep out of, unjustifiable, inexcusable.—रः An usurper.

अनपाय *a.* 1 Free from loss or decay. 2 Imperishable, undiminished, undecaying; प्रमत्तस्यनपायमुत्थितं (चंद्र) Ki. 2. 11.—यः 1 Freedom from decay or wear and tear; permanence. 2 N. of Siva.

अनपायिन् *a.* Imperishable, firm, steady, unfailling, constant, durable, not transient; प्रसादाभिमुखे तस्मिन् श्रीरासी-वृन्पायिनी R. 17. 46; 8. 17; अनपायिनि संवयद्वये गजमग्रे पतनाय बहुरी. Ku. 4. 31.

अनपेक्ष-चित्त् *a.* 1 Regardless. 2 Careless, not minding or heeding, indifferent. 3 Independent or irrespective (of another), not requiring any other thing. 4 Impartial. 5 Irrelevant.—ज्ञा Disregard, indifference.—ज्ञा *adv.* Without regard to, independently or irrespectively of; carelessly.

अनपेत *a.* 1 Not gone off, not past. 2 Not deviating from (with abl.); अर्थादिनपेतं अर्थं Sk. 3 Not devoid of, possessed of; ऐश्वर्यादिनपेतमीदृशं लोकं श्रुतः तेवते Mu. 1. 14.

अनभिज्ञ *a.* Ignorant of, unacquainted with, unused to, (usually with gen.), °ज्ञः कैतवस्य S. 5; °ज्ञा परमेष्ठिगृहा-चारस्य Mv. 2.

अनन्यावृत्तिः *f.* Non-repetition; मना-गमन्यावृत्त्या वा कामं स्नायतु यः सुमी Sā. 2. 43.

अनन्यासा, —स *a.* Not, near, distant &c. °समित्य *a.* to be shunned from afar Sk. अनन्त्र *a.* Cloudless; इयमनन्त्रा वृष्टिः this is (like) a shower from a cloudless sky, *i. e.* something quite unexpected or sudden.

अनमः A Brāhmaṇa (one who does not bow down to others and returns salutations made to him by others with a blessing)

अनमितपच (= मितपच) *a.* Miserly, niggardly.

अननर *a.* Wearing not garment, naked.—रः A Buddhist mendicant.

अनयः 1 Bad management or conduct; injustice; unfairness. 2 Bad policy or course of conduct, evil course. 3 Adversity, distress, Ms. 10. 95. 4 Misfortune, ill-luck. 5 Gambling.

अनर्गल *a.* 1 Free to move, unrestrained; दुर्गममुल्लङ्घनर्गलं R. 3. 39. 2 Unlocked.

अनर्थ *a.* Invaluable, priceless, inestimable.—ईः Wrong or improper value

अनर्थ *a.* Invaluable; highly respected.

अनर्थ *a.* 1 Useless, worthless. 2 Unfortunate, unhappy. 3 Harmful. 4 Nonsensical, meaningless.—ईः 1 Non-use or value. 2 Worthless or useless object. 3 A calamity, misfortune; त्रिपुष्पिपातिनोऽनर्थः S. 6; त्रिपुष्प-नर्था बहुलीयन्ति. 4 Nonsense, want of

sense.—COMP. —कर *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) mischievous, harmful.

अनर्थ, अनर्थक *a.* 1 Useless; meaningless. 2 Not significant, as a particle used expletively. 3 Nonsensical. 4 Unprofitable. 5 Unfortunate.—ईः Nonsensical or incoherent talk.

अनर्थ *a.* 1 Not deserving, not fit. 2 Not worthy of (with gen. or in comp.)

अनलः 1 Fire. 2 Agni or the god of fire. 3 Digestive power. 4 Bile.—COMP. —द *a.* 1 removing or destroying heat or fire. —2 =अग्निद *q. v.* —वीर्य *a.* promoting digestion, stomachic. —विया N. of Agni's wife स्वाहा. —सादः loss of appetite, dyspepsia.

अनलस *a.* 1 Not lazy, active, diligent. 2 Unable, incompetent.

अनल्प *a.* 1 Numerous. 2 Not a little; liberal, noble (as mind &c.); much; जन्मोपनयनाक्षरं Pt. 1. 136; विकसित-वदनामनल्पजलेषु Bv. 1. 100; 2. 138.

अनल्लकाश *a.* 1 Uncalled for. 2 Inapplicable. 3 Having no opportunity or space.—काः Absence of room or scope.

अनवग्रह *a.* Irresistible; सुकुमारकाव-नवग्रहः सूरः (अभिहित) Mā. 1. 39.

अनवधिक्क *a.* 1 Not bounded or marked off; not separated or out. 2 Unlimited; excessive. 3 Undefined; indiscriminated; unmodified. 4 Uninterrupted.

अनवद्य *a.* Faultless, blameless, ir- reproachable; R. 7. 70.—COMP —अंग, —रूप *a.* having faultless limbs or form exquisitely handsome. (—गी) a woman with a faultless form.

अनवधान *a.* Careless, inattentive.—नः Inadvertence, inattention; °ता carelessness

अनवधि *a.* Unlimited, infinite.

अनवन्त *a.* Not low or inferior; high exalted; हृषमानवन्तं सभा R. 17. 27, 9. 14.

अनवरत *a.* Incessant, uninterrupted, °धनुर्जोष्कालनङ्कुरं S. 2. 4.—त *adv.* Incessantly, continuously.

अनवरार्थ *a.* Chief, best, excellent.

अनवलंब-बन्ध *a.* Not dependent.—बन्धः Independence.

अनवल्लोभनः A sort of purificatory ceremony to be performed in the case of a pregnant woman in the third month after conception.

अनवसर *a.* 1 Busy. 2 Inopportune.—रः 1 Absence of leisure. 2 In- timedness, unseasonableness; कं यत्ने यत्ने तत्र भुवमनवसरस्त एवार्थिभावः Mā. 9. 30.

अनवस्कर *a.* Free from dirt, pure, clear.

अनवस्थ *a.* Unsteady.—स्थ 1 In- stability, unsettled condition. 2 Loose conduct, incontinence. 3 (In phil.) Absence of finality or con-

clusion, an endless series of statements or causes and effects, one of the faults of reasoning; एवमन्यत्र स्यात्वा मूलज्ञातेकारिणी K. P. 2; एवं च प्रसंगः S. B.

अनवस्थान *a.* Unstable, unsteady, fickle. —*वः* Wind. —*न* 1 Instability. 2 Looseness of conduct, incontinence.

अनवस्थित *a.* 1 Unsteady, unsettled. 2 Changed. 3 Dissolute.

अनवेक्षक *a.* Regardless of; careless, indifferent.

अनवेक्ष-क्षा = अनवेक्ष-क्षा *q. v.*

अनवेक्षण Carelessness, inattention.

अनवज्ञान Fasting, fasting oneself to death.

अनश्वर *a.* (री *f.*) Imperishable.

अनसु *n.* 1 A cart. 2 Food; boiled rice. 3 Birth. 4 A living being. 5 A kitchen.

अनसुय-यक *a.* Free from malice, not envious. —*या* 1 Absence of envy. 2 N. of Atri's wife, the highest type of chastity and widely devotion.

अनसु *n.* A bad or unlucky day.

अनाकालः 1 Inopportune time. 2 Famine (perhaps an irregular form for अनाकाल). —*Comp.* —*भूतः* one who, to save himself from starvation in a famine, voluntarily becomes a slave of another.

अनाकुल *a.* 1 Calm, collected, self-possessed. 2 Consistent.

अनागत *a.* 1 Not come or arrived; तापद्भयस्य भेतव्यं यावद्भयमनागतं H. 1. 57. 2 Not got or obtained. 3 Future, to come; see compounds below. 4 Unknown. —*त* The future time, future. —*Comp.* —*अवेक्षणं* looking to the future, foresight. —*आवाधः* future (physical) trouble or calamities. —*आर्तवा* a maiden who has not yet arrived at puberty. —*विधातु* *m.* one who provides for the future, provident, prudent, (used as the name of a fish in Pt. 1. 318; H. 4. 5).

अनागतः 1 Non-arrival. 2 Non-attainment.

अनागस्य *a.* Innocent, blameless; आर्तवाणाय वः शत्रुं न प्रहर्तुमनागसि S. 1. 11.

अनाचारः Improper conduct, departure from established usage or principle.

अनातप *a.* Free from heat, not exposed to heat, cool.

अनातुर *a.* 1 Not eager, indifferent. 2 Not fatigued, unwearied; भजे प्रेममनातुरः R. 1. 21. 3 Well, healthy.

अनात्मन् *a.* 1 Destitute of spirit or mind. 2 Not spiritual. 3 One who has not restrained his self. —*m.* Not self, another, something different from आत्मन् (spirit or soul) i. e. the perishable body. —*Comp.* —*ज्ञः* वेदिन् *a.* not knowing oneself, foolish, silly; नौ तावदनात्मज्ञे S. 6. —*संपन्न* *a.* foolish.

अनात्मनीय *a.* Not adapted to, or for the benefit of, self; disinterested.

अनात्मवत् *a.* Not self-possessed; having no control over the senses.

अनाथ *a.* Helpless, poor, forlorn; parentless, orphan (as a child); widowed (as a wife); without a protector in general; नाथवत्स्वया लोकास्त्वमनाया विपत्स्यते U. 1. 43. —*Comp.* —*सभा* a poor-house.

अनादुर *a.* Indifferent, regardless.

—*रः* 1 Disregard, disrespect, disdain; पत्नी चानादुरे P. II. 3. 32.

अनादि *a.* Having no beginning, external, existing from eternity; जगदादिनादिस्त्वं Ku. 2. 6. —*Comp.* —*अनन्त*, —*अंत* *a.* without/beginning and end; eternal. (—*तः*) N. of Siva. —*निधन* *a.* having neither beginning nor end, eternal.

—*मध्यान्त* *a.* having no beginning, middle or end; eternal.

अनादीनव *a.* Faultless; यद्वाहुर्यदेनादीनमनादीनवमीरिति Si. 2. 22.

अनाद्य *a.* 1 = अनादि *q. v.* 2 Not eatable; what ought not to be eaten.

अनाद्युपस्थ 1 Separation of the different members of compounds by the intervention of others. 2 Not coming in regular order.

अनाप्त *a.* 1 Not obtained. 2 Unfit, unskilful. —*तः* A stranger.

अनामक *a.* Nameless, infamous. —*कः* —*कः* = अनामन् below.

अनामन् *a.* 1 Nameless. 2 Infamous. —*m.* 1 'The nameless' month, an intercalary month. 2 The ring-finger; see अनामिका below. —*n.* Piles.

अनामा, अनामिका The ring-finger, so called because it has no name like the other fingers; पुरा कवीनां गणनाप्रसंगे कनिष्ठिकाभिहितकालिदासा । अयमपि तत्तुल्यकवेः भावादानामिका सार्धवर्ती बभूव ॥ Subhāsh.

अनामय *a.* Healthy, sound. —*यः* —*यः* Health, well-being; महाधेता काव्यरीमनामयं पत्रच्छ K. 192 inquired about her health. —*यः* N. of Vishnu (or Siva according to some).

अनायस्य *a.* Not dependent; सो रोषस्य K. 45 not swayed by anger; independent; एतावज्जन्मसाफल्यं यदनायस्यसिद्धिः H. 9. 22. independent livelihood.

अनायास *a.* Not troublesome or difficult, easy; ममायं कस्मिन् से कर्मणि त्वया सहायेन भवितव्यं S. 2. —*तः* 1 Ease, absence of difficulty or exertion; सेन easily, without difficulty.

अनारत *a.* 1 Incessant, continuous, uninterrupted. 2 Eternal. —*त* *ind.* Continuously, eternally; अनारतं तेन पंडु लभिताः Ki. 1. 15, 40.

अनारम्भः Non-commencement; विकारं खलु परमार्थतोऽज्ञात्वा भाः प्रतीकारस्य S. 3.

अनार्जव *a.* Crooked; dishonest —*यः* 1 Crookedness (moral also), fraud. 2 Disease.

अनार्जव *a.* (री *f.*) Unseasonable. —*या* A girl who has not attained to puberty (the menstruation period).

अनार्य *a.* Not respectable, base, mean. —*र्यः* 1 One who is not an Arya. 2 A country not inhabited by the Aryas. 3 A Sūdra. 4 A Mlechchha. 5 An ignoble person.

अनार्यकं Agallochum or aloe wood.

अनार्य 1 Not belonging to the Rishis, not Vedic; संबुद्धौ शाक्यस्येति अनार्ये P. I. 1. 16 (= अवैदिके Sk.). 2 Not added to a Rishi's name (as an affix).

अनालंब *a.* Without support or stay.

—*यः* Want of support; despondency.

—*री* Siva's lute.

अनालंबु (धु) का A woman during menstruation (रजस्रवा).

अनावर्तिन् *a.* Not recurring or returning.

अनाविद्ध *a.* Not pierced or perforated.

अनावृत्तिः *f.* 1 Non-return. 2 Non-return (to birth), final emancipation.

अनावृत्तिः *f.* Drought, one of the kinds of इति *q. v.*

अनाममिन् *m.* One who does not belong to or follow any of the 4 orders of life; अनाममिन् न तिष्ठेत् सृण्यमेकमपि द्विजः.

अनाश्रव *a.* Not listening to, obstinate, turning a deaf ear to; भिषजा-मनाश्रवः R. 19. 49.

अनाश्वस्य *a.* Not having eaten or enjoyed, fasting.

अनास्था 1 Indifference, unconcern, want of consideration; अनास्था बाहवस्तु Ku. 6. 63; पिडेभ्यनास्था खलु भूतिकेचु R. 2. 57; स्त्री पुमानित्यनास्थेया वृत्तिं हि महितं सता Ku. 6. 12. 2 Want of faith or confidence; disrespect.

अनाहत *a.* 1 Unbeaten. 2 New and unbleached (as cloth) (Mar. कंरे).

अनाहार *a.* Abstaining from food, fasting. —*यः* Abstinence from food, fasting.

अनाहुतिः *f.* 1 Not sacrificing; a sacrifice not worthy of that name. 2 An improper oblation.

अनाहूत *a.* Not called, uninvited. —*Comp.* —*उपजल्पिन्* an uncalled-for speaker or boaster. —*उपविष्ट* *a.* seated as an uninvited guest.

अनिकेत *a.* Houseless, vagrant; having no fixed abode (as a recluse).

अनिर्णीय *a.* 1 Not swallowed. 2 (In Rhet.) Not hidden or concealed, present, not to be supplied.

अनिच्छ, —*च्छक*, —*च्छु*, —*च्छक*, —*च्छत्* *a.* Not desirous, unwilling, reluctant.

अनिरव्य *a.* 1 Not eternal or everlasting, transient, non-eternal, perishable. 2 Occasional, casual; not peremptory or obligatory as a rule &c.; special. 3 Unusual, irregular. 4

Unsteady, fickle. 5 Uncertain, doubtful; विजयस्य अनिच्छत् Pt. 3. 22. —स्व-
adv. Occasionally, casually. —COMP.
—कर्मन्-क्रिया an occasional act, such
as a sacrifice for a special purpose, a
voluntary and occasional act. —दत्तः,
—दत्तकः, —दत्तमः a son given by his pa-
rents to another temporarily. —भावाः
transitoriness, transient state. —समासः
a compound which it is not obligato-
ry to form in every case (the sense
of which may be equally expressed
by resolving it into its constituent
members).

अनिद्र *a.* Sleepless, awake; (fig.)
vigilant.

अनिन्द्रियं 1 Reason. 2 Not an organ
of sense, the mind.

अनिधुत *a.* 1 Public, open, not hid-
den. 2 Immodest, bold. 3 Unsteady,
not firm. See निधुत also.

अनिमकः 1 A frog. 2 A cuckoo. 3
A bee.

अनिमित्त *a.* Causeless, groundless;
casual; आलक्ष्यन्तमुकुलाननिमित्तहसिः S. 7.
17. —स्ते 1 Absence of an adequate
cause or occasion. 2 A bad omen,
ill-omen; ममानिमित्तानि हि खेदयन्ति Mk. 10.
—adv. —तः groundlessly, causelessly.
—COMP. —निराक्रिया averting ill-omens.

अनिमि (मे) व *a.* Steadfastly or in-
tently fixed; without twinkling; श-
नैस्तमणामनिमिद्वृत्तिभिः R. 3. 43. —वः 1 A
god. 2 A fish. 3 Vishnu. —COMP.
—दृष्टि, —लोचन *a.* looking stead-
fastly or with a fixed gaze.

अनिपत *a.* 1 Uncontrolled, 2 Inde-
finite, uncertain, irregular (forms
also); °वेल् आहारोऽन्ये S. 2. 3 Cause-
less, casual. 4. Perishable. —COMP. —
अंकः an indeterminate digit (in
Math). —आत्मन् *a.* not self-possessed.
—पुंस्का a woman loose in conduct,
unchaste —वृत्ति *a.* 1 having no regu-
lar or fixed employment or applica-
tion (as a word). —2 having no regu-
lar income.

अनिपत्रण *a.* Unrestrained, uncon-
trolled, free; °अनुयोगो नाम तपस्विजनः S. 1.

अनिपत्यः 1 Absence of rule, control,
regulation, or fixed order; no settled
rule or direction; पंचमं लघु सर्वत्र सप्तमं द्वि-
चतुर्थयोः । षष्ठे षाड्द्वे द्वे त्रये शेषेष्वनियमो मतः ॥
Ch. M. 2 Uncertainty, indefiniteness,
doubt. 3 Improper conduct.

अनिपुक्त *a.* 1 Not clearly spoken.
2 Not clearly stated or explained, not
plain or well-defined.

अनिपुत्र *a.* Unobstructed, free, un-
controlled, self-willed, unruly, un-
governable. —द्वः 1 A spy. 2 N. of a
son of Pradyumna. —COMP. —पथे 1
unobstructed path. —2 the sky, atmos-
phere. —आविनी Anirudha's wife Ushā.

अनिर्णयः Uncertainty, indecision.
अनिर्देश, अनिर्देशाह *a.* Within the

10 days of impurity caused either by
child-birth or death.

अनिर्देशः Absence of positive rule
or direction.

अनिर्देश्य *a.* Undefinable, indescrib-
able. —ह्यः An epithet of the Supreme
Being.

अनिर्धारित *a.* Not determined or
ascertained.

अनिर्वचनीय *a.* 1 Unutterable, in-
describable. 2 Improper to be men-
tioned. —व (In Vedānta) 1 Māyā or
illusion, ignorance. 2 The world.

अनिर्वाण *a.* Unwashed; unbathed.

अनिर्वेदः Non-depression, absence
of dejection or despondency; self-
reliance, plucking up courage.

अनिर्लभ *a.* Ill at ease, uneasy, un-
happy.

अनिर्लुप्तिः-त्तिः *f.* 1 Uneasiness,
anxiety. 2 Poverty; अनिर्लुप्तिनिशाचरी
मम दृष्टान्तपालं गता Udb.

अनिलः 1 Wind. 2 The god of wind.
3 One of the subordinate deities, 49
of whom form the class of winds.
4 The wind in the body, one of the
humours. 5 Rheumatism or any
disease referred to disorder of the
wind. —COMP. —अपनं way or course
of the wind. —अशन, —आशिर *a.* feed-
ing on the wind, fasting (—च) *m.* a
serpent. —आत्मजः son of the wind,
epithet of Bhīma and Hanumat.
—आमयः 1 flatulence. —2 rheumatism.
—सखः fire (the friend of wind);
so °बन्धुः.

अनिर्लक्षित *a.* Not well considered,
ill judged; °कार्यस्य वाग्जालं वाग्मिनो वृथा;
Si. 2. 27.

अनिश ind. Incessantly, ceaselessly;
अनिशमपि मकरकेतुर्मनसो रुजमावद्वहमिमतो मे S.
3. 4; Bv. 2. 162.

अनिष्ट *a.* 1 Unwished, undesirable;
unfavourable. 2 Evil. 3 Bad, unlucky,
ominous. 4 Not honoured with a
sacrifice. —हं 1 An evil, misfortune,
calamity. 2 Disadvantage; unwell-
come thing. —COMP. —आपत्तिः *f.*, —आपा-
दन् getting what is not desired, an
undesired occurrence. —ग्रहः an evil
or malignant planet. —प्रसंगः 1 an un-
desired occurrence. —2 connection
with a wrong object, argument or
rule. —फलं an evil result. —शंका fear
of evil. —हेतुः an evil omen.

अनिष्पन्नं ind. So that the arrow
(the feathery portion of it) does
not come out on the other side; i. e.
not with great force.

अनिस्तीर्ण *a.* 1 Not crossed or got
rid of. 2 Unanswered, unrefuted
(as a charge).

अनीका-क 1 Army, forces; troop,
host; ह्युः तु पांडवानीकं Rg. 1. 2. 2 A col-
lection, group. 3 Battle, fight, com-
bat. 4 A row, line, marching column.

5 Front, head; chief. —COMP. —ह्यः 1
a warrior. —2 a sentinel, (armed)
watch. —3 an elephant-driver or its
trainer. —4 a war-drum or trumpet.
—5 a signal, mark, sign.

अनीकिनी 1 An army, host, forces.
2 Three chamūds or one tenth of a
complete army (अनीकिनी), q. v.

अनील *a.* Not blue, white &c.;
वाजिनं *m.* 'white-horned' N. of Arjuna.

अनीश *a.* 1 Paramount, supreme.
2 Having no mastery or control over,
not master of (with gen.); गजाना-
मनीशोऽस्मि संवत् S. 2. —शः N. of
Vishnu.

अनीश्वर *a.* 1 Having no superior,
uncontrolled. 2 Unable; शयिता सविधे-
यनीश्वरी सकलीकर्तुमहो मनोरथान् Bv. 2. 182.
3 Not relating to God. 4 Atheistical.
—COMP. —वादः Atheism, not acknow-
ledging God as the Supreme ruler,
an atheist.

अनीह *a.* Indifferent, listless. —ह
Disregard, indifference.

अनु ind. (Either used with nouns
to form adverbial compounds, or as
a prefix to verbs and verbal deriva-
tives, or as a separable preposition
with acc. and regarded as a कर्मप्रवचनीय)

1 After, behind; सर्वे नारदमु उपविशन्ति
V. 5; कर्मण ह्यनुमनु संविदेशं ह्युपस्थितां शतर-
द्वृत्तिम् R. 2. 24; अनुविष्णु=विष्णोः पश्चात्
Sk. 2 Along, along-side; जलानि सा तीर-
निखातस्या बहव्योऽप्यामनु राजधानी R. 13. 61;
अनुगमं वाराणसी situated along the
Ganges. 3 After, in consequence of,
being indicated by; जपमनु प्रावर्षत्.
4 With, along with, connected with;
नदीमनु अवसिता सेना Sa. 5 Inferior or
subordinate to; अनु हर्षि वृत्तः=हर्षिणा.

6 In a particular relation or state;
मक्तो विष्णुमनु Sk. 7 Having a part or
share, participation; लक्ष्मीर्हस्मिन्.

8 Re-
petition; अनुदिवसें day by day, every
day. 9 Towards, in the direction of;
near to, at; अनुबनमशानिमतः Sk.; नदि Si.

7. 24 near the river. 10 In orderly
succession, according to; अनुक्रमं in re-
gular order; अनुज्येष्ठं in order of senio-
rity. 11 Like, in imitation of; सर्वं मामनु
ते प्रियाविरहजो त्वं तु व्यथां मानुषः V. 4. 25; so
अनुगमं to roar after or in imitation of.

12 Conformable to; तथैव सोऽनुद्वन्द्वो राजा
प्रकृतिर्जनात् R. 4. 12 (अनुगतोऽयस्य).

अनुक *a.* 1 Greedy; desirous. 2 Bibi-
dinous, lustful.

अनुकथनं 1 Subsequent mention.
2 Relation, discourse, conversation.

अनुकनीयस् *a.* The next youngest.

अनुकंपन *a.* Pitying, taking com-
passion on.

अनुकंपनं Compassion, pity, tender-
ness, sympathy

अनुकंपा Compassion, pity.

अनुकंप्य *pot. p.* Fitiable, worthy of
sympathy; किं तप येनासि मया अनुकंप्या R. 14.

74; Ku. 3. 76. -द्वः A courier, express messenger.

अनुकरण, -कृतिः *f.* 1 Imitation. 2 Copy, resemblance, similarity; शब्दा-नुकरणं onomatopoeia.

अनुकर्षः -कर्षणं 1 Dragging after, attraction in general. 2 Grammatical attraction. 3 The axle-tree or bottom of a carriage. 4 Delayed performance of a duty; also अनुकर्षन्.

अनुकल्पः A secondary direction or precept, a substitute or alternative to be used in times of necessity when the primary one (प्रथमकल्प) is not possible; प्रथमकल्पस्य योऽनुकल्पेन वर्तते Ms. 11. 30. 3. 147.

अनुकामीन *a.* Going at will or pleasure; one who acts as he pleases; अनुकामीनतां त्यज Bk.

अनुकार=अनुकरणं *q. v.*

अनुकाल *a.* Opportunity, timely.

अनुकीर्तनं Act of proclaiming or publishing.

अनुकूल *a.* 1 Favourable, agreeable, as wind, fate &c. 2 Friendly, kind. 3 Conformable to —लः 1 A faithful or kind husband (एकरतिः S. D. or एकरितः एकस्यामेव नायिकायां आसक्तः), a variety of नायक. —लः Favour, kindness; नायिकामनुकूलमाचरति चेत् K. P. 9.

अनुकूलयति Den. P. To conciliate, propitiate.

अनुककच *a.* Serrated, dentated like a saw.

अनुक्रमः 1 Succession, order, sequence, arrangement, method, due order; प्रथममेव वक्तुमनुक्रमज्ञा R. 6. 70. श्वश्रूजं सर्वमनुक्रमेण 14. 60. 2 A table of contents, index.

अनुक्रमणं 1 Proceeding in order. 2 Following. —णी, -णिका A table of contents, an index showing the successive contents of a work.

अनुक्रिया=अनुकरणं *q. v.*

अनुक्रोशः Pity; compassion, tenderness (with loc.); भगवन्कामदेव न ते मध्यनुक्रोशः S. 3; Me. 115.

अनुक्षणं *ind.* Every instant, constantly, frequently.

अनुशक्त *m.* (त्ता) The attendant of a door-keeper or charioteer.

अनुशेष्टं Stipend given to certain temple-worshippers in Orissa (?)

अनुख्यातिः *f.* 1 Descrying. 2 Reporting, revealing.

अनुग *a.* (In comp.) Following; tallying with —गः A follower, obedient servant, companion; तद्गतायादुग R. 2. 58; 9. 12.

अनुगतिः *f.* Following; गतादुगतिको लोकः following, imitating; see under गत.

अनुगमः -गमनं 1 Following. 2 Following in death, self-immolation of a widow on her husband's funeral pile. 3 Imitating; approaching. 4 Con-

formity, accordance.

अनुगजित *p. p.* Roared. —तं A roaring echo.

अनुगवीनः A cowherd.

अनुगामिन *m.* A follower, companion.

अनुगुण *a.* Having similar qualities, of the same nature; favourable or agreeable to, suitable, according to, congenial with; (वीणा) उत्कृष्टतस्य हृदया-नुगुणा वयस्या Mk. 3. 3 agreeable or pleasing to the heart, exactly after the heart (Tv. here takes गुण to mean तंत्रीयकवीणा itself). —नं *adv.* 1 Favourably, conformably to one's desires. 2 Agreeably or conformably to (in comp.). 3 Naturally.

अनुग्रहः -हणं 1 A favour, kindness, obligation; obliging; नियोगानुग्रहकर्ता Pt. 1; पादार्पणानुग्रहपट्टं R. 2. 35. 2 Acceptance. 3 Rear-guard.

अनुग्रासकः A mouthful.

अनुचरः 1 A companion, follower, attendant, servant; तेनानुचरेण येनोः R. 2. 4; 26, 52. —री, -रा A female attendant.

अनुचारकः A follower, servant &c. —रिका A female servant.

अनुचित *a.* 1 Wrong, improper. 2 Unusual; unfit.

अनुचिन्ता, चिन्तनं 1 Calling to mind, thinking of, meditating upon. 2 Recalling, recollecting. 3 Constant thinking, anxiety.

अनुच्छादः The part of a man's under garment which is allowed to hang down in front from the waist to the feet (Mar. निशा).

अनुच्छिन्तिः *f.* अनुच्छेदः Non-extirpation; non-destruction; indestructibility.

अनुज-जात *a.* Born after, later, younger; असौ कुमारस्तमजोऽनुजातः R. 6. 78. —जः, -जातः 1 A younger brother. —जा, -जाता A younger sister.

अनुजन्मन *m.* A younger brother; जननाथ तवावुजन्मनां Ki. 2. 17.

अनुजीविन् *a.* Dependent, living on or upon. —*m.* A dependent, servant, follower; अवचनीयाः प्रभयोऽनुजीविभिः Ki. 1. 4, 10.

अनुज्ञा, -ज्ञानं 1 Permission, consent, sanction. 2 Permission or leave to depart. 3 Excusing. 4 An order, command.

अनुज्ञापकः one who commands or orders.

अनुज्ञापनं, -ज्ञप्तिः *f.* 1 Authorising. 2 Issuing an order or command.

अनुज्येष्ठं *ind.* According to seniority.

अनुतर्षः 1 Thirst; सोपचारमुपज्ञातविचारं सातुतर्षमनुतर्षदेन Si. 10. 2 (thirst and liquor). 2 Wish, desire. 3 A drinking vessel. 4 Liquor itself.

अनुतापः Repentance, remorse; ज्ञातव्य-

तापेन सा V. 4. 38 stung with remorse.

अनुतर्पणं=अनुतर्पणं 3 and 4.

अनुतिलं *ind.* Grain after grain, i. e. by grains, or very minutely.

अनुत्क *a.* Not over-anxious, not repentant or regretful.

अनुत्तम *a.* 1 Having no superior or better, unsurpassed, the very best or highest, pre-eminently the best; सर्व-द्रव्येषु विद्येव द्रव्यमाह्वरनुत्तमं H. Pr. 4; कांस्तु गतिमनुत्तमां Ms. 2. 242. ~2 (In gram.) Not used in the उत्तम or first person.

अनुत्तर *a.* 1 Principal, chief. 2 Best, excellent. 3 Without a reply, silent, unable to answer; भवत्यवज्ञा च भवत्यनुत्तरात् Naishadha. 4 Fixed, firm. 5 Low, inferior, base, mean. 6 Southern. —रं No reply, a reply which, being evasive, is considered to be no reply. —रा The south.

अनुत्तरण *a.* Steady, not ruffled (by waves); अपानिवाचारमनुत्तरणं Ku. 3. 48.

अनुत्थानं Absence of exertion.

अनुत्सृज *a.* Not deviating from the Sūtra (of Pāṇini or of morality); not anomalous or irregular; °पद्व्यासा सदृशिः सन्निधेयना Si. 2. 112.

अनुत्तेकः Absence of haughtiness or pride; °को लक्ष्म्या Bh. 2. 63; modesty.

अनुत्तेकिन् *a.* Not puffed up; मान्येडु °नी मव S. 4. 17.

अनुदर *a.* 1 Having a slender waist; thin, lank; (see अ).

अनुदर्शनं Inspection.

अनुदात्त *a.* Grave (accent); not elevated or raised (not pronounced with the Uda'tta accent); accentless. —तः The grave accent.

अनुदार *a.* 1 Not liberal, niggardly; not high or noble. 2 Adhering to or followed by a wife; यस्मिन्मसीदृति पुनः स भवत्युदारोऽनुदारश्च K. F. 4 (used in sense 1 also). 3 Having a suitable worthy wife.

अनुदिनं-दिवसं *ind.* Daily, day after day.

अनुदेशः 1 Pointing back; a rule or direction which refers or points back to a previous rule; यथासंख्यमनुदेशः समानां P. I. 3. 10. 2 Direction, order.

अनुदत्त *a.* Not raised or puffed up; °ताः सत्युक्ताः सद्बुद्धिभिः S. 5. 12.

अनुद्वन्द *a.* 1 Not bold; soft, mild. 2 Not exalted or lofty.

अनुदुत *p. p.* 1 Followed, pursued; (sometimes used actively). 2 Sent or brought back (as sound). —तं A measure of time in music=half druta.

अनुद्वाहः Non-marriage, celibacy.

अनुधावनं 1 Going or running after, following, pursuing; तृप्तं कश्चित्तस्येः S. 2. 2 Close pursuit of an object; research, investigation. 3 Seeking a mistress, though unattainable. 4 Cleansing, purification.

अनुप्राण. 1 Thought, meditation, religious co-templation. 2 Thinking of, remembrance; या नः प्रीतिर्विरूपाक्ष लघुप्राणसंभवा Ku. 6. 21. 3 Wishing well of, affectionate solicitude for.

अनुप्राणः 1 Conciliation, propitiation; प्रकृतिकः स कस्यादुनयं प्रतिगृह्णाति S. 4. 2 Courtesy, civility, conciliatory act. 3 An humble supplication or entreaty, a request in general ; °आनंजनं conciliatory address. 4 Discipline, training, regulation of conduct.

अनुप्राणः Sound, noise, reverberation, echo.

अनुप्राणक a. Submissive, humble, supplicating.

अनुप्राणिक a. Conciliating.—का A female character, subordinate to the Nāyikā or leading character, such as a friend, nurse, maid-servant &c.; सखी प्रव्रजिता दासी यस्या भोजनिका तथा । अस्याश्च शिल्पकारिण्यो विज्ञेया अनुप्राणिकाः ॥

अनुप्राणिक a. 1 Nasal, pronounced through the nose. —क The nasal twang. —Comp.—आदिः a conjunct consonant beginning with a nasal.

अनुप्राणिकः Description or relation following the previous order or sequence ; दृश्यसामुपदेष्टानां क्रियाणामथ कर्मणाम् । क्रमशो योऽनुप्राणिको यथासंख्यं तदुच्यते ॥ S. D.

अनुप्राणितः अनुप्राण q. v.
अनुप्राणतः Absence of damage or detriment ; °अजित obtained without any detriment (to the paternal estate).

अनुप्राणतः, प्राणतः 1 Falling upon, alighting upon in succession. 2 Following, pursuit. 3 Proportion. 4 Rule of three. —तं ind. (regarded as a numeral from पत्) Following in succession, going after ; लताप्राणतं कुड्माम्बु-पुष्पात् Bk. 2. 11 (लतामनुप्राण्य going to creeper after creeper, or, after bending the creepers).

अनुप्राण a. Following the road. —तं adv. Along the road.

अनुप्राण a. Following the feet closely. —दं A chorus, burden of a song. —ind. 1 Along the feet, near the feet. 2 Step by step, at every step. 3 Word for word. 4 On the heels of, close behind or after, immediately after (of time or space) ; गच्छतां पुरो भवती । अहमन्युपदमागत एव S. 3 ; oft. with gen. or in comp. in this sense ; (तौ) अशिष्यामनुप्राणं समस्तुषु पाणिना R. 11. 31 ; अमोघाः प्रतिगृह्णातावच्योऽनुप्राणमाशिषः 1. 44.

अनुप्राणवी A way, road.

अनुप्राणिक a. Following, seeking after or for, a searcher, inquirer ; अनुप्राणिकेष्टा गवामनुप्राणिकी Sk.

अनुप्राणिकी A shoe (boot, buskin, or slippers) of the length of the foot.

अनुप्राणः 'Having no उपप्रा or penultimate', a letter or syllable not preceded by another.

अनुप्राण a. Guileless, without fraud रहस्यं साधूनामनुप्राणि विमुक्तं विजयते U. 2. 2.

अनुप्राण्यसः 1 Not mentioning ; non-statement. 2 Uncertainty, doubt, failure of proof.

अनुप्राण्यसः f. 1 Failure, failing to be ; लक्षणा शक्यसंबन्धस्तत्पर्यायानुप्राण्यसः Bhāṣā. P. 82 (तत्पर्यं being the failure of the meaning aimed at, or of any connected meaning). 2 Inapplicability, not being applicable. 3 Inconclusive reasoning ; absence of reasonable grounds.

अनुप्राण a. Incomparable, matchless, best, most excellent. —मा The female elephant of the south-west (mate of इमुद.).

अनुप्राण्य-मित a. Matchless, incomparable.

अनुप्राण्यविधिः f. Non-recognition, non-perception, one of the instruments of knowledge according to the Mimāṃsakas, but not according to the Naiyāyikas.

अनुप्राण्यलभः Want of apprehension, non-perception.

अनुप्राण्यवित्तं m. One who does not wear the sacred thread (belonging to his caste).

अनुप्राण्यः Any thing or circumstance that aggravates a malady.

अनुप्राण्यहानि m. A kind of हेलाभास or fallacy in Nyāya, which includes every known thing in the एव and thus prevents the corroboration of a general rule of causation by illustrations, positive, or negative ; as सर्वं नित्यं प्रमेयत्वात्.

अनुप्राण्यसर्गः 1 A word (particle &c.) that is not, or has not the force of an Upasarga. 2 That which has no Upasarga.

अनुप्राण्यस्थानं Absence, not being at hand.

अनुप्राण्यस्थित a. Not present, absent.

अनुप्राण्यस्थितिः f. 1 absence. 2 Inability to remember.

अनुप्राण्यहत a. 1 Not injured. 2 Not used, unbleached, new (as cloth).

अनुप्राण्यस्व a. Not clearly visible or discernible.

अनुप्राण्यतः अनुप्राणतं q. v.

अनुप्राण्यतः A heinous crime such as theft, murder, adultery &c. 35 such sins are enumerated in Vishṇusmṛiti ; Manu mentions 30 kinds.

अनुप्राणं A drink taken with or after medicine ; a fluid vehicle in medicine.

अनुप्राणलनं Preserving, keeping up, obeying.

अनुप्राण्यः A follower.

अनुप्राण्य a. 1 Regular, having a suitable measure, symmetrical ; दृष्टानुप्राण्यं च न चातिदीर्घं Ku. 1. 35. °केश who has regular hair : °गान् having regularly-

shaped limbs ; so °दंष्ट्र, °नाभि, °पाणि 2 Orderly successive.—Comp. —ज a. descended in a regular line.—वत्सा a cow that calves regularly.

अनुप्राण्यसः—पूर्वेण ado. In regular order, successively.

अनुप्राण्यतः a. 1 Not endowed with. 2 Not invested with the sacred thread (अनुप्राणतः).

अनुप्राण्यज्ञानं Tracing, tracking.

अनुप्राण्यपातं—दं ind. Going in succession ; गृहं तं—दं आसत्, गृहं अनुप्राण्यपातं—दं Sk.

अनुप्राण्ययोगः Additional use, repetition.

अनुप्राण्यवेशः 1 Entrance into ; R. 3. 22 ; 10. 51. 2 Adapting oneself to the will of.

अनुप्राण्यश्नः A subsequent question (having reference to what the teacher has previously said).

अनुप्राण्यसक्तिः f. 1 Very close attachment. 2 Very close logical connection (of words).

अनुप्राण्यसादनं Propitiation, conciliation.

अनुप्राण्यसक्तिः f. Getting to, reaching.

अनुप्राण्यः A follower, servant ; सानुप्राण्यः प्रभुरपि क्षणदाचरणम् R. 13. 75.

अनुप्राण्यः Alliteration, repetition of similar letters, syllables or sounds ; वर्णसाम्यमनुप्राण्यः K. P. For definitions and examples see S. D. 633-38 and K. P. 9th Ullāsa.

अनुप्राण्य p. p. 1 Bound, tied to. 2 Following in the train, coming as a consequence. 3 Connected with. 4 Constantly sticking to, continuous.

अनुप्राण्यः 1 Binding or fastening on, connection, attachment, tie (lit. & fig.) 2 Uninterrupted succession, continuity ; series, chain ; बाणं कुरु स्थितया विरतानुप्राण्यं S. 4. 14 ; वेरं, मसं ; सानुप्राण्यः कथं न स्युः संपदो मे निरापदः R. 1. 64. 3 Consequence, result (good or bad). 4 Intention, design, motive, cause ; अनुप्राण्यं परिज्ञाय देशकालौ च तत्त्वतः । सारापराधी चालोक्य दृढं दृढं च पातयेत् Ms. 8. 126. 5 An adjunct of a thing, a secondary member. 6 Introductory reasons (an indispensable element of the Vedānta). 7 (Grain) An indicative syllable or letter intended to denote some peculiarity in the inflection, accent &c. of the word to which it is attached ; as ल in गल्.

8 An obstacle, impediment. 9 Beginning, commencement. 10 Course, pursuit.

अनुप्राण्यधनं Connection, succession, series &c.

अनुप्राण्यधिन a. (oft. at the end of comp.) 1 Connected with, attached or related to 2 Having in its train, resulting in, having as a consequence ; दुःखं दुःखानुप्राण्यं V. 4 one misfortune closely follows another, or misfor-

tunes never come single. 3 Thriving, prosperous, uninterrupted; ऊर्ध्व गतं यस्य न चाधुबन्धि R. 6. 77 uninterrupted or allpervading.

अधुबन्ध *a.* 1 Principal, chief. 2 To be killed (as a bull).

अधुबन्ध A rear-guard, an auxiliary army following another.

अधुबोधः 1 An after-thought, recollection. 2 Reviving the scent of faded perfumes.

अधुबोधनं Recollection, reminding.

अधुबोधः 1 Direct perception or cognition, knowledge derived from personal observation or experiment, the impression on the mind not derived from memory, one of the kinds of knowledge, See T. S. 34. (The Naiyāyikas recognize प्रत्यक्ष, अनुमान, उपमान and शब्द as the four sources of knowledge; the Vedāntins and Mīmāṃsākas add two more अर्थानुपपत्ति and अनुपलब्धि). 2 Experience; अधुबोधं वचसा सखि ह्युपपत्ति N. 4. 105. 3 Understanding. 4 Result, consequence. —Comp. —सिद्ध *a.* established by experience.

अधुभावः 1 Dignity, consequence or dignity of person, majestic lustre, splendour, might, power, authority; (परिमयपुरःसरौ) अधुभावविशेषाच्च सेनापरिवृता-विच R. 1. 37; संभावनियाधुभावा अस्याकृतिः S. 7. 2 (In Rhet.) An external manifestation or indication of a feeling (भाव) by appropriate symptoms, such as by look, gesture &c.; भावं मनो-गतं साक्षात् स्वगतं व्यञ्जयति ये तेऽधुभावा इति व्या-ताः; यथा भ्रूणः कोपस्य व्यञ्जकः; see S. D. 162 &c. 3 Determination, belief.

अधुभावक *a.* Causing to understand, indicative.

अधुभावनं Indication of feelings by signs, gestures &c.

अधुभाषणं 1 Repetition of an assertion to refute it. 2 Repeating what has been said.

अधुभूतिः *f.* = अधुभव *q. v.*

अधुभोगः 1 Enjoyment. 2 A grant of land in perpetuity for service done.

अधुभ्रातृ *m.* A younger brother.

अधुमत *p. p.* 1 Approved, permitted, allowed, granted; °गमना S. 4. 9 allowed to depart. 2 Liked, beloved, dear to. —तः A lover. —तं Consent, approval, permission.

अधुमतिः *f.* 1 Permission, consent, approval. 2 The 15th day of the moon's age on which she rises one digit less than full. —Comp. —पत्रं *a.* deed expressing assent.

अधुमननं 1 Assent; sufferance. 2 Independence.

अधुमन्त्रणं Consecration by hymns and prayers.

अधुमरणं Following in death; तन्मरणे

चाधुमरणं करिष्यामीति मे निश्चयः H. 3; post-cremation of a widow.

अधुमा Inference, conclusion from given premises; see अधुमिति.

अधुमानं 1 Inferring as the instrument of an अधुमिति, conclusion from given premises; an inference, conclusion; one of the four means of obtaining knowledge according to the Nyāya system. 2 A guess, conjecture. 3 Analogy. 4 (In Rhet.) A figure which consists in a notion, expressed in a peculiarly striking manner, of a thing established by proof; S. D. 711; यत्र पतत्यबलानां दृष्टिर्निश्चिताः पतन्ति तत्र शराः । तन्नापरोक्षितशरे वाक्यासां पुरः स्मरो मन्ये ॥ See K. P. 10. —Comp. —उक्ति *f.* reasoning, logical inference.

अधुमापक *a.* (पिका *f.*) causing an inference as an effect, being the ground of an inference.

अधुमासः The following month. —सं *ind.* Every month.

अधुमितिः *f.* Inference from given premises; the knowledge that arises from deduction or syllogistic reasoning.

अधुमेय *pol. p.* Inferable, to be inferred; फलाधुमेयाः प्रारम्भाः R. 1. 20.

अधुमोदनं Approval, seconding, acceptance, compliance.

अधुयाजः A part of a sacrificial ceremony (याज्ञं); secondary or supplementary sacrificial rite; usually written अधुयाज; also अधुयागः.

अधुयातृ *m.* A follower.

अधुयात्रे-त्रा Retinue, train; attendance upon; following.

अधुयात्रिकः A follower, attendant; S. 1. 2.

अधुयात्रं Following.

अधुयात्रिन् *a.* Following; attending, consequent. —*m.* A follower (lit. & fig.); रामाधुयात्र्यायिनः; a dependant or attendant; न्येषधि शेषोऽन्यधुयात्रिणः R. 2. 4. 19.

अधुयोक्तृ *m.* An examiner, inquirer; a teacher.

अधुयोगः 1 A question, inquiry, examination. 2 Censure, reproof. 3 Solicitation. 4 Exertion. 5 Religious meditation. 6 Comment. —Comp. —कृत् *m.* 1 an interrogator. —2 a teacher; spiritual preceptor.

अधुयोजनं A question, inquiry,

अधुयोज्यः A servant.

अधुरक्त *p. p.* 1 Reddened, coloured. 2 Pleased, contented; loyally devoted.

अधुरक्तिः *f.* Love, attachment, devotion, affection.

अधुरजक *a.* Gratifying, pleasing.

अधुरजनं Conciliating, satisfying, gratifying, pleasing, keeping contented.

अधुरजनं 1 Sounding conformably to; a continuous tinkling echo produced by the sounds of bells, anklets &c. 2 The power of words called व्यञ्जना *q. v.*; the meaning suggested by what is actually stated; कमलव्यञ्जना-देवानुपेक्षणो यो व्यञ्जः. S. D. 4.

अधुरतिः *f.* Love, attachment.

अधुरथा A foot-path, a by-road.

अधुरसः, -रसितं Beho. reverberation.

अधुरहस *a.* Secret, solitary, private. —सं *adv.* In secret.

अधुरागः 1 Redness. 2 Devotion, attachment, loyalty (opp. अपरागः); love, affection (with loc. or in comp.); कटाक्षितेन प्रथयति मध्यधुरागं कपोलेन S. 3. 15; R. 3. 10; °इति a gesture or external sign expressive of love.

अधुरागिन्, अधुरागवत् *a.* Attached, inspired with love.

अधुरात्रं *adv.* In the night; every night, night after night.

अधुराध N. of the 17th of the 27 lunar mansions or asterism. It consists of four stars.

अधुरूप *a.* 1 Like, resembling, corresponding to; worthy of; अधुरूपं वत् S. 1. 2 Suitable or fit, according to; with gen. or in comp.; भव धितुर्धुरूपस्त्वं शुणैर्लोककतिः V. 5. 21.

अधुरूपं, -पतं, -येण, -यज्ञः *adv.* Conformably or agreeably to.

अधुरोधः —धनं 1 Compliance, gratification, fulfilling one's wishes &c. 2 Conformity, obedience, regard, consideration; धर्मीधुरोधात् K. 160, 180, 192. 3 Pressing entreaty, solicitation, request. 4 Bearing of a rule.

अधुरोधिन्, -धक *a.* Compliant.

अधुलापः Repetition, tautology.

अधुलासः-रूपः A peacock.

अधुलेपः —लेपनं 1 Unction, anointing. 2 Ointment, unguent; सुप्रसिद्धमधुलादुलेपनादि K. 324.

अधुलीम *a.* 1 'With the hair,' regular, in natural order (opp. प्रतिलीम); (hence), favourable; °कृष्टं क्षेत्रं प्रतिलीमं कर्षति Sk. ploughed in the regular direction. 2 Mixed (as a tribe). —सं *adv.* In regular or natural order. —माः (pl.) Mixed castes. —Comp. —अर्थ *a.* speaking in favour of; जडान्यनुलो-मार्थान् प्रवाचः कृतिनां गिरः Si. 2. 25. —जन्मन् *a.* born in due gradation, offspring of a mother inferior in caste to the father; said of the mixed tribes.

अधुल्वण *a.* 1 Not excessive, neither more nor less. 2 Not clear or manifest.

अधुवशाः A genealogical table.

अधुवक्र *a.* Very crooked; somewhat crooked or oblique (said of planets)

अधुवचनं Repetition, recitation; teaching.

अनुवसरः A year.

अनुवर्तनं 1 Following (fig. also); compliance, obedience, conformity. 2 Gratifying, obliging. 3 Approval. 4 Result, consequence. 5 Supplying from a preceding Sūtra.

अनुवर्तिन् a. 1 Following, obeying, conforming to, with acc. or in com.

अनुवश a. Subject to the will of another, obedient. —ज्ञः Subjection, obedience.

अनुवाकः 1 Repeating. 2 subdivision of the Vedas, section, chapter.

अनुवाचनं 1 Causing to recite, teaching, instructing. 2 Reading to oneself; see वच् with अनु.

अनुवातः The windward direction.

अनुवादः 1 Repetition (in general).

2 Repetition by way of explanation, illustration or corroboration. 3 Explanatory repetition or reference to what is already mentioned; particularly, any portion of the Brāhmaṇas which comments on, illustrates, or explains a *Vidhi* or direction previously laid down and which does not itself lay down any directions. 4 Corroboration. 5 Report, rumour.

अनुवादक, वाचिन् a. 1 Explanatory. 2 Conformable to, in harmony with.

अनुवाच्य *pot. p.* 1 To be explained or illustrated 2 (In gram.) To be made the subject of an assertion (in a sentence), opposed to विधेय which affirms or denies something about the subject. In a sentence the अनुवाच्य or subject which is supposed to be already known is repeated to mark its connection with the विधेय or predicate, and should be placed first; अनुवाच्यमुक्त्वैव न विधेयमुदीरयेत्.

अनुवारं *ind.* Time after time, repeatedly, frequently.

अनुवासः—सनं 1 Perfuming or scenting (in general,) with incense &c. 2 Perfuming clothes by dipping the ends. 3 (नः also) A syringe, clyster-pipe (Mar. पिचकारी), an oily enema or the operation itself.

अनुवासित a. Fumigated, perfumed.

अनुवृत्तिः *f.* Finding, obtaining.

अनुविद्ध *p. p.* 1 Pierced, bored; कीटादुविद्धरत्नदिशावाप्येन काव्यता S. D. 2 Overspread, intertwined; full of, pervaded by, mixed or blended with, intermixed; सप्तसिजमुविद्धं शैबलेनापि रत्नं S. 1 20. 3 Connected with, relating to. 4 Set, inlaid; variegated; रत्नादुविद्धार्णमेखलाया दिशः सप्तली भव दक्षिणस्याः R. 6. 63.

अनुविधानं 1 Obedience. 2 Acting in conformity to (orders &c.).

अनुविधायिन् a. Obedient, submissive.

अनुविनाशः Perishing after.

अनुविध्वंसः Being obstructed in consequence of.

अनुवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Obeying, following &c. 2 Uninterrupted, continued.

अनुवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Approval. 2 Obedience, conformity, following, continuity. 3 Acting according or suitably to, compliance, acquiescence; gratifying, pleasing; कान्तं चातुर्व्यमपि शिक्षितं वत्सेन U. 3, Ma. 1. 9. 4 (Gram.) Being supplied or repeated in a following rule; continued influence of a preceding on a following rule. 5 Repetition; वर्णानामनुवृत्तिरनुवृत्तः.

अनुवेधः—अनुव्याध *q. v.*

अनुवेलेलं *ind.* Ever and anon, constantly; इति स्म प्रवृत्त्यनुवेलेलमादृतः R. 3. 5.

अनुवेशः—ज्ञानं 1 Following, entering after. 2 Marriage of a younger brother before the elder is married.

अनुव्यञ्जनं A secondary token.

अनुव्यवसायः (In Nyāya) Consciousness of the perception; (in Vedānta phil.) perception of a sentiment or judgment.

अनुव्याधः—वेधः 1 Hurting, piercing, perforating; न हि कीटादुवेधादयो रत्नस्य रत्नत्वं व्याहृतुमीशाः S. D. 1. 2 Contact, union; युक्त्वामेदं मदिरया कृतानुव्याधमुद्गमन् Si. 2. 20. 3 Blending. 4 Obstructing.

अनुव्याहरणं, —व्याहारः 1 Repetition, repeated utterance. 2 A curse, imprecation.

अनुव्रजनं—व्रज्या Following, going after, especially a departing guest.

अनुव्रत a. Devoted or faithful to, attached to (with acc. or gen.).

अनुव्रतिक a. Accompanied with or bought for a hundred.

अनुव्रयः 1 Repentance, remorse; regret, sorrow; नन्वनुव्रयस्थानमेतत् Māl. 8; इतो यत्समुव्रयस्यो मा भूदिति V. 4; Si. 2. 14; 2 Intense enmity or anger,

शिशुपालोऽनुव्रयं परं नतः Si. 16. 2; यस्मिन् युक्तानुव्रयां सदैव जागर्तुं मुञ्जती Māl. 6. 1. 3 Hatred. 4 Close connection, as with a consequence; close attachment (to any object). 5 (In Vedānta phil.) The result or consequence of bad deeds which very closely-clings to them and makes the soul enter other bodies after enjoying temporary freedom from recurring births. 6 Regret in the case of purchases, technically called rescission; see कीटादुव्रयः.

अनुव्रयान a. Regretting &c. —ना A variety of heroine; one who is sad and dejected, being apprehensive of the loss of her lover.

अनुव्रयिन् a. 1 Devotedly attached to, faithful. 2 Repentant, penitent. 3 Hating intensely. 4 Connected as with a consequence.

अनुव्रयः A sort of evil spirit, Rākṣasa.

अनुज्ञासक, —ज्ञासिन्, —ज्ञास्तु, or ज्ञासितु a. One who directs, instructs, governs or punishes; कवि पुराणमनुज्ञासितारं Bṛh. 8. 9. ruler; एष चापानुज्ञासी राजेति भयादुत्पत्तिः V. 4.

अनुज्ञासनं Advice, persuasion, instruction, laying down rules or precepts; a law, rule, or precept; भवत्यधिकेप इवानुज्ञासनं Ki. 1. 28. words of advice; तन्मनोऽनुज्ञासनं Ma. 8. 139; नामलिङ्गं laying down rules on the gender of nouns, explanation of gender &c.; शब्दानुज्ञासनं Sk.

अनुशिक्षिन् a. Practising, learning.

अनुशिक्षिः *f.* Instruction, teaching; order, command.

अनुशीलनं Intent or assiduous application, constant pursuit or exercise, constant or repeated practice or study.

अनुशोकः, —शोचनं Sorrow, repentance regret; अनुशु (शो) चितं in the same sense.

अनुश्रवः Vedic or sacred tradition.

अनुषक्त *p. p.* 1 Connected with. 2 Clinging or adhering to.

अनुषंगः 1 Close adherence or attendance; connection, conjunction, association. 2 Coalition. 3 Connection of word with word. 4 Necessary consequence. 5 Compassion, pity, tenderness.

अनुषंगिक a. Following as a necessary result; concomitant.

अनुषंगिन् a. 1 Connected with, adhering or sticking to. 2 Following as a necessary consequence. 3 Related or applicable to, common, prevailing; विद्युतानुषंगि भयमेति जनः Ki. 6. 35.

अनुषङ्गनीय *pot. p.* To be supplied from a preceding sentence (as a word).

अनुषेकः, —सेचनं Rewatering, sprinkling over again.

अनुवृत्तिः *f.* Praise (in due order).

अनुवृत्त *f.* 1 Following in praise; speech. 2 Sarasvatī. 3 N. of a class of metres consisting of four Pādas of 8 syllables each, the whole stanza consisting of 32 syllables.

अनुवृत्तः, —वृत्तिन् a. Doing, performing.

अनुवृत्तानं 1 Doing, performance, execution, accomplishment &c.; obeying; उपरूप्यते तपोऽनुवृत्तानं S. 4 practice of religious austerities. 2 Commencing, undertaking, engaging in. 3 Commencement or course of conduct, procedure, course of action. 4 practice of religious rites or ceremonies, any religious rite or ceremony.

अनुवृत्तपनं Causing to do an act.

अनुवृत्त a. 1 Not hot, cold. 2 Apathetic; lazy, sluggish.—वृत्तः Cold touch or sensation.—वृत्तः A water-lily, blue lotus (उत्पल).

अनुवर्तुः A hind wheel.

अनुसंधानं 1 Inquiry, investigation; close inspection or scrutiny, examination. 2 Aiming at. 3 Planning, arranging, getting ready &c. 4 Suitable connection.

अनुसंहित *p. p.* Inquired into, investigated. —तं *adv.* In the Samhitā text; according to this text.

अनुसमयः Regular or proper connection, as of words.

अनुसमापनं Regular completion.

अनुसंबद्ध *a.* Connected with.

अनुसरः Follower, companion, attendant.

अनुसरणं 1 Following, pursuing, going after. 2 Conformity to.

अनुसर्पः A reptile (in general).

अनुसवनं *ind.* 1 After a sacrifice. 2 At every sacrifice. 3 Every moment.

अनुसाम *a.* Conciliated, friendly, favourable.

अनुसायं *ind.* Every evening.

अनुसूचनं Indication, pointing out.

अनुसारः 1 Going after, following (*fig.* also); pursuit; शब्दानुसारं अवलोक्य *S.* 7 looking in the direction of the sound. 2 Conformity to, accordance with; conformity to usage. 3 Custom, usage, established practice. 4 Received or established authority.

अनुसारक, -सारिन् *a.* 1 Following, pursuing, going after, attendant on; सुगावुसारिणं विनाकिन् *S.* 1. 6; कृष्णानुसारि च पुनं *Pt.* 1. 278. 2 According or conformable to, following यथाशास्त्रं *Ms.* 7. 31. 3 Seeking, looking out for, investigating, scrutinizing.

अनुसारणा Going after, pursuit; तस्मात्प्रत्ययानामानां कुर्यात्प्रत्ययानुसारणां *Mb.*

अनुसूचक Indicating, pointing out to.

अनुसूतिः *f.* Going after, following, conforming to, in accordance with.

अनुसैन्यं The rear of an army, rear-guard.

अनुसंकेदं *ind.* Having entered or gone into in succession; गेहं गेहमनुसंकेदं *Sk.*

अनुस्तरणं Strewing or spreading round. -नी *A* cow; especially the cow sacrificed at the funeral ceremony.

अनुस्मरणं 1 Recollection, remembering. 2 Repeated recollection.

अनुस्मृतिः *f.* 1 Cherished recollection. 2 Thinking of one thing to the exclusion of others.

अनुसूत *a.* 1 Woven together, regularly and uninterruptedly. 2 Sewn on, fastened to. 3 Closely attached or linked to.

अनुस्वानः 1 Sounding conformably to. 2 An after sound; echo; see अनुस्वन.

अनुस्वारः The nasal sound which is marked by a dot above the line (·) and which always belongs to a preceding vowel.

अनुहरणं, -हारः Imitation, resemblance, similarity.

अनुकः -कं 1 Family, race. 2 Disposition, temperament; character, peculiarity of race.

अनुचान *a.* or -नः 1 One devoted to study, learned; especially one well versed in the Vedas with their Angas so as to be able to repeat, and teach them; इदमुचरुचानः *Ku.* 6. 15. 2 Modest.

अनुद *a.* 1 Not borne or carried. 2 Unmarried. -हा *An* unmarried woman. —*COMP.* -जन *a.* bashful. -गमनं (‘हा’) Fornication. -आतु *m.* (‘हा’) 1. the brother of an unmarried woman. —2 the brother of the concubine of a king.

अनुदकं Want of water; drought.

अनुदेशः ‘Relative order,’ *N.* of a figure of speech in which a reference is made in successive order to what precedes; यथासंख्यमनुदेश उद्दिष्टानां क्रमेण यत् *S. D.* 732.

अनुन *a.* 1 Not inferior, not less; not wanting or lacking in; इन्द्राणे चैतथादुते *R.* 6. 50; उपैतुनां *R.* 6. 37. 2 Full, whole, entire; large, great; *Si.* 4. 11.

अनुप *a.* Watery, rich or abounding in water, marshy. -पः -पं 1 *A* watery place or country. 2. *N.* of a particular country (-पाः *pl.*); *R.* 6. 37. 3. *A* marsh, bog. 4 *A* pond or tank of water. 5 Bank or side (of a river, mountain). 6 *A* buffalo. 7 *A* frog. 8 *A* kind of partridge. 9 *An* elephant. —*COMP.* -ज moist, ginger, -मय *a.* marshy, boggy.

अनुयाज, अनुयाजा=अनुयाज, अनुयाजा. अनु *a.* Thighless. -रः Aruṇa, the charioteer of the sun (who is represented as having no thighs); the dawn; see अरुण. —*COMP.* -सारथिः the sun (having अनु for his charioteer); गतं तिरश्चीनमनुसारथिः *Si.* 1. 2.

अनुजित *a.* 1 Not strong, weak, powerless. 2 Free from pride.

अनुसर *a.* 1 Saline, the same as ऊसर; cf. उत्तम and अनुत्तम. 2 Not saline.

अनुच -च *a.* 1 Without a hymn, 2 Not conversant with, or not studying, the *Rigveda*; one not invested with the sacred thread and hence not yet entitled to study the Vedas (as a boy); अनुचो माणवकः *Mug-dha.*

अनुज *a.* Not straight, crooked; (*fig.*) unfair, wicked, dishonest.

अनुज *a.* Free from debt, with gen. of person or thing दानमनुजं कतेति *S.* 1; प्राणैर्दत्तस्यवतिरनुजं (यत्) *R.* 12. 54. Every

one that is born has three debts to pay off:—to Sages, Gods, and the Manes; and he who learns the Vedas offers sacrifices to Gods, and begets a son, becomes अनुज (free from debt); see *R.* 8. 30.

अनुपिन् *a.*=अनुप.

अनुत *a.* 1 Not true, false (words) प्रियं च वानुतं ब्रूयात् *Ms.* 4. 138.—तं Falsehood, lying, deception, fraud. 2 Agriculture (*opp.* सख); *Ms.* 4. 5. —*COMP.* -बध्नं, भाषणं आशयानं lying, falsehood, -वादिन्-वाच् *a.* a liar. -अत *a.* false to one's vows or premises.

अनुतः Unfit season, improper or premature time. —*COMP.* -कम्पा a girl before menstruation.

अनेक *a.* 1 Not one; more than one, many; अनेकपितृकाणां तु पितृतो मागकल्पना *Y.* 2. 120, *Ki.* 1. 16; several, various. 2 Separated; divided. —*COMP.* -अक्षर,

अक्ष *a.* having more than one vowel or syllable; polysyllabic. —अंत *a.* 1 uncertain, doubtful, variable; स्वादित्यव्ययमेकादशाक्षकं —2 अशक्यं *q. v.* (—तः) 1 unsettled condition, absence of permanence. —2 uncertainty, an unessential part, as the several *anubandhas*. -वादः scepticism; -वादिन् *m.* a sceptic, an Arhat of the Jains.

-अर्थ *a.* 1 having many (more than one) meanings, homonymous; as the words गो, अमृत, अह &c. अनेकास्य शब्दस्य *K. P.* 2. —2 having the sense of the word अनेक. —3 having many objects or purposes. (—र्थः) multiplicity of objects, topics &c. —आश्रय, —आश्रित *a.* (in *Vaiś.* phil.) dwelling or abiding in more than one (such as संगोष्ठा, सामान्य). —गुण *a.* of many kinds, manifold, diverse. —गोत्र *a.* belonging to two families (such as a boy when adopted), i. e. that of his own, and that of his adoptive father. —विस्त *a.* fickle-minded. —ज *a.* born more than once. (—जः) a bird. —पः an elephant cf. द्विप; दन्तेतरानेकपदंशेन *R.* 5. 47; *Si.* 5. 35, 12. 75. —सुख *a.* (खी *f.*) *a.* 1 many-faced. —2 dispersed, going in various directions; (बलाति) जगदिरेकमुत्सृज्य विनाशं *Bk.* 2. 54. —दुस्विजयिन्,

विजयिन् *a.* victorious in many battles. —रूप *a.* 1 of various forms, multi-form. —2 of various kinds or sorts. —3 fickle, changeable, of a varying nature; वेद्यांगेनैव नृपनीतिरनेकलक्षणा *Pt.* 1. 425. —लोचनः *N.* of Siva; also of Indra. —वर्चनं the plural number; dual also. —वर्ण *a.* involving more than one (unknown) quantity. —विश *a.* various, different. —शफ *a.* cloven-hoofed. —साधारण *a.* common to many.

अनेकधा *ind.* in various ways, variously; जगत्कृत्स्नं त्रिविधमनेकधा *Bg.* 11. 13.

अनेकशः *ind.* 1 Several or many things, frequently; **अनेकशो** निजितराजकस्व Bk. 2. 52 2 In various ways or manners. 3 In large numbers or quantities; **पुनः अनेकशो** दृता दाराश्च H. 1.

अनेहः A foolish or stupid person, fool. —**COMP.**—**मूक** *a.* 1 deaf and dumb; **युक्ताद्यैश्च यतु दैवैरसंमतात्** K. P. 7. —2. blind.—3 dishonest, wicked, perverse.

अनेनम् *a.* Sinless, blameless.

अनेहस *m.* (हा-हसी &c.) Time.

अनेकांत Variable, uncertain, unsteady; occasional.

अनेकांतिक *a.* (की.फ.) 1 Unsteady, not very important. 2 (in Logic) Name of one of the five main divisions of **हेत्याभास** (fallacies), otherwise called **सय्यभिचार**. It is of three kinds:—(a) साधारण, where the हेतु is found both in the सपक्ष and विपक्ष, the argument being therefore too general. (b) असाधारण where the हेतु is in the पक्ष alone, the argument being not general enough. (c) अनुसंहारी which embraces every known thing in the पक्ष, the argument being non-conclusive.

अनेक्यं 1 Absence of one, plurality. 2 Want of union, confusion. 3 Disorder, anarchy.

अनैतिह्यं Absence of traditional sanction or authority, or that which is without such sanction.

अनो *ind.* No, not.

अनोकसायिन् *m.* (की) Not sleeping in a house, a beggar.

अनोकहः A tree; **अनोकहा** कपितथुष्यपी R. 2 13; 5. 69.

अनौचित्यं Unfitness, impropriety; **अनौचित्यादते** गान्धर्वसंगमस्य कारणं K. P. 7.

अनौजस्यं Want of vigour, energy or strength; S. D. thus defines it; **दीर्गव्याघ्रैरनौजस्यं** देव्यं मलिनतपिकृत्.

अनौद्वयं 1 Freedom from pride, modesty, humility. 2 Tranquility, **नवीनौद्वयमपकता** मही Ki. 4 22.

अनौरस *a.* Not legitimate, not one's own, adopted (as a son).

अंत *a.* 1 Near. 2 Last. 3 Handsome, lovely; Me. 23; Si. 4. 40 (where, however, the ordinary sense of 'border' or 'skirt' may do as well, though Malli renders अंत by रम्य, quoting the authority of शब्दार्णव). 4 Lowest, worst. 5 Youngest.—**तः** (*n.* in some senses) 1 (a) End, limit, boundary (in time or space); final limit, last or extreme point; स सागरांतां पृथिवीं प्रशासति H. 4. 50; दिगंते भूयंते Bv. 1. 2. 2 Skirt, border, edge, precinct; a place or ground in general; यत्र रम्यो वनांतः U. 2. 25; ओदकांतात् सिन्धो जनोऽनुगतः S. 4; R. 2. 58. 3 End of a texture edge, skirt, बन्ध, पट. 4 Vicinity, proximity, neighbourhood, presence; गंगाप्रवातांतविरुद्धाश्च (गहरं) R. 2. 26.; पुंसो

यमांतं व्रजतः Pt. 2. 115. 5 End, conclusion, termination, सेकांते R. 1. 51; दिनांते निहितं R. 4. 1. 6 Death, destruction; end or close of life; एका भवेत्स्वस्तिमती खंदते R. 2. 48; अयं कांतः कृतांतो वा दुःखस्यांतं करिष्यति Udb. 7 (In gram.) A final syllable or letter of a word. 8 The last word in a compound. 9 Ascertainment or settlement (of a question); definite or final settlement; उमयोरपि दृष्टौऽंतरस्वनयोस्तत्त्वदर्शिनः Bg. 2. 16. 10 The last portion or remainder; as निशांत, वेदांत. 11 Nature, condition; sort, species. 12 Disposition; essence; शुद्धांतः—**COMP.**—**अवसायिन्** *m.* a chāṇḍāla.—**अवसायिन्** 1 a barber. —2 a chāṇḍāla, low-caste. —**कार**, **करण** **कारिन्** *a.* fatal, mortal, destructive.—**कर्मन्** *n.* death.—**कालः**,—**वेला** time or hour of death.—**कृत** *m.* death.—**ग** *a.* going to the end of, thoroughly conversant or familiar with, (in comp.) गति, —**गामिन्** *a.* perishing.—**गमनं** finishing, completing.—2 death.—**दीपकं** a figure of speech (in Rhetoric).—**पालः** 1 frontier-guard—2 a door-keeper (rare).—**लीन** *a.* hidden, concealed.—**लोपः** dropping of the final of a word.—**वासिन्** (*ते*) *a.* dwelling near the frontiers; dwelling close by. (*म.*) a pupil (who always dwells near his master to receive instruction); a chāṇḍāla (who dwells at the extremity of a village).—**बेल**—**कालः** q. v.—**शय्या** 1 a bed on the ground.—2 the last bed, death-bed.—3 a place for burial or burning.—**सत्किरा** funeral ceremonies.—**सद्** *m.* a pupil; तदुपासते ऋषिवांसदः Ki. 6. 34.

अंतक *a.* Causing death, destroying; fatal; R. 11. 21. —**कः** 1 Death. 2 Death personified, the destroyer; Yama, the god of death; **स्वप्तिप्रभावात्म्या** नांतकोऽपि प्रभुः प्रहृष्ट R. 2. 62.

अंततः *ind.* 1 From the end. 2 At last, finally; at length, lastly. 3 In part, partly. 4 Inside, within. 5 In the lowest way (अंततः may have all the senses of अंत).

अंते *ind.* (*loc.* of अंत; oft. used adverbially) 1 In the end, at last. 2 Inside. 3 In the presence of, near, close by.—**COMP.**—**बासः** 1 a neighbour; companion.—2 a pupil; Si. 3. 55; Ve. 3. 7.—**वासिन्**—अंतवासिन् q. v. above.

अंतर *ind.* 1 (Used as a prefix to verbs and regarded as a preposition or गति) (a) In the middle, between; in, into, inside; हन्, गन्, गम्, ह्, इ, ली &c. (b) Under 2 (Used adverbially) (a) Between, betwixt, amongst, within, in the middle or interior, inside (opp. बहिः) अक्षतांतः R. 2. 32; अंतर्गन्धं सुगन्धे V. 1. 1 internally, in the mind. (b) By way of seizing or holding: अनर्हं गतः (हतं परिगृह्य).

3 (As a separable preposition) (a) In, into, between, in the middle, within, (with loc.); निवसन्तं दारिण्यं लब्धो बहिः Pt. 1. 31; अस्मन्तरं दत्तमन्तु Rv. 1. 23. 19. (b) Between (with acc.) Ved.; हिरण्यम्योर्हं कुस्योरेतरबहिः आस Sat. Br. (c) In, into, inside, in the interior, in the midst (with gen.); प्रतिबलजलवेरंतरीर्वायमाणे Ve. 3. 5; अंतःकुक्षिकं कुक्ष्यं Ratu. 2. 3; लघु-हृषितया भिदां गते बहिरंतं वृषस्य मंडलं Ki. 2 53. 4 It is frequently used as the first member of compounds in the sense of 'internally' 'within', 'in the interior', 'having in the interior', 'filled with', or in the sense of 'inward', 'internal' 'secret' forming Adverbial Bahuvrīhi or Tatpuruṣa compounds. (Note. In comp. the र् of अंतर is changed to a visarga before hard consonants, as अंतःकरणं, अंतःस्थ &c.). —**COMP.**—**अग्निः** inward fire, the fire which stimulates digestion.—**अंग** *a.* 1 inward, internal, comprehended, (with abl.); वयमंतरेण पूर्वैः Pat. Sūtra. —2 related to, essential to or referring to the essential part of the अंग or base of a word —3 dear, most beloved. (—*न्*) 1 the inmost limb or organ, the heart, mind. —2 an intimate friend, near or confidential person.—**आकाशः** the ether or Brahma that resides in the heart of man (a term often occurring in the Upanishads).—**आकृतं** secret or hidden intention.—**आत्मन्** *m.* (*स्वा*) 1 the innermost spirit or soul, the soul or mind; also the internal feelings, the heart; जीव-संज्ञोत्पत्त्यात्मन् Ms. 12. 13, Bg. 6. 47. —2 (In phil.) the inherent supreme spirit or soul (residing in the interior of man); अंतर्वासति देहिना Ku. 6. 21.—**आराम** *a.* rejoicing in oneself, finding pleasure in his soul or heart; यंतः सुखोत्पत्त्यात्मस्तथात्मजोतिरेव सः Bg. 6. 24.—**हृदयं** an internal organ or sense.—**करणं** the heart, soul; the seat of thought and feeling, thinking faculty, mind, conscience; व्रणान् प्रवृत्तयः S. 1. 22. **कुविल** *a.* inwardly crooked (fig. also). (—*ला*) 1 a couch-shell.—**कोर्णः** the inner corner.—**कोपः** secret anger, inward wrath.—**गडु** *a.* useless, unnecessary, unavailing; किमनेनातर्गुना Sar. S. —**गन्त** &c. See under अंतर्गन्.—**गर्भ** *a.* bearing young, pregnant.—**गिर-रि** *ind.* in mountains.—**गुडबलपः** the sphincter muscle.—**गुह** *a.* concealed inside; **विषः** with poison concealed in the heart.—**गुहः**, **गेहः**, **भवनं** the inner apartment of a house.—**घणः** —*न्* the open space before the house between the entrance-door and the house (= porch or court).—**चर** *a.* pervading the body.—**जठरं** the stomach.—**ज्वरं** inflammation.—**ताप** *a.* burning inwardly. (—*पः*) internal

fever or heat S. 3. 13. -दहन-वाहः 1 inward heat. -2 inflammation. -वेष्टः an intermediate region of the compass. -द्वारः a private or secret door within the house. -वि, हित &c. see s. v. -पटः -a screen of cloth held between two persons who are to be united until the actual time union arrives. -पट ind. in the interior of an inflected word. -परिधानं the innermost garment. -पातः, पात्यः 1 insertion of a letter (in gram.) -2 a post fixed in the middle of the sacrificial ground (used in ritual works). -पतित, -पतिन् a. 1 inserted. -2 included or comprised in; falling within. -पुर 1 inner apartments of a palace (set apart for women); female or women's apartments, harem; कन्यातःपुरे कश्चित् विशति Pt. 1. -2 inmates of the female apartments, a queen or queens, the ladies taken collectively; विरहपुरस्कस्य राज्ञः S. 3. -प्रचारः gossip of the harem; कदाचिदस्मात्प्रचारनामंतःपुरेभ्यः कथ्यत S. 2. -जन women of the palace, inmates of the female apartments; -वर, -अव-र-रक्षकः, -वर्ती guardian or superintendent of the harem, chamberlain; सहायः one belonging to the harem. -पुरिकः a chamberlain = -वर. -मकुतिः f. 1 the internal nature or constitution of man. -2 the ministry or body of ministers of a king. -3 heart or soul. -प्रकोपनं sowing internal dissensions. -प्रतिष्ठानं residence in the interior. -बाष्प a. 1 with suppressed tears; अतर्बाष्पश्चिरमुचरो राजाजस्य दृष्टी Me. 3. -2 with tears gushing up inside. -भावः, भावना see under अंतर् separately. -भूमिः f. interior of the earth. -भेदः discord, internal dissensions. -भौम a. subterranean. -मनसू a. sad, distracted. -मृत a. still-born. -वासः a suppression of the breath and voice. -लीन a. 1 latent, hidden, concealed inside; नय दुःखादः U. 3. 9 -2 inherent. -वेशः = ग्रं. v. वेशिकः, वासिकः a superintendent of the women's apartments. -वर्ती a pregnant woman. -वस्त्रे -वाससू n. an undergarment -वाणि a. very learned. -वेगः inward uneasiness or anxiety, inward fever. -वेदि the tract of land between the rivers Gangā and Yamunā. -वेष्टम् n. the inner apartments, interior of a house. -वेष्टिकः a chamberlain. -वारीरं internal and spiritual part of man; the interior of the body. -विला N. of a river rising from the Vindhya mountain. -सक्ता a. inwardly conscious. -सखा a. pregnant woman. -संतपः internal pain, sorrow, regret. -सलिल a. with water flowing underground; नदीमिताः सलिलं सरस्वती B. 3. 9. -सार a. full or strong inside powerful, strong; heavy or ponderous.

ous; -रं घन तुल्यं नानिलः शक्यति त्वं Me. 20. (-रः) internal treasure or store, inner store or contents. -सेन ind. into the midst of armies. -स्थः (also written अंतस्थ) a term applied to the semivowels, as standing between vowels and consonants and being formed by a slight contact of the vocal organs. -स्वेदः an elephant (in rut.). -हासः a secret or suppressed laugh. -हृदयं the interior of the heart.

अंतर a. 1 Being in the inside, interior, (opp. बाह्य) 2 Near, proximate. 3 Related, intimate, dear; अवस्थितो मम Bharata. 4 Similar (also अंतरतम) (of sounds and words); स्थानंतरतमः P. I. 1. 50. 5 Different from; other than (with abl.). 6 Exterior, situated outside, or to be worn outside. (In this sense it is declined optionally like सर्व in nom. pl. and abl. and loc. sing.); so अंतरायः पुरि, अंतरायः नगरे. -इ 1 (a.) The interior, inside; जीयते सुकुलतरे Rām. 1. 26. (b) A hole, an opening. 2 Soul, heart; mind; सदा पुरुषांतरविदो नरेन्द्र V. 3. 3 The supreme Soul. 4 Interval, intermediate time or space; अलङ्कारांतरा V. 4. 26; बृहज्जांतरं R. 3. 54; अंतरे oft. translated by between, betwixt; नृपालकश्च रचितं स्तनांतरे S. 6. 17. 5 Room, place, space in general; मृगालक्ष्मणमलम्ब्य Ku. 1. 40; पौरुषं धय शोकस्य नातरं दातुमर्हसि Rām. do not give way to sorrow. अंतरं अंतरं Mk. 2 make way. 6 Access, entrance, admission, footing; लेभेतरं चतसि नोपदेशः R. 6. 66; लब्धोपायः सावर्णेन विदे 16. 7. 7 Period (of time), term; मासांतरे देय Ak.; इति तौ विहृतारक्षी R. 8. 56. 8 Opportunity, occasion, time; रावत्प्राप्तिद्वयं निवेद्यं अंतराग्नेयी भवामि S. 7. 9 Difference (between two things), (with gen. or in comp.); तव मनस्य सप्तद्वयत्वलोपांतरांतरे M. 1; वदंतरं सर्वशैलराजः बोधेदंतरं वायसमेतेषयोः Rām.; दुमसादुमसा किमंतरं R. 8. 90. 10 (Math.) Difference, remainder. 11 (a) Difference, another, other, changed, altered (manner, kind, way &c.). (Note that in this sense अंतर always forms the latter part of a compound and its gender remains unaffected i. e. neuter, whatever be the gender of the noun forming the first part; कन्यांतरं (अन्या कन्या), राजांतरं (अन्यो राजा) पृथक्तरं (अन्यद्वयं); in most cases it may be rendered by the English word 'another'; इदमवस्थांतरमाशेषिता S. 3 changed condition. (b) Various, different (used in pl.); लोका निवस्यत इवामवस्थांतरे S. 4. 2. 12 Peculiarity, a (peculiar) sort, variety, or kind; त्रिकोणोऽत्र Triak.; मीनो रक्ष्यते, ibid. 13 Weakness, weak or vulnerable point; a failing, defect or defective point; नरोदन्ते हि

Sabdak.; हजयः सल्ल तागतरे Ki. 2. 52. 14 Surety, guarantee, security. 15 Excellence, as in हजयतरे व्रजति शिल्पमापातः M. 1. 6 (this meaning may be deduced from 11) 16 A garment (परिधान). 17 Purpose, object, (Mall. on R. 16. 82). 18 Representative, substitution. 19 Being without. -Comp. -अपस्था a pregnant woman. -ज्ञ a. knowing the interior, prudent, fore-seeing; नांतज्ञाः श्रियो जातु विवेका न ह्यते Ki. 11. 24. -विज्ञा, अंतरा विज्ञा intermediate region or quarter of the compass. -पु (पु) ह्यः the internal man, soul (the deity that resides in man, and witnesses all his deeds). -प्रभवः one of a mixed origin or caste. -स्थ, -स्थापित, -स्थित inward, internal, inherent. अंतर् interposed, intervening.

अंतरतः ind. 1 In the interior; internally, between or betwixt. 2 within (with gen.).

अंतरतम a. Nearest, internal, most immediate, most intimate, or related like, analogous. -मः A letter of the same class.

अंतरायः -रायः An impediment, obstacle, hindrance; स चेत् त्वं तरायो भवसि श्रुतो विधिः R. 3. 45, 14. 65; अस्त्ये त्वं रायः पथवर्तिनः कृष्णसारस्य अंतरायो तव विज्ञा संवृद्धी S. 1. 1. 1.

अंतरवति Den. P. 1 To cause to intervene, divert, put off; भातु तावदंतरायः U. 6. 2 To oppose. 3 To remove (to a distance), push after

अंतरायण=अंतराय.

अंतरा- ind. 1 (Used adverbially)

(a) In the interior, inside, inwardly. (b) In the middle, between; विशङ्कित्वांतराति S. 2. R. 15. 20. (c) On the way, midway; विलंबेन च मयः Mv. 7. 28. (d) In neighbourhood, near at hand; almost. (e) In the meantime. (f) At intervals, here and there; now and then, for some time now and then (when repeated); अंतरा विमुक्तमंतरा मातुसंबद्धमंतरा शुक्रनासमयं कुर्वन्नालापं K. 118. 2 (used as a prepositional with acc.) (a) Between; अंतरा रात्रौ च मां च कमंडलुः Mbh. (b) Without, except; न च प्रयोजनमंतरा चाणक्यः स्वर्गे विदे Mu. 3. -Comp. -अंतः breast. -भवदेहः -भवसं च the soul or embodied soul existing between the two stages of death and birth. -विशु see अंतरविशु. -वेदि -दी Y. 1 a veranda resting on columns, porch, portico. -2 a kind of all R. 12. 93. -हृदं ind. between the organs.

अंतरायण=अंतराय q. v.

अंतराल, अंतरालक 1 Intermediate space or region or time, interval, distance; पूर्वास्वाद्यं विशेषतः अंतरालं शक्तिपथः Sk.; अंतराले in midway, in the middle or midst; in the interval; वायव्यं पश्चिमो-द्वारांतरे U. 1. 31. 2 Interior, inward

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अंतर्गत p.
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अंतर्भाय a. I
अंतर्भायः 1
comprised in

inner or middle part. 3 Mixed tribe or caste.

अंतरि (रि) अ The intermediate region between heaven and earth; the air, atmosphere, sky. -Comp. -उदर the interior of the atmosphere. -पक्षि, -चरः a bird. -अलं dew. -लोकः the intermediate region, regarded as a distinct world.

अंतरि p. 1 Gone between, intervening. 2 Gone within, hidden, covered, screened, protected (from view) by something; श्वशुरांतरि इव विश्वामित्रे पश्यामि S. 1 hid behind a creeper; शस्त्रेण स्वदेशांतरि राजा H. 3 screened. 3 Gone in, reflected; स्फटिकमिच्छन्ति तावद्दृष्टव्यं (अ) Impeded; hindered, prevented स्फटिकमिच्छन्ति तावद्दृष्टव्यं Mu. 4. 16; गोपालः प्रमत्तः श्वशुरांतरिगोषः Pt. 2. 13. (b) Separated, lost to view, made invisible by interposition; मृदुर्गतिनाथः धूमनाथः Māl. 8; मेघैरंतरितः शिबे तपः श्वशुरांतरिगोषः कृष्णः S. D. (c) Drown a - obscured. 4 Disappeared, vanished, dehearted withdrawn; अंतरितः तामिस्रश्चास्तेनापतो K. 33. 5 Passed over, omitted.

अंतरिपः A portion of land stretching out into the sea, promontory, an island.

अन्तरिचः An undergarment.

अन्तरेण ind. 1 (Used as a preposition with acc.) (a) Except, without; किञ्चित्प्राप्तयन्तरेण आयं ब्रह्मविद्यानि Mu. 3; न राजास्वयम्तरेण प्रजासकालमुद्यमति U. 2; मासिका को मर्यादामन्तरेण मनुजैः Bv. 1. 117. (b) With regard or reference to, with respect to; अन्तरेण मन्तरेण कीदृशोऽयं रहिः S. 2; तद्वत्प्राप्तौ मन्तरेण मन्तरेण महदुपलब्धं मन्तरेण S. 5. (c) Between, त्वं मां मन्तरेण कम्बलः Mbh. 2 (Used as an adverb) (a) Between, amidst. (b) At heart.

अन्तर्गत p. p. -गामिन् a. 1 Gone into or between, crept into (as a bad word &c.). 2 Being or seated in, included in or by, existing in, belonging to. 3 Hidden, internal, inward, secret; अन्तर्गतमपाह्नं मे रजसोपि परं तमः Ku. 6. 60; लोमिभिरन्तर्गतबाष्पकण्डः R. 14. 53; जेनपक्ष्मविकारैश्च लक्ष्यतेऽन्तर्गतं मनः Pt. 1. 44. 4 Slipped out of memory, forgotten. 5 Vanished, disappeared. 6 Destroyed. -Comp. -उद्यमः a concealed simile.

अन्तर्गच्छः अन्तर्गच्छ q. v.

अन्तर्गच्छः Covering &c.; concealment; अन्तर्गच्छपदपुरुषलावलीयुः Si. 8. 12.

अन्तर्गच्छः Being invisible, disappearing, passing out of sight; अन्तर्गच्छः शिवः कालः K. P. 10; गन्धः इति to become invisible, disappear.

अन्तर्गच्छः f. Disappearance, concealment.

अन्तर्गच्छः a. Inward, internal.

अन्तर्गच्छः 1 The being included or comprised in, inclusion; तेषां दृष्टान्तो-

जस्तर्गच्छः K. P. 8. 2 Inherent disposition.

अन्तर्गच्छः 1 Inclusion. 2, Inward meditation or anxiety.

अन्तर्गच्छः a. Internal, in the middle. **अन्तर्गच्छः** 1 Placed between, separated, rendered invisible by interposition, hidden, concealed; अन्तर्गच्छः शकुन्तला वनराज्या S. 4. 2 Disappeared, vanished, becomes invisible; अन्तर्गच्छः शशिनि S. 4. 2. -Comp. -आत्मन् m. N. of Siva.

अन्तर्गच्छः ind. To, in the vicinity of (with gen.). -ति f. An elder sister (in dramas).

अन्तर्गच्छः 1 An elder sister. 2 An oven, fire-place. 3 N. of a plant (सा-तलाक्षीयः).

अन्तर्गच्छः a. 1 Near, proximate (with gen. or abl.). 2 Reaching to. 3 Lasting, up to. -कः Nearness, proximity, vicinity, presence; न स्वर्गं ममातिकं H. 1. 46 मत्त R. 2. 24. कर्ण-पर S. 1. 24. -adv. (with abl. gen. or as last member of comp.) Near (to), in the vicinity; अन्तर्गच्छः प्रागात्-प्रागस्य वा Sk.; into the presence or proximity of; अन्तर्गच्छः near (with gen.); अन्तर्गच्छः near, from near, from (abl. or gen.); कादागतः; अन्तर्गच्छः near; दम्पत्यास्तदातिकं विप्रेतुः Nala. 1. 22. -Comp. -आत्मन् m. N. of Siva.

अन्तर्गच्छः a. 1 Immediately following. 2 Last, final, ultimate; अन्तर्गच्छः प्रागात्-प्रागस्य वा Sk.; into the presence or proximity of; अन्तर्गच्छः near (with gen.); अन्तर्गच्छः near, from near, from (abl. or gen.); कादागतः; अन्तर्गच्छः near; दम्पत्यास्तदातिकं विप्रेतुः Nala. 1. 22. -Comp. -आत्मन् m. N. of Siva.

अन्तर्गच्छः 1 An oven fire-place.

अन्तर्गच्छः See below अन्तर.

अन्तर्गच्छः a. 1 Lust, final (as a letter, word &c.); last (in time, order or place); as of letters, Revati of asterisms; अन्तर्गच्छः इति in old age R. 9. 79; अन्तर्गच्छः R. 1. 71 last debt; मन्त्रं 8. 71, Ku. 4. 22. 2 Immediately following (in comp.). 3 Lowest, worst, inferior, vile. -त्यः 1 A man of the lowest caste. 2 The last syllable of a word. 3 The last lunar month i. e. Phālguna. 4 Mlechchha. -स्वा A woman of the lowest tribe. -स्य 1 A measure of number, 1000 billions. 2 The 12th sign of the zodiac. 3 The last member or term of a progression.

-Comp. -अवसायिन् m. f. (°मी, °यिनी) a man or woman of the lowest caste, the following 7 are regarded as belonging to this class; चांडालः शूद्रः क्षत्र्या द्यौः वैदेहकस्तथा । मागधायोगश्चैव च सतेतः स्वावसायिनः ॥ -आहुतिः -इति f. -कर्मन्-क्रिया last or funeral oblations, sacrifices or rites. -द्वयं the last of the three debts which every one has to pay, i. e. begetting children; see अनुज. -जः -जम्बन् m. 1 a Sūdra. -2 one of the 7 inferior tribes; Chāṇḍāla &c.

-जम्बन्, -जाति, -जातीय a. 1 one belonging to lowest caste -2 a Sūdra. -3 a Chāṇḍāla. -अन्तर्गच्छः the last or Kali age. -लोमि a. of the lowest origin; Ms. 8. 68. -लोपः dropping of the last letter or syllable of a word. -मर्गः, -मर्गा a man or woman of the lowest caste, a Sūdra male or female.

अन्तर्गच्छः A man of the lowest tribe. **अन्तर्गच्छः** An entrail, intestine; अन्तर्गच्छः कियते प्रथमम् Mv. 3. -Comp. -कुञ्जः, -कुञ्जः, -विकुञ्जः the rumbling noise in the bowels. -वृद्धिः f. inguinal hernia, rupture, swelling of the scrotum. -शिला N. of a river rising from the Vindhya mountain. -माला f. a garland of intestines (worn by वृद्धिः). -अन्तर्गच्छः f. Indigestion, flatulence.

अन्तर्गच्छः f. also अन्तर्गच्छः, अन्तर्गच्छः 1 A chain or fetter. 2 A chain for the elephant's feet. 3 A sort of ornament worn round the ankles; cf. वृद्धः.

अन्तर्गच्छः Swinging, oscillating, waving; शकुन्तलामालायां Udb.

अन्तर्गच्छः 10 U. 1 To make blind, blind; अन्तर्गच्छः संगमालाः Si. 11. 19. 2 To be or become blind.

अन्तर्गच्छः a. 1 Blind (lit. and fig.); devoid of sight, unable to see (at particular times); blinded; कज्जपि निरस्त्रः शिवा पुनोत्पन्नश्चक्यः S. 7. 24; मर्दायः blinded by intoxication; so दारपः, कोषायः. 2 Making blind, preventing the sight, utter, complete; सौदाम्ये तमसि U. 3. 38. -अन्तर्गच्छः Darkness. 2 Water; also, turbid water. -Comp. -कारः darkness. (lit. and fig.); कामः, मदनः; अन्तर्गच्छः दुष्यति चक्षुः K. 36 grows dim. -कूपः 1 a well the mouth of which is hidden; a well overgrown with plants &c. -2 N. of a hell. -तमसः, -तामसः, अन्तर्गच्छः deep or complete darkness; R. 11. 24.

-तामिस्रः -अन्तर्गच्छः (तामिस्रं also) complete or deep darkness. -धी a. mentally blind. -पूतना a demoness supposed to cause diseases in children.

अन्तर्गच्छः a. Making blind.

अन्तर्गच्छः a. Becoming blind.

अन्तर्गच्छः a. Blind. -कः N. of an Asura, son of Kasyapa and Diti and killed by Siva. -Comp. -अरिः, -रिपुः, शत्रुः, -घात्री -अनुद्धर &c. slayer of Andhaka, epithets of Siva. -वर्तः N. of a mountain. -वृद्धिः m. pl. descendants of अन्तर्गच्छः and वृद्धिः.

अन्तर्गच्छः m. good; दृष्टान्तोपयोगः वृद्धिः Ki. 1. 39.

अन्तर्गच्छः 1 Night. 2 A kind of game or sport, probably blindman's-buff; gambling. 3 A disease of the eye.

अन्तर्गच्छः A well.

अन्तर्गच्छः (pl.) 1 N. of a people and the country inhabited by them. 2

N. of a dynasty of kings. 3 A man of a mixed (low) caste.

अन्य 1 Food (in general). 2 Food as representing the lowest form in which the Supreme Soul is manifested. 3 Boiled rice. —अः The sun. —Comp. —अन्य proper food; food in general. —आश्वादनं, —अन्य food and clothing, the bare necessities of life. —कालः hour of dinner; meal-time. —कित्तुः मल q. v. —कुटः a large heap of boiled rice. —कोटकः 1 a cupboard; granary. —2 Vishnu. —3 the sun. —गधिः dysentery, diarrhoea. —जलं food and water, bare subsistence. —दासः a servant who works for food only, one who becomes a servant or slave by getting food only. —देवता the deity supposed to preside over articles of food. —दुष्टः sin arising from the eating of prohibited food. —द्वेषः dislike of food, loss of appetite. —पूर्णा a form of Durgā (the goddess of plenty). —प्राज्ञः—प्राज्ञं the ceremony of giving a new-born child food to eat for the first time, one of the 16 Sam-skāras performed between the 5th and 8th month (usually in the sixth, Ms. 2. 34) with preliminary oblations to fire (Mar. उद्घाटन). —भक्षन्, —आत्मन् m. Brahma as represented by food. —भुज् a. eating food, epithet of Siva. —सव a. see below. मलं 1 excrement. —2 spirituous liquor. —रक्षा precautions as to eating food. —रसः essence of food, chyle. —वचः—आश्वादनं q. v. व्यवहारः the law or custom relating to food, i. e. the custom of eating together or not with other persons. —शेषः leavings of food, offal. संस्कारः consecration of food.

अन्नमय a. (यी f.) Consisting or made of food; कोशः—वः the gross material body, the स्थूलशरीर, which is sustained by food and which is the fifth or last vesture or wrapper of the soul; hence, also the material world, the coarsest or lowest form in which Brahma is considered as manifesting itself in the wordly existence. —यः Plenty of food.

अन्य a. [न. अन्यत् &c.] 1 Another different, other (भिन्न); another, other (generally); त एव स्वयः क्षणेन भवतीति विचित्रमेतत् Bh. 2. 40. 2 Other than, different from, else than (with abl. or as last member of comp.); नास्ति जीवितादन्यदभिमततपमिह सर्वजन्तूनां K. 35. उरियतं दशोऽन्यत्र कर्षणेभ्यो न किञ्चन R. 12. 49 3 Strange, unusual, extraordinary; अन्या जगद्धितमयी मयमः प्रवृत्तिः Bv. 1. 69; धन्या सुद्वयेषु सा S. D. 4 Ordinary, any one. 5 Additional, new, more; अन्यच्च moreover, besides, and

again (used to connect sentences together); एक-अन्य the one the other; Me. 78; see under एक also; अन्य-अन्य one-another अन्यन्मुखे अन्यभिर्बुद्धे Mu. 5; अन्यदुष्कृतं सत्त्वमन्यन्वाहानियंत्रितं Si. 2. 62; अन्य-अन्य-अन्य &c. one, another, third, fourth, &c.—Comp.—असाधारण a. not common to others, peculiar. —उत्पन्नं a. born from another. (—रः) a step-mother's son, a half-brother. (—र्या) a half-sister. —ऊढा a. married to another; another's wife. —क्षेत्रं 1 another field. —2 another or foreign territory. —3 another's wife. —ग-गामिन् a. 1 going to another. —2 adulterous, unchaste. —गोत्र a. of a different family or lineage —चित्त a. having the mind fixed on something or some one else; see मनस्. —ज-जात a. of a different origin. —जन्मन् n. another life or existence, regeneration, metempsychosis. —दुर्बल a. difficult to be borne by others. —देवत, —स्य, —देवस्य a. addressed or referring to another deity (as a Vedic Mantra). —नाभि a. belonging to another family. —पदार्थः 1 another substance. —2 the sense of another word; प्रपानो बहुव्रीहिः the Bahuvrithi compound essentially depends on the sense of another word. पर a. 1 devoted to another or something else. —2 expressing or referring to something else. —पुष्ट-दा-भुत-ता 'reared by another', epithet of the cuckoo which is supposed to be reared by the crow (called अन्यभुत); अन्यभुतपुष्टा प्रतिहलशब्दा Ku. 1. 45; कलमन्यभुतासु माशितं R. 8. 59. —पूर्वा 1 a woman already promised or betrothed to another. —2 a remarried widow. —बीजः, —बीज-समुद्भवः, —समुत्पन्नः an adopted son (born from other parents), one who may be adopted as a son for want of legitimate issue. —भुत् m. a crow (rearing another). —मनस्, मनस्क, —मानस a. 1 inattentive. —2 fickle, unsteady. —मातुजः a half-brother (born of another mother). —रूप changed, altered. —लिंग-गक a. following the gender of another word (i. e. the substantive), an adjective. —वापः the cuckoo. —विचरित a. —पुष्ट a cuckoo. —संगमः intercourse with another; illicit intercourse. —साधारण a. c. common to many others. —स्त्री another's wife, a woman not one's own. [In Rhetoric she is considered as one of three chief female characters in a poetical composition, the other two being स्त्रीया and सभागणी स्त्री. अन्या may be either a damsel or another's wife. The 'damsel' is one not yet married, who is bashful and arrived at the age of puberty. As 'another's wife' she is fond of fe-

stivals and similar occasions of amusement, who is a disgrace to her family and utterly destitute of modesty, see S. D. 108-110]. °गः an adulterer.

अन्यक—अन्य.

अन्यतम a. (declined like a noun) One of many, any one out of a large number.

अन्यतर a. (declined like a pronoun) One of two (persons or things), either of the two (with gen.); सतः परीक्षाम्यतरद्वयं जेतो M. 1. 2; अन्यतरस्यां (loc. of त) either way, in both ways, optionally.

अन्यतरतः adv. On one of two sides. अन्यतरेषु adv. On either of two days, on one day or on another.

अन्यतः adv. 1 From another. 2 On one side; अन्यतः—अन्यतः एकतः—अन्यतः on the one side, on the other side; तपनमंडलदीपितभेकतः सततवैश्रतमोद्भूतमन्यतः Ki. 5. 2. 3 From another ground or motive.

अन्यत्र adv. (oft. = अन्यस्मिन् with a subst. or adj. force) 1 Elsewhere, in another place. 2 On another occasion. 3 Except, without. 4 Other-wise, in the other case or sense.

अन्यथा ind. 1 Otherwise, in another way or manner, in a different manner; यदमावि न तद्विधि भावि चेत् तद्व्याया H. 1, अन्यथा-अन्यथा in one way—in another (different) way; अन्यथा कृ to do otherwise, change or alter, undo, falsify; स्या कदाचिदपि मम वचनं नाव्या कृतं Pt. 4. 2 Otherwise, or else, in the contrary case; यत्नं नास्ति कथं मन्यथा वासंयसि तो न मर्येत U. 3 3 On the other hand. 4 Falsely, untruly; किमन्यथा मद्दिनी मया विज्ञापितपूर्वा V. 2. 5 Wrongly, erroneously, badly, as in अन्यथासिद्ध q. v. below. —Comp.—अनुद-पत्तिः f. see अर्थोपत्ति. कार्त्तु changing, altering. (—रं) adv. in a different manner, differently P. III. 4. 27. ख्यातिः f. erroneous conception of the spirit, wrong conception in general (in phil.) —अभिः alteration, change, difference. —अभिन् a. speaking differently or falsely; (in law) a prevaricating witness. —वृत्ति a. 1 changed, altered. —2 affected, disturbed by strong emotions; Me. 3. —सिद्ध a. proved or demonstrated wrongly, (in Nyaya) said of a cause (कारण) which is not the true one, but only refers to accidental and remote circumstances. —सिद्धिः, —सिद्धिः f. wrong demonstration; an unessential cause, an accidental or concomitant circumstance, Bhāṣā P. 16. —स्तोत्रं satire, irony; Y. 2. 204.

अन्यथा ind. 1 At another time, on another occasion, in any other case; अन्यथा यदपि पुंसो क्षमा लज्जेव गोपिताम् Si. 2

44, R. 11. 73. 2 Once, at one time, once upon a time. 3 Sometimes.

अन्वयीय *a.* 1 Belonging to another. 2 Being or existing in another.

अन्वयार्ह *ind.* At another time (= अन्यदा).

अन्वयानुसृष्ट *a.* Changed, unusual, strange.

अन्वयाय *a.* Unjust, improper. -यः 1 Any unjust, or unlawful action; see न्याय; अन्यायेन unjustly, improperly. 2 Injustice, impropriety. 3 Irregularity.

अन्वयायिन *a.* Unjust, improper.

अन्वयाय्य *a.* 1 Unjust, unlawful. 2 Improper, unbecoming. 3 Not authoritative.

अन्वयत *a.* Not defective or deficient, complete, whole, entire; अधिक neither deficient nor superfluous. -Comp. अन्व *a.* not having a defective limb.

अन्वेद्युः *ind.* 1 On the other or following day; अन्यद्युत्पलादुत्तरस्य भावं जिज्ञासमाना R. 2. 26. 2 One day, once.

अन्वोन्य *ind.* One another, each other, mutual (treated like a pronoun); oft. in comp.; कलहः mutual quarrel; so पातः. -न्व *ind.* Mutually. -Comp. -अभावः mutual non-existence or negation; one of the two main kinds of अभाव; (equivalent to difference) (भेद). -आश्रय *a.* mutually dependent. (-यः) mutual or reciprocal dependence, reciprocal relation of cause and effect (a term in Nyāya). -वृत्तिः *f.* conversation. -भेदः mutual dissension or enmity. -विभागः mutual partition of an inheritance made by the sharers (without the presence of any other party). -वृत्तिः *f.* mutual effect of one thing upon another. व्यतिकारः-संभवः reciprocal action or influence; mutual relation of cause and effect.

अन्वक्ष *a.* 1 Visible. 2 Immediately following. -क्षं *ind.* 1 Afterwards, after. 2 Immediately after, forthwith, directly; Y. 3. 21.

अन्वक्ष् *ind.* 1 Afterwards. 2 From behind. 3 Friendly disposed, favourably; अन्यद्वत्वा-भावं आसित्वा becoming friendly disposed. 4 (with acc.) After; ता...अन्वगययी मध्यमलोकपालः R. 2. 16.

अन्वक्ष् *a.* Going after, following; अनुक्षि in the rear or behind, from behind.

अन्वक्षः 1 Going after, following; also follower, retinue, attendants; का लम्बेकाकिनी भीक्षु निरन्वयजने धने. Bk. 5. 66. 2 Association, connection, relation. 3 The natural order or connection of words in a sentence, grammatical order or relation: तात्पर्योक्त

वृत्तिमाहः पदार्थान्वयबोधने S. D.; logical connection of words. 4 Drift, tenor, purport. 5 Race, family, lineage; रघुपण्डितस्य वक्ष्ये R. 1. 9, 12. 6 Descendants, posterity; तावत् कृते अन्वयः Y. 2. 117. 7 Logical connection of cause and effect, logical continuance; जन्मायस्य यतोऽन्वयादितरतः Bhāg. 8 (In Nyāya) Statement of the constant and invariable concomitance of the हेतु (middle term) and the साध्य (major term) of an Indian syllogism (हेतुसाध्ययोर्व्याप्तिरन्वयः). -Comp. -आगत *a.* hereditary. -ज्ञः a genealogist; R. 6. 8. -व्यतिरेक (को or कं) 1 positive and negative assertion, agreement and contrariety or difference. -2 rule and exception. -व्याप्तिः *f.* affirmative assertion or agreement, affirmative universal.

अन्वर्थ *a.* Having a meaning easily deducible from the etymology of the word; true to the sense, significant; तथैव सोऽनुदन्वर्थो राजा प्रकृतिरंजनात् R. 4. 12; अन्वर्थो तैश्चंद्रपरा Ki. 11. 64. -Comp. -ग्रहणं literal acceptance of the meaning of a word (opp. to स्व). -संज्ञा 1 an appropriate name, a technical term which directly conveys its own meaning. -2 a proper name the meaning of which is obvious.

अन्ववकिरणं Scattering about successively.

अन्ववसर्गः 1 Slackening. 2 Permission to do as one likes (कामचारमुक्ता). 3 Following one's own will.

अन्ववसित *a.* Connected with, bound or fastened to.

अन्ववस्यः A race, family, lineage.

अन्ववक्षः Regard, consideration.

अन्ववृत्ता The 9th day of the dark half of the three months following the full moon in मार्गशीर्ष, i. e. दीप, माघ and फाल्गुन.

अन्ववृत्तयः A Śrāddha or any such ceremony performed on the अन्ववृत्त days.

अन्ववृत्तमदिज्ञं *ind.* Towards the north-west direction.

अन्ववृत्त *ind.* Day after day, every day.

अन्ववृत्तानं Subsequent mention or enumeration; an explanation referring to what is mentioned before.

अन्ववृत्तः 1 Statement of a secondary (गौण) rite or action after the main (प्रधान) one; adding an object of secondary importance to the main object, one of the senses of the particle च; as भो भिक्षुमाद गच्छानय where going out to beg is enjoined to the beggar as his principal object, and the bringing of a cow (if he can see any) is tacked on to it as a secondary object. 2 Such an object itself.

अन्ववृत्ते *ind.* (Used like उपाज only with कृ) So as to assist or support the weak, optionally regarded as a preposition; कृष्य or कृष्या.

अन्ववृत्ति *p. p.* 1 Mentioned after: or according to; employed again. 2 (Hence) Inferior, of secondary importance.

अन्ववृत्तिः Subsequent or repeated mention, referring to what has been previously mentioned.

अन्ववृत्तानं Putting on or depositing fuel on the sacred fires.

अन्ववृत्तिः (In civil law) 1 A bail, deposit or security delivered to a third person to be handed over ultimately to the right owner. 2 A second deposit. 3 Constant and early remorse repentance.

अन्ववृत्ति-पक्षः A sort of स्त्रीय or woman's property, presented to her after marriage by her husband's or father's family, or by her own relatives; विवाहाभ्यन्तरे यच्च लब्धं मयुःकलातिशया। अन्ववृत्तिं तु तद्वत्पक्षं पितु (v. l. वत्) कलातिशया। अन्ववृत्तिः, -भणं Touching, contact especially touching the यजमान (the performer of a sacrifice) to make him entitled to the fruits and merits of the holy rite.

अन्ववृत्तिः A woman's ascending the funeral pile after or with the body of her husband.

अन्ववृत्तनं 1 Service, attendance, worship. 2 Taking a seat after another. 3 Regret, sorrow.

अन्ववृत्तः (also -र्थ) , -पक्षः The monthly Śrāddha performed in honor of the manes on the day of new moon.

अन्ववृत्त *a.* (की) *f.* Daily, diurnal.

अन्ववृत्तिः=अन्ववृत्ति *q. v.*

अन्ववृत्ति *p. p.* 1 Followed or attended by, in company with, joined by. 2 Possessed of, having; struck with, overpowered by; with instr. or in compound. 3 Connected with, linked to, following (as a consequence). 4 Connected grammatically. -Comp.

अर्थ *a.* having a meaning which is easily understood from the context.

-अध्यायः-अभिधानवादः a doctrine of the Mīmāṃsakas that words in a sentence convey meanings not independently or generally, but as connected with one another in that particular sentence; see K. P. 2. and अभिहितसम्बन्धः also.

अन्ववृत्ति-ज्ञः 1 Search, seeking for, investigation. 2 Réflexion.

अन्ववृत्ति-अन्वित *q. v.*

अन्ववृत्ति *ind.* Verse after verse.

अन्ववृत्ति-ज्ञः 1 Search after, seeking for, watching; वयं तत्त्वविद्यामनुसरताः S. 1. 24; रत्नान्वयपदज्ञानां विद्या R. 12. 11.

अभ्युपगम, अभ्युपगमि, अभ्युपगमि a. Searching after, seeking for, inquiring &c.

अप f. (Declined in classical language only in pl.; अपः, अपः, अद्भिः, अद्भिः, अपा and अद्भिः, but in singular and pl. in Veda.) Water; जलम्. Ms. 2. 60. Water is generally considered to be the first of the 5 elements of creation, as in अप एव सत्तर्जादी तान् बीजमवाप्नुयत् Ms. 1. 8, S. 1. 1; but in Ms. 1. 78. it is said to have been created from ज्योतिष् or तेजस् after मनुः, आकाश, वायु and ज्योतिष् of अग्नि. -Comp. -ज्वर an aquatic animal -पति 1 'lord of waters', N. of Varuna -2 the ocean. For other compa. see s. v.

अप ind. 1 (As a prefix to verbs it means) (a) Away from; अपयाति, अपनवति; (b) deterioration, अपकरोति does wrongly or badly; (c) opposition, negation, contradiction, अपकर्षति, अपक्षिणोति; (d) exclusion, (पञ्चन); अपवद्, अपवद् caus. 2 As first member of fat. or Bahuvrīhi comp. it has all the above senses; अपयानं, अपयानः a bad or corrupt word; अपि fearless; अपयामः discontent (opp. to अनुयाम). In most cases अप may be translated by 'bad', 'inferior', 'corrupt', 'wrong', 'unworthy', &c. 3 As a separable preposition (with a noun in the abl.) (a) away from; यत्संस्तपस्यलोकेभ्यो लंकारं वसतिर्मेवात् Bk. 8. 87; (b) without, on the outside of; अपहः संसारः Sk.; (c) with the exception of, excepting; अपक्षिणोति दृष्टो देवः Sk. on the outside of, with the exception of. In these senses अप may form adverbial compounds also; विष्णु संसारः Sk. without Vishnu; विमर्त दृष्टो देवः excepting T. &c. अप also implies negation, contradiction &c.; कर्म, शृङ्ग.

अपकरणं 1 Acting improperly. 2 Doing wrong, injuring; illtreating, offending.

अपकर्तु a. Injurious, offensive. -m. An enemy.

अपकर्ष 1 Discharge, paying off (of a debt); दण्डानपकर्ष म Ms. 8. 4. 2 An improper or unworthy act; any degrading or impure act. 3 Wickedness, violence, oppression.

अपकर्षः 1 (a) Drawing off or down; diminution, reduction; loss, destruction; तेजोपकर्षः Ve. 1; deterioration. (b) dishonour, degradation; (opp उत्कर्ष in all senses). 2 Anticipation of a word occurring later on (in gram., poetry or mīmāṃsā' &c.).

अपकर्षक a. Lessening, diminishing, detracting from; दौष्टासत्य (काम्यस्य) अपकर्षकाः S. D. 1.

अपकर्षणं 1 Removing, drawing away or down, depriving (one) of;

extracting. 2 Lessening, detraction. 3 Superseding.

अपकारः 1 Harm, injury, hurt, offence, (opp उपकार); उपकारिणा संधिर्न मित्रपक्काणि। उपकारपकारौ हि लक्ष्यं लक्षण-मेतयोः Si. 2. 37; अपकाराण्युपकारावेव सद्भवाः, &c. 2 Thinking ill of, desire to offend or hurt. 3 Wickedness, violence, oppression. 4 A mean or degraded action. -Comp. -अधि a. malevolent, malicious. -गिरि, (-गी), -शब्दः abusive words, menacing or insulting speech.

अपकारक, -कारि a. Injuring, mischievous, harmful, injuries; Pt. 1. 95, Si. 2. 37. -कः, -री An evil-doer.

अपकृति = अपकार q. v.; so also अपकृष्टा Hurt, injury, disservice; fault, misdeed; paying or clearing off (debts).

अपकृष्ट p. p. 1 Drawn or taken away, removed 2 Low, vile, mean (opp. उत्कृष्ट); न कश्चिद्वर्णनामपमपकृष्टोपि मजते S. 5. 10. -हः A crow.

अपकृष्टादी News, information.

अपक्तिः f. 1 Unripeness, immaturity. 2 Indigestion.

अपक्रमः 1 Going away, escape, retreat. 2 Gliding or passing away (of time). -a. 1 Without order. 2 Irregular, in wrong order.

अपक्रमणं, -क्रामः Retreat, retiring, flight, escape &c.

अपक्रोशः Abuse, reviling.

अपक्ष a. 1 Without wings or the power of flight. 2 Not belonging to the same side or party. 3 Having no adherents or friends. 4 Opposed to, adverse. -Comp. -पक्षः impartiality. -पक्षि a. Impartial.

अपक्षयः Decline, decay, wane.

अपक्षेयः, -क्षेपणं 1 Casting away or throwing down. 2 Throwing or putting down, one of the 5 kinds of कर्मन् in the Vaisesika phil., see कर्मन्.

अपमंडः One who has attained his majority; see अमोह.

अपमनः, -मनं 1 Going away or departure, separation; समागमाः सापमनाः H. 4. 65. 2 Falling off; removal, disappearance; दुराणपञ्चापमनान्तरं R. 3. 7. 3 Death; decease.

अपमतिः f. A bad fate.

अपमदः 1 Censure, reviling. 2 One who reviles or says what is disagreeable, reviler.

अपमजित a. Thunderless, (as a cloud).

अपमृणः A demerit, fault

अपमोदुर a. Deprived of its gateways (as a town).

अपमनः A limb or member of the body, as a hand or foot (अपमनोऽङ्गम् P. III. 3. 81. अंगं शरीरावयवः स च न सर्वं हेतु पाणिः पादोऽङ्गपादः Sk. and Kāśikā); but it is also used in the sense of

'the body'; लोकोद्भवमवयवसंज्ञा ललितोपमना स्त्रियं Bk. 7. 92 (where the commentators take अपमन to mean the body itself).

अपघातः 1 Striking or cutting off, warding off, preventing. 2 Killing. 3 A violent death, any evil accident proving fatal.

अपघाति a. Killing, murdering. अपचः 1 Unable to cook, or one who does not cook for himself. 2 A bad cook, a term of abuse.

अपचयः 1 Diminution, decrease, decay, decline, fall (fig. also.); कफापचयः Dk. 160. 2 Loss, failure, defect.

अपचरति A fault, wrong or wicked deed, misdeed; आहोस्त्रिस्तयो ममापचरतिर्हि-हमितो गिरिषां S. 5. 9.

अपचारा 1 Departure; death; सिंहो-पच कतकापचारं विमिश्र Dk. 72. 2 Want, absence. 3 A fault; offence, misdeed, improper conduct, crime; राजन्यजाह्न ते कश्चिदपचारः प्रवर्तते B. 15. 47. 4 Injurious or hurtful conduct, injury. 5 A defect or deficiency; नापचारममद् कश्चिद्वि-या Si. 14. 32. 6 Unwholesome or improper regimen (अपचर); कृतापचरोति परित्यागिष्यति विप्रः। असाध्यः कुर्वते कोपं प्रापे काले गदो यथा ॥ Si. 2. 84 (where अप also means hurt or injury).

अपचरि a. Offending, doing wrong; wicked, bad.

अपक्षितिः f. 1 Loss, decline, destruction. 2 Expense. 3 Atonement, compensation, expiation of sin. 4 Honouring, worshipping, showing reverence, worship; विदितापक्षितिर्नम्रमृता Si. 16. 9. (where it also means loss, destruction).

अपच्छात्र a. Without a parasol or umbrella.

अपच्छाय a. 1 Shadowless. 2 Devoid of brightness, dim. -पः One that has no shadow, i. e. a god of. N. 14. 21; श्रियं मज्जां विमृश्य देवाभावात् नलस्यास्ति तथापि नैवाम्। इतीत्यंतीयं तथा विरोधि सा (छाया) नैव न विद्वेजते ॥

अपच्छेदः -द्वन् 1 Cutting off or away 2 Loss 3 Interruption.

अपजयः Defeat, overthrow.

अपजातः A bad son who has turned out ill; one inferior to his parents in qualities; मातुल्यमृणो जातस्यपुत्रजातः विप्रः समः। अतिजातोपि कस्तस्यापुत्रजातोऽपमपमः। Subbāsh.

अपज्ञानं Denying, concealing. अपञ्चीकृतं A simple elementary substance not made of the five (पञ्च) gross elements; the five subtle elements.

अपरी 1 A screen or wall of cloth, particularly the screen or kandī surrounding tent. 2 A curtain. -Comp. -क्षेपः (अपटक्षेपः) to-sing aside the curtain; -क्षेपेण (=अकस्मात्) with a (hurried) toss of the curtain frequently

occurring as a stage-direction and denoting precipitate entrance on the stage which arises from fear, hurry, agitation &c., as when a character tossing up the curtain suddenly enters without the usual introduction ततः प्रविशति &c.

अपटु *a.* 1 Not clever or skilful: dull, awkward. 2 Ineloquent (as a speaker). 3 Sick.

अपठ *a.* Unable to read; not reading; a bad reader; cf. अपच.

अपठित *a.* 1 Not learned or wise, foolish, ignorant; विप्रण मोनमपठितानाम् Bh. 2. 7. 2 Wanting in skill, taste, appreciation &c.

अपण्य *a.* Not saleable; जीविकार्थे चापण्ये P. V. 3. 99

अपत्तर्पण 1 Fasting (in sickness). 2 Absence of satisfaction.

अपत्तानकः Spasmodic contraction with occasional convulsive fits.

अपति-तिक *a.* Without a master; without a husband, unmarried.

अपत्नीक *a.* Without a wife.

अपतीर्थ *a.* A bad Tirtha or place of pilgrimage.

अपत्य 1 Offspring, child, progeny, issue (of animals and men); offspring in general (male or female); sons or grandsons and other later generations of a Gotra; अपत्यं पौत्रपुत्रि गोत्रे P. IV. 11. 62; अपत्यैरिव निवारमाणयेवो-चितैर्भुजः R. 1. 50. 2 A patronymic affix.-Comp. -काम *a.* desirous of progeny. -पत्रः the vulva. -प्रत्ययः a patronymic affix. -विक्रयिन् *m.* a seller of his children, a father who sells his girl for money to a bridegroom. -शत्रुः 1 a crab. -2 a serpent.

अपत्रय *a.* Shameless, impudent. -प्रा-पण Shame, bashfulness.

अपत्रयिष्ठ *a.* Bashful.

अपत्रस्त *p. p.* Afraid of, deterred from; तत्रापत्रस्तः (slightly) afraid of waves.

अपथ *a.* Pathless, roadless. -यं, (also अपथाः) Not a way, absence of a way or road, a bad or wrong road (lit.); (fig.) a moral irregularity or deviation, bad or evil course; अपथं पद्मपथंति हि श्रुतवन्तोपि त्रोज्ज्वलिताः R. 9. 74.-Comp. -नारिन् *a.* pursuing evil courses; heretical.

अपथ्य *a.* 1 Unfit, improper, inconsistent, obnoxious; अकार्यकार्यमकाश-मपथ्यं पथ्यमिते Rām. 2 (In medicine) Unwholesome, unsalutary (as food, regimen &c.); सतापयंति कमपथ्ययुजं नरोगाः H. 3. 117. 3 Bad, unlucky.-Comp. -कारिन् *a.* an offender

अपदः A reptile. -दं 1 No place or abode. 2 A wrong or bad place or abode. 3 A word which is not a *pada* or an inflected

word. 4 Ether. -Comp. -अंतर *a.* adjoining, contiguous, very near. (-रं) proximity, contiguity.

अपदक्षिण *ind* To the left side. अपदम *a.* Without self-restraint अपदश *a.* Far from ten.

अपदानं-दानकं 1 Pure conduct, approved course of life. 2 A great or noble work, excellent work (perhaps for अपदानं q. v.). 3 A work well or completely done, an accomplished work.

अपदार्थः 1 Nothing, non-entity. 2 Not the meaning of words actually used in a sentence; अपदार्थोपि वाक्यार्थः सङ्गृह्यते K. P. 2.

अपदिशं *ind.* Half a point between two regions of the compass, in an intermediate region.

अपदेशः 1 Statement, adducing (उपदेश); pointing out mentioning the name of; नैष न्यायो यदातुरपदेशः Uk. 60; हेतुपदेशात् प्रतिज्ञायाः पुनर्वचनं निगमनं Nyāya S. 2 A pretext, pretence, plea, excuse, केनापदेशेन पुनराश्रमं गच्छामः S. 2; रक्षापदेशान्मुनिहोमयेनो; R. 2. 8. 3 Statement of the reason, adducing a cause, the second (हेतु) of the five members of an Indian syllogism (according to the Vaisesikas). 4 A butt, mark. 5 A place, quarter. 6 Refusal. 7 Fame, reputation. 8 Deceit.

अपदेवत *a.* A goblin, evil spirit.

अपद्वन्द्व *a.* A bad thing.

अपद्वार *a.* A side-door or entrance, an entrance other than the proper door.

अपधूम *a.* Free from smoke.

अपध्यानं Evil thoughts, thinking ill of, cursing mentally.

अपध्वस्तः Degradation, falling off or from, disgrace. -Comp. -जः, -जा a person of a mixed, degraded and impure caste; Ms. 10. 41, 46.

अपध्वस्त *p. p.* 1 Reviled, cursed; accursed, to be dislained. 2 Pounded badly or imperfectly. 3 Abandoned. -स्तः A vile wretch, lost to all sense of right and virtue.

अपनयः 1 Taking away, removing; refuting (as an assertion). 2 A bad policy or conduct. 3 Injury, offence (अपकार); ततः सपलापनयस्मरणानुश-यस्तु R. Si 2. 14.

अपनयनं 1 Taking away, removing; नातिश्रमापनयनाय S. 5. 6. 2 Healing, curing. 3 Discharge or acquittance of a debt or obligation.

अपनस *a.* without a nose, असिकीक्षेय-मुद्यम्य चकारापनसं सुखं Bk. 4. 31.

अपनुक्तिः *f.* -नोदः -नोदन Removing, taking away, destroying, expiation, atonement (as of a sin); पापानामपनुक्तये Ms. 11. 215.

अपपाठः A wrong or bad reading (in a text); mistake in reading; द्वादशापपाठा अस्य जाताः.

अपपात्र *a.* Deprived of the use of common vessels, of low caste.

अपपात्रितः One who has lost his caste through some great sin or offence, and who is, therefore, not allowed by his relatives to eat or drink from a common vessel.

अपपानं A bad drink.

अपपूत *a.* Having badly formed hips. -स्तौ Badly formed hips

अपमजाता A female that has suffered a miscarriage.

अपमदानं A bribe.

अपमय-भी *a.* Free from fear, fearless, undaunted; R. 3. 51.

अपमरणी The last asterism.

अपमावर्ण Reviling, defamation.

अपमंशः *a.* 1 Falling down or away, a fall, अयाम्बुतिवत् महतामपमपमंशनिडा S. 4 v. 1. 2 A corrupted word, corruption; (hence) an incorrect word whether formed against the rules of grammar or used in a sense not strictly Sanskrit; see अपमन् 3 A corrupt language, one of the lowest forms of the Prākṛita dialect used by cow-herds &c. (in kāvyas); (in Sāstras) any language other than Sanskrit; अभीता-दागेर. नाप्येष्वपमंश इति स्मृताः । शास्त्रेषु संस्कृता-व्युत्पन्नानामपमंशानाम् ॥ Kav. 1.

अपमः (In astr.) Declination; the ecliptic.

अपमर्दः What is swept away, dust, dirt.

अपमर्शः Touching, grazing.

अपमानः Disrespect, dishonour, disgrace; लभत बुद्ध्यापमानमपमानं च पुष्कलं Pt. 1. 63.

अपमार्गः A by-path, side way; a bad way.

अपमुख *a.* 1 Having the face averted. 2 Ill-favoured, ill-looking.

अपमूर्धन *a.* Headless; कलेवरा Ak.

अपमार्जनं 1 Wiping away, cleansing, purifying. 2 Shaving, paring.

अपमृत्युः 1 Sudden or untimely death, accidental death. 2 Any great danger, illness &c. from which a person, hopelessly given up for lost, recovers, quite contrary to expectation.

अपमृशित *a.* 1 Unintelligible, obscure, as a वाक्य or speech. 2 Unbearable, not borne or liked; विहितं मया सदसीदमपमृशितमच्युताचनं । यस्य &c. Si. 15. 46.

अपयकास *m.* (शः) Infamy, disgrace, ill-repute; अपयशो यस्मिन् किं सुखम् Bh 2. 55.

अपयानं Going away, retreat, flight.

अपर *a.* (treated as a pronoun in some senses) 1 Unrivalled, matchless; cf. अनुचम, अनुचर. 2 (a) Another other (used as adj. or subst.). (b)

More, additional. (c) Second, another. (d) Different, other Ms. 1. 85. (e) Ordinary, of the middle sort (व्यम). 3 Belonging to another, not one's own (opp. स्व). 4 Hinder, posterior, latter, later, (in time or space) (opp. पूर्व); the last; तथेपरः कालः Nir.; oft. used as first member of a genitive Tatpuruṣa comp. meaning 'the hind part', 'latter part or half'; पक्षः the latter half of a month; हेमन्तः latter half of winter; कायः hind part of the body &c.; वर्षा, शरद् latter part of the rains, autumn &c. 5 Following, the next. 6 Western; Si. 9. 1. Ku. 1. 1. 7 Inferior, lower. 8 (In Nyāya) Nonextensive, not covering too much. When अपर is used in the singular as a correlative to एक the one, former, it means the other, the latter; एको यथै चैतदयमदेशान् सौराज्यस्यानपरो विदमान् R. 5. 60; when used in pl. it means 'others', 'and others,' and the words generally used as its correlative are एके, केचित्-काश्चित् &c. अपरे अन्ये; एके सद्गुरुर्बलेषु संहतिं शिरोभिप्राजामपरे महीधृतः Si. 12. 45 some-others; शिक्षानः केचिदध्यध्वन्यामांशुपरिबुधौ । अन्ये शलविडुः शैलान् गृह्णासन्त्ये न्यलेषत ॥ केचिदासिषत स्तब्धा भयास्के-चिद्विप्रिडुः । उदतासिचुरभेधि वानराः सेतुनावरे Bk. 15. 31.—33.—रा 1 The hind foot of an elephant. 2 An enemy. —रा 1 Western direction. 2 The hind part of an elephant. 3 The womb; the outer skin of the embryo. 4 Suppressed menstruation in pregnancy. —र 1 The future. 2 The hind quarter of an elephant.—र adv. Again, in future; अपरम् moreover; अपरेण behind, west of, to the west of (with gen. or acc.)—Comp. —अग्नि (अग्नि dual) the southern and western fires (दक्षिण and गार्हपत्य). —अग्नी one of the 8 divisions of द्वितीयव्यंय (the second kind of व्यंय) mentioned in K. P. 5. In this the व्यंय or suggested sense is subordinate to something else; e. g. अयं स रसनोत्कर्षी पीनस्तनविमर्दनः । गाम्पूरुजघन-स्योर्गी नीविषिंसनः करः, where जुगार is subordinate to करुण. —अंत a. living at the western borders. (—तः) 1 the western border or extremity, the extreme end or term; the western shore—2 (pl.) the country or inhabitants of the western borders near the Sahya mountain; अपरंतजयोचतिः (अनीकेः) R. 4. 53. western people.—3 the kings of this country.—4 death. —अंतकः = अंतः pl. —अपराः,—रे,—राणि another and another, several, various —अर्ध the latter or second half. —अह्नः the afternoon, closing or last watch of the day. —इतरा the east. —कालः later period. —जनः an inhabitant of the west, the western people. —दक्षिण

ind. in the south-west. —पक्षः 1 the second or dark half of the month. —2 the other or opposite side; a defendant (in law). —पर a. one and the other, several, various; अपरपराः सार्थाः गच्छन्ति P. VI. 1. 144 Sk. several caravans go. —पाणिनीयाः the pupils of Pāṇini living in the west. —प्रणेय a. easily led or influenced by others, tractable. —रात्रः the latter or closing part of night, the last watch of night. —लोकः the other world, the next world, Paradise. —स्वस्तिकं the western point in the horizon. —हैमन्त a. belonging to the latter half of winter.

अपरता-स्व Being another or different (one of the 24 guṇa); difference, contrariety, relativity.

अपरत्र adv. In another place, elsewhere; एकत्र or क्वचित्-अपरत्र in one place-in another place.

अपरक्त a. 1 Colourless, bloodless, pale; चासापरक्तावरः S. 6. 5. 2 Discontented, dissatisfied

अपरतिः f. 1 Cessation (=अवरोध q. v.). 2 Dissatisfaction.

अपरवः 1 Contest, dispute (about the enjoyment of property); उज्झित uncontested, undisputed (as possession of anything). 2 Ill-repute.

अपरस्वर a. One after another, uninterrupted, continued; राः सार्था गच्छन्ति सततमविच्छेदेन गच्छन्तीत्यर्थः Sk.

अपराग a. Colourless. —राः 1 Discontent, dissatisfaction, disaffection; अपरागसमीरणितः Ki. 2. 50. 2 Apathy, enmity.

अपरावृत्त a. [रावृ, रावी, पवृ] Not averted, fronting, facing, in front —ind. (—रावृ) In front of. —Comp. —मुख a. (सी f.) 1 not turning away the face, with unaverted face —2 presenting a bold front.

अपराजित a. Unconquered, invincible. —तः 1 A sort of poisonous insect 2 N. of Viṣṇu, Siva. —ता 1 N. of Durgā, to be worshipped on the Vijayādasami or Dasarā day. 2 A kind of plant (or ओषधि) fastened round wrist and serving as a charm or amulet. 3 The north-east quarter.

अपराज्ज p. p. 1 Sinned, offended, having committed an offence, an offender, (used in an active sense); कस्मिन्नपि पूजादिस्पर्द्धा शकुंतला S. 4. 2 Missed, not hitting the mark (as an arrow); निमिषादपराज्येयोर्योऽनुष्णस्येव वसितः Si. 2. 27. 3 Violated, transgressed.—ज्ज An offence.

अपराद्धिः f. 1 Fault, offence. 2 Sin.

अपराधः An offence, a fault, crime, sin; कथपराधलब्धं मयि पश्यसि V. 4. 29; यथापराधदंडानां R. 1. 6.

अपराधिन् a. Offending, guilty.

अपरिग्रह a. Without possessions or belongings, attendants &c.; quite destitute, as in निराशीरपरिग्रहः. —हः 1 Non-acceptance, rejection 2 Destitution, poverty.

अपरिच्छिद् a. Poor, destitute. अपरिच्छिन्न a. 1 Undiscerned. 2 Continuous.

अपरिणयाः Celibacy.

अपरिणीता An unmarried girl.

अपरिसंख्यानं Infinity, innumerable-ness.

अपरीक्षित a. 1 Unexamined; untested, unproved 2 Ill-considered, foolish, thoughtless (of person or thing); कारकं नाम पंचमं तत्र Pt. 5 'the inconsiderate doer.' 3 Not clearly proved or established.

अपरुष a. Free from anger अपरुषा-परुषाश्चमीरिता R. 9. 8.

अपरुष a. (—पा, —पी f.) Ugly, deformed, odd-shaped.—रुष Deformity.

अपरेष्टा ind. On the following day.

अपरोक्ष a. 1 Not invisible, perceptible to the senses. 2 Not distant or remote. —क्षे adv. In the presence of (with gen.) अपरोक्षत् perceptibly, visibly.

अपरोधः Exclusion, prohibition.

अपर्णा a. Leafless. —र्णा N. of Durgā or Pārvatī; Kālidāsa thus accounts for the name: स्वर्गविशीर्णद्रुमपर्णवृक्षिता पया हि काठा तपस्तया ध्रुवः । तच्चपाकीर्णमिति त्रिं-वदा वक्ष्यमर्णेति च तं पुराविदः Ku. 5. 28.

अपर्याप्त a. 1 Not sufficient or enough, incomplete, insufficient. 2 Unlimited. 3 Unable (to do its work), incompetent; अपर्याप्तं तदस्माकं बलं भीष्माभिरक्षितं Bg. 1. 30.

अपर्याप्तिः f. Insufficiency.

अपर्याय a. Without order. —यः Want of order or method.

अपर्युषित a. Not standing overnight, fresh, new (as a flower).

अपर्यन्त a. Without a joint. —न. 1 No joint or point of conjunction. 2 A day which is not a वर्ष i. e. not the proper time or season.

अपल a. Without flesh. —लं A pin or bolt.

अपलपनं, अपलापः 1 Concealing, hiding. 2 Concealment or denial of knowledge, evasion; न हि प्रत्यक्षसिद्धस्यापलापः कर्तुं शक्यते S. B. 3 Detraction, concealment of truth, thoughts, feelings &c. —Comp. —वृद्धः (in law) a fine laid on one who denies the charge on which he is convicted.

अपलायिन् a. One who denies, disowns, hides &c.

अपलायिका Excessive thirst or desire, or thirst in general; (अपलायिका is sometimes used in the same sense, but regarded as an incorrect word).

अपलापिन्, -लापुक *a.* 1 Thirsty. 2 Free from thirst or desire; प्रलापितो भविष्यति कदा चेतेऽपलापुकाः Mb.

अपवन *a.* Without wind or air, sheltered from wind.—न A grove, a garden or park planted near a town.

अपवरकः—का 1 An inner apartment; the lying-in chamber. 2 An air-hole, aperture; ततश्चैकस्मादपवरकात् Mu. 1.

अपवरणं 1 Covering, screening. 2 A garment, cloth.

अपवर्गः 1 Completion, end, fulfilment or accomplishment of an action; अपवर्गे तृतीया P. II. 3. 6; क्रियाप-
वर्गेष्वनुजीविषारकृताः Ki. 1. 14 अपवर्गे तृतीयेति
भणतः पाणिनेरपि N. 17. 68; Ki. 16. 49.

2 An exception, special rule; अभिव्या-
प्याकर्षणमपवर्गः Susr. 3 Absolution, final beatitude; अपवर्गमहोदयार्थबोधुर्मंशावि-
धर्मयोगीति R. 8. 16. 4 A gift, donation. 5 Abandonment. 6 Throwing, dis-
charge (as of arrows).

अपवर्जनं 1 Leaving, fulfilling (a promise); discharging (debt &c.). 2 A gift or donation. 3 Final beatitude.

अपवर्तः 1 Taking away, removing. 2 (Math.) The (common) divisor which is applied to both or either of the quantities of an equation.

अपवर्तनं 1 Removal, transferring from one place to another; स्थानं. 2 Taking away, depriving one of; न त्यागांस्ति द्विव्याश्रयं न च दयापवर्तनं Ms. 9. 79.

अपवादः 1 Censuring, reproach, blame; लोकापवादो बलवान्मते मे. R. 14. 40; scandal, evil report. देव्यामपि हि वेदेष्वां सापवादो यतो जनः U. 1. 6. 2 An exception (opp. उत्सर्ग); अपवादिरित्यात्मार्गः कृतव्यावृत्तयः केः Ku. 2. 27; R. 15. 7. 3 An order, command ततोपवादेन पताकिनी-
पतञ्जाल निहादवती महाचक्षुः Ki. 14. 27. 4 Refutation; (Vedānta phil.) refuta-
tion as of a wrong imputation or belief; रज्जुविवर्तस्य सर्पस्य रज्जुमात्रत्ववत्, वस्तु-
धृतब्रह्मणो विवर्तस्य प्रपञ्चोऽदः वस्तुधृतरूपतोपदेशः
अपवादः Tv. 5 Confidence. 6 Love; familiarity.

अपवादकः, अपवादिन् *a.* 1 Blaming, censuring, defaming; द्युगपवादिना माउ-
धेन S. 2. 2 Opposing, setting aside, excluding.

अपवारणं 1 Covering, concealment. 2 Disappearance.

अपवारित *p. p.* Covered, concealed. —तं, अपवारितकं Concealed or secret manner.—तं, अपवारितकेन, अपवार्य *ind.* Frequently occurring in dramas in the sense of 'apart' 'aside to another' (opp. प्रकाशं); it is speaking in such a way that only the person addressed may hear it; तद्वेदपवारितं रहस्यं तु यदन्यस्य परावृण्य प्रकाशयते । निपताककरणान्मपवर्गवर्तिरा क-
शः S. D. 6.

अपवाहः, -हनं 1 Taking or carrying away, removal. 2 Deduction, subtraction (as of fractions).

अपविद्ध *a.* Unobstructed, uninter-
rupted; R. 3. 38.

अपविद्ध *p. p.* 1 Cast or thrown off, dismissed, rejected, neglected, removed; oft. used in the sense of 'freed from,' 'devoid of.' 2 Abject, mean.—इ, पुनः A son that is abandoned by the father or mother or by both, and adopted by a stranger; one of the 12 kinds of sons among Hindus; Ms. 9. 171; Y. 2. 132.

अपविद्या Ignorance, spiritual igno-
rance, Māyā or illusion (अविद्या); तत्त्वस्य
संवित्तिरिवापविद्या Ki. 16. 32.

अपवीण *a.* Having no lute, or hav-
ing a bad lute. —ण A bad lute.

अपवृत्तिः *f.* Fulfilment, accomplish-
ment, completion

अपवृत्तिः *f.* Opening, uncovering.

अपवृत्तिः *f.* End.

अपवेधः Piercing through (a pearl, ruby &c.) wrongly, or in the wrong direction.

अपव्ययः Extravagant expenditure, prodigality.

अपशकुनं A bad omen.

अपशंक *a.* Fearless. —कं *adv.* Fear-
lessly.

अपशब्दः = अपसद् q. v.

अपशब्दः 1 A bad or ungramma-
tical word, a corrupted word (in
form or meaning); त एव शक्तिवैकल्यप्रमा-
दात्सत्तादिभिः । अन्यथोच्चारिताः शब्दा अपशब्दा
इतीरिताः ॥ अपशब्दशतं माधे Subhā'sh. 2
Vulgar speech. 3 Ungrammatical
language. 4 A reproachful word,
offensive expression, censure.

अपशिरस्-शीर्ष-वन् *a.* Headless.

अपशुच *a.* Without sorrow.—*m.*
The soul.

अपशोक *a.* Without sorrow or
grief. —कः The *Asoka* tree.

अपश्चिम *a.* 1 Having no other in
the rear, last (used much in the
same sense as पश्चिम; cf. उत्तम and अनु-
त्तम, उत्तर and अनुत्तर); अयमपश्चिमस्ते रामस्य
शिरसि पादपङ्कजस्योः U. 1; प्रसीदतु महाराजो
ममानेनापश्चिमं वयं येन Ve. 6. 2 Not last,
first, foremost. 3 Extreme; अपश्चिमा-
मिमां कष्टमापद् प्राप्तव्यहं Rām.

अपश्रयः A bolster, pillow.

अपश्री *a.* Deprived of beauty; Si.
11. 64.

अपश्वसः = अपान q. v.

अपष्टं The point of the goad of an
elephant.

अपष्टु *a.* 1 Contrary, opposite. 2
Unfavourable, adverse. 3 Left. —*दु*
adv. 1 Contrary. 2 Falsely. 3 Fa-
ultlessly. 4 Well, properly.

अपष्टुर-ल *a.* Contrary, opposite.

अपष्टुः 1 An outcast, a low man;
usually at the end of comp. in the
sense of 'vile,' 'wretched,' 'accursed';
कापालिकं Māl. 5; देरे क्षत्रियापष्टाः Ve. 3.

2 N. for the children of six degrad-
ing connections, i. e. of men of the
first three castes with women of the
castes inferior to their own; विप्रस्य त्रिषु
वर्णेषु वृत्तेर्वर्णयोर्द्वयोः । वैश्यस्य वर्णे वैकस्मिन् षडे-
तेऽपष्टाः स्मृताः ॥ Ms. 10. 10.

अपस्तरः 1 Departure, retreat. 2 A
proper excuse or apology, valid
reason.

अपस्तरणं Going away, retreating,
escape.

अपसर्जनं 1 Leaving, abandonment.
2 A gift or donation. 3 Final be-
atitude.

अपसर्पः, -र्षकः A secret agent or
emissary, spy; सोपसर्पैर्जजाग यथाकालं
स्वप्नपि R. 17. 51, 14. 31.

अपसर्पणं Going back, retreating;
observing as a spy.

अपसच्य, -सच्यक *a.* 1 Not left, right;
अपसच्येन हस्तेन Ms. 3. 214. 2. Contrary,
opposite. —च्यं *ind.* To the right,
making the sacred thread hang down
towards the left part of the body
over the right shoulder (opp. सच्यं
when it hangs over the left); च्यं कृ to
go round one so as to keep the right
side towards him; to make the sacred
thread hang over the right shoulder.

अपसच्यवत् *a.* Wearing the sacred
thread over the right shoulder.

अपसारः 1 Going out, retreating.
2 An outlet, egress.

अपसारणं-णा Removing to a distance,
driving, expelling; किमर्थमपसारणा क्रियंत
Mu. 4; making room (cf. Mar. बाजू,
बाजू).

अपसिद्धांतः A wrong or erroneous
conclusion.

अपसृतिः *f.* going away or forth.

अपस्करः 1 Any part of a carriage
except the wheel (— also) 2 Exce-
ment. 3 Vulva. 4 Anus.

अपस्नानं 1 Bathing, as after
mourning or upon the death of a
relative. 2 Impure bathing, bathing
in water in which a person has pre-
viously washed himself.

अपस्पृश *a.* Devoid of spies; शब्दविशेष
नो भाति राजनीतिरपस्पृश Si. 2. 112.

अपस्पृश *a.* Insensible.

अपस्मारः, -स्मृतिः *f.* 1 Forgetfulness.
2 Epilepsy, falling sickness.

अपस्मारिन् *a.* Epileptic.

अपस्मृति *a.* Forgetful.

अपह *a.* (At the end of comp.)
Warding or keeping off, removing,
destroying; सग्नयं यदि जीवितपहा R. 8. 46.

अपहतिः *f.* Removing, destroying.

अपहननं Warding off, repelling.

अपहरणं 1 Taking or carrying away,
removing. 2 Stealing.

अपहसितं, -हासः Silly or causeless
laughter; often laughter with tearful
eyes (नानिचानामपहसितं).

अपहस्तित *p. p.* Thrown away dis-

carded, given up; सकलसखीजनं स्वयं वि-
श्रुति मे हृदयं K. 233, 202.

अपहानिः *f.* 1 Leaving, abandon-
ment. 2 Ceasing, vanishing. 3 Excep-
tion, exclusion.

अपहारः 1 Taking or carrying away,
stealing, destroying; निद्रापहार, विप्र° 2
Concealing, dessembling; कथमापहारं
करामि S. 1 how shall I disseminate my-
self, conceal my real name and cha-
racter.

अपहृतः 1 Concealment, hiding, con-
cealment of one's knowledge, feel-
ings &c. 2 Denial or disowning of
the truth, dissimulation; वे ज्ञः P. I.
3. 44. 3 Love, affection.

अपहृतिः *f.* 1 Concealment of know-
ledge, denial, 2 (In rhet.) A figure
of speech, in which the real charac-
ter of the thing in question is denied
and that of another (alien or ima-
ginary) object is ascribed to, or
superimposed upon, it; e. g. वेदं नभो-
मंडलमवराजितं तारा नवकेनभंगाः ॥ see also
K. P. 10 and S. D. 683-84.

अपह्रासः Reduction, diminution.

अपाक् *ind.* See अपाच्.

अपाकः 1 Indigestion (of food &c.).
2 Immaturity.

अपाकरणं 1 Driving away, removal.
2 Rejection, refutation. 3 Payment,
liquidation.

अपाकरणं *n.* (र्) Payment, liqui-
dation.

अपाहृतिः *f.* 1 Rejection, removal
&c. 2 Emotion resulting from anger,
fear &c.; Ki. 1. 27.

अपाक्ष *a.* 1 Present, perceptible. 2
Eyeless; having bad eyes.

अपाक्ष-पाक्षेय-पाक्ष्य *a.* 'Not in
the same row or in line'; especially
one who is not allowed by his caste-
men to sit in the same row with them
at meals, an outcast.

अपांग-गकः *a.* 1 The outer corner
or angle of the eye; चलापांगं हृष्टि S. 1.
24. 2 A sectarian mark on the fore-
head. 3 Cupid, the god of love.
-Comp. -दर्शनं, -दृष्टिः *f.*, -विलोकितं,
-वीक्षणं &c. a side-glance; side-long
look, wink. -देश *a.* the corner itself.
-नेत्र *a.* (said of a lady) having eyes
with beautiful (or long) outer cor-
ners; यदियं पुनरप्यंगनेत्रा परिचुच्युतसुखी मया-
च दृष्टा V. 1. 17. (a better interpreta-
tion would, however, be 'with the
eyes turned towards the corner').

अपाच्-अपाञ्च 1 Going or situated
backwards, behind. 2 Not open or
clear. 3 Western. 4 Southern. -*ind.*
1 Behind, backwards. 2 West-
ward or southward.

अपाक्षी The south or west, हृतरा the
north.

अपाक्षीन *a.* 1 Situated backwards
or behind, turned backwards. 2 Not

visible, imperceptible; Rv. 7. 6. 4.
3 Southern. 4 Western. 5 Opposite.

अपाक्ष्य *a.* western or southern.

अपाणिनीय *a.* 1 Not taught by
Pāṇini in his works (as a rule &c.).
2 One who does not (properly) study
Pāṇini's grammar; i. e., a super-
ficial scholar, smatterer of Sanskrit.

अपात्रं 1 A worthless vessel or uten-
sil. 2 (fig.) An unworthy or unde-
serving person, unfit receptacle or
recipient. 3 One unfit or disqualified
to receive gifts. -Comp. -कृत्या, अपा-
त्रीकरणं doing degrading or unworthy
acts; disqualification, see Ms. 11. 70.

-दायिन् *a.* giving to unworthy persons
-हृत् *a.* supporting the unworthy or
worthless; त्रयिणापात्रमुद्रवति उजा Pt. 1.

अपादानं 1 Taking away, removal,
ablation. 2 (In gram.) The sense of
the ablative case; ध्रुवमपायेऽपादानं P. I.
4. 24.

अपाध्वन् *m.* A bad way.

अपानः Breathing out, respiration,
one of the five lifewinds in the body
which goes downwards and out at
the anus. -नः -न् The anus. -Comp.
-द्वारं the anus. -पवनः, -वायुः the life-
wind called अपान.

अपाहृत *a.* Free from falsehood;
true.

अपाप-पिन् *a.* 1 Sinless, pure, vir-
tuous.

अपां *gen. pl.* of अप् water; first
member of some compounds:—-उद्यो-
तिस् *n.* lightning. -नपात् an epithet
of fire and Savitri. -नाथः, -पतिः 1
the ocean. 2 N. Varuna. निधिः 1
the ocean. 2- N. of Vishnu. -पायस्
n. food. -पित्तं fire. -येनिः the ocean.

अपामार्गः N. of a plant (Mar.
आषाढा).

अपामार्जनं Cleansing, purifying,
removing (diseases, evils &c.).

अपायः 1 Going away, departure.
2 Separation; ध्रुवमपायेऽपादानं P. I. 4. 24;

येन जातं विनापाये कद्रुं हेसकौकिलं Bk. 6. 75.

3 Disappearance, vanishing, absence.

4 Destruction, loss, annihilation; क-
णापायविमिश्रणस्य R. 8. 42. 5. An evil,
misfortune, calamity, danger (oft.
opp. उपाय); कायः संनिहितापायः H. 4. 65.

6. Loss, injury.

अपार *a.* 1 Shoreless. 2 Boundless,
unlimited. 3 Inexhaustible, immense.
4 Out of reach. 5 Difficult to be cro-
ssed; difficult to be surmounted or
overcome. -र The opposite bank of
a river.

अपार्ण *a.* 1 Distant, remote. 2
Near.

अपार्थ, अपार्थक *a.* 1 Useless, un-
profitable, worthless. 2 Meaningless,
senseless. -र्त Senseless or incoher-
ent talk or argument (regarded as
one of the faults of composition in

rhetoric); cf. also Kāv. 3. 28; समुदा-
यार्थस्य सत्तदर्थमिति श्रुतेः 1.

अपावरणं, अपावृत्तिः *f.* 1 Opening. 2
Covering, enclosing, surrounding. 3
Concealing, hiding.

अपावर्तनं, -वृत्तिः *f.* 1 Turning away
or from, retreating, repulse. 2
Revolution.

अपाश्रय *a.* Without support or re-
fuge, helpless. -यः 1 Refuge, re-
course, that to which recourse is had
for refuge. 2 As awning or canopy
spread over a court-yard. 3 Dead.

अपासजः A quiver.

अपासनं 1 Throwing away, discard-
ing. 2 Quitting. 3 Killing.

अपासरणं Departure, retreat, remo-
val; see अपसरण.

अपाशु *a.* Lifeless, dead.

अपि *ind.* (Sometimes with the *ad.*
dropped according to the opinion of
Bhāguri; वदि भागुरिहोपमवाच्योरुत्तरमोः;
पिवा, पिवाच &c.) 1 (Used with roots
and nouns in the sense of) Placing
near or over, taking towards, reach-
ing or going up to, proximity, near-
ness &c. 2 (As a separable adverb
or conjunction) And, also, too,
moreover, besides, in addition अस्ति न
सोदरलोकोपेत्येव S. 1; on one's part, in
one's turn; विष्णुसर्मणाय राजपुत्राः पादितः
Pt. 1; अपिअपि or अपांच as well as, and
also; अपि स्तुति, अपि शिंच Sk. न नापि नैव,
न वापि, नापि वा, न वापि neither-nor. 3
It is often used to express emphasis
in the sense of 'too', 'even', 'very';
अद्यापि still even now इदानीमपि even
now; यद्यपि though, although, even if;
तथापि still, nevertheless; sometimes
यद्यपि is understood तथापि only being
used; as in Ki. 1. 28. 4 Though (oft.
translatable by 'even', 'even if');
सप्तसिजमुद्रिद्धं वैभलेनापि तस्य S. 1. 20
though covers spread &c.; इयमधिकमनोजाव-
ल्लेनापि तन्वी *ibid.* though in her bark
dress. 5 Used at the beginning of
sentences अपि introduces a question;
अपि सन्निहितोऽत्र कुलपतिः S. 1; अपि क्रियार्थ-
हलमं समिच्छुः...अपि स्वराक्षसा तपसि प्रवर्तते
Ku. 5. 33, 34, 35. 6 Hope, expecta-
tion (usually with the potential
mood); इदं रामसदृशं कर्म। अपि जीवेत्स
ब्राह्मणाशिशुः U. 2 I hope the Brāhmaṇa
boy comes to life. Note—In this
sense अपि is frequently used with त्वम्
and has the sense of (a) 'is it likely',
'may it be'; (b) 'perhaps', 'in all prob-
ability'; or (c) 'would that', 'I wish
or hope that'; अपि नाम कुलपतेरियमसर्व-
स्यसंभवा स्यात् S. 1; S. 7; तद्यपि नाम मना-
मवतीर्णसि रति मणकी गोचरं M. 1. 1 perhaps,
in all probability; अपिनामार्हं पुरुषा भवेयं
V. 2 I wish I were P. 7A fixed to in-
terrogative words अपि makes the
sense indefinite, any, 'some'; कपि
some one, किमपि something; कुनापि

somewhere. It may often be translated by 'unknown', 'indescribable', 'inexpressible'; यतिषजति पदार्थानां तद्वत् कोपि इतः U. 6. 12. 8 After words expressing number अपि has the sense of 'totality', 'all'; चतुर्णामपि वर्णानां of all the 4 castes. 9 It sometimes expresses 'doubt' or 'uncertainty', 'fear' (शंका); अपि चोते भवेत् G. M. there is perhaps a thief. 10 (With pot. mood) It has the sense of संभावना 'possibility', 'supposition'; अपि सुगृह्यं. 11 Contempt, censure; अपि जायां स्वजातिं जातु गणिकामापाते गर्हितमेतत् Sk. shame to, or lie upon, you &c.; पित्रात्मं देवदत्तमपि सिन्धेलतुं. 12: It is also used with the Imperative mood to mark 'indifference on the part of the speaker', where he permits another to do as he likes; अपि सुहि Sk. you may praise (if you like); अपि सुसवि सेवासोस्तथ्ययुक्तं नारायण Bk. 8. 92. 13 अपि is sometimes used as a particle of exclamation. 14 Rarely in the sense of 'therefore', 'hence' (अतएव). 15 Used as a separable preposition with gen. it is said to express the sense of a word understood; the example usually given is सर्पिणोपि स्वात् where some word like विदुषि 'a drop', 'a little' &c. has to be understood, there may perhaps be a drop of ghee'.

अविर्णी *a.* 1 Praised, celebrated. 2 Told, described.

अविच्छिन्न *a.* 1 Not muddy, clear, free from sediment. 2 Deep.

अविदुक् *a.* 1 Fatherless. 2 Not ancestral or paternal, not inherited; (अपेक्ष also in this sense).

अविद्व *a.* Not ancestral

अविधान-विधानं 1 Covering, concealing. 2 A cover. lid, covering (fig. also).

अविधि *f.* Concealment.

अविश्रुत *a.* Sharing in the same religious acts or other works; connected by blood.

अविहित-विहित *p. p.* 1 Shut, closed, covered, concealed (fig. also); भाषा-विहित covered, with tears. 2 Not concealed, plain, clear; अर्थो गिरामविहितः विहितश्च किञ्चित् सत्यं चकास्ति महद्दृष्टनामः Subhāsh.

अविती *f.* 1 Entering into, approaching. 2 Dissolution, destruction, loss. 3 Destruction of the world (श्रवण); अपिती तद्वत् प्रसंगादसंजसं Br. Sutra.

अविनसः Dryness of the nose, cold (in the head).

अविस्त्रा *f.* A woman without a husband; नाविस्त्रासीति मे मतिः Bk. 5. 70.

अवृत्तः Not a son. —*a.*, —पुत्रक *a.* (विधा *f.*) Having no son or heir.

अवृत्तिका The daughter of a sonless

father, who herself has no male child; one who is not appointed by her father to beget male issue for him on failure of a son; cf. अकृता.

अवृत्त *ind.* Not again, once for all, for ever. —*Comp.* —अवृत्त *a.* not returning; dead. —आवृत्तं not taking back or again. —आवृत्तिः *f.* 'non-return', final beatitude. —वाप्य *a.* irrecoverable. —अवः 1 not being born again (of diseases also). —2 final beatitude.

अवृद्ध *a.* 1 Not nourished or fed, lean, not fat. 2 Not loud or violent, soft, low (as sound). 3 (In Rhet.) Not feeding or assisting (the meaning), irrelevant (मुद्रादुपकारिन्), regarded as one of the arthadoshas (faults of the sense or meaning); as in the instance given under S. D. 576 विलोक्य वितते व्याप्ति विभुं मुञ्च रुचं प्रिये, the adjective वितत 'expanded,' as applied to the sky, does not in any way help the cessation of anger, and is, therefore, irrelevant.

अवृष्टः A small round cake of flour, meal &c. (Mar. पडा, चागा, अनरसा &c.), thicker than ordinary cakes and mixed with sugar and spices.

अवृष्टीय, अवृष्ट्य *a.* Belonging to, intended for, अवृष्ट—*पदं* Flour, meal.

अवृष्टी The silk-cotton tree (शाल्मली) (Mar. सावरी).

अवृष्ट *a.* Not full or completed, incomplete, imperfect; अवृष्टमेकं शतं कृतं R. 3. 88; अवृष्ट एव पंचरात्रे द्वादशस्य M. 3.

अवृष्ट *a.* 1 Not preceded, not having existed before, quite new; 'व नाटकं S. 1. 2. Strange, extraordinary, wonderful; अवृष्टं दृश्यते वाङ्मिः कामिन्यः स्तनमंडले । दूरतो दृष्टीवागं हृदि लग्नस्तु शीतलः ॥ S. Til. 17; singular, unexampled, unprecedented; अवृष्टकर्मचालमपि ग्रन्थं विमुञ्च मा U. 1. 46 committing an unparalleled atrocity. 3 Unknown. 4 Not first. —ई 1 The remote consequence of an act (as the acquisition of heaven which is the result of good deeds). 2 Virtue and vice as the eventual cause of future happiness or misery. —ईः The supreme soul. —*Comp.* —वृष्टिः *f.* one who has had no husband before, a virgin. —विधिः an authoritative direction or injunction which is quite new.

अवृष्ट *ind.* Not separately, together with, collectively.

अपेक्षा-संज्ञा 1 Expectation, hope, desire. 2 Need, requirement, necessity; oft. in comp.; सुकृतिगावस्थया वक्षिरेपेक्ष इव स्थितः S. 7. 15 awaiting kindling. 3 Consideration, reference, regard, with the obj. in loc. case; more usually in comp.; the instr. and sometimes loc. of this word (अपेक्षया, अपेक्षया) fre-

quently occur in comp. meaning 'with reference to', 'out of regard for', 'for the sake of'; नियमपेक्षया R. 1. 94. प्रथम-संज्ञापेक्षया Me. 17; अपेक्षं व्यंगं यणीयतं तदपेक्षया वाच्यस्यैव चमत्कारिकत्वात् K. P. 1 as compared with it. 4 Connection, relation. 5 Care, attention, heed; देशापेक्षास्थया सूयं यातादायाद्युत्तरिकं Bk. 7. 49. 6 Respect, deference. 7 (In gram.)—आकांक्षा q. v.

अपेक्ष्य, क्षित्य, संपीय *pot. p.* To be desired, wanted, hoped for, expected, considered &c.; desirable.

अपेक्षित *p. p.* Looked for, expected; wanted, required; considered &c. —तं Desire, wish; regard, reference.

अपेत *p. p.* 1 Gone away, disappeared; अपेतदुद्धाभिनिवेशसौम्यः Si. 3. 1. 2 Departing or deviating from, contrary (with abl.); अयादनेपेतं अर्थं Sk. 3 Free from, deprived of (with abl. or in comp.); हस्तापेतः Sk.; उद्वहद्वनवयां तामवयादातः R. 7. 70. faultless.

अपेहि (Imper. 2nd sing.) Used as the first member of some compounds (belonging to the class मयूर-व्यंसकादि); कृत्, द्वितीया, स्वागता &c. where it has the sense of 'excluding', 'expelling', 'refusing admission to'; e. g. चाणिजा a ceremony where merchants are excluded; so द्वितीया &c.

अपोगंडः *a.* 1 Having a limb too many or too few (redundant or deficient) 2 Not under 16 years of age; Ms. 8. 148. 3 A child or infant. 4 Very timid. 5 Wrinkled.

अपोह *a.* Removed from (with abl.); कल्पनापोहः—कल्पनायाः अपोहः; sec वृत् with अप.

अपोहः 1 Removing, driving away, healing &c. 2 Removal of doubt by the exercise of the reasoning faculty. 3 Reasoning, arguing. 4 Negative reasoning (opp. ऊढ) (अपरतर्कनिरासाय कृतो विपरीततर्कः), स्वयंभापोहोद्देशमर्थः Mbh.; ऊढापोहमिमं सरोजवयना यावद्विप्रेतरां Bv. 2. 74; hence ऊढापोह—complete discussion of a question. 5 Excluding all things not coming under the category in point; तद्वानपोहो वा शब्दार्थः (where Mahesvara paraphrases अपोह by अतद्व्या-वृत्ति i. e. तद्विस्मयः)

अपोहः 1 Removal &c.—अपोह above. 2 Reasoning faculty; मत्तः स्मृतिज्ञानमपोहं च Bg. 15-15.

अपोह्य, अपोहनीय *pot. p.* To be removed, taken away, expiated (as sin); to be established by reason.

अपोह्य-पौर्णवेयं *a.* 1 Unmanly, cowardly, timid. 2 Superhuman, not of the authorship of man, of divine origin; अपोह्यया वेदाः; अपोह्येयव्रतितः स्वर्ण-विदिरास्यायतं Māl. 9 not set up by (the hand of) man. —व, —वेयं 1 Cowardice. 2 Superhuman power.

असोयानः, —मन् *m. N.* of a sacrifice and of a verse of the Sāma Veda

closing that rite; the last or 7th part of the Jyotishoma sacrifice.

अप्ययः 1 Approaching, meeting. 2 Pouring out (of rivers). 3 Entrance into, vanishing, disappearance; absorption, dissolution into oneself. 4 Destruction.

अप्यकरणं Not the main or principal topic, incidental or irrelevant matter.

अप्यकाश a. 1 Not shining or bright, dark, wanting in brightness (fig. also) प्रकाशश्चाप्यकाशश्च लोकलोक इवाचलः R. 1. 68. 2 Self-illuminated. 3 Hidden, secret. —ज्ञः, ज्ञे ind. In secret, secretly.

अप्यकृत a. 1 Not principal or chief, incidental. 2 Not to the point, irrelevant; see प्रकृत, प्रस्तुत; अप्यकृतं अनुसंधा to beat about the bush, not to come to the point. —तं (In Rhet.) उपमान i. e. the standard of comparison (opp. प्रकृत of उपमेय).

अप्यगम a. Going too fast to be followed by others.

अप्यगल्भ a. Not bold, bashful, modest (opp. पृष्ट); पृष्टः पार्थे वसति नियते दूतश्चाप्यगल्भः H. 2. 26.

अप्यगुण a. Perplexed, confounded.

अप्यज a. 1 Without progeny, childless. 2 Unborn. 3 Unpeopled.

अप्यजस्र, अप्यजात a. Childless, having no issue or progeny; अतीतायामप्रजासि बांधवास्तद्वाप्यजस्रः Y. 2. 144. —ता A woman who has borne no child, a barren woman.

अप्यतिकर्मन् a. 1 Of unequalled deeds or achievements. 2 Irresistible.

अप्यति (त्तं) कार a. Irremediable, helpless.

अप्यतिघ्न a. 1 Not to be vanquished, invincible. 2 Not to be warded or kept off. 3 Not angry.

अप्यतिद्वन्द्व a. 1 Having no adversary in battle, irresistible. 2 Unsurpassed, unrivalled.

अप्यतिपक्ष a. 1 Without a rival or opponent. 2 Unlike.

अप्यतिपक्षि f. 1 Non-performance, non-acceptance. 2 Neglect, disregard. 3 Want of understanding. 4 Absence of determination, confusion, perplexity; विह्वल &c. K. 159; (अप्यतिपक्षिर्जडता स्यादिति निदर्शनश्रुतिभिः); विसाधसजडा K. 240. 5 (Hence) absence of mind or ready wit (स्मृत्यभावाच्च); उच्यतेऽप्यतिपक्षिप्रतिभा Gaut. S.

अप्यतिर्घ्न a. 1 Unimpeded, unobstructed. 2 Undisputed; (in law) got by birth without any obstruction, not collateral (as inheritance).

अप्यतिबल a. Of irresistible might, of unequalled power.

अप्यतिम a. 1 Modest, bashful. 2 Not ready-witted, dull.

अप्यतिशय a. Unrivalled. —रः An unrivalled warrior.

अप्यतिम a. Incomparable, matchless, unrivalled; so अप्यतिमान.

अप्यतिरथ a. or —यः (A hero) who has no प्रतिरथ or rival warrior, a matchless or unrivalled warrior; द्वाप्यतिमप्यतिरथं तनयं निवेक्ष्य S. 4. 19, S. 7, 7. 33.

अप्यतिरथ a. Uncontested, undisputed; वषाताधिकभोगः संततीऽप्यतिरथः स्वस्वं गमयति Mit.

अप्यतिरूप a. 1 Not corresponding with, unfit. 2 Of unequalled form. 3 Incomparable.

अप्यतिवीर्य a. Of incomparable prowess.

अप्यतिज्ञासन a. Having no rival ruler, subject to one rule; R. 8. 27.

अप्यतिष्ठ a. 1 Not stable or firmly fixed, not made permanent. 2 Unprofitable, useless. 3 Disreputable.

अप्यतिष्ठान्ति Instability, want of solidity or firmness (fig. also); तर्काप्यतिष्ठान्ति द्वाप्यतिष्ठान्ति S. B.

अप्यतिहत a. 1 Not obstructed or impeded, irresistible; अस्मद्व्युहं गतिः Pt. 1; जुग्मतामप्यतिहतपसरवार्यस्य कौषज्योतिः Ve. 1; शक्ति of irresistible power. 2 Unimpaired, unmarred, unaffected; सा बुद्धिः प्रतिहता Bb. 2. 40; Pt. 5. 26; so चित्तं मनसु. 3. Not disappointed. —Comp. —नेत्र a. of unimpaired eyes.

अप्यतीत a. 1 Not pleased or delighted. 2 (In rhet.) Not understood or clearly intelligible (as a word), one of the defects of a word (शब्ददोष); a word is said to be अप्यतीत if it be used in a sense which it has in particular classes of works only (and not general or popular use). See K. P. 7.

अप्यता A girl, one not given away in marriage.

अप्यत्यक्ष a. 1 Invisible, imperceptible. 2 Unknown. 3 Absent.

अप्यत्यय a. 1 Diffident, distrustful (with loc.); बलवदपि शिक्षितानामात्मन्यप्यत्ययं चेतः S. 1. 2. 2 Having no knowledge. 3 (In gram.) Having no affix. —यः 1 Diffidence, distrust, disbelief; क्षेत्रमप्यत्ययानं Pt. 1. 191. 2 Not being understood. 3 Not an affix; अर्थवदधातुप्रत्ययः प्रातिपदिकं P. 1. 2, 45.

अप्यदक्षिण ind. From the left to the right.

अप्यधान a. Subordinate, secondary, inferior; आवां तावदप्यधानो H. 2. —नं (तात्पर्यं) 1 Subordinate or secondary state, inferiority. 2 A secondary or subordinate act. (The word अप्यधान usually occurs in the neuter gender either by itself or as last member of comp.).

अप्यध्वज a. Unconquerable, invincible; यदाध्वजं भीष्ममत्यंतशूरं हतं पार्थनाहवेऽप्यध्वजं Mb.; M. 5. 17.

अप्यधु a. 1 Wanting power, not powerful. 2 Having no power or con-

trol over, unable, incompetent; with gen. or loc.

अप्यमत्त a. Not careless, careful, attentive, vigilant.

अप्यमद्व a. Devoid of festivities, sad, joyless; Bk. 10. 9.

अप्यमा Incorrect knowledge (opp. प्रमा q. v.).

अप्यमाण a. 1 Unlimited, immeasurable. 2 Unauthorized. 3 Not regarded as an authority, not trustworthy; S. 5. 25. —नं 1 That which cannot be taken as authority in actions; i. e. a rule, direction &c. which cannot be accepted as obligatory. 2 Irrelevancy.

अप्यमाद्व a. Careful, vigilant. —द्वः Care, attention, vigilance.

अप्यमेय a. 1 Immeasurable, unbounded, boundless. 2 That which cannot be properly ascertained, understood &c.; inscrutable; अचिन्त्यस्याप्यमेयस्य कार्यतत्त्वार्थवित्तयः Ma. 1. 3. —यं Brahma.

अप्ययाणि f. Not going or progressing (used only in uttering imprecations); अप्ययाणिस्ते शतं भूयात् Sk. mayest thou not move onward or progress. See अजीवनि.

अप्ययुक्त a. 1 Not used or employed, not applied. 2 Wrongly used, as a word. 3 (In Rhet.) Rare, unusual (as a word when used in a particular sense or gender though that sense or gender be sanctioned by lexicographers); e. g. तथा मन्ये देवतास्य पिशाचो राक्षसीश्च वा K. P. 7 where mas. gender of देवत, though sanctioned (by Amara), is not used by poets, and is, therefore, अप्ययुक्त.

अप्ययुक्तिः f. 1 Not engaging in action or proceeding, not taking place. 2 Inertia, inactivity, absence of incentive or stimulus.

अप्यसंगः 1 Want of attachment. 2 Want of connection. 3 Inopportune time or occasion; अप्यसंगमिधाने च श्रोतुः श्रद्धा न जायते।

अप्यसिद्ध a. 1. Unknown, insignificant, Ku. 3. 19. 2 Unusual, uncommon.

अप्यस्ताविक a. (की f.) Not belonging to the subject-matter, irrelevant (=अप्यस्ताविक q. v.)

अप्रस्तुत a. 1 Unsuitable to the time or subject, not to the point, irrelevant. 2 Absurd, nonsensical. 3 Accidental or extraneous. —Comp. —प्रज्ञासा a figure of speech which, by describing the अप्रस्तुत (what is not the subject-matter) conveys a reference to the प्रस्तुत or subject-matter; अप्रस्तुत-प्रज्ञासा सा या तैव प्रस्तुताश्रया K. P. 10. It is of 5 kinds :—कार्यं निमित्ते सामान्ये विशेषे प्रस्तुते सति। तदन्यस्य वचस्तुल्ये तुल्यस्वेति च पक्षेयः i. e. when the subject-matter is viewed (a) as an effect, informa-

tion of which is conveyed by stating the cause; (b) when viewed as a cause by stating the effect; (c) when viewed as a general assertion by stating a particular instance; (d) when viewed as a particular instance by stating a general assertion; and (e) when viewed as similar by stating what is similar to it, see K. P. 10; and S. D. 706 for examples.

अभट्ट *a.* 1 Unhurt. 2 Waste, unploughed. 3 New and unbleached (as cloth).

अभकारणिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Not belonging to the subject-matter; अभकारणिकस्याभिधाने प्राकरणिकस्याभिधाने अस्तुतत्रशंसा K. P. 10.

अभकृत *a.* 1 Not vulgar. 2 Not original: 3 Not ordinary, extraordinary. 4 Special.

अभारग्य *a.* Secondary, subordinate; inferior.

अभ्रात *a.* 1 Not obtained or got; अभ्रातयस्तु या प्रातिः सेव संयोग ईरितः। Bhāshā P. 2 Not arrived or come. 3 Not authorised or following, as a rule. 4 Not come to or reached.—**COMP.**—**अवसर** *a.* inopportune, ill-timed, unseasonable ल वचनं ब्रह्मसन्निधिष्वन् । लभते बुद्धयवज्ञानमपमानं च पुष्कलं Pt. 1. 63. —**यौवन** *a.* not arrived at puberty. —**व्यवहार**, **वयस्** *a.* (in law) under age, not old enough to engage in public business on one's own responsibility, a minor (a boy before he reaches his 16th year); अभ्रावव्यवहारोसौ यावत् पौडश-वार्षिकः Dakṣha.

अप्राप्तिः *f.* 1 Non-acquisition; तदप्राप्तिमहादुःखविलीनाशेषपातका K. P. 4. 2 Not being proved or established by a rule before; विधिरत्येतमप्राप्तौ नियमः पाक्षिके मतिः Mim. 3 Not taking place or occurring.

अप्रामाणिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Unauthoritative, unwarranted; इदं वचनमप्रामाणिकं. 2 Untrustworthy, unreliable.

अप्रिय *a.* 1 Disliked, disagreeable, offensive; अप्रियस्य च पश्यस्य वक्ता श्रोता च दुर्लभः Rām.; Ms. 4. 138. 2 Unkind, unfriendly. —**यः** A foe, an enemy. —**यः** An unfriendly or offensive act; पाणि-शाहस्य साध्वी श्री नाचैर्यत्किंचिदप्रियं Ms. 5. 156 —**COMP.**—**कर**, **कारिन्**, **कारक** *a.* unfriendly, ill-disposed. —**वद**, (°व) **वादिन्** *a.* speaking unkind or harsh words; वंद्यार्थव्यप्रियंवदा Y. 1. 73; माता यस्य सुहे नास्ति भाष्यं चाप्रियवादिनी Chān. 44. **अभीतिः** *f.* 1 Dislike, aversion. 2 Enmity.

अभौढ *a.* 1 Not arrogant. 2 Timid, gentle, not bold. 3 Not full-grown. —**द्व** 1 An unmarried girl. 2 A girl very recently married and not arrived at puberty or womanhood.

अभुत *a.* Not protracted (as a vowel).

अप्सरस् *f.* (—रा—रा) (for etym. cf. Rām. अप्सु निर्यननादेव रसात्समा-द्रव्यिनः । उलेतुमंजुजश्रद्ध तस्मादप्सरसोऽभवन् ।) A class of female divinities or celestial damsels who reside in the sky and are regarded as the wives of the Gandharvas. They are very fond of bathing, can change their shapes, and are endowed with superhuman power (प्रभाव). They are called स्वर्देयाः, and are usually described as the servants of Indra. Bāpa mentions 14 different families of these nymphs (see K. 136). The word is usually said to be in pl. (स्त्रिया बहुवचनस्य); but the singular, as also the form अप्सरा, sometimes occur; नियमविक्रमिणी मेनका नाम अप्सराः प्रेषिता S. 1; एकाप्सरः &c. R. 7. 53. —**COMP.**—**तीर्थ** N. of a sacred pool in which the Apsarasas bathe; probably it is the name of a place; see S. 6. —**पतिः** lord of the Apsarasas, epithet of Indra.

अफल *a.* 1 Unfruitful, fruitless, barren (lit. & fig.); लं ओषधयः; लं कार्यं &c. 2 Unproductive, useless, vain; यथा पंडोऽकलः स्त्रीषु यथा गौर्गवि चाकला । यथा यदोऽकलं दानं तथा विदोऽनुचोऽकलः Ms. 2-18. 3 Deprived of virility, emasculated; अफलोऽहं कृतस्तेन कोपात्ता च निरकृता Rām. —**COMP.**—**आकांक्षिन्**, **प्रेक्षु** *a.* one who desires no reward (for his labours), disinterested; अफला-कांक्षिभिर्ज्ञः क्रियते ब्रह्मवादिभिः Mb.

अफेन *a.* Frothless, without scum or foam. —**ने** Opium.

अवद्ध-द्धक *a.* 1 At liberty, not bound or restrained. 2 Unmeaning, nonsensical, absurd, contradictory; *e. g.* यावज्जीवमहं मैत्री ब्रह्मचारी च मे पिता । माता तु मम वंद्यासीदुपुत्रश्च पितामहः ॥ (contradictory); जटवः केवलश्रादुकाभ्यां द्वारि स्थितौ गायति मंगलानि । Rāyamukuta on Ak. —**COMP.**—**मुख** *a.* foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous.

अवंधु, **वांधव** *a.* Friendless, lonely. **अवल** *a.* 1 Weak, feeble. 2 Unprotected. —**ला** A woman (as belonging to the weaker sex); दूने हि ते कविबरा विपरीतबोधा ये नित्यमाहुरबला इति कामिनीनाम् । याभिर्दिलोलतरतरकदृष्टिभ्यः शक्रादयोपि विजिता-स्त्वबलाः कथं ताः ॥ Bh. 1. 11; **जनः** a woman. —**लं** Weakness, want of strength: see बलाबलं also.

अबाध *a.* 1 Unrestrained, unobstructed. 2 Free from pain. —**धः** 1 Non-obstruction. 2 Non-refutation. **अबाल** *a.* 1 Not childish, youthful. 2 Not young, full (as the moon.) **अबाह्य** *a.* 1 Not exterior, internal. 2 (fig.) Familiar or conversant with. **अबिधनः** The submarine fire (that feeds on the waters of the ocean); अबिधनं वह्निमसौ विभर्ति R. 13. 4.

अबुद्ध *a.* Foolish, unwise; अपवाद-मावमबुद्धानां Śān. S.

अबुद्धिः *f.* 1 Want of understanding. 2 Ignorance, stupidity. —**COMP.**—**पूर्व-पूर्वक** *a.* not wanton or intentional. (—वै, —वैक) *adv.* unconsciously or ignorantly.

अबुध-बुध *a.* Foolish, stupid. —*m.* A fool —*f.* (अभुत्) Ignorance, want of intellect.

अबोध *a.* Ignorant, foolish, stupid. —**धः** 1 Ignorance, stupidity, want of understanding: शेषहताभ्याने Bh. 3. 2; निसर्गबोधमवाप्यविक्रयाः कश्चितीनां चरितं क जंतवः Ki. 1. 6. 2 Not knowing or being aware of. —**COMP.**—**नम्य** *a.* incomprehensible, inconceivable.

अब्ज *a.* Born in or produced from water. —**ब्जं** 1 A lotus. 2 One thousand millions —**COMP.**—**कणिका** the seedvessel of a lotus. —**जः**, —**भवः**, —**भूः**, —**पोनिः** epithets of Brahmā. —**बांधवः** 'a friend of lotuses,' the sun. —**वाहनः** epithet of Siva.

अब्जा A pearl-oyster. **अब्जिनी** 1 A collection of lotuses. 2 A place full of lotuses. 3 A lotus plant. —**COMP.**—**पतिः** the sun.

अब्दः 1 A cloud. 2 A year (in this sense *n.* also). 3 N. of a mountain. —**COMP.**—**अर्ध** half a year. —**वाहनः** N. of Siva. —**शतं** a century. —**सारः** a kind of camphor.

अब्धिः 1 The ocean, receptacle of water; (fig. also), दुःखं, कार्यं, ज्ञानं &c.; store or reservoir of anything. 2 A pond, lake. 3 (In Math.) A symbolical expression for the number 7; sometimes for 4. —**COMP.**—**अग्निः** the submarine fire. —**कफः**, **फेनः** froth, foam. —**जः** 1 the moon. —2 conch. (—**जा**) 1 spirituous liquor (produced from the ocean). —2 the Goddess Lakshmi. —**द्वीपा** the earth. —**नगरी** N. of Dwārakā, the capital of Kṛishṇa. —**नवनीतकः** the moon. —**मंहुकी** the pearl-oyster. —**शयनः** N. of Viṣṇu. —**सारः** a gem.

अब्रह्मचर्य *a.* Unchaste. —**वै-वैकं** 1 Unchastity. 2 Sexual union.

अब्रह्मण्य *a.* 1 Not fit for a Brāhmaṇa; अब्रह्मण्यमवर्णं स्यात् ब्रह्मण्यं ब्रह्मणो हितम् Halāy. 2 Inimical to Brāhmaṇas. —**ण्यं** An act not befitting a Brāhmaṇa; an unbrahmanical act. In dramas usually found as an exclamation uttered by a Brāhmaṇa in the sense of 'to the rescue', 'help', 'help', 'a horrible or disgraceful deed has been committed'; अथैव योऽनंदस्य व्या-डिना कंदिनः पुरः । अब्रह्मण्यमुक्तांतजीवो योग-स्थितो द्विनः Bri. Kath.

अब्रह्मन् *a.* Separated from or devoid of Brāhmaṇas; नाम्नस्य लक्षणेति Ms. 9. 322.

अभक्तिः *f.* 1 Want of devotion or attachment. 2 Unbelief, incredulity.

अभक्ष्य *a.* 1 Not to be eaten. 2 Pro-

hibited from eating. —इयं A prohibitive article of food.

अभय *a.* Unfortunate, ill-fated.

अभय *a.* Inauspicious, bad, wicked.

—इ 1 Evil, sin, wickedness. 2 Sor-row.

अभय *a.* Free from fear, secure, safe; वैराग्यमेवम् Bh. 3. 35. —इ 1 Absence or removal of fear. 2 Security safety, protection from fear or danger; मया तस्यायं दत्तं Pt. 1. —Comp.—इत् *a.* 1 not terrific, mild. —2 giving safety. —हिंसा 1 proclamation of assurance or safety. —इ 1 a military or war-drum. —इ, —दायिन्, —नद *a.* giving a guarantee or promise of safety. —इक्षिणा, —दानं, —प्रदानं giving a promise, assurance, or guarantee of safety or protection (from danger); सर्वप्रदानंभवप्रदानं (प्रदानं) Pt. 1. 290. —इयं a written document or paper granting assurance of safety; cf. the modern 'safe-conduct'. —याचना asking for protection. —वचनं, —वाच *f.* an assurance or promise of safety.

अभयकर-इत् *a.* 1 Not dreadful. 2 Causing security.

अभयः 1 Non-existence; मत् एव भवाम्बी Mb. 2 Absolution, final beatitude; प्राप्तमभयमभिवर्द्धति वा Ki. 12. 30, 18. 27. 3 End or destruction; भवय सर्वभूतानामभयय च रक्षसा Rām.

अभय *a.* 1 Not to be. 2 Improper, inauspicious. 3 Unfortunate, luckless; उपनतमवधीरत्यभयः Ki. 10. 51.

अभय *a.* 1 Without a share (of inheritance). 2 Undivided.

अभयः 1 Not being or existing, non-existence; गतो भावोभावं Mk. 1 has disappeared. 2 Absence, want, failure; सर्वभामयभावे तु ब्राह्मण रिक्यभाविनः Ms. 9. 188; mostly in comp.; सर्वभावे हेतुवत् 189 failing all. 3 Annihilation death, destruction, non-entity; नामाव उपलब्धेः S. B. 4 (In phil.) Privation, non-existence, nullity or negation, supposed to be the seventh category or पदार्थ in the system of Kapāda. It is of two principal kinds संसर्गभाव and अयोग्यभाव; the first comprising three varieties प्राग्भाव, प्रवृत्ताभाव and अत्यन्ताभाव.

अभावना 1 Absence of judgment or right discernment. 2 Absence of religious meditation.

अभाषित *a.* Not told. —Comp. —पुस्कः a word which cannot become masculine or neuter, i. e. always feminine.

अभि *ind.* 1 (as a prefix to verbs and nouns) It means (a) 'to,' 'towards,' 'in the direction of'; अभिगम्य go towards, अभिगम्य, गमनं, 'गन्' &c. (b) 'for,' 'against', 'लघु' &c.; (c) 'on,' 'upon,' 'सिक्' to sprinkle on &c.; (d) 'over,' 'above,' 'across'; 'इ' to overpower, 'तर्' (e) 'greatly,' 'excessively', 'कर' 2 (As

a prefix to nouns not derived from verbs, and to adjectives). It expresses (a) intensity or superiority; 'सु' 'supreme duty'; 'तत्र' 'very red'; 'नव' 'very new'; (b) 'towards', 'in the direction of', forming adv. compounds; 'वै', 'इत्' &c. 3 (As a preposition with acc.) (a) To, towards, in the direction of, against; (with acc. or in comp. in this sense; अग्निरिति or अग्निमिति शलभाः पतन्ति; इक्ष्मणि योते विद्युत् Sk. (b) Near, before, in front or presence of (c) On, upon, with regard or reference to; साधुवेवदो मातरमभि Sk. (d) Severally, one after another (in a distributive sense); इत् इक्ष्मणिसिचति Sk.

अभि (भी) क *a.* Lustful, libidinous, voluptuous; सोपिकारमभिकः कुलोपितं काश्यप स्वयम्भर्वतस्यम् R. 19. 4; अपि सिचिः कुशानी त्वं इत् मय्यपि योऽभिकः Bk. 8. 92.

अभिकांक्षा Wish, desire, longing.

अभिकांक्षिन् *a.* Longing, wishing.

अभिकाम *a.* Affectionate, loving, desirous, wishing for, lustful, with the object of love in acc. or in comp.; याचै त्वामभिकामाह Mb. —मः 1 Affection, love. 2 Wish, desire.

अभिक्रमः 1 Beginning, attempting, an undertaking; नेहाभिक्रमनाशोक्ति प्रत्ययायो न विद्यते Bg. 2. 4. 2 A determined attack or onset, assault, onslaught. 3 Ascending, mounting.

अभिक्रमणं, —क्रांतिः *f.* Approaching, attacking &c. —अभिक्रम above.

अभिक्रोशः 1 Calling out, crying. 2 Reviling, censure.

अभिक्रोशकः One who calls out; a reviler, calumniator.

अभिरुपा 1 Splendour, beauty, lustre; काप्याभिरुपा तथैवासीद् व्रजतोः सुदुर्वेद्योः R. 1. 46. 2 श्रृंगार्ये न खलु कमलं पुष्पाति स्वामभिरुपा Ms. 80; Ku. 1. 43; 7. 18. 2 Telling, declaring. 3 Calling, addressing. 4 A name, appellation. 5 A word, synonym. 6 Fame, glory; notoriety (in a bad sense) greatness (माहात्म्यं).

अभिरुपानं Fame, glory.

अभिगमः, —गमनं 1 (a) Approaching, going or coming to, visit, arrival; तवाहं तो नाभिगमेन त्वं R. 5. 11; 17. 72; ज्येष्ठाभिगमनात्पूर्वं तेनाप्यनभिनिविता 12. 35. 2 Sexual intercourse (with a man or woman); परस्परभिगमनं K. 147; प्रसन्न दत्त-भियमे Y. 2. 291.

अभिगम्य *pol. p.* 1 To be approached, visited or sought; Ku. 6. 56. 2 Accessible, inviting; भीमकान्तैर्नृपयुगे... अपुष्पभाभिगम्यश्च R. 1. 16.

अभिगर्जनं, अभिगर्जितं A wild, or ferocious roar; up-roar.

अभिगमिन् *a.* Approaching, having intercourse with.

अभिगुप्तिः *f.* Guarding, protecting.

अभिगोचर *m.* Protector, guardian.

अभिग्रहः 1 Seizing, robbing, plundering. 2 Attack, assault. 3 Challenge. 4 Complaint. 5 Authority; weight. अभिग्रहणं Robbing, sieging.

अभिघर्षणं 1 Rubbing, friction. 2 Possession by an evil spirit.

अभिघातः 1 Striking, beating, smiting; attack; तदभिघातादिषु लघुके Ku. 7. 49. 2 Extirpation, complete destruction or removal; दुःखप्रवाभिघातादिभिः सा तदभिघातके हेतोः Śān. K. 1. —तं A harsh pronunciation caused by the neglect of Sandhi rules.

अभिघातक *a.* (विका *f.*) Repelling, warding off.

अभिघातिन *m.* An enemy.

अभिघारः 1 Ghee or clarified butter. 2 Dropping down ghee upon offerings at sacrifices; प्रणीतप्रदायाभिघारक्षेत्र-सदृशपात् Mr. 3.

अभिघारणं Act of sprinkling (with ghee).

अभिघारः A follower, servant.

अभिघारणं Enchanting, exorcising, employment of spells for malevolent purposes (such as ह्येनवाग).

अभिघारः 1 Exorcising, enchanting, employment of magical spells for malevolent purposes, magic itself. 2 Killing. —Comp. —अघारः a fever caused by magical spells. —संज्ञः a magical formula, an incantation or formula for working a charm; Śi. 7. 58.

—यज्ञः, —होमः a sacrifice made for magical purposes.

अभिघारक, —घारिन् (रिक्ति, रिणी *f.*) *a.* Conjuring, enchanting, —कः, —रि A conjurer, magician.

अभिजनः 1 (a) A family, race; lineage. (b) Birth, extraction, descent. 2 High or noble descent, noble birth or family; सुत तन्माहात्म्यं यदभिजनतो यच्च पुनतः Mā. 2. 13; शीलं शैलतटास्तत्समिजनः संदृष्टतां बह्विना Bh. 2. 39. 3 Native country, mother land, ancestral abode (opp. निवास); यत्र पूर्वैरुपितं सोऽभिजनः Sk. 4 Fame, celebrity. 5 The head or ornament of family. 6 Attendants, retinue (—परिजन q. v.)

अभिजनवत् *a.* Of noble descent, nobly born; 'वतो भर्तुः श्लाघ्ये स्थितः' गृहिणी पदे S. 4. 18.

अभिजयः Conquest; complete victory.

अभिजात *p. p.* 1 (a) Born to or for; Bg. 16. 3, 5. (b) Produced all around. (c) Born in consequence of. 2 Born, produced. 3 Noble, nobly or well born, of noble descent; जात्युत्पत्त्याभिजातेन सूतः शौर्यवता कुशः R. 17. 4; courteous, polite; अभिजातं सत्यस्य वचनं V. 1. 4 Fit, proper, worthy. 5 Sweet, agreeable; प्रजल्पितायाभिजातवाचि Ku. 1. 45. 6 Handsome, beautiful. 7 Learned, wise; distinguished; संकीर्णं नाभिजातेषु नायकुलसु संस्कृतं (वदेत).

अभिजातिः *f.* Noble birth.
अभिजिम्बन् Touching the head with the nose (as a sign of affection &c.)
अभिजित् *m.* 1 N. of Vishnu, 2 N. of one of the lunar mansions.

अभिज्ञ *a.* 1 Knowing, aware of, one who understands or is acquainted with experiencing or having had experience of (with gen. or loc. or in comp.); यदा कौशलीमित्रमुद्रमने तत्राप्यभिज्ञो जनः U. 5. 35; अभिज्ञाभेदपातानां क्रियन्ते नन्दनद्रुमाः Ku. 2. 21, Me. 16; R. 7. 64; अनभिज्ञे भवान्स्वा-
 पश्य 1. 2. Skilled in, skilful, clever.
 —ज्ञा 1 Recognition. 2 Remembrance, recognition.

अभिज्ञानं 1 Recognition; तदभिज्ञानहेतोर्हि दृक् तत्र महात्मना Rām. 2 Remembrance, recollection. 3 (a) A sign or token of recognition (person or thing); वस्तु योग्यमित्यभिज्ञानं च भार्यामि Māl. 9; Bk. 8. 118, 124; so शकुन्तल. 4 The dark portion in the disc of the moon.
 —Comp. —आभरणं a recognition-ornament, a token-ring S. 4.

अभिज्ञत् *ind.* (Used as an adverb or preposition with acc.) 1 Near to, to, towards; अभिज्ञत्तु पृथाधुः क्रुहेन परितस्तत् Ki. 11. 8. 2 (a) Near, hard by, in the proximity of; ततो राजाब्रवीदाक्यं सुमन-
 मभितः स्थितं Rām. (b) Before, in the presence of; तन्वंतमिदमभितो युरुमंशुजालं Ki. 2. 59. 3 Opposite to, facing, in front of; Ki. 6. 1, 5, 14. 4 On both sides; पृथाधुवितकंपत्रमभितस्तुर्गाद्वयं दृष्टः U. 4. 20; Bk. 9. 137. 5 Before and after. 6 On all sides, round, round about (with acc. or gen.); परिजने पथायापारं राजानमभितः स्थितः M. 1. 7 Entirely, completely, throughout. 8 Quickly.

अभितापः Extreme heat, whether of body or mind; agitation, affliction, great distress or pain; Si. 9. 1; Ki. 9. 4; बलवान्पुनर्न ममसाभितापः V. 3.

अभिताम्र *a.* Very red, dark-red; R. 15. 49.

अभिदक्षिणं *ind.* To or towards the right (=अदक्षिणं q. v.).

अभिद्रवः, —वणं An attack.

अभिद्रोहः 1 Injuring, plotting against, harm, cruelty. 2 Abuse; censure.

अभिपर्वणं 1 Possession by evil spirits, demons &c. 2 Oppressing.

अभिधा 1 A name, an appellation; oft. in comp.; कुसुमवसंतापधियः S. D. 2 A word, sound. 3 The literal power or sense of a word, *denotation*. one of the three powers of a word; वाच्योर्थोऽभिधया बोध्यः S. D. 2 (अभिधा conveys to the understanding the meaning which belongs to the word by common consent or convention (संकेत) (which primarily made it a word at all); स सुरुणोऽर्थस्तत्रमुख्यो यो व्यापारोऽस्याभिधाच्यते K. P. 2. —Comp. —अभिसिद् *a.* losing one's name. —सूल

a. founded on a word's denotation or literal meaning.

अभिज्ञानं 1 Telling, speaking, naming, denotation; एतावतामर्थानामिदमभिज्ञानं Nir. 2 Predication, assertion; See P. II. 3. 2. Sk. 3 A name, appellation, designation; अभिधानं तु पञ्चाक्षरस्याहमश्रीर्षं K. 32; तवाभिधानाद्ध्ययते नताननः Ki. 1. 24; (at the end of comp.) called, named; वणाभिधानाद् वैषनात् R. 3. 20. 4 Speech, discourse. 5 A dictionary, vocabulary (of words), lexicon (in these last 2 senses said to be also *m.*). —Comp. —कोक्षाः, —माला a dictionary.

अभिधापक (चिका *f.*), **अभिधापिन्** *a.* 1 Naming, expressing, denoting; कर्तुः कुल्याभिधापिनी Ak. denotes, means, has the sense of. 2 Saying, speaking, telling; लक्ष्मीमित्राभिधापिनि प्रियतमे Amaru. 23; वाच्याभिधाप्यो पुरुषः पृथमासाद् उच्यते Trik.

अभिधापनं Assault, pursuit.

अभिधेय *pot. p.* 1 To be named, mentioned, expressed &c. 2 Nameable, (in logic); अभिधेयाः पदार्थाः. —र्थ 1 Signification, meaning, sense, import; Ki. 14. 5. 2 A substance. 3 The subject-matter; इहाभिधेयं सव्याजं K. P. 1; इति प्रयोजनाभिधेयसंबन्धाः Mugdha. 4 The primary or literal sense of a word (=अभिधा); अभिधवाविनाभूतप्रवर्तितल्लक्षणाच्यते K. P. 2.

अभिध्या 1 Coveting another's property. 2 Longing, wish; desire in general; अभिध्यापदेशात् Br. Sūt. 3 Desire of taking (in general).

अभिध्यानं 1 Desiring or longing for, coveting; a wish or desire. 2 Meditation, profound thought.

अभिन्दः 1 Rejoicing, joy, delight. 2 Praising, applauding, congratulating. 3 Wish, desire. 4 Encouraging, inciting to action.

अभिन्दन् 1 Rejoicing at, greeting, welcoming. 2 Praising, approving. 3 Wish, desire.

अभिन्दनीय —नञ् *pot. p.* To be rejoiced at, praised, or applauded; काममेतदभिन्दनीयं S. 5; R. 5. 31.

अभिनन्न *a.* Bent, deeply bowed or bent; स्तनाभिरामस्तन्नमभिनन्ना R. 13. 32.

अभिनयः 1 Acting, gesticulation, any theatrical action (expressive of some sentiment, passion &c. by look, gesture, posture &c.); नृत्ताभिनयक्रियाच्युतं Ku. 5. 79; अभिनयान् परिवर्तुमि-
 बोधता R. 9. 33; नर्तकीरभिनयातिर्लक्षिनीः 19. 14. 2 Dramatic representation, exhibition on the stage; ललितभिनयं तमय भर्ता मरुता द्रष्टुमनाः सलोक्षपालः V. 2. 18. S. D. thus defines and classifies अभिनयः—
 भवेदभिनयोऽवस्थाभुक्तारः स चतुर्विधः। आंगिका वा-
 चिकीर्ष्यमाहार्यः सात्त्विकस्तथा ॥ 274. 'acting is the imitation of condition'; it is of four kinds:— (1) *gestural*, conveyed

by bodily actions; (2) *vocal*, conveyed by words; (3) *extraneous*, conveyed by dress, ornaments, decoration &c.; (4) *internal*, conveyed by the manifestation of the internal feelings such as perspiration, thrilling &c.

अभिनव *a.* 1 Quite new or fresh (in all senses); पद्मकिंकिर्यतेऽभिनवा S. 3. 8; 5. 1; वा वयुः K. 2. newly married. 2 Very young, not having experience. —Comp. —यौवन, —वयस्क youthful, very young.

अभिनहनं A bandage (over the eyes), a blind.

अभिनिपुक्त *a.* Occupied in, busy.
अभिनिवृत्त *a.* 1 Left or quitted (by the sun when it sets). 2 One asleep at sunset.

अभिनिर्घाणं 1 A march. 2 Invasion, marching against an enemy

अभिनिविष्ट *p. p.* 1 Intent on, engrossed in, applying oneself to. 2 Firmly or steadily fixed, attentive, intent. 3 Endowed with, possessed of; दुरुभित्तिनिविष्टं (गर्भं) लोकपालानुभावेः R. 2. 75. 4 Determined, resolute. 5 (In a bad sense) Obstinate, perverse.

अभिनिविष्टता Resoluteness, determination of purpose; निष्ठाक्षेपावसाणादेरमर्षाभिनिविष्टता S. D. i. e. adhering to one's purpose, not minding censure, abuse, dishonoured &c.

अभिनिवृत्तिः *f.* Accomplishment, completion.

अभिनिवेशः 1 Devotion, attachment, intentness, close application, with loc. or in comp.; कतमस्मिन्ने भावाभिनिवेशः V. 3.; अहो निरर्थक्यापारंस्वभिनिवेशः K. 120; बलीयानस्तु मेऽभिनिवेशः S. 3; असत्यभूते वस्तुन्यभिनिवेशः Mit. 2 Earnest desire, ardent longing or expectation. 3 Resolution, determination of purpose, perseverance; जनकदासजायां नितातरुक्ष्णभिनिवेशमोक्षं R. 14. 43; अनुत्पन्नं शतांषिणा Ku. 5. 7. 4 (In Yoga phil.) A sort of ignorance causing fear of death; instinctive clinging to worldly life and bodily enjoyments and the fear that one might be cut off from all of them by death.

अभिनिवेशिन् *a.* 1 Devoted to, adhering or clinging to. 2 Fixing on, directing or turning (the mind) to. 3 Determined, resolute.

अभिनिष्क्रमणं Going out or forth.
अभिनिष्ठानः A letter of the alphabet.

अभिनिष्पत्तं Sallying, issuing.

अभिनिष्पत्तिः *f.* Completion, end, accomplishment, fulfilment.

अभिनिह्वयः Denial, concealment.

अभिनीत *p. p.* 1 Brought near, conveyed. 2 Performed, represented dramatically. 3 Highly finished or polished, most excellent. 4 Highly ornamented or decorated. 5 Fit, proper, suitable (योग्य); अभिनीततरं

वाक्यविशुद्धाच्च दुषिष्ठिः Mb. 6 Patient, forgiving, even-minded. 7 Angry. 8 Kind, friendly,

अभिनीतिः f. 1 Gesture, expressive gesticulation. 2 Kindness, friendship, patience; सात्वत्त्वमभिनीतिहेतुकं Ki. 13, 36.

अभिनेतु m. An actor.—नी An actress.

अभिनेय, नेतव्य pot. p. To be acted or dramatically represented &c.; इदं तत्राभिनेयं तद्रूपारोपणं रूपकं S. D. 273. तस्य (प्रबंधस्य) एकदेशः अभिनेयार्थः कृतः U. 4. a part of it has been adapted to the stage.

अभिन्न a. 1 Not broken or cut. 2 Unaffected. 3 Not changed or altered. 4 Not different from, the same, identical (with abl.); जयन्मिथोभिन्नमभिन्नमीश्वरात् Prab.

अभिपतनं 1 Approaching. 2 Falling upon, assault, attack. 3 Going forth, departure.

अभिपत्तिः f. 1 Approaching, drawing near. 2 Completion.

अभिपन्न p. p. 1 Gone or come near, approached, run towards, gone to (a state &c.) 2 Fled, fugitive, seeking refuge with. 3 Subdued, overpowered, afflicted, seized &c. कात्यायिनः सीदति सिकतासेतवो यथा Rām.; दास्य, कर्मलं, व्याघ्रं &c. 4 Unfortunate, fallen into difficulties &c. 5 Accepted. 6 Guilty.

अभिपरिप्लुत a. Overflowed, filled with, inundated; shaken; शोकन, मन्थना &c.

अभिपूरण Filling, overpowering.

अभिपूर्व ind. Successively.

अभिपूजयन् Consecrating by sacred hymns.

अभिपूजयः Affection, favour, propitiation.

अभिपूजनीय p. p. 1 Consecrated: जज्जाल लोकस्थितये स राजा यथाध्वरे वह्निरभिपूजितः Bk. 1. 4. 2 Brought.

अभिपूयन् Spreading or extending over, throwing over.

अभिपूयन् ind. Towards the right.

अभिपूयन् 1 Advancing up-to. 2 Proceeding, acting. 3 Flowing, coming forth, as of sweat.

अभिप्रायः प्राति. q. v.

अभिप्रायः 1 Aim, purpose, object, intention, wish, desire; अभिप्राया न सिध्यति नेदे वर्तते जगत् Pt. 1. 158; साभिप्रायाण वचामि Pt. 2 earnest words; भावः स्वराभिप्रायः 2 meaning, sense, import, implied sense, of a word, passage &c.; तेषामयमभिप्रायः such is the meaning intended, import (of the passage &c.) 3 Opinion, belief. 4 Relation, reference.

अभिप्रेत p. p. 1 Meant, aimed at, intended; designed; अत्रायमर्थोऽभिप्रेतः; निवेद्यताभिप्रेतं Pt. 1. 2 Wished, desired;

यथाभिप्रेतमनुदीयतां H. 1. 3 Approved, accepted. 4 Dear or agreeable to.

अभिप्रीक्षण Sprinkling upon.

अभिप्लवः 1 Affliction, disturbance. 2 Inundation, overflowing.

अभिप्लुत p. p. Overpowered, overwhelmed (lit. and fig.).

अभिप्लुतिः f. An organ of apprehension a बुद्धीन्द्रिय or ज्ञानेन्द्रिय (opp. कर्मेन्द्रिय); these are the eye, tongue, ear, nose and skin.

अभिभवः 1 Defeat, subjugation, subjection; सशोनुहल इव स्वयंकांतास्तद्व्यन्त-जोमिषाद्व्यन्ति S. 2. 7 when assailed, opposed, overpowered by another energy; अभिभवः कृत एव सप्तजः R. 9. 4. 2 Being overpowered; जराभिभवाविच्छायां K. 346; being attacked or affected, stupefied (by fever &c.) 3 Contempt, disrespect; निराभिभवसाराः परकथाः Bh. 2. 64. 4 Humiliation, mortification (of pride); अलभ्यशोकामिभवेयमाकुतिः Ku. 5. 43. Predominance, rise, spread; अवमार्गभिभवारकृष्णं प्रवृत्त्यति कुलक्षियः Bg. 1. 41; Ki. 2. 37.

अभिभवनं Overpowering, overcoming, being overpowered by &c.

अभिभावनं Making victorious, overpowering.

अभिभविन्, भाव (हु) क a. 1 Overpowering, defeating, conquering. 2 Surpassing, excelling; सर्वतेजोभिभाविना R. 1. 14; Ki. 11. 6.

अभिभाषण Addressing; speaking to.

अभिभूतिः f. 1 Predominance, prevalence. 2 Conquering, defeat, subjugation; अभिभूतिभयादस्तनः सुखमुज्झति न धाम मानिनः Ki. 2. 20. 3 Disrespect, humiliation.

अभिमत p. p. 1 Desired, wished, dear, beloved; agreeable, desirable; नास्ति जीवितादभ्युदयमनतरामिह जगति सर्वजंतुनां K. 35, 58; अभिमतकलशोरी चारु प्रस्फुरा बाहुः Bk. 1. 27. 2 Approved, accepted, admitted; न किल भवतां स्थानं दद्या युहेऽभिमतं ततः U. 3. 32; प्रसिद्धमाहात्म्याभिमतानामपि कपिलकणधुक्प्रभृतीनां S. B. honoured, respected. —त Wish, desire. —तः A beloved person, lover.

अभिमतस् a. Intent on, desirous of, anxious, longing for; भवतोऽभिमतः समीहते सर्वः कर्तुमुद्येत माननां Si. 16. 2 (where अ also means undaunted).

अभिमन्त्रणं 1 Consecrating, making sacred by repetition of special formulas or Mantras; Y. 1. 237. 2 Charming, enchanting. 3 Addressing, inviting; advising.

अभिमरः 1 Killing, destruction, slaughter. 2 War, combat. 3 Treachery in one's own camp. danger from one's own men or party. 4 Binding, confinement; a tie or fetter.

अभिमर्दः 1 Rubbing, friction. 2 Crushing down, ravage, devastation

of a country (by an enemy). 3 War, battle. 4 Spirituous liquor.

अभिमर्दन a. Crushing down, oppressing. —नं Crushing, oppression.

अभिमर्शः, शर्ष, —मर्ष, —र्षणं 1 Touch, contact. 2 Assault, violence, outraging; sexual intercourse; कृताभिमर्शमनुमन्यमानः S. 5. 20 carnally touched or embraced, seduced, outraged; पराभिमर्शो न तवास्ति Ku. 5. 43 (Malli. —परवर्षणं); Ms. 8. 352, Y. 2. 284.

अभिमर्शक-वर्षक, —माशर्ष-वर्षि a. 1 Touching, coming in contact with. 2 Outraging; स्वकलजाभिमर्शो वैरास्यदं धनविषः Dk. 63.

अभिमादः Intoxication.

अभिमानः 1 Pride (in a good sense) self-respect, honourable or worthy feeling; सदाभिमानैक्यना हि मानिनः Si. 1. 67. 2 Self-conceit, pride, arrogance, high opinion of oneself; वत् proud, conceited. 3 Referring all objects to self, the act of अहंकार, personality. 4 Conceit, conception; supposition, belief, opinion. 5 Affection, love. 6 Desire, wishing for. 7 Injury, killing, seeking to injure. —Comp. —शर्षि a. proud. —शून्य a. void of pride or arrogance, humble.

अभिमानिन् a. 1 Possessed of self-respect. 2 Having a high opinion of oneself, proud, arrogant, conceited. 3 Regarding all objects as referring to one's own self.

अभिमुख a. (स्त्री f.) 1 With the face turned or directed towards, towards, turned towards, facing; अभिमुखे मयि सहृदयीक्षितं S. 2. 11. 2 Coming or going near, approaching near. V. 2. 9. 3 Disposed or intending to, inclined to; ready for, about (to do something), in comp.; अस्ताभिमुखे सूर्ये Mu. 4. 19; वसताभिमुखो वेधाः प्रलुबाच्च विद्वीकताः Ku. 2. 16; 5. 60; U. 7. 4, Mal. 10. 13. 4 Favourable, friendly or favourably disposed. 5 With the face turned upwards. —खं, खे ind. Towards, in the direction of, facing, in front or presence of, facing, in front or presence of, near to; with acc., gen. or in comp., or by itself; आसीताभिमुखं सूर्यः Ma. 2. 193; तिष्ठन्मुनेरभिमुखं स विकीर्णयामः Ki. 2. 59; नेपथ्याभिमुखमवलोक्य S. 1; कर्णं ददात्यभिमुखं मयि भाषमाणं S. 1. 31.

अभियाचनं, —याच्य Ask for, request, an entreaty, solicitation.

अभियातु, —यातिन् a. Approaching, assailing.

अभियातिः, —यायिन्-तु m. (—यि, —ता) Approaching with hostile intentions, enemy, a foe; R. 12. 43.

अभियानं 1 Approaching. 2 Marching against, attack, assault; रणाभियानेन Dk. 10 marching out for battle.

अभिपुक्त *p. p.* 1 (a) Engaged or occupied or absorbed in, intent on. (b) Diligent, persevering, resolute, intent, attentive, careful; इदं विषयं पाल्ये निषिद्धमभिपुक्तेन मनसा U. 3. 30. 2 Well-versed or proficient in; शार्ङ्गार्थमभिपुक्तानां पुरुषाणां Kumārila. 3 (Hence) Learned, of acknowledged position; a competent judge, a learned person (*m.* also in this sense); न हि शक्यते वैषम्यस्या कर्तुमभिपुक्तेनापि K. 62. 4 Attacked, assailed; अभिपुक्तं स्वदेनं ते गन्तारस्मान्तः त्रे Si. 2. 101; Mu. 3. 25. 5 Accused, charged, indicted Mk. 9. 9; prosecuted; a defendant; अभिपुक्तोऽभियोगस्य यदि कुर्याद्वह्नं Nārada. 6 Appointed.

अभियोगः *a.* Assailing, attacking, accusing —*m.* (का) 1 An enemy, assailant, invader. 2 (In law) A complainant, plaintiff, accuser, prosecutor; Ms. 8. 52, 58; Y. 2. 95. 3 A pretender.

अभियोगः 1 Application or devotion; connection; दुरुचर्यातपस्तत्रमंत्रयोगाभियोगजां Māl. 9. 51; Ch. P. 11. 2 Close application, perseverance, energetic effort, exertion; संतः स्वयं परहितेषु कृताभियोगाः Bh. 2. 73. 3 (a) Application or devotion to learn something; कस्यां कलायामभियोगो मन्त्रोः M. 5. (b) Learning, scholarship; अनभियोगश्च शब्दादेशिज्ञानां अभियोगश्चेत्येवं Sābarasvāmī. 4 (a) Attack, assault; invasion (of a town or country); सुभितं वनमोचराभियोगात् Ki. 13. 10, 2. 46. 5 (In law) A charge, accusation, plaint; अभियोगमस्तिर्यं नैनं प्रत्याभियोजयेत् Y. 2. 9.

अभियोगिन् *a.* 1 Devoted to, intent on. 2 Attacking, assaulting. 3 Accusing. —*m.* A plaintiff, complainant.

अभिरक्षा, -रक्षणं Universal or complete protection; protection in every quarter; प्रजातापार्चं दिशतोऽभिरक्षया Ki. 1. 18.

अभिरतिः *f.* Pleasure, delight, satisfaction; attachment or devotion to; न ह्यन्याभिरतिर्न दुरोदरं (तमपहारत्) R. 9. 7; Ki. 6. 44.

अभिराम *a.* 1 Pleasing, delightful, sweet, agreeable; मनोरमायाः (केकाः) R. 1. 39; 2. 72. 2 Beautiful, lovely, graceful, charming; स्यादस्थानोपगतयसुना-संगमेवाभिरामा Me. 51. राम इत्याभिरामेण वपुषा नृप्य बोधितः R. 10. 67. —*m. ind.* Gracefully; श्रीवाग्माभिरामं S. 1. 7.

अभिरुचिः *f.* 1 Desire, taste, liking, relish, delight, pleasure; यशसि चाभिरुचिः Bh. 2. 63; परस्परमभिरुचिनिष्पन्नो विवाहः K. 367. 2 Desire of fame, Ambition.

अभिरुचितः A lover; Si. 10. 68.

अभिरुतः A sound, cry, noise.

अभिरूप *a.* 1 Corresponding with, conformable or suitable to; अभिरूपमस्या वयसो बलकल S. 1. v. 1. 2 Pleasing, delightful; उदृष्ट्याभिरुपय वराय सदृशाय च (कन्या द्यात्) Ms. 9. 88. 3 Dear to, be-

loved or liked by, favourite. 4 Learned, wise, enlightened; अभिरूप्यद्विष्टा परिशद्विं S. 1. —*p.* 1 The moon. 2 Śiva. 3 Vishnu. 4 Cupid, —*Comp.* —*पतिः* 'having an agreeable husband,' N. of a fast or rite performed to secure a good husband in the next world; Mk. 1.

अभिरुचनं Jumping across or over, flying at.

अभिरुचणं Desiring, longing.

अभिरुचित *p. p.* Desired, wished, longed for. —*त* Desire, wish, will.

अभिरुचः 1 Expression, word, speech. 2 Declaration, mention, specification. 3 Declaration of the object of a vow or religious obligation.

अभिरुचः Cutting, reaping, mowing.

अभिरुचः (—*सः* sometimes) A desire, wish, longing for, affection, longing of a lover, love, (usually with loc. of the object of desire); अतोऽभिरुचिं प्रथमं तथाविधं मनो बन्धं R. 3. 4; न खलु सत्यमेव शकुंतलायां ममभिरुचः S. 2, Pt. 5. 67.

अभिरुचक, -लाबि (सि) च, -लाबुक *a.* Wishing or desiring for (with acc., loc. or in comp.); desirous, covetous, greedy of; श्दार्यमस्यामभिरुचि मे मनः S. 1. 22. जयमन्त्रमवाक्यममरातिष्वभिरुचकः Ki. 11. 18; Si. 15. 59.

अभिरुखित *a.* Written, inscribed. —*त*, अभिरुखितं 1 Writing, inscribing. 2 A writing.

अभिरुलीन *a.* 1 Adhering or clinging to, attached to; R. 3. 8 2 Embracing, shrouding; Me. 36.

अभिरुलित *a.* 1 Agitated, disturbed. 2 Playful, unsteady.

अभिरुता A sort of spider.

अभिरुदनं 1 Addressing. 2 Salutation.

अभिरुदनं Respectful salutation; पादं holding the feet (of another) as an humble obeisance; see अभिरुदनं below.

अभिरुवर्षणं Raining upon, rain; watering.

अभिरुवाद्, -वादनं Reverential salutation, salutation of a superior or elder by an inferior or junior, or of a teacher by his disciple. It consists in (1) rising from one's seat (प्रत्युत्थान), (2) seizing the feet (पादोपसंग्रह), and (3) repeating the form of salutation (अभिरुवाद्) which includes the name or title of the person addressed, followed by the mention of the person's own name.

अभिरुवाक *a.* (विवाक *f.*) 1 Saluting. 2 Polite, respectful, humble.

अभिरुविधिः 1 Complete comprehension or inclusion; one of the senses of the particle आ; आङ् मयादिमविध्याः P. II. 1. 13, the limit *inceptive* as

opposed to the limit *conclusive*, and translated by 'from,' 'commencing with,' 'including'; as in अन्तर्गत-आवा-लेभ्या-हरिकिः. 2 Complete pervasion. अभिरुविधुत *a.* Widely celebrated, renowned.

अभिरुद्धिः *f.* Increase, growth, addition; success, prosperity.

अभिरुच्यतः *p. p.* 1 Manifested, revealed, declared. 2 Distinct, plain, clear.

अभिरुच्यतिः *f.* Manifestation (of a cause as an effect); distinction, display, exhibition; सर्वांगसौष्टवमभिरुच्यते M. 1; दूतीसंश्लेषैर्नार्या भावाभिरुच्यतिरुच्यते S. D. 6.

अभिरुच्यजनं Manifesting, revealing.

अभिरुच्यक, -चापिन् *a.* Including, comprehending, pervading.

अभिरुच्यतिः *f.* Inclusion, comprehension, universal pervasion.

अभिरुच्यहरणं, -व्याहारः 1 Uttering, pronunciation, speaking. 2 An articulate and significant word, a name, appellation.

अभिरुच्यक, -शंसिन् *a.* Accusing, calumniating, insulting.

अभिरुच्यक, -शंसिन् Accusation, charge, (whether true or false); मिथ्या Y. 2. 289; abuse, insult, affront; वंचाशब्दं बाल्येन दत्तः क्षत्रियस्याभिरुचने Ms. 8. 268.

अभिरुच्यक Doubt, suspicion, alarm, anxiety.

अभिरुच्यक-शापः 1 A curse, imprecation. 2 A serious charge, accusation; Y. 2. 99; अभिरुच्यः पतकाभियोगः Mit. 3 Slander, calumny. —*Comp.* —*ज्वरः* fever caused by the pronunciation of a curse.

अभिरुच्यक *a.* Declared, or announced; said, named.

अभिरुच्यक *p. p.* 1 Calumniated, abused, insulted; Ms. 8. 116, 373; Y. 1. 161. 2 Hurt, injured, attacked (supposed to be from अभिरुच्य) देवि केनाभिरुच्यतासि केन वासि विमनिना Rām. 3 Cursed (for अभिरुच्य). 4 Wicked, sinful.

अभिरुच्यक *a.* Falsely accused, defamed.

अभिरुच्यकः *f.* 1 A curse. 2 Misfortune, evil, calamity. 3 Censure, calumny, defamation, insult. 4 Asking, begging.

अभिरुच्यक Pronouncing a curse.

अभिरुच्यक *a.* Cold, chilly, as wind.

अभिरुच्यक Intense grief or pain, torment.

अभिरुच्यक Repeating Vedic texts, while Brāhmaṇas are sitting down to a Śrāddha.

अभिरुच्यक (also अभिरुच्यकः) 1 Complete contact or union; attachment, connection. 2 Defeat, mortification, discomfiture; जातमिश्रणे नृपतिः R. 2. 30. 3 A sudden blow shock or grief,

sudden calamity or misfortune; ततोऽभिषेगाग्निलिपिप्रविष्टा R. 14. 54, 77; °जडं विजज्ञिवा R. 8. 75. 4 Possession by devils or evil spirits; अभिषाताभिषंगाभ्यामभिषारामिषापतः Mādh. N. 5 An oath. 6 Embracing; copulation. 7 A curse or imprecation, abuse. 8 A false accusation, calumny or defamation. 9 Contempt, disrespect.

अभिषेजनं=अभिषेग q. v.

अभिषेकः 1 Extracting or pressing out the Soma juice. 2 Distillation or extraction (of liquors &c.) 3 Religious bathing, ablution preparatory to religious rites. 4 Bathing or ablution (in general). 5 A sacrifice in general.—हं Sour gruel.

अभिषेकणं Bathing.

अभिषिक्त p. p. 1 Sprinkled over, wetted; संने पुनर्बहुतारामयताभिषिक्तां Ch. P. 29. 2 Crowned, inaugurated, installed.

अभिषेकः 1 Sprinkling, watering. 2 Anointing, inaugurating or consecrating by sprinkling water (a king, idol &c.) 3 (Particularly) Coronation, inauguration, installation (of kings); royal unction; अथाभिषेकं रघुवंशकेतः R. 14. 7. 4 The (holy) water required at inauguration, coronation water; R. 17. 14. 5 Bathing; ablution, holy or religious bathing; अभिषेकोऽसीर्णां काश्यपाय S. 4; अत्राभिषेकाय तपोपनाना R. 13. 51. 6 Bathing or sprinkling with water (of a divinity to whom worship is offered). —Comp. —आद्यः the day of coronation. —शाला coronation-hall.

अभिषेचनं 1 Sprinkling. 2 Coronation, inauguration.

अभिषेचनं Marching against an enemy, encountering a foe.

अभिषेचयति Den. P. To march against (with an army), to attack, to face or encounter (another) with an army; कः सिधुपुत्रमभिषेचयितुं समर्थः Ve. 2. 26; Si. 6. 64.

अभिषेकः Praise, eulogy.

अभिषेकः (रयं) इः 1 Oozing, flowing, trickling. 2 Weakness of, or running at, the eyes. 3 Great increase or enlargement, surplus, excess, superfluous portion; स्वर्गमिच्छंश्चमनं कुलेषोपनिवेशितं (ओषधिरस्यं) Ku. 6. 37 by drawing off the surplus population i. e. by emigration; cf. also R. 15. 29.

अभिषेगः 1 Contact. 2 Intense attachment, love, affection; विद्यास्वभिषेगः Dk. 155; अहो अभिषेगः Mā. 1.

अभिषेगः Refuge, shelter.

अभिषेस्तवः High praise.

अभिषेस्तापः War, battle, contest; जयं स्वादभिषेस्तापः Halāy.

अभिषेदः 1 Exchange. 2 Organ of generation.

अभिषेधः, —धकः 1 A deceiver, cheat. 2 Traducer, calumniator.

अभिषंधा 1 Speech, declaration, word, assertion, promise; तेन सत्याभिषंधेन त्रिवर्गमनुनिष्ठता Rām. true to his word. 2 Deceit.

अभिषंधानं 1 Speech, word, deliberate declaration, promise; सा हि सत्याभिषंधा Rām. 2 Cheating, deception; पराभिषंधानपरं यद्यप्यस्य विचेष्टितं R. 17. 76. 3 Aim, intention, purpose; अन्याभिषंधानेनान्यवादिस्वमन्यकतृत्वं च Mit. 4 Making peace.

अभिषंधायः=अभिषंधि.

अभिषंधिः 1 Speech; deliberate declaration, promise. 2 Intention, object, purpose, aim. 3 Implied sense, the meaning intended, as in अयमभिषंधिः (frequently occurring in explanatory glosses). 4 Opinion, belief. 5 Special agreement, terms of an agreement, condition, stipulation.

अभिषमवायः Union.

अभिषंपत्तिः f. Becoming or being effected completely; going over, transition.

अभिषंपरायः Futurity.

अभिषंपातः 1 Meeting together, confluence. 2 War, battle, contest. 3 A curse.

अभिषंबंधः Connection, relation; conjunction, contact; sexual connection; Ms. 5. 63.

अभिषंसुख a. Facing, fronting; looking respectively towards.

अभिसरः 1 A follower, an attendant. 2 A companion.

अभिसरणं 1 Approaching, going to meet (also with hostile intentions). 2 Meeting, rendezvous, assignation or appointment of lovers; स्वदुभिसरणमभेन बलंती पतति पदानि कियंति बलंती Git. 6.

अभिसर्गः Creation.

अभिसर्जनं 1 A gift, donation. 2 Killing.

अभिसर्पणं Approaching, drawing near (with hostile intentions).

अभिसां (ज्ञां) त्वः, —त्वनं Conciliation consolation.

अभिसारं ind. At sunset, about evening; श्रितोऽद्यादेरभिसारमुच्चैः Si. 1. 16; Ki. 11. 51.

अभिसारः 1 Going to meet (as a lover), appointment, assignation; रतिमुत्सृज्य गतमभिसारं मदनमनाहरेषं Git. 5. 2 The place where lovers meet by appointment, rendezvous; स्वतिमुपेति न कथमभिसारं Git. 6. 3 An attack, assault; श्लोऽभिसारः ग्रस्य नः Rām. —Comp. —स्थानं a place fit for making appointments; see under अभिसारिका below.

अभिसारिका A woman who either goes to meet her lover or keeps an appointment made by him; Ku. 7. 43; R. 16. 12; कांतार्थनी तु या याति सकंतामभिसारिका Ak. The S. D. recommends

the following 8 places as eligible spots for lovers to meet:—(1) a field; (2) a garden; (3) a ruined temple; (4) the house of a female messenger; (5) forest; (6) caravansary (a place for pilgrims &c.) (7) a cemetery; and (8) the bank of a river; श्लेषं वाटी मग्नेद्वालयो दूतीयुहं वनं । मालयं च ह्मशानं च नद्यादीनां तटी तथा ॥

अभिसारिन् a. Going to meet, visiting; attacking, rushing out, going forth; उद्धाभिसारिणः U. 5. —णी=अभिसारिका see above.

अभिस्नेहः Attachment, affection; love, desire; यः सर्वज्ञानभिस्नेहः Bg. 2. 57. अभिस्फुरित a. Expanded to the full, full-grown (as a blossom).

अभिहत p. p. 1 Struck (fig. also), beaten, smitten, injured; धाराभिप्राय इवाभिहतं सरोजं M. 5. 3, Amaru. 2. 2 Struck, affected, overcome; श्लोकं, कामं, दुःखं. 3 Obstructed. 4 (In Math.) Multiplied.

अभिहतिः f. 1 Striking, beating, hurting &c. 2 (In Math.) Multiplication.

अभिहरणं 1 Bringing near, fetching; R. 11. 43. 2 Robbing.

अभिह्वः 1 Invocation, calling. 2 Sacrificing fully or completely. 3 Sacrificing.

अभिहारः 1 Carrying away, robbing, stealing. 2 An attack, assault. 3 Arming oneself, taking up arms.

अभिहासः Jest, joke, mirth.

अभिहित p. p. 1 Said, spoken, declared, mentioned. 2 Addressed, called. —Comp. —अन्वयवाद्, —वादिन् m. a particular doctrine (or the follower of that doctrine) on the import of words. The followers of this doctrine (the Naiyāyikas) hold that words by themselves can express their own independent meanings, which are afterwards combined into a sentence expressing one connected idea; that, in other words, it is the logical connection between the words of a sentence, and not the sense of the words themselves, that suggests the import or purport of a sentence; they thus believe in a *tātparyārtha* as distinguished from *vāchyārtha*. See K. P. 2.

अभिहृतः Offering an oblation of clarified butter.

अभी a. Without fear; R. 9. 63; 15. 8.

अभीक a 1 Longing after; anxious. 2 Lustful, libidinous, voluptuous; मेदस्विनः सरमसोपगतानर्भाकान् Si. 5. 64 3 Fearless.

अभीष्ट a. 1 Repeated, frequent.

2 Constant, perpetual. 3 Excessive.

—श्च ind. 1 Frequently, repeatedly. 2 Constantly. 3 Very much, exceedingly.

अभीषात = अभीषात q. v.
अभीषित a. Desired, wished. —
A wish, desire.

अभीष्टित a. Wishing for, desirous of obtaining.

अभीरः 1 A cowherd. 2 N. of a pastoral people; more usually written अभीर q. v. —Comp.—एली a hamlet of cowherds.

अभीशापः A curse; see अभीशाप.

अभीशुः-शुः 1 A rein, bridle; तेन हि सुच्यंतामभीशुः S. 1. 2 A ray of light; प्रकृततापिच्छनिमिभीशुभिः Si. 1. 22; 'सन्तु' resplendent, splendid. 3 Desire. 4 Attachment.

अभीष्ट p. p. 1 Wished, desired. 2 Dear, favourite, darling. —हः A darling. —ह्या A mistress, beloved woman. —ह्ये 1 An object of desire. 2 A desirable object (अभिमत) : अन्यस्मि ह्येति नान्यदिष्टे घटपदे Bk. 20. 24.

अभीषण-अभिषण q. v.

अभुज a. 1 Not bent or crooked, straight. 2 Well, free from disease.

अभुज a. Armless, maimed.

अभुजिष्या Not a slave or servant, an independent woman.

अभुः 'Unborn,' N. of Vishnu.

अभूत a. Non-existent, what is not or has not been; not true or real, false.—Comp.—आहरणे 'utterance of an unreality,' a covert expression, a speech founded on fraud.—तद्भावेः the becoming or being changed into, or making, that which it is not before; अभूततद्भावेच्चिः अकृष्णः कृष्णः संप्रयेते तं करोति कृष्णीकरोति Sk.; cf. पयोपरीधुत-चतुःसङ्घात R. 2, 3.—पूर्व a. unprecedented, unsurpassed; अभूत ० र्वा एजा वितामणिनाम Vās. 1, V. 3. 2.—मादुर्भावः becoming manifest of what has not been before.—शत्रु a. having no enemy.

अभूतिः f. 1 Non-existence, non-entity. 2 Poverty.

अभूतिः f. 1 Non-earth, any thing but earth. 2 An unfit place or object, no proper object for; अभूमिरियमविनयस्य S. 7. स खलु मनोरथानामभूमिभिः सज्जनावसर-सङ्कारः ibid. far exceeded or transcended my (highest) expectations; Si. 1. 42.

अभूत, अभुजिन a. 1 Not hired or paid. 2 Not supported.

अभेद a. 1 Undivided. 2 Identical, same.—ह्यः 1 Absence of difference or distinction, identity, sameness; तद्रूपकमेवेदं य उच्यते अपेक्षयोः K. P. 10. 2 Close union; इच्छतां सह बहुभिरेव Ki. 9. 13; H. 3. 79; आशास्मि विग्रहयोरेव Bh. 1. 24.

अभेद्य, अभेदिक a. 1 Impenetrable. 2 Indivisible.—ह्यः A diamond.

अभोज्य a. 1 Not to be eaten, prohibited as food, unholy; 'अज्य a. one whose food is prohibited from being eaten by others.

अभ्यग्न a. 1 Near, proximate. 2 Fresh, new; इदं शो गितमभ्यग्रे संग्रहः सच्युतयोः Mb.—ह्यः Proximity, vicinity.

अभ्यक्त a. Recently marked.

अभ्यंगः 1 Smearing the body with unctuous or oily substances, smearing with oil; अभ्यंगेन पथ्यमलं चकार. Ku. 7. 7. 2 Smearing in general, inunction. 3 An unguent.

अभ्यञ्जनं 1 Smearing the body with oily substances. 2 Smearing or anointing in general. 3 Applying collyrium to the eyelashes. 4 An oily substance; oil, unguent.

अभ्यधिक a. 1 More than, exceeding. 2 Surpassing, more than in quality or quantity, higher, greater; एष चाभ्यधिकोऽस्माकं युगः Rām.; न त्वसमोऽभ्यधिकः कुतोऽयः Bg. 11. 43; sometimes with abl. or instr.; धान्यं दशम्यः कुम्भेभ्यो हृतोऽभ्यधिकं वपः Ms. 8. 320. 3 More, extraordinary, pre-eminent; भव पंचाभ्यधिकः S. 6. 2.

अभ्ययुक्ता, युक्तान् 1 Consent, approval, permission; कृतमभ्ययुक्ता युक्ता गरीयसा Ku. 5. 7, R. 2. 69. 2 Order, command. 3 Granting leave of absence, dismissing. 4 Admission of an argument.

अभ्यन्तर a. 1 Interior, internal, inner (opp. बाह्य); R. 17. 45; K. 66; Y. 3. 293. 2 Being included in, one of a group or body; देवीपरिजनाभ्यन्तः M. 5. Initiated in, familiar or conversant with; with loc., or in comp.; संगीतकेश्यन्तरे स्वः M. 5; अहो प्रयोगाभ्यन्तः प्रादिकः M. 2. 4 Nearest, intimate, closely or intimately related; त्यक्ताभ्याभ्यन्तरा येन Pt. 1. 259.—ह्यः 1 The inside or interior, inner or interior part (of anything), space within; शरीरमिवाभ्यन्तरीयपावका R. 3. 9; Bg. 5. 27. 2 Included space, interval (of time or place); वणमासाभ्यन्तरे Pt. 4. 3 The mind.—Comp.—करण a. having the organs (concealed) inside, internally possessed of the powers of perception; V. 4.—कला the secret art, the art of coquetry or flirtation.

अभ्यन्तरकः An intimate friend.

अभ्यन्तरीकृ 8 U. 1 To initiate, familiarize with; शालम्याद्रुक्मिच्छति मन्त्रेभ्यभ्यन्तरीकृताः Rām. 2 To admit or introduce to; सर्वविशेषेषु अभ्यन्तरीकरणीया K. 101; Dk. 159, 162. 3 To make a near friend of (a person); बाह्याभ्याभ्यन्तरीकृताः Pt. 1. 259.

अभ्यन्तरीकरणं Initiating, introducing &c.; सजीवनिर्जीवाश्च च यत्कलास्वभ्यन्तरीकरणं Dk. 39.

अभ्यसने 1 Attack, injury. 2 Disease.

अभ्यसित, अभ्यात p. p. 1 Diseased, sick. 2 Injured.

अभ्यसिञ्च An attack on an enemy.

—adv. Towards or against the enemy.

अभ्यसिञ्चिणः-चः, -सिञ्चः A warrior who valiantly encounters his enemy; उद्योगमभ्यसिञ्चिणो यथेहं त्वं च संततु Bk. 5. 47; मारीचाऽनुनेयं चास. दृष्टमिदं भवामि ते 46.

अभ्यसः 1 Coming, arrival. 2 Setting (of the sun).

अभ्यर्चन, -र्चा Worship, adoration, reverence.

अभ्यर्ण a. Near, proximate, being close or near (of space); approaching, drawing near (of time); अभ्यर्ण-मागस्कृतमसृष्टादिः R. 2. 32.—ह्यः Proximity, vicinity; अधिकारिणि वनाभ्यर्णे किमद्भ्याप्यति Git. 7; अभ्यर्णे परितरे निर्भरः प्रेमापया राधया Git. 1, Si. 3. 21.

अभ्यर्णन-ना A request, an entreaty, petition, suit; नामगमयेन Ku. 1. 52.

अभ्यर्चिन् a. One who begs, asks, &c.

अभ्यर्हणा 1 Worship. 2 Respect, honour, reverence.

अभ्यर्हित a. 1 Honoured, revered, greatly respectable or venerable. 2 Fit, becoming, suitable; अभ्यर्हिता वयुषु तुल्यरूपा वृत्तिविशेषेण तपोपानानां Ki. 3. 11.

अभ्यर्चकवर्ण Extraction, drawing out.

अभ्यर्चकाशः An open space.

अभ्यर्चस्कृद्-दन् 1 Vigorously encountering an enemy, marching against an enemy. 2 Striking so as to disable an enemy. 3 A blow in general.

अभ्यवहरणं 1 Throwing away or down. 2 Eating, taking food; throwing down the throat (कंठावधोऽनयनं Mit).

अभ्यवहारः 1 Eating, taking food, eating, drinking &c. 2 Food: जम्भशब्दोऽभ्यवहारोऽप्यवाची K'asi; संवादापेक्षी M. 4.

अभ्यवहार्य pot. p. Fit to eat, eatable.—ह्यः Food; सर्वत्रौदरिकस्य अभ्यवहार्यमेव विषयः V. 3.

अभ्यसनं 1 Repetition, repeated practice or exercise. 2 Constant study, close application (to anything); (तां) विद्यामभ्यसनेनेव प्रसादयितुमर्हति R. 1. 88.

अभ्यस्यक a. (यिका f.) Jealous, envious; a detractor, calumniator; मातात्मपरदेहेषु प्रद्विषतोऽभ्यस्यकाः Bg. 16. 18.

अभ्यसूया Envy, jealousy, disfavour, anger; शक्राभ्यसूयाविनिर्मुक्तये यः R. 6. 74; रूपेषु वैशेष्ये च साम्यसूयाः 7. 2, 9. 64.

अभ्यस्त p. p. 1 Repeated, frequently practised, exercised; नयनयोऽभ्यस्तमासीलनं Amaru. 92; used or accustomed to; अभ्यस्तारथ्यार्थः U. 5. 2 Learnt, studied; शेषाभ्यस्तसिद्धानां R. 1. 8; Bh. 3. 89. 3 (In Math.) Multiplied. 4 (Ingram). Reduplicated.

अभ्याकर्षः Striking the breast with the flat of the hand as a sign of defiance (as by wrestlers &c.).

अभ्याकाशितं 1 A false charge, groundless complaint. 2 A desire.

अभ्याख्यानं A false charge; calumny, detraction.

अभ्यागत *p. p.* 1 Come near, arrived. 2 Come as a guest; सर्वत्राभ्यागतो गुरुः H. 1. 108. -नः A guest, visitor.

अभ्यागमः 1 Coming or going near, arrival; a visit; तपोधनाभ्यागमसंभवा युदः Si. 1. 23; किं वा मन्व्यागमकारणं ते R. 16. 8. Mv. 2. 22. 2 Vicinity, neighbourhood. 3 Encountering, attacking. 4 War, battle. 5 Enmity, hostility.

अभ्यागमनं Approach, arrival, visit; हेतुं तदभ्यागमने परीक्षः Ki. 3. 4.

अभ्यागारिकः One who is diligent in supporting a family.

अभ्याघातः An attack, assault.

अभ्यादानं Beginning, commencement, first beginning.

अभ्याधानं Laying on, adding (as fuel).

अभ्यात *a. III*, diseased.

अभ्यापातः A calamity, misfortune.

अभ्यामर्द्धः-मर्द्धनं War, battle, conflict, attack.

अभ्यारोहः-रोहणं Ascending, mounting, going up to.

अभ्यावृत्तिः *f.* Repetition, recurrence (so many times); see अनभ्यावृत्ति also.

अभ्याज्ञ *a.* Near, proximate. -ज्ञः 1 Reaching to, pervading. 2 Proximate neighbourhood, vicinity (also written as अभ्यास *q. v.*); वायसाभ्याज्ञे सधुषिः Pt. 2. सहसाभ्यागतं मेरीमभ्याज्ञपरिवर्तिनी Mb., Dk. 62. 3 Result, consequence. 4 Prospect, hope of gaining; hence oft. used in the sense of 'quickly'.

अभ्यासः 1 Repetition in general; व्याख्याता व्याख्याता इति पदाभ्यासोऽभ्यासपरिसमाप्तिं चोच्यते S. B.; नाभ्यासक्रममस्ति Pt. 1. 151. 2 Repeated practice or exercise, continued practice or use; अविरतश्रमाभ्यासात् K. 30. अभ्यासेन तु कौतये वैराग्येण च युज्यते Bg. 6. 35, 44 by constant practice (to remain pure and unmodified); 12. 12; 'निर्मुहतिन मनसा R. 10. 23; 80 शरं, अन्नं &c. 3 Habit, custom, practice; असंगलभ्यासरति Ku. 5. 65; Y. 3. 68. 4 Discipline in arms, exercise, military discipline. 5 Reciting, study काव्यज्ञाशिक्षाभ्यासः K. P. 1. 6 Vicinity, proximity, neighbourhood (for अभ्यासा); वृत्तयद्विरिवाभ्यासे (ज्ञे) मयी परभृतोन्मुखी Ku. 6. 2; (अभ्यासे-ज्ञे मयी must mean here speaking to 'Madhu who was near her,' *scil.* by having manifested himself before her, which fully preserves the simile of Pārvatī, herself silent, speaking to her lover who was near her through her friend); अर्पितये तवाभ्यासे सीता दुष्यव्रता वधुः U. 7. 17 given in your charge; अभ्यासा-शा-दागतः Sk. (regarded as an Aluk compound). 7 (In gram.) Reduplication. 8 The first syllable of a reduplicated base, reduplicative syllable. 9 (in Math.) Multiplication. 10 Chorus, burden of a song. -COMP. -गत *a.* approach-

ed, gone near. योगः abstraction of mind resulting from continuous deep meditation; अभ्यासयोगेन ततो मामिच्छातुं धनंजय Bg. 12. 9. -लोपः dropping of the reduplicative syllable. प्यवायः interval caused by the reduplicative syllable.

अभ्यासाद्ग्नं Attacking or facing an enemy.

अभ्याहननं 1 Striking, hurting, killing. 2 Impeding, obstructing.

अभ्याहारः 1 Bringing near or towards, conveying. 2 Robbing.

अभ्युक्षणं 1 Sprinkling over, wetting; परस्परभ्युक्षणतत्परणं (तासु) R. 16. 57. 2 Consecration by sprinkling.

अभ्युच्चय *a.* Usual, customary.

अभ्युच्चयः 1 Increase, augmentation. 2 Prosperity.

अभ्युत्क्षेपनं Loud acclamation.

अभ्युत्थानं 1 Rising (from a seat) to do honour, rising in honour of. 2 Starting, departure, setting out. 3 Rise (lit and fig.), elevation, prosperity, dignity; (तस्य) नवाभ्युत्थानवृत्तिर्नो नन्दुः सप्रजाः प्रजाः R. 4. 3. यदा यदा हि धर्मस्य ग्लानिर्भवति भारत 1 अभ्युत्थानमधर्मस्य तदात्मानं सृजाम्यहं Bg. 4. 7.

अभ्युत्पतनं Springing or leaping against, sudden spring or leap, assault; अलक्षिताभ्युत्पतनो नृपेण R. 2. 27.

अभ्युदयः 1 Rise (of heavenly bodies); sunrise. 2 Rise, prosperity, good fortune, elevation, success; सुश्रुति नः स्वामिनमभ्युदयाः Ratn. 1; मर्वा हि लोकाभ्युदयाय तदृशो R. 3. 14. 3 A festival, festive occasion. 4 Beginning, commencement.

अभ्युदाहरणं An example or illustration of a thing by its reverse.

अभ्युदित *p. p.* 1 Risen. 2 Elevated. 3 Asleep at sunrise.

अभ्युदयः-मनः-गतिः *f.* 1 Going forth to meet or to do honour (to a guest or to a venerable person). 2 Rising, occurring, originating.

अभ्युद्यत *p. p.* 1 Raised, lifted up; as आद्युध, शस्त्र. 2 Prepared or ready, exerting oneself for (with inf., dat., loc. or in comp.). 3 Gone forth, risen, appearing forth, or approaching; कुलमभ्युद्यतदूतनेश्वरं R. 8. 15. 4 Given or brought unsolicited.

अभ्युन्नत *a.* 1 Raised, elevated; S. 3. 8. 2 Projecting upwards; very high; Ku. 1. 33.

अभ्युन्नतिः *f.* Great elevation or prosperity.

अभ्युपगमः 1 Approach, arrival. 2 Granting, admitting, accepting to be true; confession (as of guilt). 3 Undertaking, promising; निर्णयं M. 1; a contract, agreement, promise. -COMP. -सिद्धांतः an admitted proposition or axiom.

अभ्युपपत्तिः *f.* 1 Approaching to assist, taking pity or compassion on, favouring; a favour, kindness; अनयामभ्युपपत्त्या S. 4. 2 Consolation. 3 Protection, defence; ब्राह्मणामभ्युपपत्तौ च शपथे नास्ति पातकं M. 8. 112. 4 An agreement, asset, promise. 5 Impregnation of a woman (especially of a brother's widow as an act of duty).

अभ्युपायः 1 A promise, an engagement, agreement. 2 A means, an expedient, remedy; अस्मिन्हरणं विजयामभ्युपाये Ku. 3. 19.

अभ्युपायनं A complimentary present; inducement, bribe.

अभ्युपेत *ind.* Having approached; having agreed or promised. -COMP. -अभ्युपेता one of the 18 titles of Hindu law, breach of contract or engagement between master and servant.

अभ्युपेत्य *p. p.* 1 Come near, approached. 2 Promised, accepted, undertaken; Me. 38.

अभ्युषः, अभ्युषः, अभ्युषः A sort of cake or bread.

अभ्युहः 1 Arguing, reasoning, discussion. 2 Deduction, inference, guess, conjecture; पराम्यहस्थानामपि तनुतराणि स्थयति Mal. 1. 14. 3 Supplying an ellipsis. 4 Understanding.

अभ्र 1 P. [अभ्रति, आनभ्र, अभ्रति] To go, wander about; वनभ्रान्नत्र निर्भयः Bk. 4. 11; 14. 110.

अभ्र 1 A cloud. 2 Atmosphere, sky; परितो विषाडु दधद्रश्मिः Si. 9. 3, see अभ्रलिह &c. 3 Talc, mica. 4 (In arith.) A zero or cypher. -COMP. -अवकाशः clouds as the only shelter; fall of rain. -अवकाशिक, -काशिन *a.* exposed to the rain (and so practising penance), not seeking shelter from the rain. -उत्थः 'sky-born' the thunder bolt of Indra. -नागः one of the elephants supporting the globe; N. of Airavata. -पथः 1 atmosphere. -2 balloon. -विशाचः, -चकः 'sky-demon', epithet of Rāhu. -पुष्पः N. of a cane (Mar. वेत) Calamus Rotang. (-स्र) 1. water. -2 'a sky flower', anything impossible, a castle in the air. -मातंगः Indra's elephant, Airāvata -नालः, वेदं a line, succession, or mass of clouds.

अभ्रलिह *a.* 'Cloud-licking', touching or scraping the clouds (very high); अभ्रलिहायाः प्रासादाः Me. 64; प्रासादमभ्रलिहमाहरोह R. 14. 29. -हः Wind.

अभ्रकं Talc, mica. -COMP. -भस्मन् *n.* calx of talc. -सत्तं steel.

अभ्रकष *a.* Touching or scraping the clouds, very high; आदावाभ्रकषं प्रायामलव्यं फलशालिनं Bk. -वः 1 Wind, air, 2 A mountain.

अप्रभुः *f.* The female elephant of the east, the mate of Airāvata, Indra's elephant. -COMP. -मियः, -बहूः Airāvata.

अप्रिः *f.* 1 A wooden scraper or sharp-pointed stick (for cleaning a boat). 2 A spade, hoe in general.

अप्रित *a.* Overcast with clouds, clouded, R. 3. 12.

अप्रिय *a.* Belonging to or produced from clouds, sky or mustaka. -यः Lightning. -यं A mass of thunder-clouds.

अप्रेयः Non-deviation, fitness, propriety.

अप्र्य *ind.* 1 Quickly. 2 A little.

अप्र्य 1 P. [अमति, अमितं, अमित] 1 To go; to go to or towards. 2 To serve, honour. 3 To sound. 4 To eat. -10 P. or Caus. (आमयति) 1 To come upon, attack, afflict with sickness or pain from disease. 2 To be ill or be afflicted or diseased.

अप्र्य *a.* Unripe (as fruit). -मः 1 Going. 2 Sickness, disease. 3 A servant, follower. 4 This, self.

अप्र्यल-ह्य *a.* 1 Inauspicious, evil, ill; R. 12. 48; °अप्र्यसरति Ku. 5. 65; अम्यलं शीलं तव भवतु नमिवमखिलं Pushpa-danta. 2 Unlucky, unfortunate. -लः The castor-oil tree (रंड). -लं Inauspiciousness, ill-luck; evil; oft. used in dramatic literature; शांतं वापं प्रतिहममगलं; cf.; God forbid.

अप्र्यल *a.* 1 Without decoration or ornaments. 2 Without froth or scum (as boiled rice). -हः The castor oil tree (रंड).

अप्र्यल *a.* 1 not felt, not perceptible by the mind, unknown. 2 Disliked, not agreed to. -यः 1 Time. 2 Sickness, disease. 3 Death.

अप्र्यल *a.* Evil-minded, wicked, depraved. -तिः 1 A rogue, cheat. 2 The moon. 3 Time. -तिः *f.* 1 Ignorance, unconsciousness, absence of knowledge, intention, or forethought; अमर्येतानि बहु जग्धा; Ms. 5. 20; 4. 222. -COMP. -प्र्यल *a.* unconscious, unintentional.

अप्र्यल *a.* Sober, sane.

अप्र्यल 1 A pot, vessel, utensil. 2 Strength, power.

अप्र्यल *a.* Not jealous or envious, charitable.

अप्र्यल-अमनस्क *a.* 1 Without the organ of desire, thought &c. 2 Devoid of intellect (as a child). 3 Inattentive. 4 Having no control over the mind. 5 Devoid of affection. -न. (-नः) 1 Not the organ of desire, non-perception. 2 Inattentive. -म. The Supreme Being. -COMP. -प्र्यल *a.* unknown, unthought of. -नील *a.* disapproved, condemned;

reprobate. -योगः inattention. -हर *a.* displeasing, disagreeable.

अमनाक् *ind.* Not a little, greatly, very much.

अमनुष्य *a.* 1 Not human, not manly. 2 Not frequented by man. -इयः 1 Not a man. 2 A demon.

अमन्य, वक्र *a.* 1 Not accompanied by Vedic verses, not requiring the repetition of Vedic texts, as a ceremony &c. 2 Not entitled to Vedic verses, such as a Śūdra, a female &c. 3 Not knowing Vedic text, अमन्यतानामन्यात् Ms 12 114. 4 not accompanied by the use of spells or incantations, as a cure &c.; अनया कथमन्यथावलीला न हि जीवति जना मनामन्याः Bv. 1. 111.

अमन्य *a.* 1 Not slow or dull, active, intelligent. 2 Sharp, strong, violent (wind &c.). 3 Not little, much, excessive, great, violent; अमन्यमनुर्दिन U. 5. 5; अमन्यमनुर्दिने निखिलमाधुरीमदिने Bv. 4. 1.

अमन्य *a.* Without egotism, without any selfish or worldly attachment शरणेभ्यमन्यश्च हृदमूलनिकेतनः Ms. 6. 26.

अमन्यता, -त्ये Indifference, disinterestedness.

अमन्य *a.* Undying, immortal, imperishable; अजयमन्यत् प्राज्ञो विद्यामर्थं च साधयेत् H. Pr. 3, Ms. 2. 148. -रः 1 A god, deity. 2 Quicksilver. 3 Gold. 4 The number 33 (that being the number of Gods). 5 N. of Amarasimha. 6 A heap of bones. -रा 1 The residence of Indra (cf. अमर्यवती). 2 The navel string. 3 The womb. 4 A house-post. -री 1 A female of gods. 2 Indra's capital. -COMP. -अमन्यता, -की a celestial nymph, heavenly damsel; युवाय रत्नानि हरामन्यताः Si 1. 51. -अमन्यः 'mountain of the gods,' N. of the mountain Sumeru. -अमन्यः, ईशः, ईश्वरः, पतिः, भर्ता, राजः &c. 'the lord of the gods,' epithets of Indra; sometimes of Siva and Vishnu also.

-आचार्यः, -गुरुः, -ह्यः 'preceptor of the gods,' epithets of Brihaspati. -आपना -तदिनी, -सरित् *f.* the heavenly river, epithets of the Ganges; तदिनिरिषसि वसन् Bh. 3. 123. -आलयः the abode of the gods, heaven. -कंदकं N. of that part of the Vindhya range which is near the source of the river Narmadā -कोशः, -यः N. of the most popular Sanskrit lexicon called after the author अमर्यसिंह. -तदः, -दारः 1 a celestial tree, a tree in the paradise of Indra; अमरतकुलमसौ रम्यसेवनसंपूर्णकलकामस्य Bv. 1. 28. -2 = देवदारु. -3 the wish-yielding tree -ह्विजः a Brāhmaṇa who lives by attending a temple or idol; or one who superintends a temple -पुरं the residence of the gods, celestial paradise. -युष्मत्, -व्यसः the wish-yield-

ing tree (कल्पवृक्ष). -यस्य *a.* like an immortal. -रत्ये a crystal. -लोकः the world of the gods, heaven; तस्य heavenly bliss; तस्य सन्ध्यवर्तमानो गच्छत्यमर-लोकता Ms. 2. 5. -सिंहः N. of the author of *Amarakosha*; he was a Jaina and is said to have been one of the 9 gems that adorned the court of king Vikramāditya.

अमर्यता, -त्ये Immortality.

अमर्यवती Abode of the gods, residence of Indra.; ससंभ्रमेभ्युपपातितार्गला

निमीलिताक्षीव भियाःअमर्यवती K. P. 1.

अमर्य *a.* Immortal, divine, imperishable; भावेपि R. 7. 53; °युष्मत् heaven; °ता immortality. -र्यः A god -COMP. -आपना the celestial river, epithet of the Ganges; Vikr. 18. 104.

अमर्य *n.* Not a vital organ or part of the body. -COMP. -वेपि *a.* not injuring the vital parts; mild, soft.

अमर्यद्व *a.* 1 Exceeding due limits or bounds, transgressing every bound, disrespectful, improper; मर्यादयाममर्यादाः स्त्रियस्तिष्ठति सर्वदा Pt. 1. 142. तादृशं स्वमर्यादे कर्म कर्तुं चिकीर्षति Rām. 2 Boundless, infinite. -ता Transgression of due limits or bounds, impropriety of conduct, disrespect, violation of due respect.

अमर्य *a.* Not enduring or bearing. -र्यः 1 Non-endurance, intolerance, impatience; अमर्यस्येन जनस्य जंतुना न जातहादेन न विद्विषादरा Ki. 1. 33; jealousy, jealous anger; किं नु भवतस्तत्तत्प्रापोर्यस्यमर्यः U. 5. In Rhet. अमर्य is one of the 33 minor feelings or व्यभिचारिभाव See S. D.; R. G. thus defines it: परकृतावशादिनानापराधजन्यो मोनवाक्यारुण्यादिकाणभूतास्त्रियविशेषोऽमर्यः. 2 Anger, passion, wrath; युष्मत्पामर्योत्तिपितेन गांदिनि Ve. 4; सामर्यं angry, indignant; सामर्यं angrily. 3 Impetuousness, violence. -COMP. -ज *a.* arising from anger or impatience. -हासः an angry laugh, sarcastic sneer.

अमर्यल, -चित्, -चित्, -र्यवत् *a.* 1 Impatient, intolerant, unforgiving Pt. 1. 326. 2 Angry, indignant, passionate; इदि स्तो गोत्रमिदममर्यलः R. 3. 53; अभिमन्युवपामर्यतिः पांडुर्यः Ve. 4. 3 Impetuous, determined.

अमर्य *a.* 1 Free from dirt or impurities, pure, stainless, spotless; अमर्यः सुहृदः Pt. 2. 171 pure, sincere. 2 White, shining कर्णावकामलवत्पत्रं Ku. 7. 23; R. 6. 80. -ला 1 N. of the goddess Lakshmi. 2 The navel cord. 3 N. of a tree (Mar. मांजला). -लं 1 Purity. 2 Tale. 3 The Supreme Spirit. -COMP. -वतस्त्रि *n.* (की) the wild goose. -रत्ये, -मयिः a crystal.

अमर्यल *a.* Clean, spotless, pure (morally also); कुलममर्यलं न र्विषादे जने न च जीवति B'al. 2. 2

अमलः 1 Disease. 2 Stupidity. 3 A fool. 4 Time.

अमा *a.* Measureless. —*ind.* 1 With, near, close to. 2 Together with, in conjunction or company with, as in अमास, अमावास्या *q. v.* —*f* 1 The day of the new moon, the day of the conjunction of the sun and moon; अमाया तु सदा सोम ओषधीः प्रतिपद्यते Vyāsa. 2 The sixteenth digit of the moon. —*m.* The soul. —*Comp.* —*अतः* the end of the day of new moon. —*एष्यन्* *n.* the sacred time of अमा, day of new moon.

अमास *a.* 1 Without flesh, not containing flesh. 2 Lean, thin, weak. —*स* Not flesh, anything but flesh. —*Comp.* —*ओदनिक* *a.* (*की. f.*) not relating to a preparation of rice with meat.

अमात्यः A companion or follower of a king, minister; अमात्यपुत्रैः सर्वयोधित्वितः R. 3. 28

अमात्र *a.* 1 Boundless, immeasurable. 2 Not whole or entire. 3 Not elementary. —*त्रः* The Supreme Spirit.

अमाननं, ना Disrespect insult; disobedience.

अमानस्य Pain.

अमानिन् *a.* Modest, humble.

अमायुष *a.* (*की. f.*) 1 Not human, not belonging to man, supernatural, unearthly, superhuman; आकृतिरेवायुमाप्यसमायुषता K. 132.

अमायुष्य *a.* Not human, superhuman &c.

अमाम (*मा*) सी—अमावसी or अमावास्या *q. v.*

अमाय *a.* 1 Not cunning or sagacious, guileless, sincere. 2 Immeasurable. —*या* 1 Absence of fraud or deceit, honesty, sincerity. 2 (In Vedānta phil.) Absence of delusion or error, knowledge of the supreme truth. —*य* 1 the Supreme Spirit (ब्रह्म).

अमायिक, मायिन् *a.* Guileless, honest.

अमावस्या, वास्या, वसी, वासी (also written अमामसी-मासी) The day of new moon, when the sun and moon dwell together or are in conjunction; the 15th day of the dark half of every lunar month; द्युर्वाचं ब्रह्मसोः यः परः सन्निकर्षः साप्ताहस्या Gobbila.

अमित *a.* 1 Unmeasured, boundless, unlimited, immense; मितं ददाति हि पिता मितं प्राप्ता मितं वृतः । अमितस्य हि दातारं अतरिका न पूजयेत् Rām. 2 Neglected, disregarded. 3 Unknown. 4 Unpolished. —*Comp.* —*अमर* *a.* prosaic. —*आम* *a.* of great lustre, of unbounded splendour. —*ओमर* *a.* of unbounded energy, all-powerful, Almighty. तेजस, द्युति *a.* of unbounded lustre or glory. —*विक्रमः* 1 of unbounded valour. —2 a name of Vishnu.

अमित्रः Not a friend, an enemy, adversary, foe, rival, opponent; स्यातामित्रो मित्रे च सहजमाकृतावपि Si. 2. 36; तस्य मित्राण्यभिवासे 101; प्रकृत्यमित्रा हि सताम-साधवः Ki. 14. 21. —*Comp.* —*चात, चातिन्*, —*हन्* killing enemies. —*जित्* *a.* conquering one's enemies; अमित्रजिन्मित्रजि-दोनुया यत् N. 1. 13.

अमिथ्या *adv.* Not falsely, truly; ताम्रचतुस्ते प्रियमप्यमिथ्या R. 14. 6.

अमिन् *a.* Sick, diseased.

अमिषं 1 An object of worldly enjoyment, luxury. 2 Honesty, absence of fraud or deceit. 3 Flesh, disease. 2 Distress, terror. —*अ* Affliction, distress, pain, injury.

अमीया 1 Affliction, sickness, disease. 2 Distress, terror. —*अ* Affliction, distress, pain, injury.

अमुक *pron. a.* A certain person or thing, so and so (to be used when a person or thing is referred to without a name); मतं मेऽमुकपुत्रस्य यदत्रोपरिलिखितम् Y. 2. 86-87; उभयाम्भ्यां धितैरनमया अमुकसुनुना । लिखितं ह्यमुकेनेति लेखकैर्न ततो लिखितम् 88.

अमुक्त *a.* 1 Not loosened, not let go. 2 Not liberated from recurring birth and death, not having got final beatitude. —*क्त* A weapon (a knife, sword &c.) that is always grasped and not thrown. —*Comp.* —*हस्त* *a.* sparing, stingy (in a bad sense), frugal, economical; सदा प्रवृत्त्या भाग्यं व्यये चायुःकहस्तया Ms. 5. 150.

अमुक्तिः *f.* 1 Non-liberation. 2 Want of freedom or liberty.

अमुतः *ind.* 1 From there, there. 2 From that place, from above, i. e. from the other world or heaven. 3 Upon this, thereupon; henceforth.

अमुत्र *ind.* (*opp. इह*) 1 There, in that place, therein; अमुत्रासन् युवनाः Dk. 127. 2 There (in what precedes or has been said), in that case. 3 There above, in the next world, in the life to come; यद्यज्जीवं च तत्कुण्डेनायुः सुखं वसेत्. 4 There; अनेनैवाभिकाः सर्वे नगरेऽमुत्र भक्षिताः Ks.

अमुथा *ind.* Thus, in that manner.

अमुष्य (*gen. of अम्*) Of such a one (in comp. only). —*Comp.* —*कुल* *a.* belong to the family of such a one. (—*ल*) a well-known family. —*पुत्रः*, —*त्री* the son or daughter of such a one or of a good or well-known family or origin; see असुष्यायण.

अमुदय, —*रा*, —*स*, *a.* (—*सी*, —*क्षी. f.*) Such-like, such a one, of such a form or kind.

अमूर्त *a.* Formless, incorporeal, unembodied (*opp. सूर्त* where Mukta. says सूर्तत्वं—अवच्छिन्नपरिमाणवत्त्वं). —*सूर्तः* N. of Siva. —*Comp.* —*द्युजः* (In Vais. phil.) a quality considered to be अमूर्त or incorporeal such as धर्म, अपर्म &c.

अमूर्ति *a.* Formless, shapeless. —*तिः* N. of Vishnu. —*तिः. f.* Shapelessness.

अमूल, —*लक* *a.* 1 Rootless (*lit.*); (*fig.*) without basis or support, baseless, groundless. 2 Without authority; not being in the original; नमूलं लिख्यते किंचित् Malli. 3 Without material cause, as the Pradhāna of the Sāṅkhyas.

अमूल्य *a.* Priceless, invaluable.

अमुणालं The root of a fragrant grass (*वरिण*, Mar. काळा बाळा) used for screens &c.

अमृत *a.* 1 Not dead. 2 Immortal. 3 Imperishable, indestructible. —*तः* 1 A God, an immortal, a deity. 2 N. of Dhanvantari, physician of the gods. —*ता* 1 Spirituous liquor. 2 N. of various plants. —*त* 1 (*a*) Immortality. (*b*) Final beatitude, absolution; Ms. 12. 104; स श्रिये चायुताय च Ak. 2 The collective body of immortals. 3 The world of immortality, Paradise, Heaven. 4 Nectar of immortality, ambrosia, beverage of the gods (*opp. विष*) supposed to be churned out of the ocean; देवाहुरेत्यतमं बुनिधिमंभे Ki. 5. 30; विषादप्युतं ग्राह्यं Ms. 2. 239; विषमप्युतं कचिज्ज्वलं वा विषमीश्वरेच्छया R. 8. 46; oft. used in combination with words like वाक्, वचनं, वाणी &c. कुमारजन्मासुतसंमिताक्षरं R. 3. 16. 5 The Soma juice. 6 Antidote against poison. 7 The residue or leavings of a sacrifice (यज्ञशेष); Ms. 3. 285. 8 Unsolicited alms, alms got without solicitation; सूर्तं स्वायाचितं मैत्र्यम-सूर्तं स्वायाचितं Ms. 4. 4-5. 9 Water; अमृताप्यातजीवत U. 6. 21; cf. also the formulas अमृतोपस्तम्भमसि स्वाहा and अमृता-पिबानमसि स्वाहा repeated by Brāhmanas at the time of sipping water before the commencement and at the end of meals. 10 A drug. 11 Clarified butter; अमृतं नाम सत् संतो मंत्रजिह्वं युजति Si. 2. 107. 12 Milk. 13 Food in general. 14 Boiled rice. 15 Any-thing sweet, anything lovely or charming. 16 Gold. 17 Quicksilver. 18 Poison. 19 The Supreme Spirit (ब्रह्म). —*Comp.* —*अंशुः* —*करः*, —*दीधितिः*, —*द्युतिः*, —*रश्मिः* &c. epithets of the moon; अमृतदीधितिर्विद्विर्भजे N. 4. 104.

—*अंधस्*, —*अशनः*, —*आशिष* *m.* 'one whose food is nectar'; a god, an immortal. —*आहरणः* N. of Garuḍa who once stole Amrita—उत्पन्ना a fly. (—*क्ष*), उज्ज्वलं a kind of collyrium. —*कुं* a vessel containing nectar. —*क्षारं* sal ammoniac. —*गर्भ* *a.* filled with water or nectar; ambrosial. (—*भ*) 1 the individual soul. —2 the supreme soul. —*तरंगिणी* moonlight. —*द्रव* *a.* shedding nectar. (—*व*) flow of nectar. —*धारा* 1 N. of a metre. —2 flow of nectar. —*पः* 1 a drinker of nectar, a god or deity. —2 N. of Vishnu. —3 one who

drinks wine; प्रथमस्तपनामवांछयासावपरमं
मधुपल्लवाजिहीते Si 7. 42 (where *अं* has
sense 1 also). -फला a bunch of
grapes, vine plant, a grape (द्राक्षा).
-देव्युः 1 a god or deity in general -2
a horse or the moon. -सुम् *m.* an im-
mortal, a god, deity; one who tastes
the sacrificial residues. -सु *a.* free
from birth and death. -नन्दनं churn-
ing (of the ocean) for nectar. -रसः
1 nectar, ambrosia; कात्यायनसंज्ञाः H. 1.
विषयकाव्यासुतरसं विज्ञानः Bh. 3. 40.
-2 the Supreme Spirit. -लता, लतिका
a nectar-giving creeping plant. -वाक्
a. producing nectar-like sweet words
-सार *a.* ambrosial. (-रः) 1 clarified
butter. -सु, -सुतिः 1 the moon (distill-
ing nectar). -2 mother of the gods.
-सौदः 'brother or nectar', the horse
called उच्चैःश्रवस्. -स्रवः flow of nectar.
-स्रुत *a.* shedding or distilling nec-
tar; Ku. 1. 45.

अमृतकं The nectar of immortality.
अमृतता, -त्वं Immortality.

अमृतसायः N. of Vishnu (sleeping
in waters).

अमुषा *ind.* Not falsely, truly.
अमुष *a.* Unrubbed. -COMP. -घृज *a.*
of unpurified purity.

अमेदस्क *a.* Fatless, lean

अमेधस् *a.* Foolish, stupid, an idiot.

अमेध *a.* 1 Not able or allowed to

sacrifice. 2 Unfit for a sacrifice;

नमिष्यं प्रतिपद्यी Ms. 4. 53, 56; 5. 5, 132.

3 Unholy, filthy, foul, dirty, impure,

Bg. 17. 10; Bh. 3. 106. -हृदं 1 Ex-

crement, ordure; समुद्रजद्राजमार्गे यस्त्वमे-

ज्यमनापदे Ms. 9. 282; 5. 126. 2 An

unlucky or inauspicious omen; अमेघं

दृष्ट्वा ह्येधमलितं Kāty. -COMP. -कुणपाशिन

a. feeding on carrion. -शुक्ल, लिप्त *a.*

smearred with ordure, foul, defiled,

dirty.

अमेय *a.* 1 Immeasurable, boundless;

अमेयो मितलोकस्त्वं R. 10. 18. 2 Unkno-

wable. -COMP. -आत्मन् *a.* possessing

an immeasurable soul, magnanimous.

(-म्.) N. of Vishnu.

अमोघ *a.* 1 Unfailing, reaching the

mark; यदुष्पदोपं समप्यु वाणं Ku. 3. 66;

R. 3. 53; 1. 97; कामिलक्ष्येभ्यो मेः Ms.

73. 2 Unerring, infallible (words,

boon &c.); अमोघाः प्रतिगृह्णतावप्यनुपदमा-

शिपः R. 1. 44. 3 Not vain or useless,

fruitful, productive; यदमेघमयातकं

जीजमज त्वया Ku. 2. 5; so 'बलं, शक्ति,

वीर्यं, क्रोधः &c. -घः 1 Not failing or

erring. 2 N. of Vishnu. -COMP. -दुहः

unerring in punishment, N. of Siva.

-दृशिन, दृष्टि *a.* of unerring mind or

view. -बल *a.* of never-failing

strength or vigour. -वाक् *f.* words not

vain or idle, that are sure to be ful-

filled. (-अः) one whose words are

not vain. -वाडित *a.* never disappo-

inted. -विक्रमः of never failing
valour, N. of Siva.

अं 1 P. 1 To go. 2 (A.) To sound.

अयः A father. -अं 1 The eye. 2

Water. -अं *ind.* A particle of affir-

mation; 'well,' 'well now.'

अंके 1 An eye (in ज्योतिष). 2 A

father.

अंबर 1 Sky, atmosphere, ether;

तावतजयदंबरे R. 12. 41. 2 Cloth, garment,

clothing, dress; द्रव्यमात्यांवरपर Bg. 11.

11; K. 3. 9; विगंबर; सागरांबरा मही the sea-

girdle earth. 3 Saffron. 4 Talc. 5 A

kind of perfume (Ambergris).

-COMP. -अंतः 1 the end of a garment.

-2 the horizon. -ओकस् *m.* dwelling

in heaven, a god; (मस्मरजः) विलिखते

मौलिभिरंबरीकसां Ku. 5. 79. -वुं cotton.

-मणिः the sun. -लाखिन् *a.* skytouching;

R. 13. 26.

अंबरीषं (In some senses अंबरीषः also)

1 A frying-pan. 2 Regret, remorse.

3 War, battle. 4 One of the hells. 5

A young animal, colt. 6 The sun. 7

N. of Vishnu. 8 N. of Siva.

अंबुधः 1 The offspring of a man of

the Brāhmaṇa and a woman of the

Vaiśya tribe; ब्राह्मणाद्वैश्यकन्यायामंबुधो नाम

जायते Ms. 10. 8, Y. 1. 91. 2 An ele-

phant-driver. 3 (pl.) N. of a country

and its inhabitants. -डा N. of several

plants:-(*a*) गणिका, दक्षिका (Mar. जुई)

(*b*) पाटा (Mar. पहाडसूल); (*c*) डुक्कि

(Mar. चुका); (*d*) another plant

(Mar. अंबाडा) -डा, डी An Ambashta

woman.

अंबा (Voc. अंबे Ved; अंब in later

Sanskrit) 1 A mother; also used as

an affectionate or respectful mode of

address; 'good woman,' 'good mother';

किंमवाभिः प्रेषितः, अंबानां कार्यं निवेदेय S. 2;

कृताजलिस्तत्र यदंब सत्यात् R. 14. 16. 2 N.

of Durgā, wife of Siva. 3 N. of

Pāṇḍu's mother, a daughter of Kāśi-

rāja. [She and her two sisters were carried

off by Bhishma to be the wives of Vichi-

tra-Vīrya who had no issue. Amba,

however, had been previously betrothed

to a king of Sala and Bhishma sent her

to him; but the latter rejected her be-

cause she had been in another man's

house. So she came back to Bhishma

and prayed him to accept her; but he

could not break his vow of life-long

celibacy, and being enraged she returned

to the forest and practised austere

penance to revenge herself on Bhishma.

Siva favoured her and promised her the

desired vengeance in another birth.

Afterwards she was born as Sikhandini,

daughter of Drupada, who came to be

called Sikhandini and became the cause

of Bhishma's death.]

*अंबाडा-ला A mother.

अंबालिका 1 A mother; good woman

(as a term of respect or endearment).

2 N. of a plant (Mar. अंबाडा). 3 N.
of the youngest daughter of Kāśirāja
wife of Vichitra-Vīrya. She became
the mother of Pāṇḍu by Vyāsa who
was invoked by Satyawati to beget
a son to Vichitra-Vīrya who had
died without issue.

अंबिका 1 A mother, good woman,
also used like अंबा as a term of res-
pect or endearment; अंबिके अंबिके शृणु
मम विज्ञानं Mk. 1. 2 N. of Pārvatī, wife
of Siva; अश्विभिरप्यमाहः पुराणाभिर्विकी
Ku. 6. 90. 3 N. of the middle
daughter of Kāśirāja and the eldest
wife of Vichitra-Vīrya. Like her
youngest sister she had no progeny,
and Vyāsa begot on her a son named
वृतराट्; see अंबा above -COMP. -पतिः,
-भर्ता N. of Siva. -पुत्रः, -सुतः N. of
वृतराट्.

अंबिकेयः, -यकः N. of Ganesa, Kār-
ttikeya or Dhṛitarāṣṭra; more cor-
rectly written आंबिकेय q. v.

अंभु *n.* 1 Water; गगनंभु सितंभु यासुं
K. P. 10. 2 The watery element
of the blood (cf. *amber*). -COMP.

-कणः a drop of water. -कंडकः (short-

nosed) alligator. -कंरातः alligator.

-कीशः, -कुर्मः a porpoise. -केसरः lemon-

tree (हलंगकुश). -क्रिया libation of

water; presentation of water to the

Manes of the deceased. -ग, -वर,

-चारिन् *a.* moving or living in water,

aquatic. -घनः hail. -चत्वरं a lake. -ज

a. produced in water, aquatic (opp.

स्थलजः); सुगंधीनि च मात्यानि स्थलजान्बुजाणि

च Rām. (-जः) 1 the moon. -2

camphor. -3 the Śārāsa bird. -4 the

conch. (-जं) 1 a lotus; इदंविणे नयनं

सुखंभुजेन S. Til 3. -2 the thunderbolt

of Indra. -भूः, आसनः 'the lotus-born

god', Brāhmā; आसना the goddess

Lakshmi. -जन्मन् *n.* a lotus. (-म्.) 1

the moon. -2 the conch. -3 Śārāsa.

-तस्करः 'water-thief', the sun. -वृ *a.*

giving or yielding water. (-वृः) a

cloud; नवांबुदानीकमुहूर्तलोचने R. 3. 53.

-घरः 1 a cloud; वशिष्ठश्चांबुघरोपरात्र योनयः Ku.

4. 43; शस्त्रमृष्टांबुघरोपरोयः R. 6. 44. 2

talc. -धिः 1 any receptacle of waters;

such as a jar; अंबुधिर्वटः Sk. -2 the

ocean; क्षार Bh. 2. 6. - the number

four (in Math.). -निधिः 'treasure

of waters', the ocean; देवाहुरेयुतंभुनिधिमंथे

Ki. 5. 30. -व *a.* drinking water. (-वः)

1 the ocean. -2 Varuṇa, the regent

of waters. -पातः current, flow or

stream of water, cascade; गंगांबुपातप्रतिमा

गृहेभ्यः Bk. 1. 8. -प्रसादः, -प्रसादनं the

clearing nut tree (कतक) q. v.; फले

कतकशुस्य यद्यप्यंबुप्रसादः । न नामग्रहणादेव तस्य

वारि प्रसीदति. -भवं a lotus. -भृत् *m.* 1

water-bearer, a cloud. -2 the ocean.

-3 talc. -मात्रज *a.* produced only in

water. (-जः) a conchshell. -हृद् *m.*

a cloud; जलितसूचितमंडुकां चरं Ki. 5. 12. -राजः 1 the ocean. -2 Varupa. -राशिः receptacle or store of water, the ocean; त्वयि जलस्योद्भवोद्भासो S. 3.3; चंद्रोद्भास इवाब्जराशिः Ku. 3. 67. R. 6. 57; 9. 82. -रह n. 1 a lotus. -2 Sārāsa. -रहः, -रः, a lotus; विपुलिनां बुद्धि न सत्तिष्ठः Ki. 5. 10. -रोहिणी 1 a lotus. -बाहः 1 a cloud; तद्विधत्तमिवाब्जराहं Ki. 3. 1; मर्तुमिषं विषमविषं विद्धि मामबुद्धाहं Me. 99. -2 a lake. -3 water-bearer. -बाहिन् a. carrying or conveying water. -m.) a cloud. -बाहिनी a wooden vessel, a sort of bucket. -विहारः sporting in water. -नेतसः a kind of cane or reed growing in water. -सरणं flow or current of water. -सर्पिणी a leech -सेचनी a wooden baling vessel.

अंडुमत् a. Watery, containing water. -ती N. of a river.

अंडुक्त a. Sputtered, pronounced indistinctly in shutting the lips, the sound thus remaining as it were in the mouth; uttered while emitting saliva from the mouth. -सं A sputtering noise, the growling of a bear; दूषति कुहमाजामभं बहुकृतममदुरसितयुक्तं स्थानं दूकृतानि U. 2. 21; Māl. 9. 6; Mv. 5. 41.

अं 1 A. [अंते, अंति] To sound.

अंयस् n. 1 Water; इयमयं समंततानि लघुः पतीक्षते Ku. 2. 37; स्वेयमानज्वरं राज्ञः कौमसा एतिषिषति Si. 2. 54; अभसाकृतं done by water P. VI. 3. 3. 2 The sky. 3 The fourth sign of the zodiac. -COMP. -अ. a. aquatic. (-जः) 1 the moon. -2 the (Indian) crane of Sārāsa. (-जं) a lotus; बाले तव मुखामोले कथमिदी-बरद्वयं S. Til. 17; so पाव, नेत्र. 'खंडः' -ड a group of lotus flowers; कुमुदवनमपाशि श्रीमद्भोजसंरं Si. 1. 64. 'जन्मन् m., 'अनि', 'भोजि' the lotus born God, epithet of Brahmā. -जन्मन् n. a lotus. -रः, -रः a cloud. -धिः, -निधिः, -राशिः 'receptacle of waters', the ocean; संस्थांभोधिमम्येति महानद्या नगापगा Si. 2. 100; यावदाभिमिषीकंदे वेल्ल भवतः क्षमा 58; so अमंदा निधिः; शिखाभिराच्छिष्ट इवांभसा निधिः Si. 1. 20; 'वह्मभः' a coral. -रह n. (र), -रह a lotus; हेमामोरुहसस्यानां तद्वाप्यो धाम संप्रत Ku. 2. 44. (m.) the (Indian) crane. -सारं a pearl. -सूः smoke; cloudiness.

अंभोजिनी 1 A lotus-plant or its flowers; पानिवाससलसं Bh. 2. 18. 2 A group of lotus flowers. 3 A place abounding in lotuses.

अमय a. (सी. f.) Watery, formed from water.

अम्यआत्र q. v.

अम्ल a. Sour, acid; कटु-लक्षणास्तुज्जती-फलस्य विदाहिनः (आहारः) Bg. 17. 9. -म्लः 1 Sourness, acidity, one of the six kinds of tastes or rasas q. v. 2 Vinegar. 3 Wood-sorrel. 4 The com-

mon citron tree. 5 Belch. -COMP. -अक्त a. acidulated. -उद्गरः sour eructation. -केदारः the citron tree. -गंधि a. having a sour smell. -गोरसः sour butter-milk. -जंबीरः, -निचकः the lime-tree. -पित्तं acidity of stomach, sour bile. -फलः the tamarind tree. (-लं) tamarind fruit. -रस a. having an acid taste. (-सः) sourness, acidity. -वृक्षः the tamarind tree. -सारः the lime tree. -हरिद्रा N. of a plant. -अम्लकः . of a plant (लक्ष्म), a sort of bread-fruit tree.

अम्लान a. 1 Not withered or faded (flowers &c.). 2 Clean, clear, bright (face): pure, unclouded; परायेन्यायवांदु काणोपम्लानदर्शनः. -नः Globe-amaranth (Mar. आबोली).

अम्लानि a. Vigorous, not fading. -निः f. 1 Vigour. 2 Freshness; verdure.

अम्लानिन् a. Clear, clean. -नी A collection of globe-amaranth.

अम्लि (म्ली) का 1 Sour taste in the mouth, sour eructation. 2 The tamarind tree.

अम्लिमन् m. Sourness.

अय 1 A. (sometimes P. also, especially with उद्) (अयते, अयाचके, अयितुं, अयित) To go. -WITH अंतर to interpose, intervene; द्यूक उपहृत्यंतरयति Mk. 2. -अयुद् 1 to rise (as the sun, moon &c.). -2 to thrive, prosper. -उद् 1 to rise (as the sun &c.); उदयति हि शशाकः कामिनीगंडपादुः Mk. 1. 57. -2 to appear, come in sight; सुहृत् यज्ञियः प्राप्तश्चोदयतेह याजकाः Mb. -3 to spring, arise, originate, proceed from; तदोदयदयवधूनिषः N. 3. 92; यथाप्रेषम उदयते Sat. Br. -परार (य being changed to ला) to run away, retreat, fly away.

अयः 1 Going, moving (mostly in comp., as in अस्तमयं). 2 Good actions of former birth. 3 Good fortune, good luck; शुद्धपाणिनिरयान्वितः R. 4. 26. 4 A die or cube (to play with). -COMP. -अयित, अयवत् a. fortunate, lucky; सुलभेः सदा नयवता अयवता Ki. 5. 20. -अयश्मं Healthiness, freedom from disease.

अयज्ञ a. Not offering sacrifice. -ज्ञः No sacrifice, a bad sacrifice.

अयज्ञिय a. 1 Not fit for sacrifice (as माय). 2 Not fit to perform a sacrifice (as a boy not invested with the sacred thread). 3 Profane, vulgar.

अयत्न a. Not requiring any effort; पटवासता R. 4. 55. -नः Absence of effort or exertion; -अयत्नेन, -स्वात्, -स्वतः without effort or exertion, easily, readily

अयथा ind. Not as it should be or is intended to be, unethly, improperly, wrongly. -COMP. -अर्थ a. 1 not true

to the sense, unmeaning, nonsensical. -2 incongruous, unfit, false, S. 3. 2; incorrect, wrong; अनुभवो द्विविधो यथार्थो यथार्थश्च T. S.; अनुभवः incorrect or untrue knowledge, wrong notion. -इष्ट a. 1 not as wished or desired, disliked. -2 not enough or sufficient. -उचित a. unfit, unworthy. -तय a. 1 not as it should be, unfit, unsuitable, unworthy; इदमयथायं स्वामिनश्चेति Ve. 2. -2 vain, useless, profitless. (-थं) ind. 1 unfitly, unsuitably. -2 in vain, uselessly; तद्वच्चति अ° Ms. 3. 240. -तयं unsuitableness, incongruity; uselessness. -द्योतनं intimation or occurrence of some thing or act which is not expected -पुर, -पूर्व a. unprecedented, unparalleled. -वृत्त a. acting wrongly. -शास्त्रकारिन् a. not acting according to the Sastras, irreligious; अयथाशास्त्र-कारी च न विभगे पितृ प्रभुः Nārada.

अयथावत् ind. Wrongly; improperly.

अयनं a. 1 Going, moving, walking, as in तमायनं. 2 A walk, path, way, road; अयस्थविद्वाद्यानात् R. 16. 44. 3 A place, site, abode. 4 A way of entrance, an entrance (to an array of troops or व्यूह); अयनं च सर्वेषु यथाभागम-बस्थिताः Bg. 1. 11. 5 The sun's passage, north and south of the equator. 6 (Hence) The period of duration of this passage, half year, the time from one solstice to another; see उत्तरायण and दक्षिणायन. 7 The equinoctial and solstitial points; दक्षिणं अयनं winter solstice; उत्तरं अयनं summer solstice. 8 Final emancipation; नान्यः पंथा विद्यतेऽ-यनाय Svet. Up. -COMP. -कालः the interval between the solstices. -वृत्तं the ecliptic.

अयंचित a. Unrestrained, unchecked, self-willed.

अयमित a. 1 Unrestrained, unchecked. 2 Untrimmed, undecorated (as nails &c.) Me. 92.

अयशस् a. Disreputable, infamous, disgraceful; also अयशस्क in this sense. -म. (ज्ञः) Infamy, disgrace, ill-repute, dishonour, scandal; अयशो महद्भोगेति Ms. 8. 128; किमयशो नह्यं चोरमतः परं U. 3. 27; स्वाभावलोभस्यशः प्रहृष्टे R. 6. 41. -COMP. -कर a. (सी. f.) disgraceful, ignominious.

अयशस्य a. Infamous, ignominious.

अयस् n. 1 Iron; अभितममयोपि मार्दवं भजते कैव कथा शरीरिषु R. 8. 43. 2 Steel. 3 Gold. 4 A metal in general. 5 Aloe wood. -m. Fire. -COMP. -अयः, -अयकं a hammer; a pestle (for cleaning grain). -कांडः 1 an iron-arrow. -2 excellent iron. -3 a large quantity of iron. -कांतः (अयस्कान्तः) 1 a magnet, load-stone; शोभयंतच्छभाकट्टमयस्कान्तं लोहवत् Ku. 2. 59; स चर्कश्च परस्मात्तद्व-स्कान्त इवायं R. 17. 63; U. 4. 21. -2 a

precious stone; मणिः a loadstone; अव्ययमणिशलाकेव लोहधातुमंतःकरणमाकुटवती M'al. 1. -कारः an iron-smith, blacksmith. -कीटं rust of iron. -कुंभः an iron vessel, boiler &c.; so पात्रं. -ह्वनः an iron hammer; अयोधनेनाय इवाभितं R. 14. 33. -जालं iron filings. -जालं an iron net-work. -कुंडः an iron club. -धातुः iron metal; U. 4. 21. -प्रतिमा an iron image. -मलं rust of iron; so रजः, रसः. -मुखः an arrow (iron-pointed); भेत्यत्यजः कुंभमयोमुखेन R. 5. 55. -शंकुः 1 an iron spear. 2 an iron nail, pointed iron spike, R. 12. 95. शूलं 1 an iron lance. -2 a forcible means, a violent proceeding (तीक्ष्णः उपायः Sk.); (cf. आयः शूलिकः also K. P. 10; अयःशूलेन अविच्छेतीत्यायःशूलिकः). -हृदय a. ironhearted, stern, unrelenting; सहृदयोहृदयः प्रतिगर्जताम् R. 9. 9. अव्ययम् or अयोमय n. (स्त्री f.) made of iron or of any metal.

अयाचित a. Unsolicited (as alms, food &c.); असूतं स्पृधाचितं Ms. 4. 5. -सूतं Unsolicited alms. -Comp. -उपनत, उपस्थित a. got unasked or without solicitation; अयाचितोपस्थितमनु केवलं Ku. 5. 22. -वृत्तिः, -व्रतं subsisting on alms got without begging or solicitation.

अयाज्य a. 1 (A person) for whom one must not perform sacrifices, not competent to offer sacrifices (as a Śūdra &c.) 2 (Hence), Out-cast; degraded. 3 Not fit for sacrificial offerings. -Comp. याजनं, संयाज्यं sacrificing for a person for whom one must not perform sacrifices; Ms. 3. 65; 11. 60.

अयात a. Not gone &c. -Comp. -याम a. not stale, fresh, not worn out by use; मं च यौवनं Dk. 123 fresh, blooming.

अयाथाधिक a. (स्त्री f.) 1 Not true, unjust, improper. 2 Not real or genuine, incongruous, absurd.

अयाथार्थ्य 1 Unfitness, incorrectness. 2 Absurdity, incongruity.

अयानं 1 Not going or moving; stopping, halt. 2 Natural disposition.

अयि ind. 1 As a gentle address in the sense of 'friend', 'Oh', 'ah', or simply as a vocative particle; अयि विवेकविभ्रातमिदं M. 1; अयि भो महर्षिपुत्र S. 7; अयि विद्युत्प्रमदां त्वमपि व द्रुक्ष्वं न जानासि Mk. 5. 32; see also Bv. 1. 5, 11, 44. 2 As a particle of entreaty or solicitation, 'I pray', 'prythee'; अयि संव्रति देहि दर्शनं Ku. 4. 28; also of encouragement or persuasion; अयि मंदस्मितमधुरं वदं तन्मयि यदि मनाक्कुरुष्व Bv. 2. 150. 3 As a particle of gentle or kind inquiry (प्रश्नः); अयि जीवितनाथ जीवसि Ku. 4. 3. अयीदेवेषु परिहासः 5. 62.

अयुक्त a. 1 not yoked or harnessed. 2. Not joined, united or connected.

3 Not devout or pious, inattentive, negligent. 4 Unpractised, unused, unemployed; बुद्धि, चार. 5 Unfit, improper, unsuitable; अयुक्तोयं निर्देशः P. IV. 2. 64, Mbh. 6 Untrue, wrong. -Comp. -कृत् a. doing improper or wrong acts. -यदार्थः the sense of a word to be supplied, as the sense of अपि q. v. -रूप a. incongruous, unsuitable; अयुक्तरूपं किमतः परं वद Ku. 5. 69.

अयुग, -गल a. 1 Separate, single. 2 Odd, uneven. -Comp. अविचि m. fire. -नेत्रः, -नयनः, -शरः see under अयुग. -सतिः having seven horses, the sun. अयुगपद् ind. Not all together, gradually, *seriatim*. -Comp. -ग्रहणं apprehending gradually. -भावः successive order, successiveness.

अयुग a. 1 Single, separate. 2 Odd, uneven (as a number). -Comp. -छद्, -पद् having an odd (i. e. 7) number of leaves; the सप्तपर्ण tree. -नयनः, -नेत्रः, -लोचनः having odd (3) eyes, N. of Siva; Ku. 3. 51, 69. -बाणः, -शरः &c. having odd (5) arrows; N. of Cupid. -बाहः, -सतिः having seven horses, the sun.

अयुज्ज a. Odd, uneven (opp. युज्ज even). -Comp. -हृषुः, -बाणः, -शरः N. of Cupid (having 5 arrows). छद्ः =सप्तपर्णः; वदुरयुज्जद्वयसंयुतः Si. 6. 50. -पलाशः =सप्तपलाशः. -पाद-यमकं a kind of alliteration having the same syllables (in a different sense) in the first and third pādas. -नेत्र-लोचन, -अक्ष, शक्ति N. of Siva.

अयुत a. Disjoined, detached, not connected. -सं Ten thousand, a myriad. -Comp. -अध्यापकः a good teacher. -सिद्धि a. (in Vais. phil.) proved to be inseparable and inherent. -सिद्धिः f. proof that certain things or notions are inseparable and inherent.

अये ind. 1 As a vocative particle, or as a kind of gentle address (=अयि); अये नौरीनाथ त्रिपुरहर शंभो त्रिनयन Bh. 3. 123. 2 An interjection showing (a) 'surprise' or 'wonder' and translated by 'oh', 'ah', अये मातलिः S. 6; (b) 'grief', 'dejection'; अये देवपादपदोपजीविनाञ्जस्थेयं Mu. 2 (alas!); (c) 'anger'; (d) 'flurry', 'agitation'; (e) 'recollection'; (f) 'fear'; (g) 'fatigue'.

अयोनिः 1 Separation, disjunction; interval. 2 Unfitness, impropriety, incongruity. 3 An improper conjunction. 4 A widower; absent lover or husband (विधुरः). 5 A hammer (for अघोष, अघोचन). 6 Dislike.

अयोनिवः (वा or स्त्री f.) The son of a Śūdra man and Vaisya woman; see आयोगव.

अयोग्य a. 1 Unfit, unsuitable; useless.

अयोध्य a. Unassailable; irresistible; अयायोष्या महाबाहो अयोध्या प्रतिभाति नः R'am.

-ध्या The capital of solar kings, born of the line of Raghu, (the modern Oudh) situated on the river Sarayū.

अयोनि a. 1 Without origin or source, eternal; जगद्योनिरयोनिस्तं Ku. 2. 9. 2 Not born from the womb; born in a manner not approved by law or religion. -निः f. Not the womb. -निः N. of Brahm'a and Siva. -Comp. -ज, -जन्मन् a. not born from the womb, not produced in the ordinary course of generation; तनयां अयोनिजां R. 11. 47, 48; कन्यास्त्वमयोनिजम् भवतामास्ते Mv. 1. 30. ईकाः, ईश्वरः N. of Siva. (-ज), -संभवा N. of Sitā, daughter of Janaka, who was born from a furrow in a field.

अयौगपद्यं Absence of simultaneity. अयौगिक (की f.) Not etymologically derived (as a word).

अरः The spoke or radius of a wheel. (र also); अरैः संघार्यते नाभिर्नामो चारः प्रतिष्ठिताः Pt. 1. 81. -Comp. -अंतर (pl.) the intervals of the spokes; V. 1. 4. -चक्रः, -चक्रकः, 1 a wheel or machine for raising water from a well (Mar. राहाट); घटी a bucket so used; कूपमासाय दीर्घागेण सर्वसैन्यादीतः Pt. 4. -2 a deep well.

अरज्य, अरज, अरजस्क a. 1 Dustless, clean, pure (fig. also). 2 Free from passion (रज्य). 3 Not having the monthly courses. -f. (जः) A girl before menstruation.

अरज्जु a. Not consisting of, or furnished with, cords. -n. A prison house.

अरणिः m. f., -णी f. a piece of wood (of the Sami tree) used for kindling the sacred fire by attrition, the fire-producing wooden stick; cf. Pt. 1. 216. -णी (dual) The two pieces of wood used in kindling the sacred fire. -णिः 1 The sun. 2 Fire. 3 Flint.

अरण्यं (sometimes m. also,) wilderness, forest, desert; त्रियानाशे वृक्षं किल जगद्वर्ण्यं हि भवति U. 6. 30; माता यस्य गृहे नास्ति भार्या चाग्निवादिनां । अरण्यं तेन गंतव्यं वयाख्यं तथा गृहं । Chān. 44; as first member of comp. in the sense of 'wild', 'grown or produced in forest'; बीजं wild seed; so माजारः, दूषकः. -Comp. -अरण्यकः forest keeper or ranger. -अयनं, -यानं going into the forest, becoming a hermit. -ओकन्-सद् a. 1 dwelling in woods; being in a forest; वैकुण्ठं मम तावदीदृशमपि ज्ञेहाद्वन्द्वोक्तम् S. 4. 5. -2 (especially) one who has left his family and become an anchorite, forest-dweller. -कदली wild plantain. -गजः a wild elephant (not tamed). -चटकः a wild sparrow. -चंद्रिका (lit.) moonlight in a forest; (fig.)

an ornament or decoration which is useless, or does not serve its purpose; just as moonlight in a forest is useless there being no human beings to view, enjoy, and appreciate it, so is decoration when not viewed and appreciated by those for whom it is intended; thus Malli. on क्रीणां प्रियालोक-फलो हि वेशः Ku. 7. 22 remarks: अन्यथाऽ-रण्यचन्द्रिका स्यादिति भावः. -चर (°ण्येचर also) -जीव *a.* wild. -ज *a.* wild. -धर्मः wild state or usage, wild nature; तथारण्यधर्म-द्विगुण्य ग्राम्यधर्मे नियोजितः Pt. 1. -वृषतिः, -राज् (ङ), -राजः 'lord of the woods', epithet of a lion or a tiger; so अरण्यानां पतिः. -पंडितः 'wise in a forest'; (fig.) a foolish person (who can display his learning only in a forest where no one will hear him and correct his errors). -भव *a.* growing in a forest, wild. -मक्षिका a gadfly. -चानं retiring to the woods. -रक्षकः forest-keeper. -रुदितं (°ण्ये) 'weeping in a forest', a cry in the wilderness; (fig.) a vain or useless speech, or a cry with no one to heed it; hence anything done to no purpose; अरण्ये मया रुदितं S. 2; प्रोक्तं श्रद्धाविहीनस्य अरण्यरुदितोपमं Pt. 1. 393; तदलमधुनारण्यरुदितैः Amaru. 76. -वायसः a wild crow, raven. -वासः, -समाश्रयः retiring into woods, residence in a forest. -वासिन् *a.* living in a forest, wild. (-*m.*) a forest-dweller, an anchorite. -विलपितं, -विलापः (°ण्ये) = रुदितं above. -श्वन् *m.* 'a wild hound', wolf. -सभा a forest-court.

अरण्यकं A forest.

अरण्यानिः -नी *f.* A large forest or desert, vast wilderness.

अरत *a.* 1 Dull, languid, apathetic. 2 Dissatisfied, discontented, averse to. -तं Noncopulation. -COMP. -त्रप *a.* not ashamed of copulation (-*v.*) a dog (as copulating even in the streets without shame).

अरति *a.* 1 Dissatisfied. 2 Dull, languid. -तिः *f.* 1 Absence of pleasure or amusement, regarded as arising from the longings of love; स्वामीष्टवस्त्व-लामेन चेतसो यास्तवस्थितिः अरतिः सा S. D. 2 Pain, distress. 3 Anxiety, regret, uneasiness, agitation; संचये वृद्धमरतं हि सद्विषयः Ki. 5. 51. 4 Dissatisfaction, discontent. 5 Languor, dulness. 6 A bilious disease.

अरतिः (*m.* or *f.*) 1 The elbow sometimes the fist itself. 2 A cubit of the middle length, from the elbow to the tip of the little finger, an ell; अरतिस्तु विष्कनिष्ठेन सुहिना Ak.; मय्यांछलीकूपर-योर्मध्ये प्रामाणिकः करः । बह्वसुष्टिकरो रतिरतिरतिः सकनिष्ठिकः ॥ Hal'ay; Ki. 18. 6.

अरतिः The elbow.

अरं *ind.* 1 Swiftly, near, at hand, present. 2 Readily.

अरमण, अरममाण *a.* 1 Not pleasing or gratifying, disagreeable. 2 Unceasing, incessant.

अररं 1 The leaf or panel of a door (कपाटं); सरमसरमणि धागपाद्वय Mv. 6. 27 (-*r.*), -रं also; चंचुकोटिदिपाटितारपुटो यास्याम्यहं पंजरात् Bv. 1. 58. 2 covering or sheath in general. -*r.* An awl.

अररे *ind.* A vocative particle expressive of (1) great haste; (2) contempt or disdain; अररे महाराजं प्रति कुतः क्षत्रियाः G. M.

अरविंदं 1 A lotus (it is one of the 5 arrows of Cupid; see under पंचबाण); शक्यमरविंदद्वारमिः S. 3. 7. It is a sun-lotus; cf. सूर्याशुभिभिन्नविचारविंदं Ku. 1. 32; स्थलं, चरणं, मुखं &c. 2 Also, a red or blue lotus. -द्वः 1 The (Indian) crane. 2 Copper. -COMP. -अक्ष *a.* lotus-eyed, an epithet of Vishnu. -द्वलप्रभं copper. -नाभिः, -भः N. of Vishnu; हृदये मदीये देवश्रकास्तु भगवानरविंदनाभः Bv. 4. 8. -सह *m.* N. of Brahm'a.

अरविंदिनी 1 A lotus plant; प्रपितमधुका भुंगेः हृदिवेवाराविंदिनी Bk. 5. 70. 2 An assemblage of lotus flowers. 3 A place abounding in lotus flowers.

अरस *a.* 1 Sapless, tasteless, insipid. 2 Dull, flat. 3 Weak, having no strength, inefficacious.

अरसिक *a.* 1 Devoid of taste, sapless, insipid, flavourless (of a thing). 2 Void of feeling or taste, dull, inappreciative, insensible to the charms (of poetry &c.); अरसिकेषु कवित्वनिवेदनं शिरसि मा लिख मा लिख मा लिख Udb.

अराग, अरागिन् *a.* Cool, dispassionate; तमहमरागमकृष्णं कृष्णद्वैपायनं वंदे Ve. 1. 4.

अराजक *a.* Having no king, anarchical; नाराजके जनपदे Rām.; Ms. 7. 3. अराजके जीवलोकं दुर्बला बलवर्तते । पीडयंते न हि विचेषु प्रभुत्वं कस्यचित्चिद् ॥ Mb.; शौच्यं राज्यमराजकं Chāṇ. 57.

अराजन् *m.* Not a king. -COMP. -भोगीन् *a.* not fit for the use of a king. -स्थापित *a.* not established by a king, illegal.

अरातिः 1 An enemy, foe; देशः सोयमरातिशोपितजलेयस्मिन्नुद्वाः पुरिताः Ve. 3. 31. 2 The number six. -COMP. -भंगः destruction of enemies.

अराल *a.* Curved, crooked; पादावराला-छली M. 2. 3. -लः 1 A bent or crooked arm. 2 An elephant in rut. -ला An unchaste woman, harlot, courtesan. -COMP. -केशी a woman with curled hair; भिक्षा निराकामदरालकेश्याः R. 6. 81. -पद्मन् *a.* having curved eyelashes; Ku. 5. 49.

अरिः 1 An enemy, foe; विजितारिपुरः सरः R. 1. 59, 61; 4. 4. 2 An enemy of mankind (said of the six feelings which disturb man's mind); कामः क्रोधः

स्तथा लोभो मदमोहौ च मत्सरः; कृतारिष्वर्षजयेन Ki. 1. 9. 3 N. of the number six (from the six enemies) 4 Any part of a carriage. 5 A wheel. -COMP. -कर्षण *a.* tamer or subduer of enemies. -कुलं 1 a host of enemies. -2 an enemy. -घ्नः destroyer of enemies. -चित्तनं, -चित्ता schemes directed against enemies; administration of foreign affairs. -चंदन *a.* 'an enemy's joy', affording triumph to an enemy. -मद्गः the foremost or most powerful enemy; R. 14. 31. -सुदनः, -हन्, -हिसकः destroyer of enemies; R. 9. 18.

अरिद्वं *a.* Subduer of enemies, victorious, conquering.

अरिक्थभाज्, अरिक्थीय *a.* Not entitled to a share in the ancestral property (as an heir incapacitated by impotence &c.).

अरिचं 1 An oar; लेलेरिचैश्चरैरिवाभितः Si. 12. 71. 2 A rudder, helm.

अरिचं A continuous down-pour of rain. -दः A sort of disease in the anus.

अरिह *a.* Unhurt; perfect, imperishable, safe. -हः 1 A heron. 2 A raven, crow. 3 An enemy. 4 N. of various plants: (a) the soap-berry tree (Mar. रिडा); (b) another plant (Mar. निव). 5 Garlic. -हं 1 Bad or ill luck, evil, misfortune. 2 A portentous phenomenon foreboding misfortune, unlucky omen. 3 Unfavourable symptom, especially of approaching death; रोगिणो मरणं यस्मादवश्यं भावि लक्ष्यते । तलक्षणमरिहं स्याद्विदमप्यभिधीयते ॥ 4 Good fortune or luck, happiness. 5 The lying-in-chamber. 6 Buttermilk. 7 Spirituous liquor; Si. 18. 77. -COMP. -गृहं the lying-in-chamber. -सति *a.* making fortunate or happy, auspicious. (-*तिः f.*) security, succession of good fortune, continuous happiness; तद्वचनवता निष्काशिशं काममरि-हतातिमाशास्महे Mv. 1. -मयनः N. of Siva or Vishnu. -शय्या a lying-in-couch; अरिहशय्यां परितो विसरिणा R. 3. 15. -सुदनः, -हन् *m.* killer of Arishṭa, epithet of Vishnu.

अरुचिः *f.* 1 Aversion, dislike in general; क स भोगानामुपर्यरुचिः K. 146. 2 Want of appetite, disrelish, disgust; सन्निपातक्षयथासकासहिकारुचिप्रयुत् Susr. 3 Absence of a satisfactory explanation. अरुचिर, अरुच्य *a.* Disagreeable, disgusting.

अरुच् *a.* Free from disease, sound, healthy.

अरुज *a.* Sound, healthy.

अरुण *a.* (ग, -णी *f.*) 1 Reddish brown, tawny, red, ruddy (of the colour of the morning as opposed to the darkness of night); नयनान्यरुणानि घूर्णयन् Ku. 4. 12. 2 Perplexed, emba-

crassed. 3 Dumb. —नः 1 Red colour, the colour of the dawn or morning twilight. 2 The dawn personified as the charioteer of the sun; आविष्कारुण-पुरःसर एकलोकः S. 4. 1, 7. 4; विभावरी यक्षरुणाय कल्पते Ku. 5. 44; R. 5. 71. 3 The sun; रागेण बालारुणकोमलेन Ku. 3. 30; संसृज्यते सरसजैरुणानुमिलैः R. 5. 69. —न 1 Red colour. 2 Gold. 3 Saffron. —COMP. —अयजः N. of Garuda. —अनुजः, अवजः N. of Garuda, younger brother of Aruna. —अविस् m. the sun. —आत्मजः 1. son of Aruna, N. of Jāṭāyu. —2 N. of Saturn, Sāvārpi Manu, Karna, Sugriva, Yama and the two Asvins. (—जा) N. of Yamunā and Tāpti. —ई-क्षण a. red-eyed. —उदयः break of day, dawn; चतस्रो पटिकाः प्रातरुणोदय उच्यते. —उपलः a ruby. —कमल a red lotus. —ज्योतिस् m. N. of Siva. —प्रिय 'beloved of red flowers and lotuses', N. of the sun. (—या) 1 the sun's wife. —2 shadow. —लोचन a. red-eyed. (—नः) a pigeon. —सारथिः 'having Aruna for his charioteer,' the sun.

अरुणित, अरुणीकृत a. Reddened, dyed red, impurpled; स्तनगरागरुणिताच्च कंडुकात् Ku. 5. 11.

अर्चुद a. 1 Cutting or wounding the vital parts, inflicting wounds, painful, sharp (fig. also); caustic; अर्चुदमिवादानमनिवर्णस्य दैतिनः R. 1. 71; Ki. 14. 55. 2 Acrimonious, sour (disposition).

अर्चुती 1 N. of the wife of Vasishtha; अन्वासितमर्चुत्या स्वाहयेव इविर्भुजं R. 1. 56. 2 The morning star personified as the wife of Vasishtha; one of the Pleiades. [In mythology Arundhati is represented as the wife of the sage Vasishtha one of the 7 sages. She was one of the 9 daughters of Kardama Prajāpati by Devahūti. She is regarded as the highest pattern of conjugal excellence and wifely devotion and is so invoked by the bridegroom at nuptial ceremonies. Though a woman she was regarded with the same-even more-veneration as the Saptarshis; cf. Ku. 6. 12. She, like her husband, was the guide and controller of Raghu's line in her own department, and acted as guardian angel to Sitā after she had been abandoned by Rāma. It is said that Arundhati (the star) is not seen by persons whose end has approached: see H. 1. 76.] —COMP. जानिः, नाथः, पतिः N. of Vasishtha, one of the seven Rishis or stars in the Ursa Major. —दर्शनन्यायः see under न्याय.

अरुच-ह a. Not angry, calm.

अरुच a. 1 Not angry. 2 Shining, bright.

अरुच a. Wounded, sore. —m. (रुः) 1 The Arka tree. 2 Red Khadira.

—n. 1 A vital part. 2 A wound, sore (—m. also). —COMP. —कर a. causing or inflicting wounds, wounding.

अरूप a. 1 Formless, shapeless. 2 Ugly, deformed. 3 Dissimilar, unlike. —न 1 A bad or ugly figure. 2 The Pradhāna of the Sāṅkhyas and Brahma of the Vedāntins. —COMP. —हार्य a. not to be attracted or won over by beauty; अरूपहार्य मदनस्य निग्रहात् Ku. 5. 53.

अरूपक a. Without any figure or metaphor, not figurative, literal.

अरे ind. An interjection of (a) calling to inferiors; आत्मा वा अरे द्रष्टव्यः श्रोतव्यः; न वा अरे पत्युः कामायास्याः पतिः प्रियो भवति Sat. Br. (said by Yājñavalkya to his wife Maitreyi); (b) of anger; अरे महाराजं प्रति कुतः क्षत्रियाः U. 4; (c) of envy.

अरेपस् a. 1 Sinless, spotless. 2 Clear, pure.

अरेरे ind. An interjection of (a) calling out angrily; अरेरे दुर्गोचनमुखाः कु-रुबलेसनाप्रभवः Ve. 3; अरेरे वाचात् ibid; or of (b) addressing inferiors or by way of contempt; अरेरे राघवर्मभारतस्त वृतापसद् ibid.

अरोक a. Without splendour, obscured, dim.

अरोग a. Free from disease, healthy, sound, well; अरोगाः सर्वसिद्धार्थश्रतुर्वर्षशता-युषः Susr. —नः Sound health; न नाम-मात्रेण करोत्येव H. 1. 167.

अरोगिन, अरोग्य a. Healthy.

अरोचक a. (चिका f.) 1 Not shining or bright. 2 Causing loss of appetite. —कः Loss of appetite; disgust, loathing.

अर्ह 10 P. 1 To heat or warm. 2 To praise.

अर्कः 1 A ray of light, a flash of lightning. 2 The sun; आविष्कारुणपुरःसर एकलोकः S. 4. 1. 3 Fire. 4 A crystal. 5 Copper. 6 Sunday. 7 The sun-plant, (Mar. रुई), a small tree with medicinal sap and rind; अर्कस्योपरि शिथिलं च्युतामिव नवमल्लिककुसुमं S. 2. 8; यमा-श्रिय न विश्रामं सुभातो याति श्रवकाः । सोऽर्कवज-पतिस्त्याज्यः सदापुष्पफलोऽपि सन् Pt. 1. 51. 8 N. of Indra. 9 Food. (अर्क also). 10 The number 12. —COMP. —अश्मन् m. —उपलः the sun-stone. —आहः the swallow wort. —हृदसंगमः the time of conjunction of the sun and moon (दर्श or अमावास्या). —कांता sun's wife. —चन्दनः a kind of red sandal (रक्तचन्दन). —जः epithet of Karna, Yama, and Sugriva. (—जौ) the two Asvins regarded as the physicians of Heaven. —सनयः 'a son of the sun', an epithet of Karna, Yama and Saturn; see अरुणस्मज्ज. (—या) N. of the rivers Yamunā and Tāpti. —खिप् f. light of the sun. —विन, वासरः Sunday. —चन्दनः,

—पुत्रः—सुतः, —सुतः N. of Saturn, Karna or Yama. —बन्धुः, —बांधवः a lotus (the sun-lotus). —मंडलं the disc of the sun. —विवाहः marriage with the arka plant (enjoined to be performed before a man marries a third wife, who thus becomes his fourth); चतुर्थदिविवाहाय नृतीयैर्क समुद्वेष्ट Kāśyapa.

अर्गलः—ला-ली-लं ! A wooden belt, pin, bar &c. (for fastening a door or the cover of a vessel), a bolt, latch, bar; पुराणलादीर्घयुजो बुभोज R. 18. 4; 16. 6; अनायतार्गल Mk. 2; ससंभ्रमेद्रष्टृतापाति-तार्गला निमोलिताक्षीन् भियाभरावती K. P. 1; oft. used figuratively in the sense of a bar, impediment, something intervening as an obstruction; ईप्सितं तदव-ज्ञानाद्विद्धि सार्गलमात्मनः R. 1. 79 obstructed; वार्यगलभग इव प्रवृत्तः 5. 45. कंठे केवलमर्गलेव निहिता जीवस्य निगच्छतः K. P. 8; see अनर्गल also. 2 A wave or billow.

अर्गलिका A small door-pin, small bolt.

अर्च 1 P. [अर्चति, अर्चित] To be worth, have value, to cost; परिष्कृता यत्र न संति देशे नार्चति रस्तानि समुद्रजानि Subāsh.

अर्चः 1 Price, value; कुर्वर्च यथापण्यं Ms. 8. 398; Y. 2. 251; कुर्याः स्युः कुप-रीक्षकहि मण्यो येरर्चतः पातितः Bh. 2. 15 reduced in their true value, depreciated, so अनर्च priceless; महार्च very costly. 2 A material of worship, respectful offering or oblation to gods or venerable men; कुटजकुसुमैः कल्पितार्चाय तस्मै Me. 4; (the ingredients of this offering are:—आपः क्षीरं कुशाग्रं च दधि सर्पिः सतडुलम् । यवः सिद्धार्थकश्चैव अङ्गोऽर्चः प्रकीर्तितः ॥ see अर्च्य below). —COMP. —अर्ह a. worthy of a respectful offering. —चलाचलं rate of price, proper price, fall or rise in prices; Ms. 9. 329. —संख्यानं, —संस्थापनं appraising, assezing of goods; कुर्वति चैषां (वणिजां) प्रत्यक्षमर्थसंस्थापनं नृपः Ms. 8. 402.

अर्चिज्ञः N. of Siva.

अर्च्य a. 1 Valuable; अनर्च्य invaluable; see s. v. 2 Venerable; तानर्च्यानर्च्यमा-दाय द्रावत्युद्ययो गिरिः Ku. 6. 50; Si. 1. 14. —ह्वी A respectful offering or oblation to a god or venerable person; अर्च्यमसि V. 5; दत्तु तवः पुण्यैर्च्यं फलेषु मधुश्रुतः U. 3. 24; अर्च्यमर्च्यमिव वादिनं नृप R. 11. 69; Ku. 1. 58, 6. 50.

अर्च 1 U. (अर्चति-ते, अर्चित) 1 (a) To adore or worship; salute, welcome with respect; R. 2. 21, 1. 6, 90; 4. 84, 12. 89; Ms. 3. 93; आर्चद् द्विजातीन् परमार्थविदां Bk. 1. 15, 14. 63; 17. 5. (b) To honour, i. e. decorate, adorn; U. 2. 9. 2 To praise (Ved.). —10 P. or Caus. To honour, adore, worship; स्वर्गैकसामर्थितमर्चयित्वा Ku. 15. 9. —WITH अवि, समन्ति to worship, adore, honour; आशीर्भित्यर्च्यं ततः क्षितिदं Bk. 1. 24, Bg. 18. 46. —न 1 to praise, sing

praises of -2 to honour, worship; भानजुर्य्या जगद्देवनां Bk. 2, 20.

अर्चक *a.* Worshipping, adoring. —कः Worshipper; सुखद्विजाचकः Ms. 11. 225.

अर्चन *a.* Worshipping, praising —ने-ना Worship, reverence or respect paid to deities and superiors. अर्चनीय, अर्च्य *pot. p.* To be adored or worshipped, venerable, respectable; R. 2. 10; Bk. 6. 70.

अर्चा 1 Worship, adoration. 2 An idol or image intended to be worshipped; मोर्येहृण्याधिभिरर्चाः प्रकल्पिताः Mbh.

अर्चिः *f.* Ray, flame (of fire or of the morning twilight); असीदसन्ननिर्वाण-प्रदीपार्चिरांशसि R. 12. 1; नैऋत्यार्चिर्हुतभुज इव छिन्नभृषिष्ठपुमा V. 1. 8.

अर्चिस् *n.* (-चिः) 1 A ray of light, flame; प्रदक्षिणोर्विहिविरागिरादे R. 3. 14. 2 Light, lustre; प्रथमादर्चिषां Ku. 2. 20, Ratn. 4. 16. (said to be also *f.*). —*m.* 1 A ray of light. 2 Fire.

अर्चिसत् *a.* Flaming, brilliant, bright; V. 3. 2. —*m.* 1 Fire. 2 The sun.

अर्ज 1 P. (अर्जति, अर्जित) 1 To procure, secure, gain, earn, usually in the *caus.* in this sense; विदुद्व्याविरा-धेन यदन्यस्वयमाजितं Y. 2. 118. 2 To take up; आनर्जुनुभुजोष्ठाणि Bk. 14. 74.—10 P. or *caus.* To procure, acquire, obtain; स्वयमाजित, स्वार्जित self-acquired. With उप to obtain or procure.

अर्जक *a.* (-र्जिका *f.*) Procuring, acquiring; one who acquires or gets.

अर्जनं Getting, acquisition; अर्थाना-मर्जनं दुःखं Pt. 1. 163; अर्जयितुव्यापरोर्जनं Day. B.

अर्जुन *a.* (ना-नी *f.*) 1 White, clear, bright, of the colour of day; विशांमौजीजुजमंजुचक्षविं Si. 1. 6. 2 Silvery. —नः 1 The white colour. 2 A peacock. 3 A tree (Mar, अर्जुनसादृश), with useful rind. 4 N. of the third Pāṇḍava who was a son of Kunti by Indra and hence called ऐन्द्रि also. [Arjuna was so called because he was 'white' or 'pure in actions'. He was taught the use of arms by Drona and was his favourite pupil. By his skill in arms he won Draupadi at her Svayamvara (see Draupadi). For an involuntary transgression he went into temporary exile and during that time he learnt the science of arms from Parasurama. He married Ulupi, a Naga Princess, by whom he had a son named Iravat, and also Chitrangada, daughter of the king of Manipura, who bore him a son named Babhruvahana. During this exile he visited Dwaraka, and with the help and advice of Krishna succeeded in marrying Subhadra. By her he had a son named Abhimanyu. Afterwards he obtained the bow Gandiva from the god

Agni whom he assisted in burning the Khandava forest. When Dharma, his eldest brother, lost the kingdom by gambling, and the five brothers went into exile, he went to the Himalayas to propitiate the gods and to obtain from them celestial weapons for use in the contemplated war against the Kauravas. There he fought with Siva who appeared in the disguise of a Kirata; but when he discovered the true character of his adversary he worshipped him and Siva gave him the Pasupatastra. Indra, Varuna, Yama and Kubera also presented him with their own weapons. In the 13th year of their exile, the Pandavas entered the service of the king of Virata and he had to act the part of a eunuch, and music and dancing master. In the great war with the Kauravas Arjuna took a very distinguished part. He secured the assistance of Krishna who acted as his charioteer and related to him the Bhagavadgita when on the first day of the battle he hesitated to bend his bow against his own kinsmen. In the course of the great struggle he slew or vanquished several redoubtable warriors on the side of the Kauravas, such as Jayadratha Bhishma, Karna &c. After Yudhishtira had been installed sovereign of Hastinapura, he resolved to perform the Asvamedha sacrifice, and a horse was let loose with Arjuna as its guardian. Arjuna followed it through many cities and countries and fought with many kings. At the city of Manipura he had to fight with his own son Babhruvahana and was killed; but he was restored to life by a charm supplied by his wife Ulupi. He traversed, the whole of Bharatakhanda and returned to Hastinapura, loaded with spoils and tributes, and the great horse-sacrifice was then duly performed. He was afterwards called by Krishna to Dwaraka amid the intestine struggles of Yadavas and there he performed the funeral ceremonies of Vasudeva and Krishna. Soon after this the five Pandavas repaired to heaven having installed Parikshit—the only surviving son of Abhimanyu—on the throne of Hastinapura. Arjuna was the bravest of the Pandavas, highminded, generous, upright, handsome and the most prominent figure of all his brothers.] 5 N. of K'artavirya, slain by Parasurama. See कर्तवीर्य. 6 The only son of his mother. —नी 1 A procuress, bawd. 2 A cow. 3 N. of a river commonly called कर्तोया. —न Grass. —COMP. —उपनः the teak tree. —छवि *a.* white, of a white colour. —ध्वजः 'white-bannered', N. of Hanumat. अर्णः 1 The teak tree. 2 A letter (of the alphabet).

अर्णवः The (foaming) sea, ocean (fig. also); शोक ocean of grief; सो चिता; जन ocean of men; संसारणवलेचन

Bh. 3. 10 —COMP. —अंतः the extremity of the ocean. —उज्ज्वः the moon. (—वा) Lakshmi. (—व) nectar. —पोतः —यानं a boat or ship. —संदिरः 1 'inhabiting the ocean', N. of Varuna, regent of the waters. —2 N. of Vishnu.

अर्णस् *n.* Water. —COMP. —वः a cloud. —भवः conch-shell.

अर्णस्त्वत् *a.* Having much water. —*m.* The ocean.

अर्त्तनं Censure, reproach, abuse.

अर्त्तिः *f.* 1 Pain, sorrow, grief; शिरसिर्त्ति head-ache. 2 The end of a bow.

अर्त्तिका An elder sister (in dramas).

अर्थे 10 A. [अर्थ्यते, अर्थित] 1 To request, beg, supplicate, ask, entreat, solicit (with two acc.); स्वानिममर्थमर्थ्यते Dk. 71; तमभिकम्य सर्वेष्वयं वयं चार्थामिदं बहु Mb.; ग्रहस्तमर्थयानके योद्धुः Bk. 14. 99.

2 To strive to obtain, desire, wish. —WITH अभि to beg, supplicate, request; इमं सारं प्रियाप्रवृत्तिनिमित्तमर्थ्यते V. 4; अक्काशं किलोदन्वान् समापाद्यर्थितो हृदो R. 4. 58. —अभि 1 to ask, request. —2 to desire. —प्र 1 to ask or pray for, beg, request; तेन भवंतं प्रार्थयन्ते S. 2. —2 to desire, want, wish or long for; अहो विद्वत्प्रत्यः प्रार्थितायसिद्धयः S. 3; स्वर्गतिं प्रार्थयन्ते Bg. 9. 20; Bk. 7. 48. R. 7. 50, 64. —3 to look for, search, be in search of; प्रार्थयन् तया सीता Bk. 7. 48. —4 To attack, seize or fall upon; असौ अकानी-केन यवनानां प्रार्थितः M. 5; दुर्जनो लरणः शूली विशूलः प्रार्थ्यतामिति R. 15. 5, 956. —प्रति to challenge (to combat), encounter, seek as an opponent; एत सीताद्रुहः संख्ये प्रर्थयन्त राघवं Bk. 6. 25. —2 to make an enemy of. —स 1 to believe, consider, regard, think; समर्थये यत्कथं प्रियां प्रति V. 4. 39; मया न सायु समार्थितं V. 2; अनुपयुक्त-मिवात्मानं समर्थये S. 7. —2 to corroborate, support, substantiate by proof; उक्त-मेवार्थमुदाहरणेन समर्थयति. —सममि or सम to beg, request &c.

अर्थः 1 Object, purpose, end and aim; wish, desire; ज्ञातार्थो ज्ञातसंबन्धः श्रोतुं श्रोता प्रवर्तते; सिद्धं परिधिं Mu. 5; oft. used in this sense as the last member of compounds and translated by 'for,' intended for, 'for the sake of,' 'on account of,' 'on behalf of,' and used like an adj. to qualify nouns; संतानार्थोय विषये R. 1. 34; ता देवतापित्रतिथि-क्रियार्था (हेतु) 2. 16; द्विजार्था यवायः Sk.; यज्ञार्थोक्तर्मणोज्ञय Bg. 3. 9. It mostly occurs in this sense as अर्थ, अर्थ्य, or अर्थ्य and has an adverbial force; किमर्थं for what purpose, why; बेलोप-लक्षणांर्थ S. 4; तद्दर्शनदृष्ट्यर्थोयान्दार्थ्यमायः Ku. 6. 13; गवार्थं ब्राह्मणार्थं च Pt. 1. 420; मर्त्यं स्वर्गजीविताः Bg. 1. 9; प्रत्याख्यात मया त्वं नलस्यार्थोय देवताः Nala. 13. 19; प्रतु-पणस्य चार्थोय 23. 9. 2 Cause, motive, reason, ground, means; अनुवृत्त सुने

कृतार्थः R. 2. 55 means or cause. 3
 Meaning, sense, signification, import;
 अर्थ is of 3 kinds—वाच्य or expressed,
 लक्ष्य or indicated (secondary), and
 व्यंग्य or suggested; तदर्थौ शब्दार्थौ K. P.
 1. अर्थो वाच्यश्च लक्ष्यश्च व्यंग्यश्चेति त्रिधा मतः ॥
 8. D. 2. 4 A thing, object, substance;
 अर्थो हि कस्या परकीय एव S. 4. 21; that
 which can be perceived by the senses,
 an object of sense; इंद्रियं H. 1. 146;
 Ku. 7. 71; इंद्रियेभ्यः परा ह्यर्थो अर्थेभ्यश्च परं
 मनः Kath. (the objects of sense are
 five रूप, रस, गंध, स्पर्श and शब्द). 5 (a)
 An affair, business, matter, work;
 प्राक् प्रतिपन्नोऽयमर्थोऽमराजाय Ve. 3; अर्थोऽ-
 ममर्थोऽतिभाष्य एव Ku. 3. 18; अर्थोऽर्थोऽनुबन्धी
 Dk. 67; संगीतार्थः Me. 56 business of
 singing, i. e. musical concert (ap-
 paratus of singing); संदेशार्थाः Me. 5
 matters of message, i. e. messages.
 (b) Interest, object; स्वार्थसाधनतत्परः Ms.
 4. 196; द्रव्येवार्थसाधनं R. 1. 19; वुरापेऽर्थं
 1. 72; नमोऽर्थचित्तक Ms. 7. 121; मालवि-
 कायां न मे कश्चिदर्थः M. 3 I have no
 interest in M. (c) Subject matter,
 contents (as of letters &c.). स्वामय-
 गतार्थं करिष्यति Mu. I will acquaint you
 with the matter: तेन हि अस्य गृहीतार्था
 भवामि V. 2 if so I should know its
 contents. 6 Wealth, riches, property,
 money; स्वाग्राय संभूतार्थानां R. 1. 7; विगर्थाः
 कर्तृश्रयाः Pt. 1. 163. 7 Attainment of
 riches or worldly prosperity, regard-
 ed as one of the four ends of human
 existence, the other three being धर्म
 काम and मोक्ष; with अर्थ and काम, धर्म
 forms the well-known triad; cf. Ku.
 5. 38; अन्यर्थकामौ तस्यास्तां धर्म एव मनीषिणः
 R. 1. 25. 8 (a) Use, advantage,
 profit, good; तथाहि सर्वे तस्यासन् परार्थैकफला
 गुणाः R. 1. 29; यावानर्थं उद्गाने सर्वतः संयुतो-
 वृके Bg. 2. 46; also व्यर्थ, निर्र्थक q. v.
 (b) Use, want, need, concern, with
 instr.; कोऽर्थः पुत्रेण जातेन Pt. 1 what is
 the use of a son being born; कश्च
 तेनार्थः Dk. 59; कोऽर्थस्तिरश्वां गुणेः Pt. 2. 33
 what do brutes care for merits; Bh.
 2. 48; योग्येनार्थः कस्य न स्याज्जनेन Si. 18.
 66; नैव तस्य कृतेनार्थो नाकृतेनेह कश्चन Bg. 3.
 18. 9 Asking, begging; request,
 suit, petition. 10 Action, plaint (in
 law). 11 The actual state, fact of
 the matter; as in यथार्थ, अर्थतः, तत्त्वविद्.
 12 Manner, kind, sort. 13 Preven-
 tion, warding off; महाकार्यो धूमः; prohibi-
 tion, abolition (this meaning may
 also be derived from 1 above). 14
 N. of Vishpu. -COMP. -अधिकारः
 charge of money, office of treasurer;
 °न न नियोक्यौ H. 2. -अधिकारिन् m. a
 treasurer. -अन्तरं 1 another or diffe-
 rent meaning. -2 another cause or
 motive; अर्थोऽममर्थोऽतिभाष्य एव Ku. 3. 18.
 -3 a new matter or circumstance,
 new affair. -4 opposite or antithesis

tical meaning, difference of meaning. **व्यासः** a figure of speech in which a general proposition is adduced to support a particular instance, or a particular instance, to support a general proposition; it is an inference from particular to general and *vice versa* उक्तिर्योतनव्यासः स्यात् सामान्यविशेषयोः । (१) हनुमानचरितम् दुष्करं किं महामनां ॥ (२) युष्मद्वस्तुसंसर्गायाति नीचोपि गौरवं । पुष्पमालाबुधेण सखं शिरसि धार्यते Kuval.; cf. also K. P. 10 and S. D. 709. -**अन्वित** *a.* 1 rich, wealthy. -2 significant. -**अधिच्** *a.* one who longs for or strives to get wealth or gain any object. -**अलंकारः** a figure of speech determined by and dependent on the sense, and not on sound (opp. शब्दालंकार). -**आगमः** 1 acquisition of wealth, income. -2 conveying of a sense. -**आपत्तिः** *f.* 1 an inference from circumstances, presumption, implication, one of the five sources of knowledge or modes of proof, according to the Mīmāṃsākas. It is an inference used to account for an apparent inconsistency; as in the familiar instance पीनो देवदत्तो द्वािवा न भुंक्ते the apparent inconsistency between 'fatness' and 'not eating by day' is accounted for by the inference of his 'eating by night'. -2 a figure of speech (according to some rhetoricians) in which a relevant assertion suggests an inference not actually connected with the subject in hand, or *vice versa*; it corresponds to what is popularly called कैमुतिकन्याय or देवापुन्याय; *e. g.* हारोयं हरिणाक्षीणां हृदति सनमहेले । मुक्तानामप्यरक्षेयं केवयं समरक्षिकराः Amar. 100; अमितवमयोपि मार्दवं भजते केव कथा शरीरि R. 8. 43. -**उत्पत्तिः** *f.* acquisition of wealth; so ^०उपाजनं. -**उपक्षेपकः** an introductory scene (in dramas); अर्थोपक्षेपकाः पंच S. D. 308. -**उपमा** a simile dependent on sense and not on sound; see under उपमा. -**उष्मन्** *m.* the glow or warmth of wealth; अर्थोष्मणा विरहितः पुरुषः स एव Bh. 2. 40. -**ओचः**, -**राक्षिः** treasure, hoard of money. -**कर** (*s. f.*). -**कृत्** *a.* 1 enriching. -2 useful, advantageous. -**काम** *a.* desirous of wealth. (-**जौ** dual), wealth and (sensual) desire or pleasure; it. 1. 25. -**कृच्छ्रं** 1 a difficult matter. -2 pecuniary difficulty; न मुहोदयकृच्छ्रेषु Niti. -**कृत्य** doing or execution of a business; अमुष्येतार्थकृत्याः Me. 38. -**गौरवं** depth of meaning; मात्वेयंशीरिव Udb., Ki. 2. 27. -**ग्न** *a.* (-**नी** *f.*) extravagant, wasteful, prodigal. -**जात** *a.* full of meaning. (-**तं**) 1 a collection of things. -2 a large amount of wealth, considerable property. -**तत्त्वं** 1 the real truth, the

fact of the matter. -2, the real nature or cause of anything. -**द** *a.* 1 yielding wealth. -2 advantageous, useful. -3 liberal. -**दूषणं** 1 extravagance, waste. -2 unjust seizure of property or withholding what is due. -3 finding fault with the meaning. -**दोषः** a literary fault or blemish with regard to the sense, one of the four *doshas* or blemishes of literary composition, the other three being पददोष, पदाशदोष and वाक्यदोष; for definitions &c. see K. P. 7. -**निर्बन्धन** *a.* dependent on wealth. -**निश्चयः** determination, decision. -**पतिः** 1 'the lord of riches'; a king; किञ्चिद्ब्रह्मस्यार्थपतिर् ब्रह्माणः R. 2. 46; 1. 59; 9. 3; 18. 1; Pt. 1. 74. -2 an epithet of Kubera. -**पर, लुब्ध** *a.* 1 intent on gaining wealth, covetous. -2 niggardly. -**प्रकृतिः** *f.* the leading source or occasion of the grand object in a drama; (the number of these 'sources' is five:—**विजं विदुः** पतारा च प्रकटी कार्यमेव च । अर्थप्रकृतयः पंच ज्ञात्वा योज्या यथाविधि S. D. 317). -**प्रयोगः** usury. -**बंधः** arrangement of words, composition, text; stanza, verse; S. 7. 5; लजितार्थबन्धं V. 2. 14. -**बुद्धि** *a.* selfish. -**बोधः** indication of the (real) import. -**भेदः** distinction or difference of meaning; अर्थभेदेन शब्दभेदः. -**मात्रं, -वा** 1 property, wealth. -**युक्त** *a.* significant. -**लाभः** acquisition of wealth. -**लोभः** avarice. -**वादः** 1 declaration of any purpose. -2 affirmation, declaratory assertion, an explanatory remark; speech or assertion having a certain object; a sentence. (It usually recommends a विधि or precept by stating the good arising from its proper observance, and the evils arising from its omission, and also by adducing historical instances in its support.) -3 praise, eulogy; अर्थवाद पदः । दोषं तु मे कश्चित्कथय U. 1. -**विकल्पः** 1 deviation from truth, perversion of fact, -2 prevarication; also वैकल्यं. -**वृद्धिः** *f.* accumulation of wealth. -**व्ययः** expenditure; **ज्ञ** *a.* conversant with money-matters. -**ज्ञानं** 1 the science of wealth (political economy). -2 science of polity, political science, politics; Dk. 120. इह खलु अर्थज्ञानकारा-जिनिषां सिद्धिमुपवर्णयति Mu. 3; **व्यवहारिन्** a politician. -3 the science of practical life. -**शौचं** purity or honesty in money-matters; सर्वेषां चैव शौचानामर्थशौचं परं स्यूतं Ms. 5. 106. -**संस्थानं** 1 accumulation of wealth. -2 treasury. -**संबन्धः** connection of the sense with the word or sentence. -**सारः** considerable wealth; Pt. 2. 42. -**सिद्धिः** *f.* fulfilment of a desired object, success.

अर्थतः *ind.* 1 With reference to the meaning or a particular object;

यच्चाथनो गौरवं Māl. 1. 7 depth of meaning. 2 In fact, really, truly; न नामतः केवलमर्थतोऽपि Si. 3. 56. 3 For the sake of money, gain or profit; ऐश्वर्याद्वन्नेत-सीधरभयं लोकैर्यतः सेवते Mu. 1. 14. 4 By reason of.

अर्थना Request, entreaty, suit, petition; N. 5. 112.

अर्थवत् a. 1 Wealthy. 2 Significant, full of sense or meaning; अर्थवान् खलु मे राजशब्दः S. 5. 3 Having meaning; अर्थवद्वातुरस्यः प्रातिपदिकं P. I. 2. 45. 4 Serving some purpose; successful, useful.

अर्थवत्ता Wealth, property.

अर्थो ind. (abl. of अर्थ) 1 As a matter of course, of course, in fact; युष्मिन् दंडो भक्षित इत्यनेन तत्सहचरितमपूपमक्षण-मर्थ्याद्यातं भवति S. D. 10 2 According to the circumstances or state of the case; as a matter of fact. 3 That is to say, namely.

अर्थिकः 1 a crier, watchman. 2 Especially, a minstrel whose duty it is to announce (by song &c.) the different fixed periods of the day, such as the hours of rising, sleeping, eating &c.

अर्थित p. p. Requested, asked, desired. -त् Wish, desire; petition.

अर्थात्ता, -त्त्वं 1 Begging, request. 2 Wish, desire.

अर्थिन् a. 1 Seeking to gain or obtain, wishing for, desirous of; with instr. or in Comp.; कोषदंडाभ्यां Mu. 5; को वधेन ममार्थं स्यात् Mb.; अर्थार्थी Pt. 1. 4. 9. 2 Entreating or begging any one (with gen.); अर्थी वररुचिर्मस्तु Ka. 3 Possessed of desires. -म्. 1 One who asks, begs or solicits; a beggar, suppliant, suitor; यथाकामार्चितार्थिनां R. 1. 6; 2. 64; 5. 31; 9. 27; कोर्धो गतो गौरवं Pt. 1. 146; कथारत्नमयोजिन्म भवतासाते वयं चार्थिनः Mv. 1. 30. 2 (In law) A plaintiff, complainant, prosecutor; स धर्मस्य सखः शत्रुव-र्धित्वार्थिनां स्वयं । इदं संशयच्छेद्यात् व्यवहारानत-द्रितः R. 17. 39. 3 A servant, follower. -Comp. -भावः state of a suppliant, begging, request; Māl. 9. 30. -सात् adv. at the disposal of beggars; विमज्ज मेरुं यदर्थिसाकृतः N. 1. 16.

अर्थीय a. (In comp.) 1 Destined or intended for, doomed to suffer; शरीरं यतनार्थीयं Ms. 12. 16. 2 Belonging or relating to; कर्म चैव तदर्थीयं Bg. 17. 27.

अर्थ्य a. 1 first to be asked or sought for. 2 Fit, proper. 3 Appropriate, not deviating from the sense, significant; सुखं सुतिमिरर्थ्याभिरुपतस्ये सखती R. 4. 6; Ku. 2. 3. 4 Rich, wealthy. 5 Wise, intelligent. -रश्च Red chalk.

अर्द्ध 1 P. [strike, afflict] 1 to afflict, torment; strike, hurt, kill; रक्षःसहस्राणि चतुर्दशार्द्धं Bk. 12. 55, see caus. below.

2 To beg, request, ask; निर्गलितांशुर्गर्भं शरद्वनं नार्द्धति चातकोपि R. 5. 17. -Caus. (or 10 P.) 1 (a) To afflict, torment, distress; कामार्द्धितं, कोपं, भयं &c. (b) To strike, hurt, injure, kill; येनार्द्धितं वैद्यपुरं पिनाकी Bk. 2. 46. -With अस्ति to torment excessively, fall upon or attack; अत्यादीर्द्धि वालिनः पुं Bk. 15. 115. -अभि to distress, afflict, pain.

अर्द्धन a. 1 Distressing, afflicting. -नं Pain, trouble, anxiety, excitement, agitation. -नं, -ना 1 Going, moving. 2 Asking, begging. 3 Killing, hurting; giving pain.

अर्ध a. Half, forming a half. -र्ध, -र्धः 1 A half, half portion; सर्वनाशे समुपने अर्धं त्यजति पंडितः; गतमर्धं दिवसस्य V. 2; यद्वर्धं विच्छिन्नं S. 1. 9. divided in half, (अर्धं may be compounded with almost every noun and adjective; as first member of compound with nouns it means 'a half of', कायः=अर्धं कायस्य; with adjectives, it has an adverbial force; इयाम् अर्धं half dark; with ordinal numerals 'with a half of that number'; वृत्तयि containing two and the third only half; i. e. two and a half. -Comp. -अक्षि m. side-look, wink; Mk. 8. 42. -अं half the body. -अंशः a half, the half; -अंशिच a. sharing a half. -अर्धः, -र्ध 1 half of a half, quarter; चतुरर्थीभागाभ्यां तामयोजयतामुभे R. 10 56. -2 half and half. -अवभेदकः hemispheres (Mar. अर्ध-शिखि). -अवशेष a. having only a half left. -आसनं 1 half a seat; अर्धोसनं गोवर्धितोऽपि R. 6. 73; मम हि द्विवेकसां समक्ष-मर्धोसनोपवेशितस्य S. 7. (it being considered a mark of very great respect to make room for a guest &c. on the same seat with oneself); -2 greeting kindly or with great respect. -3 exemption from censure. -अर्द्धः 1 the half or crescent moon. -2 semi-circular impression of a finger-nail, crescent shaped nail-print; N. 6. 25 -3 an arrow with a crescent-shaped head (=अर्धचंद्र below). -मौलि N. of Siva Me. 56. -उक्त a. half said or uttered; राममद् इति अर्धोक्तिं महाराज U. 1 -उक्तिः f. a broken speech; an interrupted speech. -उत्थ. 1 the rising of the half moon. -2 partial rise. -आसनं a sort of posture in meditation. -ऊरुकं a short petticoat (Mar. परकर). -कृत a. half done, incomplete. -खर, -री a kind of measure, half a Khāri. गंगा N. of the river Kāveri so जाह्नवी. -गुच्छः a necklace of 24 strings. -गोलः a hemisphere. -चंद्र a. crescent-shaped, (-चंद्रः) 1 the half moon, crescent moon; सार्धचंद्रं विभर्ति यः Ku. 6. 75. -2 the semicircular marks on a peacock's tail. -3 an arrow with a crescent-

shaped head; अर्धचंद्रमुल्लेखिच्छिच्छेद कदली-सुखम् R. 12. 96. -4 a crescent-shaped nailprint. -5 the hand bent into a semicircle, as for the purpose of seizing or clutching anything; अर्धं द्वा to seize by the neck and turn out; दीयतामेतस्यार्धचंद्रः Pt. 1. -चंद्राकार, -चंद्राकृति a. half-moon-shaped. -चोलकः a short bodice. -दिनं, -दिवसः 1 half a day, mid-day. -2 a day of 12 hours. -नाराचः a crescent-shaped iron-pointed arrow. -नारीशः, -नारीश्वरः a form of Siva, (half male and half female). -नार्व half a boat. -निज्ञा mid-night. -पंचाशत् f. twenty-five. -पणः a measure containing half a pāṇa. -पथ half way. (-थे) midway. -महरः half a watch, one hour and a half. -भागः a half, half a share or part; तद्वर्धभागेन लभस्व कश्चित् Ku. 5. 50; R. 7. 45. -भागिक a. sharing a half. -भाज a. 1 sharing a half, entitled to a half. -2 a companion, sharer. -भास्करः mid-day. -माणवकः -माणवः a necklace of 12 strings (माणवक consisting of 24). -मात्रा 1 half a (short) syllable. -2 a term for a consonant. -मार्गे ind. midway; V. 1. 3. -मासः half a month, a fortnight. -मासिक a. happening every fortnight -2 lasting for a fortnight. -मुष्टिः f. a half-clenched hand. -वासः half a watch. -रथः a warrior who fights on a car with another (who is not so skilled as a रथी); रणे रणेऽभिमानी च विमुखश्चापि हस्यते । वृणी कर्णः प्रमादी च तेन मेऽर्धरथो मतः Mb. -रात्रः mid-night; अर्धरात्रे स्तिमितवर्दीपे R. 16. 4. -विसर्गः, -विसर्जनीयः the Visarga sound before क, ख, प, and फ. -वीक्षणं a side-look, glance. -बुद्ध a. middle-aged. -वैना-शिकः N. of the followers of Kapāḍa (arguing half perishableness). -वैशास half or incomplete murder; Ku. 4. 31. -व्यासः the radius of a circle. -शतं fifty. -शेष a. having only a half left. -श्लोकः half a sloka or verse. -सीरिन् m. 1 a cultivator, ploughman who takes half the crop for his labour; Y. 1. 166. -2 =अर्धिक p. v. -हारः a necklace of 64 strings. -ह्रस्वः half a (short) syllable.

अर्धव a. Half; see अर्ध.

अर्धिक a. (की f.) 1 Measuring a half. 2 Entitled to half a share. -कः A half-caste man; वैश्यकण्डासमुत्सन्नो ब्राह्मणेन तु संस्कृतः । अर्धिकः स तु विज्ञेयो भोज्यो विज्ञेयं संशयः Parāśara.

अर्धिन् a. Sharing or entitled to a half.

अर्पणं 1 Placing or putting upon, setting upon; पादार्पणानुग्रहतपुत्रं R. 2. 35. 2 Inserting, placing or putting in. 3 Giving, offering, resigning;

सर्वद्वारपणनिष्करणे R. 2. 55. भुस्वर्णपणं प्रकृति-
प्रस्ताः 13. 9; तस्करुच्य मर्दणं Bg. 9. 27.
4 Restoration, delivery, giving back;
न्यास Ak. 5 Piercing, perforating;
तीक्ष्णद्वारपणयोर्वा नखैः सर्वा व्यदारयत् Rām.
अपिसः The heart; flesh in the
heart.

अर् 1 P. (अर्ति, आनर्, अर्ति) 1
To go towards. 2 To kill, hurt.

अर् (ई) द-र् 1 A swelling, tu-
mour, (various kinds). 2 One
hundred millions. 3 N. of a moun-
tain in the west of India (Abu).
4 A serpent. 5 A cloud. 6 A long
round mass, lump of flesh. 7 A ser-
pent-like demon killed by Indra.

अर्भक a. 1 Small, minute, short.
2 Weak, lean. 3 Foolish. 4 Young,
childish. —कः 1 A boy, child;
श्रुतस्य गायत्र्यमंतमर्भकः R. 3. 21, 25, 7.
67. 2 The young of an animal. 3
A fool, idiot.

अर् 1 a. Excellent, best. 2 Re-
spectable. —र् 1 A master, lord.
2 A man of the third tribe, Vaisya.
—र् 1 A mistress. 2 A woman of
the Vaisya tribe. —र् The wife of
a Vaisya. —COMP. —र् 1 A Vaisya of
rank.

अर्भक m. 1 The sun. 2 The head
of the Manes; वितृणमर्भका चास्मि Bg.
10. 29. 3 N. of the arka plant.

अर्वाणी A woman of the Vaisya
tribe.

अर्ब m. 1 A horse; अर्बोऽकृतप्रहर्भतां
मजाः Si. 12. 31. 2 One of the ten
horses of the moon. 3 Indra. 4 A
short span (नोकर्णपरिमाण). —ती 1 A
mare. 2 A bawd, procuress.

अर्वा a. 1 Coming hitherward
(opp. पश्च). 2 Turned towards,
coming to meet any one. 3 Being
on this side. 4 Being below or be-
hind (in time or place). 5 Follo-
wing, subsequent. —क ind. 1
Hitherward, on this side. 2 From
a certain point. 3 Before (in time
or place); यत्कष्टेऽर्वाक सलिलमव ब्रह्माङ्गमधुत्
K. 125; अर्वाकं संवत्सरात्मनी हंत परतो नृपः
Y. 2. 173, 113, 1. 254. 4 On the
lower side, behind, downwards (opp.
ऊर्ध्व). 5 Afterwards, subsequently.
6 (With loc.) Within, near; रते
वायुपवनभुवि छिन्नर्धर्माकुवायां S. 1. 15.
—COMP. —कालः posterior time. —कालिक
a. belonging to proximate time, mo-
dern; न्ता modernness, posteriority
of time. —कुलं the near bank of
a river.

अर्वाचीन a. 1 Modern, recent. 2
Reverse, contrary. —न ind. (With
abl.) 1 On this side of. 2 Later than;
यदूर्ध्वं पृथिव्या अर्वाचीनमंततिशक्तं Sat. Br.

अर्वाच n. Piles. —COMP. —घ्न a. des-
troying piles. (—घ्नः) 1 N. of the

plant शुरण, so called because it is
said to cure piles.

अर्वाच a. Afflicted with piles.

अर्ह 1 P. [अर्हति, अर्हति, आनर्, अर्हति]
(epic A. as तद्वर्णो नार्हते पूजां Rām.) 1
To deserve, merit, be worthy of
with acc. or inf.); किमिव नापुष्पानमरे-
धरां नार्हति S. 7. 2 To have a right to,
be entitled to; ननु गर्भः पित्र्यं रिक्थमर्हति
S. 6. न स्त्री स्वातंत्र्यमर्हति Ms. 9. 3. 3 To
be fit or deserve to be done; अर्थना
मयि भवद्भिः कर्तुमर्हति N. 5. 112; Dk. 137.
4 To be equal to; be worth; न ते गात्रा-
ण्युपचारमर्हति S. 3. 18; सर्वे ते जपयज्ञस्य कलां
नार्हति षोडशी Ms. 2. 86. 5 To be able,
translateable by 'can'; न मे वचनमन्यथा
भवितुमर्हति S. 4. 6 To worship, honour;
see caus. below. 7 (Used with inf.
in the second pers. and sometimes
in the third) अर्ह represents a mild
form of command, advice or
courteous request, and may be trans-
lated by 'pray,' 'deign,' 'be pleased
to,' 'will be pleased to'; द्विवाण्यहाम्यर्हसि
सोढुमर्हन् R. 5. 25 pray wait &c; नार्हसि
मे प्रणयं विहंतु 2. 58. —Caus. or 10 P.
To honour, worship; राजाजिह्वं मधुकं-
पाणिः Bk. 1. 17; Ms. 3. 3, 119.

अर्ह a. 1 Respectable, worthy of
respect, deserving; अर्हवर्माजयन् विद्वे
द्वंमर्हति मापकं Ms. 8. 192. 2 Worthy
of, having a claim to, entitled to,
with acc., inf., or in comp.; नेवाहः
पेवृकं रिक्थं पतिवैरातादिना हि सः Ms. 9. 144;
संस्कारमर्हस्त्वं न च लप्यसे Rām.; तस्मात्तार्हा
वर्गं हंतुं पार्तस्यान् स्वबाधवान् Bg. 1. 37; so
मानं, वयं, दंडं &c. 3 Becoming, proper,
fit; केवलं यानमर्हं स्यात् Pt. 3; with gen.
also, स भव्योर्हो महीभुजां Pt. 1. 87-92. 4
Worth (in money), costing; see
below. —र्हः 1 N. of Indra. 2 N. of
Vishnu. 3 Price (as in गृहर्ह); महार्हश-
य्यापरिवर्तनच्युतेः Ku. 5. 12 (महानर्हो यस्याः
Malli.). —र्हः Worship, adoration.

अर्हण-या Worship, adoration, ho-
nour, treating with respect or
veneration; अर्हणामर्हते चक्रर्हणयो नयचक्षुषे
R. 1. 55; Si. 15. 22.

अर्हन् a. Worthy, deserving, ador-
able. —m. 1 A Buddha; the highest
rank in Buddhist hierarchy. 2 A
superior divinity with the Jinas;
सर्वज्ञो जितरागादिशेषलोककृत्तुजितः । यथास्थिता-
धेयार्थी च देवोर्हन् परमेश्वरः ॥

अर्हन् a. Worthy, deserving. —तः
1 A Buddha. 2 A Buddhist men-
dicant.

अर्हन्ती The quality of being fit to
be worshipped, veneration, adoration
श्रीमार्हतीचर्णैर्गुणैः Sk.

अर्ह्य pot. p. 1 Worthy, respectable.
2 Fit to be praised.

अर्ह 1 U (अर्हति-ने, अर्हति, अर्हति) 1
To adorn. 2 To be competent or

able. 3 To prevent, ward off;
see अलम्.

अर्ह 1 The sting in the tail of a
scorpion. 2 Yellow orpiment;
cf. आल.

अलकः 1 A curl, lock of hair, hair
in general; ललाटिकाचंदनधुसालका Ku. 5.
55; अलके बालकुंदानुविद्धे Me. 65 (the
word is n. also, as appears from a
quotation of Malli.: स्वभाववकाण्यलकानि
तासीं). 2 Curls on the fore-head. 3
Saffron besmeared on the body. —का
1 A girl from eight to ten years of
age. 2 N. of the capital of Kubera,
and of the lord of the Yakshas; विमाति
यस्यां ललितालकायां मनोहरा वैश्रवणस्य लक्ष्मीः Bv.
2. 10; गन्ध्या ते वसतिरलका नाम यक्षेश्वराणां
Me. 7. —COMP. —अधिपः-पतिः, —ईश्वरः
'lord of Alakā', N. of Kubera;
अस्य जीवदमालकेधरी R. 19. 15. —अंतः the
end of a curl or ringlet. —नर्द 1 N.
of the Ganges, or a river falling in-
to it. —2 a girl from eight to ten
years of age. —प्रभा N. of the
capital of Kubera. —संहतिः f. rows
of curls; Si. 6. 3.

अलकः-ककः The red resin of cer-
tain trees, red lac or sap (formerly
used by women to dye certain parts
of their body, particularly the soles
of the feet and lip); (दंतवाससा) चित्ता-
ज्जिनालककपाटलेन Ku. 5. 34, M. 3.
5; अलककांको पदवीं ततान R. 7. 7; क्षिये
हतायाः पुरुषं निरर्थं निष्पीडितालककवच्यजति
Mk. 4. 15. —COMP. —रसः red lac,
juice; अलकरसरत्नाभावलकरसर्वाङ्गितैः । अयापि
चरणी तस्याः पद्मकीरासमप्रभौ Rām. —रगः
the red colour of alakā.

अलक्षण n. 1 Having no signs or
marks. 2 Undefined, undistinguished.
3 Having no good marks, inauspi-
cious, illomened; क्लेशावहा भवतुअलक्षणम्
R. 14. 5. —र्ण 1 A bad or inauspi-
cious sign. 2 That which is no
definition, a bad definition.

अलक्षित a. Unseen, unobserved;
अलक्षिताभ्युपतनो नृपेण R. 2. 27.

अलक्ष्मी f. Evil fortune, bad luck,
poverty.

अलक्ष्य a. 1 Invisible, unknown,
unobserved. 2 Unmarked. 3 Having
no particular marks. 4 Insignificant
in appearance. 5 Having no pretence,
free from fraud. 6 Not लक्ष्य or se-
condary (as meaning). —COMP. —गति
a. moving invisibly. —जन्मता un-
known birth, obscure origin; वयुर्विस्-
पाक्षमलक्ष्यजन्मता Ku. 5. 72. —लिंग a. dis-
guised, incognito —वाच a. addressing
words to no visible object; Ku. 5. 57.

अलङ्घः A water-serpent.

अलङ्घु a. (ङु-ङ्गी f.) 1 Not light,
heavy, big. 2 Not short, long (in
prosody). 3 Serious, solemn. 4
Intense, violent, very great. —COMP.

-उपलः a rock. -मतिज्ञ a. solemnly pledged or promised.

अलंकरणं 1 Decoration, ornamenting. 2 An ornament (lit. and fig.); सजाते तावदेषलणाकरं पुरुषसमलंकरणं सुवः Mbh. 2. 92.

अलंकरिण्यु a. 1 Fond of ornaments. 2 Decorating, skilled in decorating.

अलंकारः 1 Decoration, act of decorating or ornamenting. 2 An ornament (fig. also); अलंकारः स्वर्गस्य V. 1. 3 A figure of speech, of which there are three kinds:—शब्द, अर्थ, and शब्दार्थ. 4 The whole science of Rhetoric.—COMP. —शास्त्रं the science and art of rhetoric, poetics.—सुवर्ण gold used for ornaments.

अलंकारकः Ornament, decoration; Ms. 7. 220.

अलंकृतिः 1 Decoration. 2 An ornament; कर्णालंकृतिः Amar. 13. 3 A rhetorical ornament, a figure of speech; तद्वदेषो शब्दार्थौ समुपावनलंकृती पुनः कापि K. P. 1; यो विद्वान् मन्यते काव्यं शब्दार्थानलंकृती । असौ न मन्यते कस्मादनुष्णमनलंकृती ॥ Chandr. 1; सालंकृतिः अश्वकोमलवर्णराजिः Bv. 3. 6 (where अं has senses 2 and 3).

अलंक्रिया Adorning, ornamenting, decoration (fig. also).

अलंघनीय a. Insurmountable, inaccessible, beyond the reach of.

अलजः A kind of bird.

अलंजरः, -जुरः An earthen jar.

अलम् ind. 1 (a) Enough, sufficient for, adequate to (with dative or inf.); तस्यालमेषा क्षुधितस्य तृष्ये R. 2. 39; अन्यथा प्रातःशाय कुशोम त्वामलं वयम् Bk. 3. 98. (b) A match for, equal to (with dat.); देखेस्यो हरिलं Sk.; अलं मलाः महाय Mbh. 2. Able, competent (with inf.); अलं भोक्तुं Sk.; वरेण शमितं लोकानलं द्रव्यं हि तच्चः Ku. 2. 56; with loc. also; त्रयाणामपि लोकानामलमसि निवारणे Ram. 3. A way with, enough of, no need of, no use of (having a prohibitive force), with instr. or gerund; अलमन्याय गृहीत्वा M. 1. 20; आलम्यालमिदं भूमेरिस्स दारानपाहरत् Si. 2. 40; अलं महीपाल तव भ्रमेण R. 2. 34; Ku. 5. 32; अलमियद्विः कुसुमेः ५. 4 st many flowers will do. 4 (a) Completely, thoroughly; अहस्येन शमयितुमलं वारिधारासहसे Me. 53; स्वमपि नितयज्ञः स्वर्णिगः प्रीणयाम् S. 7. 34. (b) Greatly, excessively, to a high degree; तुदति अलम् K. 2; यो गच्छत्यलं विद्विषतः प्रति Ak. —COMP. —कर्णीण a. competent to do any act; skilful, clever. —कु see under कृ. —जीर्णिक a. sufficient for livelihood. —धन a. possessing sufficient wealth, rich; निरादिह्यनक्षेपु प्रतिष्ठः स्यादलघनः Ms. 8. 162. —पूजः thick smoke, volume of smoke. —पुरुषीण a. fit for a man or sufficient for a man. —बल a. strong enough. hav-

ing sufficient power. —बुद्धिः sufficient sense. —युष्ण्यु a. able, competent; विना-प्यस्मदलं युरिज्यायि तपसः सुतः Si. 2. 9.

अलंपद a. Not libidinous, chaste. —तः Women's apartments.

अलंशुषः 1 Vomiting. 2 The palm of the hand with the fingers extended.

अलय a. 1 Houseless, moving about. 2 Without destruction or loss, imperishable. —यः 1 Non-destruction; permanence. 2 Birth, production.

अलर्कः 1 A mad dog or one rendered furious. 2 N. of a plant (शतार्क).

अलले ind. A word of no import, occurring in the dialect of the pis'achas (mostly used in dramas).

अलबालं A basin for water at the root of a tree; see आलबाल.

अलक्ष् a. Not shining.

अलस a. 1 Inactive, without energy, lazy, indolent. 2 Tired, fatigued, languid; मार्गभ्रमावलसशरीरं दारिके M. 5; Amar. 4. 90; V. 3. 2; गमनमलसं Māl. 1. 17. 3 Soft, gentle. 4 Slow, dull (as in gait or motion); श्रेणीभारादलसगमना Me. 82. —COMP. —ईक्षणा a woman with languishing looks.

अलसक a. Indolent, idle. —कः Flatulence.

अलातः—तः A fire-brand, half-burnt wood; निष्पाालानलावत् Ku. 2. 23.

अलाडुः—रूः f. The bottle-gourd. —हु (n.) 1 A vessel made of gourd. 2 A fruit of the gourd which is very light and floats in water; किं हि नदि-तत् अंशुपि मज्जत्यलाडुनि यावत्तः त्वंत इति Mv. 1; Ms. 6. 54. —COMP. —कटं the dust or down (रजः) of the bottle-gourd. —पात्रं a jar made of the bottle-gourd.

अलारं A door.

अलिः 1 A black bee. 2 A scorpion. 3 A crow. 4 The (Indian) cuckoo. 5 Spirituous liquor. —COMP. —कुलं a flight or number of bees, संकुलं full of a swarm of bees; अलिङ्कुलसंकुलकुसुमनिरा-कुलन-दलमादतगाले Git. 1. संकुलः the *kubja* plant. —जिह्वा, -दिका the uvula, soft palate. —मिय a. pleasing to the bees. (—यः) the red lotus. (—या) the trumpet flower. —माला a flight of bees. —विराजः—रतं song or hum of a bee. —बल्लभः—मिय q. v.

अलिकं The forehead; अलिकेन चहेमका-तिना Bv. 2. 171; Vb. 3. 6.

अलिच m. 1 A scorpion. 2 A bee; मालिनिमाशलिनि माधवयोनिनाम् Si. 6. 4. —नी 1 A swarm of bees; अग्रमतालिनी शिलीध्रे Si. 6. 72. अलिनीजिष्णुः कचार्त्ता चयः Bh. 1. 5.

अलिगर्दः A kind of snake.

अलिग a. 1 Having no characteristic marks, having no marks. 2 Having bad marks. 3 (In gram.) Having no gender.

अलिगरः A water-jar; see अलंजर.

अलिङ्गः 1 A terrace before a house-door; सुखालिङ्गोत्तरण M. 5. 2 A place (like a square) at the door.

अलिपकः 1 A cuckoo. 2 A bee. 3 A dog.

अलिमकः =अनिमक q. v.

अलिपक-वक् see अनिमक.

अलीक a. 1 Unpleasing, disagreeable. 2 Untrue, false, pretended; अलीक-कोपकतिन K. 147; वचन Amar. 23, 33, 43. —कं 1 The forehead. 2 Falsehood, untruth.

अलीकिन् a. 1 Disagreeable, unpleasant. 2 False, deceiving.

अलुः A small water-pot.

अलुक्, समासः A compound in which the case terminations are not dropped, but retained; e. g. सरसिज, आश्रयेण.

अले ind. Unmeaning words in अलेले the dialect of the Pis'achas chiefly introduced in plays.

अलेपक a. Stainless. —कः An epithet of the Supreme Spirit.

अलोक a. 1 That which cannot be seen, as in लोकालोक इवाचलः R. 1. 68 (न लोक्ष्यत इत्यलोकः Malli.). 2 Having no people. 3 One who does not go to any other world after death (not having performed meritorious deeds). —कः, —कं 1 Not the world. 2 End or destruction of the world; absence of people; रक्ष सर्वानिमोहोकात् नालोकं कर्तुमर्हसि Rām. —COMP. —सामान्य a. extraordinary, uncommon.

अलोकनं Invisibility, disappearance.

अलील a. 1 Tranquil, unagitated.

2 Firm, steady. 3 Not fickle. 4 Not thirsty, free from desire.

अलोह्य a. 1 Free from desire. 2 Not greedy or covetous, indifferent to sensual objects.

अलौकिक a. (—की f.) 1 Not current in the world, uncommon, supernatural. 2 Unusual, rare. 3 Not current in the usual language, peculiar to the sacred writings, not used in classics, Vedic. 4 Theoretical; रत्न rare occurrence of a word; अलौकिकत्वाद्वारः स्वकीयं न वानि नामाणि समुल्लिखेत् । विलोक्य तस्ययुना प्रचारमयं प्रयत्नः पुरुषोत्तमस्य Trik.

अल्प a. 1 Trifling, unimportant, insignificant (opp. महत् or बृह); Ms. 11. 36. 2 Small, little, minute, scanty (opp. बहु); अल्पस्य हेतोर्बुद्धिं हातुमिच्छन् R. 2. 47; 1. 2. 3 Mortal, of short existence. 4 Seldom, rare. —ल्पं, ल्येन, —ल्पात् adv. 1 A little. 2 For a slight reason; शीतिरल्पेन भियते Ram. 3 Easily, without much trouble or difficulty.

—COMP. —अल्प a. very little or minute, little by little. —अलु =अण q. v. —आकांक्षिन् a. desiring little, contented or satisfied with little. —आयुश्च a. shortlived; Ms. 4. 157. (—युः m.) 1 a young one, cub. —2 a goat. —आहार,

आहारिन् *a.* eating little, moderate in diet. (-रः) moderation, abstinence in food. -इतर *a.* 1 other than small, large. -2 other than few, many; as 'यः कल्पनाः many or various ideas. -ऊन *a.* slightly defective, not quite complete. -उपायः small means. -संध *a.* having little scent or odour. (-धः) a red lotus. -वेहित *a.* inert. -छद्, छाद् *a.* scantily clad; Mk. 1. 37. -ज्ञ *a.* knowing little; shallow, superficial. -तनु *a.* 1 dwarfish, short. -2 weak, thin. -बुद्धि *a.* narrow-minded, short-sighted. -धन *a.* not affluent or rich, poor; Ms. 3. 86; 11. 40. -धी *a.* weak-minded, foolish. -मज्ज *a.* having few descendants or subjects. -ममाण *a.* 1 of little weight or measure 2 of little authority, resting on little evidence. -मयोग *a.* of rare application or use, rarely used. -माण-अणु *a.* having short breath, asthmatic. (-णः) 1 slight breathing or weak aspiration. -2 (in gram.) a name given to the unaspirated letters of the alphabet, i. e. the vowels, semivowels, nasals and the letters क् ख् द् प् य् ज् ङ् च्. -मल *a.* weak, feeble, having little strength. -बुद्धि-मति *a.* weak-minded silly, ignorant; Ms. 12. 74. -भाविन् *a.* taciturn. -मध्यम *a.* slender waisted. -मात्रं *a.* little, a little merely. -मृति *a.* small-bodied, dwarfish. (-तिः *f.*) a small figure or object. -मूल्य *a.* of little value, cheap. -मेधस् *a.* of little understanding, ignorant, silly. -वयस् *a.* young in age, youthful. -वादिन् *a.* taciturn. -विद्य *a.* ignorant, uneducated. -विषय *a.* of limited range or capacity; क् चालविषय मतिः R. 1. 2. -शक्ति *a.* weak, feeble. -सरद् *n.* a basin, a small pond (one which is shallow or dry in hot season).

अल्पक *a.* (स्विका *f.*) 1 Small, little. 2 Contemptible, mean.

अल्पयन् *a.* Cooking little, stingy, niggardly. -अः A miser.

अल्पशः *ind.* 1 In a low degree, slightly, a little; बहुशो द्वाति अम्बुदधिके. अल्पशः आदेशः P. V. 4. 42 Com. 2 Seldom, now and then.

अल्पित *a.* 1 Diminished. 2 Lowered in estimation, disparaged; दृष्टा न न केसलितकल्पपादः N. 1. 15.

अल्पिष्ठ *a.* Least, smallest, very small.

अल्पीक 8 U. To make small, diminish, reduce in number.

अल्पीयस् *a.* Smaller, less; very small.

अम्मा A mother (Voc. अम्मा).

अर् 1 P. [अवति, अवित or ऊत] 1 To protect, defend; यमवतामवतां धु धुरि स्थितः R. 9. 1; प्रयुक्तमिः प्रयुक्तस्तुभिरवतु वस्ताभिराभिरितः S. 1. 1. 2 To please, satisfy, give pleasure to; विक्रमस्तेन मामवति नाजिते

त्वयि B. 11. 75; न मामवति सदीपा रत्नसुरवि मेदिनी 1. 65. 3 To like, wish, desire, 4 To favour, promote. (In the Dhātupāṭha several other meanings are assigned to this root, but they are very rarely used in classical literature).

अव *ind.* (the initial अ is sometimes dropped, as in पूर्वपरीतोपनिषी वगा Ku. 1. 1) 1 (As a preposition) Away, off, away from, down. 2 (As a prefix to verbs) It expresses (a) determination; अवयु; (b) diffusion, pervasion; अवकु; (c) disrespect; अवज्ञा; (d) littleness; वीरलवर्ति; (e) support, resting upon; अवलम्ब; (f) purification, अवशत; (g) depreciation, discomfiture; अवहति शब्द (वदामवति); (h) commanding; अवकुर; (i) depression, bending down; अवतु, अवगाह; (j) knowledge; अवगम्, अवह. 3 As the first member of Tat. compounds it means अवकुट; अवकोकिलः=अवकुटः कोकिलया Sk.

अवकट *a.* 1 Downwards; backwards. 2 Opposite, contrary. -ई Contrariety, opposition.

अवकटः Dust, sweepings.

अवकर्तः A part cut off, a strip

अवकर्तनं Cutting off, stripping &c.

अवकर्षणं 1 Putting out, extraction. 2 Expulsion.

अवकलित *a.* 1 Seen, observed. 2 Known, 3 Taken, received.

अवकाशः 1 Occasion, opportunity; ताते चापद्वितीये वहति रण्युः को भयस्यावकाशः Ve. 3. 5; oft. used with लब् in the sense of 'to get an opportunity or scope for action'; लब्धावकाशोऽविष्ण्मां तत्र द्रव्यो मनोभवः Ka. 1. 41. 2 (a) Place, space, room; अवकाशं किलोदन्वा-कामायान्यर्थितो द्वा R. 4. 58; so अन्यमवकाशमवगाहे V. 4; यथावकाशं नी तो take to its proper place, R. 6. 14; अस्माकमस्ति न कथंविद्वावकाशः Pt. 4. 8; अवकाशो विवि-कोयं महानदीः समामे Rām. (b) Footing; admission, access, entrance; (छाया) शुद्धे तु दर्पणतले हलभावकाशः S. 7. 32; oft. used in these senses with लब्; लब्धावकाशो मे मनोरथः S. 1; शोकावेगद्वहिते मे मनसि विवेक एव नावकाशो लभते Prab.; also with कृ or दा 'to make room for', 'admit', 'give way to'; अतो हि द्वा तिमिरावकाशं Mk. 3. 6; तस्मादेव विपुलमतिभिर्नावकाशोऽय-मानं Pt. 1. 366; अवकाशं रुद् to obstruct, hinder or impede; नवनसलिलोपीडकृद्वावकाशो (विद्वा) Me. 91. 3 Interval, intermediate space or time. 4 An aperture, opening.

अवकीर्णित *a.* Violating the vow or engagements of continence. -m. (-नीं) A religious student who has committed an act of incontinence (such as sexual intercourse) against his vow of celibacy; अवकीर्णी मवेद्रत्ना

ब्रह्मचारी तु योवितम् । गर्दभं पशुमालम्ब्य नेरितं स विमुच्यति ॥ Y. 3. 280; Ms. 3. 155.

अवकुञ्चनं Bending, curving, contraction.

अवकुटनं 1 Investing, surrounding. 2 Attracting, engaging.

अवकुटित *a.* 1 Invested, surrounded, 2 Attracted.

अवकुट्ट *p. p.* 1 Pulled down. 2 Removed. 3 Expelled, turned out or away. 4 Inferior, low, degraded, outcast (opp. उत्कृष्ट or प्रकृष्ट). -हः A servant who performs the lowest menial duties (such as sweeping &c.) (संमार्जनशोधनविनियुक्त) ; पणो देयोजकृष्टस्य पदुकृष्टस्य वेतनं Ms. 7. 126.

अवकृतिः *f.* 1 Considering as possible, possibility, probability; केव भोक्ष्यसे अनवकृतावेव Sk. (अनवकृतिरसंभावना). 2 Suitableness.

अवकृतिन् *a.* Unfruitful, barren (as a tree).

अवकोकिल *a.* Drawn or called down to by a cuckoo.

अवक्र *a.* Not crooked; (fig.) honest, upright.

अवक्रव *a.* Crying slowly; roaring, neighing. -हः A cry.

अवक्रवर्णं Crying out, weeping aloud. अवक्रमः Descending, descent.

अवक्रयः 1 Price. 2 Wages, hire, farm, rent. 3 Letting out to hire, leasing. 4 A tax or tribute (to be paid to the king), duty (राजग्राहं द्रव्यं Sk.)

अवक्रातिः *f.* 1 Descent. 2 Approach. अवक्रिया Omission, neglect.

अवक्रोशः 1 Discordant noise. 2 A curse. 3 Abuse, censure.

अवक्रोशः 1 Trickling, descent of moisture. 2 Ichor.

अवक्रोश्वं Trickling, falling (as of dew or moisture).

अवक्रणः A discordant note.

अवक्राणः Imperfect digestion or decoction.

अवक्रायः Destruction, decay, waste, loss.

अवक्रायणं Means of extinguishing (fire &c.)

अवक्रोषः 1 Blaming, reviling. 2 Objection.

अवक्रोषणं 1 Throwing down, considered as one of the five kinds of *harman*, q. v. 2 Contempt, despising. 3 Censure, blame. 4 Overcoming, subduing. -नी Rein, bridle.

अवक्रान्नं Dividing, destroying.

अवक्रातः A deep ditch.

अवगणनं 1 Disobedience, contempt, disregard. 2 Censure, blame. 3 Insult, mortification.

अवगण्डः A boil or pimple upon the face or cheeks.

अवगतिः *f.* 1 Knowledge, perception, comprehension. 2 True or

determinate knowledge; ब्रह्मावगतिर्हि पुरुषार्थः; ब्रह्मावगतिस्त्वमनिकाता S. B.

अवगमः-गमनं 1 Going near; descending. 2 Understanding, perception, knowledge.

आवगाह p. p. 1 Plunged into, entered into, immersed; अमृतदुग्धविवागाहोत्सि S. 7. 2 Depressed, low, deep (lit. and fig.); अमृतदुग्ध पुरस्ताद्वगाहा जघनगौरवसारस्वता S. 3. 8. 3 Congealed, curdling (as blood).

अवगाहः-हन् 1 Bathing; सुभगसलिलावगाहाः S. 1. 3; सदावगाहसुभवारिसंचयः Rs. 1. 1. 2. Plunging, immersing (in general) entering into; पदशिखरावगाहनात् H. 3. 95; जलावगाहसुभमारुता R. 5. 47; द्यूनामवगाहनाय विधिना रम्यं सरो निर्मितं S. Til. 1. 3 (fig.) Mastering, learning. 4 A place of bathing.

अवगीत p. p. 1 Sung in a discordant tone, sung badly. 2 Reproached, abused, censured. 3 Wicked, vile. 4 Satirized in song. —तं 1 Satire in song, derision. 2 Reproach, blame.

अवगुणः A fault, defect, demerit; अन्यदोष परावगुणं Malli. on Ki. 13. 48.

अवगुणनं 1 The act of covering the head of women; hiding, veiling. 2 A veil (for the face); (fig. also); अवगुणनसर्वाता कुलजाभिसेवेदि S. D.; कृत शीर्षावगुणनः Mu. 6. 3 A covering, mantle (in general).

अवगुणनवत् a. Covered with a veil, veiled; वती नारी S. 5.

अवगुणिका 1 Veiling, covering. 2 A veil. 3 A curtain.

अवगुणित p. p. Veiled, covered, concealed; रजनीतिमिरावगुणिते Ku. 4. 11.

अवगुणनं-गौरणं Menacing, assaulting with intent to kill, assailing with weapons.

अवगुहन् 1 Hiding, concealing. 2 Embracing.

अवगृहः 1 Separation of the component parts of a compound, or of other grammatical forms. 2 The mark or interval of such a separation.

3 A hiatus, absence of sandhi (as in पिहृ तो च तं च मदनं च इमां च मां च instead of चेमां च) Bh. 2. 2. 4 The mark (s) used to mark the elision of अ after ए and ओ. 5 Withholding of rain, drought, failure of rain; वृष्टिर्भवति शस्यानामवग्रहविशोबिणा R. 1. 62; 10. 48; नभोनभस्ययोर्वृष्टिमवग्रह इवांतरे 12. 29; वृषेव सीतां तदवग्रहक्षतां Ku. 5. 61. 6 An obstacle, impediment. 7 A herd of elephants. 8 The forehead of an elephant. 9 Nature, original temperament. 10 Punishment (opp. अनुग्रह). 11 An imprecation, a term of abuse.

अवग्रहणं 1 An obstacle, impediment. 2 Disrespect, disregard.

अवग्रहाहः 1 Breaking, separation. 2 Impediment. 3 A curse; see अवग्रह.

अवग्रहः 1 A hole in the ground, a cave, a cavern. 2 A grind-stone, stone-mill for grinding corn. 3 Stirring up, shaking.

अवग्रहणं 1 Rubbing into. 2 Rubbing off. 3 Grinding.

अवघातः 1 Striking. 2 Hurting, killing. 3 A violent or sharp blow, a stroke or blow in general; कर्णावघात-विपुलेन च ताड्यमाना दूरीकृताः कश्चित्तेन...भंगाः Nttipr. 2. 4 Threshing corn by bruising it with a pestle in a mortar.

अवघूर्णनं Rolling or whirling round. अवघोषणं-णा 1 Proclaiming 2 A proclamation.

अवघ्राणं The act of smelling at.

अवचन a. Not speaking, silent, speechless; शकुंतला सावसावचनना तिष्ठति S. 1. —तं 1 Absence of assertion, silence, taciturnity. 2 Censure, blame, reproof; कर a. disobedient.

अवचनीय a. 1 Not to be spoken or uttered, obscene or indecent (language); वदितव्यवचनीयसु तदेव द्विगुणं भवेत् Ms. 8. 269. 2 Not censurable, not blamable, free from censure; लेखितवचनीया भवति Mk. 2; 'तत्त' impropriety of speech, freedom from censure; सर्वथा व्यवहृत्यै कृतो हवचनीयता U. 1. 5.

अवच (चार)यः Gathering (such as flowers, fruits &c.); ततः प्रविशत कुसुमावचयमभिनयस्थो सखी S. 4; अचिरतकुसुमावचयस्येदात् Si. 7. 71.

अवचारणं Employing, application, mode of proceeding.

अवचूडः-तः The pendent cloth on a chariot, an ornament (like a chowri) hanging from the top of a banner; पिच्छावचूडमनुमावधाम जगुः Si. 5. 13; दिवसकरवारणरयावचूलचामरकलापः K. 26.

अवचूर्णनं 1 Pounding, grinding, reducing to powder. 2 Sprinkling with powder; especially, throwing absorbent powders on wounds.

अवचूल-अवचूड q. v.

अवचूलकः-कं A chowri or brush for fanning off flies.

अवच्छ (च्छा)ट् A cover, covering; कांचनाच्छदात् (सरात्) Rām.

अवच्छिन्न p. p. 1 Cut off. 2 Separated, divided, detached. 3 (In Logic) Separated or excluded from all other things by the properties predicated of a thing as peculiar to itself. 4 Bounded; modified, determined; विकलार्थनवच्छिन्न Bh. 2. 1. 5 Particularized, distinguished, characterized, as by an attributive word.

अवच्छुरित a. Mixed. —तं A horse-laugh.

अवच्छेदः 1 A part, portion. 2 Boundary, limit. 3 Separation. 4 Distinction, distinguishing, particularization, (as by attributes). 5

Determination, decision, settlement, शब्दार्थस्यावच्छेदे विशेषस्थितिर्भवः Vāk. P. 6 That property of a thing which distinguishes it from every thing else, a characteristic property. 7 Bounding, defining.

अवच्छेदक a. 1 Separating. 2 Determining, deciding. 3 Bounding. 4 Distinguishing, particularizing. 5 Peculiar, characteristic. —कः 1 That which distinguishes. 2 A predicate, characteristic, property.

अवजयः Defeat; victory over; येन इलोकावजयय इतः R. 6. 62. अवजितिः f. Conquest, defeat. अवज्ञा Disrespect, contempt; low opinion; disregard (with the obj. in loc. or gen.); आत्मवर्जिता शिथिलीचकार R. 2. 41; ये नाम कोचिद्विह नः प्रथयंतवज्ञां Māl. 1. 6.—Comp. —उपहत a. treated with contempt, humiliated. —दुःखं the agonies of humiliation; मा जीयत यः परवज्रादुःखदोषाणि जीयति Si. 2. 45.

अवज्ञानं Disrespect, contempt.

अवदः 1 A hole, cavity. 2 A pit; अवदे चापि मे राम प्रक्षिपेत् कलेवरं, अवदे ये निधीयन्ते Rām. 3 A well. 4 Any low or depressed part of the body, sinus; अवदक्षेव-मेतानि स्थानान्यत्र शरीरे Y. 3. 98. 5 A juggler. —Comp. —कच्छपः a tortoise in a hole; (fig.) one who has had no experience, who has seen nothing of the world.

अवदिः, —दी f. 1 A hole. 2 A wall.

अवदीड a. Having a flat nose, flat-nosed.

अवदुः 1 A hole in the ground. 2 A well. 3 The back or nape of the neck. 4 The depressed part of the body. —दुः f. The raised portion of the neck. —दुः n. A hole, a rent.

अवदीनं The flight of a bird, flying down-wards.

अवतंसः-सं 1 A garland. 2 An ear-ring, a ring-shaped ornament, an ear-ornament (fig. also); गणा नमेरुस-नावतंसाः Ku. 1. 55; स्ववाहनक्षोभचलावतंसाः 7. 38; R. 13. 40. 3 An ornament worn on the head, crest; (fig.) any thing that serves as an ornament; तामसावतंसा जलसंनिवेशाः Chāt. 2. 3; पुंढरी-कापतंसाभिः परिष्ठाभिः Rām. दुष्पातंसं सलिलं Suar.

अवतंसकः An ear-ornament; an ornament in general.

अवतंसयति Den. P. To use as ear-ring, make ear-rings of; अवतंसयति द्यमानाः प्रमदाः शिरीषकुहमानि S. 1. 4.

अवततिः f. Stretching, extending.

अवतप्त p. p. Heated, irradiated; अवतप्तेनकुलस्थितं an iohneumon's standing on hot ground (metaphorically said of the inconstancy of man); अवतप्तेनकुलस्थितं त एतत् Sk.

अवतमसं 1 Slight or dim darkness; क्षीणेऽवतमसं तमः Ak. 2 Darkness (in

general); अवतमसभिदाये भावनामुद्धतेन Si. 11, 57 (where Malli. says यद्यपि क्षीणेऽवतमसं तमः इत्युक्तं तथापि इह विरोधाद्विशेषतादरेण मामान्येव ग्रहः).

अवतरः Descent; N. 3, 53; Si. 1, 43.

अवतरणं 1 Descending, for bathing in water &c., descending (in general), coming down. 2 An incarnation; see अवतार. 3 Crossing. 4 A holy bathing place. 5 Translating from one language into another. 6 Introduction. 7 An extract, a quotation.

अवतरणिका 1 A short prayer at the beginning of a work which, it is supposed, causes the divinity so addressed to descend from heaven. 2 Introduction, preface.

अवतरणी Preface

अवतरणं A soothing remedy.

अवतानं 1 Crushing, trampling or treading under; नैसर्गिकी क्रमिणः कुसुमस्य सिद्धां सूर्यं स्थितिर्ये चरणरत्नाडनानि U. 1, 14. 2 Striking.

अवतानः 1 Stretching. 2 The unbending of a bow. 3 A cover (in general.)

अवतारः 1 Descent; advent, setting in वसन्तावतारसमये S. 1, 2 Form, manifestation; मत्स्यादिभिरवतारिष्वतारत्वावतावता-ह्वां Sankara. 3 Descent of a deity upon earth, incarnation in general; कोट्येष संप्रति नवः पुरुषावतारः U. 5, 34; पर्मा-रं काममोक्षणमवतार इवावतार R. 10, 84. 4 An incarnation of Vishnu; विष्णुर्देव दशावताराहवे क्षिप्रो महासंकटे Bh. 3, 95. (There are ten incarnations of Vishnu; the following verse from Git. describes them; वेदाहुद्वारे जगज्जिवहने-धुगोमुद्विभते देव्यं दारयते बलिं छलयते क्षत्रक्षयं कुर्वते । पीलस्य जयते हलं कलयते कारुण्यमातन्वते लिच्छान्दयते दशाकृतिकृते कृष्णाय तुभ्यं नमः ॥ मत्स्यः क्ष्मी वराहश्च नरसिंहश्च वामनः । रामो रामश्च कृष्णश्च बुद्धः कल्की च ते दश ॥ 5 Any new appearance, growth, rise; नवावतारं कमलादिषोऽलम् R. 3, 36; 5, 24. 6 A landing-place. 7 A sacred bathing-place. 8 Translation. 9 A pond, tank. 10 Introduction, preface.

अवतारक a. (-रिका f.) 1 Making one's appearance. 2 Making a descent.

अवतारणं 1 Causing to descend. 2 Translation. 3 Possession by an evil spirit. 4 Worship, adoration. 5 Preface or introduction (to a work).

अवतीर्णं p. 1 Descended, alighted. 2 Bathed in. 3 Crossed, passed over; अपि नामावतीर्णसि बाणगोचरं Mal. 1.

अवतीक्षा A woman or a cow mis-carrying from accident.

अवकिञ्च a. One who divides or cuts off; पञ्च° dividing into five parts.

अवदृशः Any pungent food which excites thirst, stimulant.

अवद्वायः 1 Heat. 2 The hot season.

अवदात a. 1 Beautiful; अवदातकांतिः Dk. 107. 2 Clean, pure, spotless, polished; सर्वविद्यावदातैतः K. 36. 3 Bright, white; रजनीकरकलावदातं कुलं K. 233; कुदावदातः कलहसमालाः Bk. 2, 18. 4 Virtuous, meritorious; अन्यस्मिन् जन्मनि न कृतमवदातं कर्म K. 62. 5 Yellow. —तः White or yellow colour.

अवदानं 1 A pure or approved occupation. 2 An accomplished act. 3 A valorous or glorious act, heroic act, heroism, glorious achievement-संगीयमानविपुलावदानः Ku. 7, 48; प्रापद्वयम्; वदानतोषितात् R. 11, 21. 4 Object of a legend. 5 Cutting into pieces.

अवदारणं 1 Tearing, dividing, digging down, cutting into pieces. 2 A spade, hoe.

अवदाहः Heat; burning down.

अवदीर्णं p. 1 Divided, broken. 2 Melted, fused. 3 Bewildered.

अवदोहः 1 Milking. 2 Milk.

अवद्य a. 1 Fit to be condemned, censurable, not to be praised; न चापि काव्यं नवमित्यवद्यं M. 1, 2. 2 Defective, faulty, blamable, disagreeable, disliked; उद्वहद्वनवद्यं तामवद्याद्वेतः R. 7, 70; see अनवद्य also. 3 Unfit to be told. 4 Low, inferior. —ञ् 1 A fault, defect, imperfection. 2 Sin, vice. 3 Blame, censure, reproach; उद्वहद्वनवद्यं तामवद्याद्वेतः R. 7, 70.

अवद्योतने Light.

अवधानं 1 Attention; अवधानपरे चकार सा प्रलयान्तिमिषिति विलोचने Ku. 4, 2; intentness, attentiveness; दत्तावधानः शृणोति hears attentively. 2 Devotion, care, carefulness; अवधानात् carefully or attentively; शृणुत जना अवधानात् क्रिया-मिमां कालिदासस्य V. 1, 2. v. 1.

अवधारः Accurate determination, limitation.

अवधारक a. Determining accurately.

अवधारण a. Restrictive, limiting. —ण, —णा 1 Ascertainment, determination. 2 Affirmation, emphasis. 3 Limitation (of the sense of words); यावद्वधारणे, एवावधारणे; मात्रं कास्मैवधारणे Ak. 4 Restriction to a certain instance or instances to the exclusion of all others

अवधिः Application, attention. 2 Boundary; limit exclusive or inclusive, (in time or space); end, termination; स्मरशापवधिर्यो सत्स्वती Ku. 4, 43; conclusion; oft. at the end of comp., in the sense of 'ending with', 'as far as', 'till'; एव ते जीवितावधिः प्रवादः U. 1, 3 Period of time, time; R. 16, 52; शेषान् मासान् विहदिषस्यधावितस्यावधेर्वा Mc. 87. यद्वधि-तवधि from or ever since-till. 4 An engagement. 5 Appointment. 6 A division, district, department. 7 A hole, pit.

अवधीर् 10 P. To disregard, disrespect, slight; अवधीरितुहहृद्वचनस्य H. 1; to despise, repulse.

अवधीरणं Treating with disrespect. अवधीरणा Disrespect, repulse; कृतव-स्थसि नावधीरणमपराद्धेऽपि यदा चिरं मयि R. 8, 48; M. 3, 19; अयं स ते तिष्ठति संगमोत्सुको विशोकसे भीरु यतोवधीरणां S. 3, 14.

अवधूत p. 1 Shaken, waved. 2 Discarded, rejected, despised; R. 19, 43. 3 Insulted, humiliated. —तः An ascetic who has renounced all worldly attachments and connections; यो विलच्याश्रमावर्णनात्मन्येव स्थितः पुमान् । अति-वर्णाश्रमी योगी अवधूतः स उच्यते ॥ or अक्षरत्वात् बरेण्यत्वात् धृतसंसारवंधनात् । तत्त्वमस्यार्थसिद्धत्वाद्-वधूतोऽभिधीयते ॥

अवधूतनं 1 Shaking, waving. 2 Agitation, trembling. 3 Disregarding.

अवध्य a. Inviolable, sacred, exempt from death.

अवध्यंसः 1 Abandoning, quitting. 2 Powder, dust. 3 Disrespect, censure, blame. 4 Falling off or form. 5 Sprinkling.

अवनं 1 Protection, defence; Nalod. 1, 4. 2 Gratifying, pleasing. 3 Wish, desire. 4 Delight, satisfaction.

अवनत p. 1 Bent down, down-cast; विनय°, प्रणय°. 2 Setting. 3 Bending, stooping.

अवनति f. 1 Bending, bowing down, stooping; अवनतिसवने Mu. 1, 2; Si. 9, 8. 2 Declining in the west, setting. 3 A bow, prostration. 4 Bending (as a bow); वधुषामवनतिः K. (where अ° also means 'stooping'). 5 Modesty, humility.

अवनद्ध p. 1 Formed, made. 2 Fixed, seated; bound on, tied; fastened, put together. —द्ध A drum.

अवनद्ध a. Bowed, bent; वर्गोपयुक्तब-कावना Ku. 3, 54; पाद° fallen at the feet.

अवन (ना) षः 1 Throwing down. 2 Causing to descend.

अवनाद a. Flat-nosed.

अवनामः 1 Bending or bowing, falling at the feet. 2 Causing to bend down.

अवनाहः Binding, girding, putting on.

अवनिः—नी f. 1 The earth. 2 A figure. 3 A river. —Comp. —ईश्वरः, —नाथः, —पतिः, —पालः lord of the earth, king; पतिरवनिपतीनां तैश्च-काशे चतुर्भिः R. 10, 86, 11, 93. —वर a. roving over the earth, vagabond. —ग्रः a mountain. —तलं the surface of the earth. —मंडलं the globe. —वृक्षः, —वृक्षः a tree.

अवनेजनं 1 Washing, ablution; न कुप्याद्गुरुषस्य पादयोश्चावनेजनम् Ms. 2, 209. 2 Water for washing, foot-bath. 3

Sprinkling water on the *darbha* grass at a *Srāddha* ceremony.

अवन्तिः—*सी* f. 1 N. of a city, the modern उज्जयिनी, one of the seven sacred cities of the Hindus, to die at which is said to secure eternal happiness: cf. अयोध्या मधुरा माया काशी काशिराजिका । पुरी द्वारावती येव सतीता मोक्षदायिका: ॥ The women of Avanti are said to be very skilful in all erotic arts; cf. आभस्य एव विपुलाः सुदुशी रतकर्मणि B. R. 10. 82. 2 N. of a river.—*m.* (pl.) N. of a country identified with the modern 'Malva', and its inhabitants; its capital being उज्जयिनी on the river सिन्धु; and there is also the temple of महाकाल in the suburbs; अवन्तिनाथोऽयमुदयगङ्गा: R. 6. 32; असी महाकालविकेतस्य वसन्तदूरे किल पद्मवीले: 6. 34, 35; प्राप्यावन्तीमुदयनकाकोविदग्राममुद्गान् Me. 30; अवन्तीपुजयिनी नाम नगरी K. 52.—*Comp.*—पुरं the city of Avanti, उज्जयिनी

अवरोच *a.* Not barren, fruitful, productive.

अवरोचनं Alighting, descending.
अवपाक *a.* Badly or ill cooked. —*कः* Bad cooking.

अवपातः 1 Falling down; अवपातपावतं Bh. 2. 31 falling down at the feet; (fig.) cringing. 2 Descent descending. 3 A hole, pit. 4 Particularly, a hole or pit for catching elephants; अवपातस्तु हस्त्यर्थे गते छत्रे तृणादिना Ya'dava; रोपासि निन्नवपातमग्नः कटीव वन्याः पक्ष्यं रास R. 16. 78.

अवपातनं Felling, knocking down, throwing down.

अवपातित *a.* One who has lost his caste, a person not allowed by his kindred to eat in a common vessel; see अपपातित.

अवपीडः 1 Pressing down, pressure. 2 A kind of medicinal drug used to cause sneezing, sternutatory.

अवपीडनं 1 The act of pressing down. 2 A sternutatory. —*ना* Damage, violation.

अवबोधः 1 Waking, becoming awake (opp. स्वप्न); यौ तु स्वप्नबोधौ तौ सुतानां प्रलयोदयो Ku. 2. 8; Bg. 6. 17. 2 Knowledge, perception; स्वभर्तृनाम-ब्रह्माज्ञांश्च सद्भि रजस्यात्मपरावबोधः R. 7. 41; 5. 64; प्रतिहृत्तेषु तैश्चस्वावबोधोऽत्र क्रोध इत्यते S. D. 3 Discrimination, judgment. 4 Teaching, informing.

अवबोधक *a.* Indicating, showing; —*कः* 1 The sun. 2 A bard. 3 A teacher.

अवरोधनं Knowledge, perception.
अवरोधः Humbling, overcoming, defeating.

अवभासः 1 Splendour, lustre, light. 2 Knowledge, perception.

3 Appearance, manifestation, inspiration. 4 Space, reach, compass. 5 False knowledge.

अवभासक *a.* Luminous. —*कः* The Supreme spirit.

अवधुस्य *p. p.* Contracted, bent, crooked.

अवधुस्यः 1 Bathing at the end of a principal sacrifice for purification; अथ कोष्णेन कुंडोष्ठी मेघेनावधुसादपि R. 1. 84; 9. 22; 11. 31; 13. 61. 2 The water of purification. 3 A supplementary sacrifice to atone for defects in a principal and preceding one; a sacrifice in general; स्नातवत्सम-मये ततस्त्वपि Si. 14. 10.—*Comp.*—स्नानं ablution after a sacrificial ceremony.

अवधुस्यः Abduction, carrying off.

अवधुस्य *a.* Flat-nosed.

अवधुस्य *a.* 1 Sinful. 2 Contemptible, mean. 3 Base, low, inferior (opp. परम); अवलकाजलकाजवनां पुरी R. 9. 14, see अवधुस्य. 4 Next, intimate. 5 Last, youngest.

अवधुस्य *p. p.* Despised, contemned &c. —*Comp.*—अवधुस्यः a restive elephant (that disdains the hook), one in rut; अवधुस्योऽवधुस्योऽवधुस्यः Si. 12. 16.

अवधुस्यः *f.* 1 Disregard, disrespect. 2 Aversion, dislike.

अवधुस्यः 1 Trampling upon. 2 Devastation, oppression.

अवधुस्यः Touch, contact.

अवधुस्यः 1 Consideration investigation. 2 One of the five principal parts or *sandhis* of a play; यत्र मुख्य-फलोपाय उद्दिष्टो गर्भतोऽधिकः । शापाद्यैः सति-रायश्च सोऽवधुस्य इति स्तुतः S. D. 366; also written विमर्ष. 3 Attacking.

अवधुस्यः 1 Intolerance, impatience. 2 Effacing, obliterating, banishing from recollection.

अवमानः Disrespect, contempt, disregard.

अवमाननं—*ना* Disrespect, contempt. अवमानित *a.* Contemning, despising slighting; विद्वत्सामुपस्थितश्रेयोवमानितं S. 6; अथि आत्मयुगावमानितं S. 3.

अवधुस्य *a.* With one's head hanging down. —*Comp.*—अवधुस्य *a.* lying with the head hanging down, such as man (opp. देव); उत्तानाया देवा अवधुस्यया मनुज्याः
अवधुस्यः Setting at liberty, letting go, loosening.

अवधुस्यः 1 A limb (of the body); मुखवधुस्यलतां तो R. 12. 43, Amaru. 40, 46; a member (in general); कर्मिन्नि-दपि जीवति नन्दान्वयावयवे Mu. 1. 2 A part, portion (as of a whole). 3 A member or a component part of a logical argument or syllogism. (These are five:—प्रतिज्ञा, हेतु, उदाहरण, उपनय and निगमन). 4 The body. 5

A component, constituent, ingredient (in general), as of a compound &c. —*Comp.*—अवधुस्यः the meaning of the component parts of a word.

अवधुस्यः *a. ind.* Part by part, severally, piece-meal.

अवधुस्य *a.* Having limbs, having portions or subdivisions (as a whole). —*m.* (सी) 1 A whole. 2 A syllogism, or any logical agreement.

अवधुस्य 1 (a) Younger in years); मासेनावधुस्यः मासपरः Sk. (b) Later; posterior, hinder (in time or space); यद्वरं कौशल्याः, यद्वरमाग्रहावण्याः Sk. 2 Following, succeeding. 3 Below, lower, inferior, less. 4 Mean, unimportant, worst, lowest (opp. उत्तम); अवधुस्यमवधुस्यं स्तुते K. P. 1; ह्येन ह्यवरं कर्म बुद्धियोगाद्भवेन्नय Bg. 2. 49; अवधानः शुभां विद्यामाददीतावरादपि Ms. 2. 238. 5 Last (opp. प्रथम); सामान्येषां प्रथमावरात् Ku. 7. 44. 6. Least; usually as the last member of comp. with numerals; ज्येष्ठैः साक्षिभिर्भाव्यः Ms. 8. 60.

अवधुस्य परिषद् जेया 12. 118; Y. 2. 69. 7 Western. —*रः* The hind thigh of an elephant (also *रः*). —*Comp.*—अवधुस्यः 1 the least part, the minimum.—2 the last half.—3 the hinder part of the body.—अवधुस्य *a.* lowest, most inferior of all; न हि प्रकृष्टाद् जेयांस्तु जेयांस्त्ववरावरात् Rām.—अवधुस्य *a.* named last.—अवधुस्य *a.* younger, junior. (—*जः*) 1 a younger brother.—2 a Sūdra. (—*जः*) a younger sister; विद्वत्परजावरा R. 6. 58, 84; 12. 32.—अवधुस्य *a.* belonging to a low caste or tribe. (—*जः*) 1 a Sūdra.—2 the last or fourth tribe.—अवधुस्य *a.* a Sūdra.—अवधुस्य *a.* the sun.—अवधुस्य *a.* the western mountain (behind which the sun is supposed to set).

अवधुस्य *ind.* Behind, afterwards, hinder, posterior.

अवधुस्य *f.* 1 Stopping; cessation. 2 Repose, relaxation, rest.

अवधुस्य *a.* Degraded, debased, despised.

अवधुस्य 1 Broken, torn. 2 Diseased.

अवधुस्य *f.* 1 Obstruction, restraint. 2 Besieging. 3 Gaining.

अवधुस्य *a.* Ugly, deformed.

अवधुस्यः Loss of appetite.

अवधुस्यः 1 Hindrance, obstruction. 2 Restraint; अतः प्राणावरोधः Mk. 1. 1. 3 Inner apartments or women's apartments, harem, seraglio; विन्ये-विनीतिरवरोधद्वयः Ku. 7. 73; *पृष्ठे* राज्ञः S. 5. 3, 6. 11. 4 The wives of a king taken collectively (oft. pl.); अवरोधे महस्यपि R. 1. 32, 4. 68, 87, 6. 48, 16. 58. 5 An enclosure, confinement. 6 Siege, blockade. 7 A covering. 8 A fence, a pen. 9 A watchman. 10 Depression, hollow.

अवरोधक *a.* 1 Impeding. 2 Besieging. —कः A guard. —क A barrier, fence.

अवरोधनं 1 A siege, blockade. 2 Hindering. 3 An obstacle, impediment. 4 The inner or women's apartments in a royal palace; राजावरोधनपूर्वतारयंतः Si. 5. 18.

अवरोधिका *a.* Obstructive, impeding. —कः A guard of the queen's apartments. —का A female of the inner apartments; यदुत्तराभिच्छिद्यतेपिकाः Si. 12. 20.

अवरोधित्वा *a.* 1 Obstructing, hindering. 2 Besieging.

अवरोधणं 1 Uprooting. 2 Causing to descend. 3 Taking away, depriving; diminishing.

अवरोहः 1 Descent. 2 A creeping plant winding itself round a tree from the bottom to the top. 3 Heaven. 4 A pendent branch, as of the fig-tree (वट); अवरोहताकीर्णं वटमासाय तस्यतुः Rām. 5 (In music) The descending scale of notes.

अवरोहणं 1 Alighting, descending. 2 Ascending

अवर्ण *a.* 1 Colourless. 2 Bad, low. —कः 1 Scandal, ill-repute, stigma, spot; सोढुं नतस्यैवमवर्णमीशे R. 14. 38. 2 Blame, censure; न चावद्वद्वर्णमार्था 57 spoke no ill words.

अवलक *a.* (also written वलक) White. —कः The white colour.

अवलग्न *a.* Clinging or adhering to, touching. —ग्नः The waist.

अवलग्न 1 Hanging down. 2 Hanging on, dependence on (fig. also); तनुजालावलग्नः Me. 70; कुतुपतिभवनद्वारसेवा Bh. 1. 67. 3 A prop, stay, support (lit. and fig.); सावलग्नमनः R. 19. 50 walking supported by others; संतति-विच्छेदविरलबानां S. 6; देवेनेत्यं दृष्टस्तालवने Ratn. 1. 8. 4 Hence, a crutch or stick for support.

अवलग्न 1 A prop, support, stay; अवलग्ननाय दिनभर्तृद्वय पतिभ्यतः करसहस्रमपि Si. 9. 6; प्रस्थानविक्रमगतैरवलग्ननार्थ S. 5. 3; मम पुच्छे करावलग्नं कुरुतेति H. 1. 2 Help, assistance.

अवालित *p. p.* 1 Proud, arrogant, haughty. 2 Anointed, smeared.

अवलीढ *p. p.* 1 Eaten, chewed; दूर्ध्वोपलीढः S. 1. 7. 2 Licked, lapped; touched (fig. also); नवयौवनवलीढावयवा Dk. 17 pervaded by youth; अन्नज्वाला-वलीढप्रतिबलजलधरेतरीषमणौ Ve. 3. 5 surrounded (on all sides). 3 Devoured, destroyed.

अवलीला 1 Sport, play, mirth. 2 Disrespect, contempt.

अवलुचनं 1 Cutting off, tearing or pulling out; केशं. 2 Uprooting.

अवलुठनं 1 Rolling or wallowing on the ground. 2 Robbing.

अवलेखः 1 Breaking, scraping or scratching off. 2 Anything scraped off.

अवलेखा 1 Rubbing. 2 Adorning the person.

अवलेपः 1 Pride, haughtiness; त्रि-संगमेष्वनवलेपमदः Si. 9. 51 (where अ° also means ointment); व्यक्तमानवलेपः Mu. 3. 22. 2 Violence, attack, insult, outrage; किं भवतीनामस्तुवलेपेनापराधं V. 1; दृष्टो पश्चादवलेपं छजती वायामिवाज्जनाविल R. 8. 35. 3 Smearing, anointing. 4 Ornament (वृष). 5 Union, association (संग)

अवलेपनं 1 Anointing. 2 Oil, any unctuous substance. 3 Union. 4 Pride.

अवलेहः 1 Licking, lapping. 2 An extract (as of Soma) 3 An electuary.

अवलेहिका—अवलेह (3).

अवलोकः 2 Seeing, beholding. 2 Sight.

अवलोकनं 1 Looking at, beholding, seeing; नो बहुदुरवलोकनस्तुमाः R. 11. 60. 2 Looking over, commanding a view of; दीर्घिकमलोकमवाक्षगता M. 1. 2 Sight, eye. 4 A look, glance; योननिद्रातविशद्वैः पावनेरवलोकनैः R. 10. 14. 5 Looking out for, inquiry.

अवलोकित *p. p.* Seen &c. —तं A look, glance.

अवचरकः 1 An aperture. 2 Window; see अपचरक.

अवचारः 1 Censure. 2 Trust, confidence. 3 Disregard, disrespect. 4 Support, dependence on. 5 Evil report. 6 A command.

अवचस्थः A splinter, chip.

अवज्ञ *a.* 1 Independent, free. 2 Not compliant or docile, disobedient, self-willed. 3 Not subject to or swayed by; अवज्ञो विषयाणां K. 45. 4 Not master of oneself, subject to the senses; Ku. 6. 95. 5 Dependent, helpless, powerless; कर्षते ह्यवज्ञः Bg. 3. 5; कथमवज्ञो ह्यपशोविषं विनामि Mk. 10. 13.—COMP.—हं द्विषन्ति *a.* whose mind and senses are not held in subject³ion.

अवज्ञासः Not submitting to another's will.

अवज्ञातनं 1 Destroying, cutting or lopping off. 2 Withering, drying up.

अवशेषः Remnant, rest, remainder; वृत्तं M. 5 the rest of the story; in this sense usually in comp.; अर्धं having only one half left, कथा° or नाम° one who survives only in narration or name, having only the name left behind; used figuratively for dead; see the words *a. v.*; सावशेष-भिन्नं भट्टिन्या वचनं M. 4 unfinished; शृणु मे सावशेषं वचः S. 2 hear me out, let me finish my speech.

अवश्य *a.* 1 Untameable, unmanageable. 2 Inevitable; अवश्यमवश्यमेव जतोः Ve. 4. 4. 3 Indispensable, necessary.—COMP.—सुखः a son whom it is impossible to govern or teach.

अवश्यं *ind.* 1 Necessarily, inevitably; तामन्यत् नवजलमयं गोशविषमवश्यं Me. 93. 2 Certainly, at all events, by all means, surely, of course; अवश्यं यातार शिरस्तुपित्वापि विषयाः Bh. 3. 16; तौ चावश्यं विश्वगणनातरपमेकपत्नीं (प्रत्यक्षि) Me. 10. 61; अवश्यमेव most surely; if compounded with *pot. pass.* the final nasal is dropped; अवश्यपाच्य to be necessarily cooked; अपच्यकार्यं to be necessarily done.

अवश्यंभावि *a.* Destined to take place, inevitable; अवश्यंभाविनो भावा मयवि महातापमि H. Pr. 28.

अवश्यक *a.* Necessary, inevitable, indispensable.

अवस्था Hoar-frost, a fog or mist.

अवस्थापः 1 Frost, dew. 2 Hoar-frost, white dew; अवस्थापावदितस्य शुद्धी-कस्य चाहता U. 6. 29. 3 Pride.

अवस्थपणं Taking anything from off the fire (opp. अधिपचय); अधिपचय-वस्थपणातादिवृत्तीपरीयुतो व्यापारकलापः प्राकादिवृत्त-वाच्यः S. D. 2.

अवस्थप *p. p.* 1 Supported; held, seized. 2 Hanging from or upon. 3 Near, contiguous. 4 Obstructed, stooped. 5 Bound, tied.

अवस्थभः 1 Leaning, resting upon. 2 Support, prop; पश्चात्प्राणीपशुतापयः K. 34; सङ्कलतापयमनिष्ठः Māl. 3; तत्क-महं पेशोवहं करोमि Pt. 1. 3 Haughtiness, pride. 4 A post, pillar. 5 Gold. 6 Commencement, beginning. 7 Stopping, staying. 8 Courage, resolute determination. 9 Paralysis, stupefaction.

अवस्थमनं 1 Resting upon. 2 Supporting. 3 A post, pillar.

अवस्थमय *a.* (ची. f.) Golden, made of gold, or as large as a post; तपो-वस्थमयेन पतिना R. 3. 53 (अ° is usually rendered in the above manner, but from the immediate context, it should more properly mean 'full of dignified boldness', 'breathing defiance').

अवसक्त *p. p.* 1 Suspended from, placed. 2 In contact with, touching.

अवसक्तिका 1 A cloth girt round the legs and knees (by a person), when sitting on his hams; also, the act of girding round this cloth, or the posture itself; शयानः ग्रीवापश्च कृत्वा शिवावसक्तिकाम् Ma. 4 112. 2 (Hence) A wrapper, a girth or band in general.

अवसंहीनं The downward flight of birds in a body.

अवसथः 1 A dwelling place, habitation. 2 A village. 3 A school, college; see आवसथ.

अवसथः A college, school.

अवसथ p. p. 1 Sunk down (fig. also), drooping. 2 Ended, terminated, gone off; अवसथायां राज्ञी H. 1. 3 Lost, deprived of; R. 9. 77.

अवसरः 1 Occasion, opportunity, time; नास्यावसरं वास्तानि S. 2; भवद्भिर्भवसर-प्रधानाय वचांसि नः Si. 2. 8; विसर्जनं सत्कारः S. 7; प्राप्तं सुते to the occasion M. 1. 2 (Hence) A fit or proper opportunity; शशंस सेवावसरं हरेभ्यः Ku. 7. 40; अवसरयोगमात्रानं प्रकाशयितुं S. 1; see अवसर also. 3 Space, room, scope. 4 Leisure, advantageous position. 5 A year. 6 Raining. 7 Descent. 8 A consultation in private.

अवसरगः 1 Letting off, relaxation. 2 Allowing one to follow one's inclinations. 3 Independence.

अवसर्पः A spy, a secret emissary.

अवसर्पणं Stepping or going down.

अवसादः 1 Sinking, fainting, sitting down. 2 Ruin, loss; विपदेति तावदवसादकरी Ki. 18. 23, 6. 41. 3 End, termination. 4 Want of energy, exhaustion, fatigue. 5 (In law) Badness of a cause, defeat, losing (a cause).

अवसादक a. 1 Causing to sink, faint, or fall. 2 Causing dejection or fatigue.

अवसादनं 1 Decline, loss. 2 Oppression. 3 Finishing.

अवसानं 1 Stopping. 2 Conclusion, termination, end; सौभाग्याने गुनेषु शोभा R. 2. 23; तच्छिष्याभ्यननेतिदितावसानं 1. 95. 3 Death, decease; Va. 5. 38; मृत्युप्राप्त्यावसाने संपदः परम्यतिष्ठति S. 6. 4 Boundary, limit 5 (In gram.) The last part of a word or period (opp. आदि). 6 A pause. 7 A place (स्थान); resting place, residence.

अवसायः 1 Conclusion, end, termination. 2 Remainder. 3 Completion. 4 Determination, resolution, decision.

अवसित p. p. 1 Finished, ended, completed; रूपवस्यवसिते क्रियाविधी R. 11. 37; अवसितश्च पञ्चरसी Dk. 91 it is all over with the brute; वस्यवसिते तस्मिन्सर्जने निस्तामः Ku. 2. 53 2 Known, understood 3 Resolved, determined, ascertained, 4 Stored, gathered (as grain) 5 Tied, fastened, bound.

अवसेकः Sprinkling, bedewing; देशः को नु जलावसेकशायिलः Mk. 3. 12.

अवसेचनं 1 Sprinkling. 2 Water used for sprinkling; गदं Ms. 4. 151. 3 Bleeding.

अवसेकुः, -कुः 1 Attacking, attack, assault. 2 Descending. 3 A camp.

अवसेकुवित्र a. Attacking, assaulting; outraging.

अवसेकः 1 Ordure, excrement. 2 The privities (छद्देश). 3 Dirt, sweepings (in general).

अवस्तरणं Spreading out.

अवस्तात ind. 1 Below, from below, downwards. 2 Under.

अवस्तारः 1 A curtain. 2 A covering; a screen or wall of cloth round a tent. 3 A mat.

अवस्तु n. 1 A worthless thing or matter; अवस्तुनिर्धारेण कथं दुते Ku. 5. 66. 2 Unreality (of matter), insubstantiality; वस्तुव्यवहारोपोऽज्ञानं.

अवस्था 1 State, condition, situation; स्वामिनो मह्यवस्था वर्तते Pt. 1 a critical state; तुल्यावस्था स्वयः कृतः R. 12. 80; तां तामवस्थां प्रतिपद्यमानं 13. 5; ईदृशीमवस्थां प्रपन्नोऽस्मि S. 5; Ku. 9. 6; oft. in comp.; तत्त्ववस्था Pt. 5 reduced to that state. 2 Position, circumstance. 3 Period, stage (of life &c.); जीवनं; वयोवस्था तस्याः शृङ्खल N'al. 9. 29. 4 Form, appearance. 5 Degree, proportion. 6 Stability, fixity, as in अवस्थ q. v. 7 Appearance in a court of law.

-Comp. -अंतरं another or altered state. -चतुष्टयं the four periods or states of human life; i. e. बाल्यं (childhood); कौमार्यं (youth); यौवनं (manhood); and वार्धक्यं (old age). -त्रयं the three states; i. e. जाग्रति (waking), स्वप्न (dreaming), and सुषुप्ति (sound sleep). -द्वयं the two states of life, i. e. सुखं and दुःखं (happiness and misery).

अवस्थानं 1 Standing, residing, dwelling. 2 Situation, position. 3 Residence, abode, place. 4 Period of staying.

अवस्थायिन a. Staying, residing. अवस्थित p. p. 1 Remained, stayed; &c. एवमवस्थिते K. 158 under these circumstances. 2 Firm of purpose, steady. 3 Resting with, dependent on.

अवस्थितिः f. 1 Abiding, dwelling. 2 Residence, abode. अवस्थपदनं Trickling, oozing. अवसंसर्गं Dropping or falling down; a fall.

अवहतिः f. Beating, threshing. अवहननं 1 Threshing, beating off rice; अवहननायोऽसुखलं Mbh. 2 The lungs; वया वसावहननं Y. 3. 94 (अवहननं=कुक्कुतः Mit.).

अवहरणं 1 Taking away, removing. 2 Throwing away. 3 Stealing, plundering. 4 Re-delivery. 5 Temporary suspension of hostilities, truce.

अवहस्तः The back of the hand. अवहानिः f. Loss. अवहारः 1 A thief. 2 A shark. 3 Temporary cessation of hostilities, truce. 4 Summoning, inviting. 5 Apostasy. 6 Re-delivery, redeeming.

अवहारकः A shark. अवहार्य pot. p. 1 To be taken away or removed. 2 Finable, punishable. 3 Recoverable, redeemable.

अवहालिका A wall.

अवहासः 1 Smiling, a smile. 2 A jest, joke, ridicule; उक्तावहासायमसङ्क-तोसि Bg. 11. 42.

अव (च) हित्या-त्यं 1 Dissimulation in general. 2 Dissimulation or concealment of an internal feeling, regarded as one of the 33 subordinate feelings (व्यभिचारिभाव); भयभीतवल्ज्जादेर्भावाकाङ्क्षित-वहित्या S. D.; or according to R. G. श्रीडादिना निमित्तेन हर्षायुतुभावात् गोपनाय जनितो भावाविशेषोऽवहित्यः; for ex. see Ku. 6. 84, or Bv. 2. 80.

अवहेतः -ला Disrespect, contempt, disregard; अवहेलां कुटज मधुकरी मा गाः Bv. 1. 6.

अवहेलनं-ना Disregard.

अवाह ind. 1 Downwards. 2 South-ern, southward. -Comp. -ज्ञानं disrespect. -मव a. southern. -ह्रस्व a. (स्त्री f.) 1 looking downwards; अवाह-ह्रस्वोपरि पुन्यवृत्तिः R. 2. 60; 15. 78. -2 headlong. -शिरस a. having the head

hung downwards; स ह्रस्वो नरकं याति काल-समवाहशिरः Ms. 3. 249, 8. 94. अवाह a. A gurdian, keeper. अवाह्य a. Stopping; bowed.

अवाह्य a. Speechless, dumb. -n. Brahma.

अवाह्य or अवाह्य a. 1 Turned down-wards, stooping; कुर्वतमित्यभिप्रेतं नगानवाहः Si. 6. 79. 2 Being or situated below, lower than (with abl.). 3 Headlong. 4 Southern. -m, n. Brahma. -ची 1 The south. 2 The lower region.

अवाचीन a. 1 Downward, headlong. 2 Southern. 3 Descended.

अवाच्य a. 1 Not proper to be addressed; अवाच्यो वीक्षितो नाम्ना यवीयानपि यो भवेत् Ms. 2. 128. 2 Improper to be uttered; vile, bad; अवाच्यं वदतो जिह्वा कथं न पतिता तव Ram; Bg. 2. 36. 3 Not distinctly expressed, not expressible in words. -Comp. -देशः 'the unspeakable place,' the vulva.

अवाचित a. Bent, low.

अवानः Breathing, inhaling.

अवातर a. 1 Situated or standing between; see compounds. 2 Included, involved. 3 Subordinate, secondary. 4 Not closely connected, extraneous, extra. -Comp. -विश्व-विज्ञा an intermediate quarter (such as the आग्नेयी, ऐशानी, नैर्ऋती and वायवी). -देशः a place situated between (two others), an intermediate region.

अवाप्तिः f. Obtaining, getting; तयः किलेवं तदवाप्तिसाधनं Ku. 5. 64.

अवाप्य pot. p. Attainable.

अवारः -र 1 The near bank of a river. 2 This side. -Comp. -पारः the ocean. -वारीण a. 1 belonging to the ocean. -2 crossing a river.

अवारीण a. Crossing a river.

अवावटः The son of a woman by any man (of the same caste) other than her first husband; स्त्रीयेन तु वः

विना स्वर्णार्था प्रजायते । अवावट इति ह्यतः
अव्ययस्य स जातिः ॥

अवावट् *m.* A thief; stealing away.

अवास्तव *a.* Unclothed, naked. —*m.* N. of Buddha.

अवास्तव *a.* (*बी. फ.*) 1 Unreal. 2 Unfounded, irrational.

अविः 1 A sheep; (*f.* also in this sense); जीनकार्यकवस्तुसूत्र Ms. 11. 139, 3. 6. 2 The sun. 3 A mountain. 4 Air, wind. 5 A woollen blanket, (of the skin of mice). 6 A blanket, shawl in general. 7 A wall, enclosure. 8 A rat. —*वि. f.* 1 An ewe. 2 A woman in her courses. —*COMP.* —*कः* a flock of sheep. —*करोरः* a kind of tribute (consisting of sheep) —*दुग्धं*, दूधं, —*मरीचं*, सोढं (the milk of an ewe. —*पदः* sheep's skin, a woollen cloth. —*पादः* a shepherd —*स्थलं* sheep-place; N. of a town; अवस्थलं वृक्षस्थलं मार्कंडी वारणाशतं Mb.

अविकः A sheep. —*का* An ewe. —*कं* A diamond.

अवित् An ewe, a sheep.

अविकथ *a.* Not boasting or vaunting.

अविकथन *a.* One who does not boast, not vaunting; विद्वत्सोऽविकथना मयंति Mu. 3.

अविकल *a.* 1 Unimpaired, entire, perfect, whole, all; तानीन्द्रियाण्यविकलानि Bh. 2. 40; लं कलं Me. 24, 34; शरत्कर्मपुरः Māl. 2. 11 full, full-orbed. 2 Regular, orderly; consistent, not discordant; कलमविकलतालं गायत्रीर्षोभतेः Si. 11. 10.

अविकल्प *a.* Unchangeable. —*लः* 1 Absence of doubt. 2 Absence of option or alternative. 3 Positive act or precept. —*लं* *ind.* Without doubt, unhesitatingly.

अविकार *a.* Immutable. —*रः* Immutability.

अविकृतिः *f.* 1 Absence of change. 2 (In Sān. phil.) The inanimate principle called प्रकृति, regarded as the material cause of the universe; मूलप्रकृतिरविकृतिः Sān. K.

अविक्रम *a.* Powerless, feeble. —*मः* Cowardice.

अविक्रिय *a.* Unchangeable, immutable. —*यं* Brahma.

अविक्षत *a.* Unimpaired, whole, entire; विक्षेपः प्रतिविद्ये तत्तस्मिन्नेवाह्मवाचितम् Smṛiti.

अविग्रह *a.* Bodiless, incorporeal; epithet of the Supreme Being. —*हः* (In gram.) A compound the sense of which cannot be expressed by its constituent parts separately (नित्यसमास).

अविघात *a.* Unimpeded, unobstructed; गति *a.* unobstructed in one's course.

अविघ्न *a.* Unobstructed. —*घ्नं* Freedom from obstacle or impediment, welfare

(this word is usually neuter, though विघ्न is *m.*); साधनान्यहमविघ्नमस्तु ते R 11 19; अविघ्नमस्तु ते स्थयाः विनेष्य दुरि पुत्रिणा 1. 91.

अविचार *a.* Void of judgment, ill-judging. —*रः* Absence of judgment, indiscretion.

अविचारित *a.* Ill-judged, not well thought out or considered. —*COMP.*

—*निर्णयः* a prejudice, prejudiced opinion.

अविचारित *a.* 1 Inconsiderate, indiscreet. 2 Prompt.

अविज्ञात *a.* Not knowing. —*m.* (ता) The Supreme Being (परमेश्वर).

अविहीन *a.* A direct flight of birds.

अवितथ *a.* 1 Not false, true; तद्वितथमवादीर्यन्मम त्वं प्रियेति Si. 11. 33; अवितथा वितथा सखि मा गिरः 6. 18. 2 Realised, not fruitless. —*यं* Truth; अवितथमाह प्रियंवा S. 3, P. in right, what P. says is right. —*यं ind.* Not falsely, according to truth; Ms. 2. 144.

अविस्मय *—जं* Quicksilver.

अविदूर *a.* Not distant, near, contiguous. —*रं* Proximity. —*रं ind.* Near to, not far from; so अविदूरेण, अविदूरात्, दूरतः, दूरे.

अविद्य *a.* Not educated, foolish, unwise. —*या* 1 Ignorance, folly, want of learning. 2 Spiritual ignorance. 3 Illusion, illusion personified or Māyā (a term frequently occurring in Vedānta; by means of this illusion one perceives the universe, which does not really exist, as inherent in Brahma which alone really exists).

अविद्यामय *a.* Caused by ignorance or illusion.

अविधवा Not a widow, a married woman whose husband is still living; मर्त्यमित्रं प्रियमविधवे विद्धि भार्गववाहं Me. 99.

अविधा *ind.* An interjection meaning 'help, help' used in calling for help in danger.

अविध्य *a.* Unmanageable, adverse; विषेदविषेयता Mu. 4. 2.

अविनय *a.* Immodest, ill-behaved, ill-mannered. —*यः* 1 Want of good manners or modesty. 2 Rude behaviour, rudeness, inmodest or rude act; अयमाचरत्याविनयं सुप्राह तपस्विकन्यासु S. 1. 25; indecorum, impropriety of conduct. 3 Incivility, disrespect. 4 Offence, crime, fault. 5 Pride, arrogance, insolence; अविनयमपनय विष्णोः Sankara.

अविनाभावः 1 Non-separation. 2 Inherent or essential character, inseparable connection. 3 Connection (in general); अविनाभावोऽयं संबन्धमात्रं न तु नांतीयकत्वं K. P. 2.

अविनीत *a.* 1 Immodest, illbred. 2 Insolent, rude.

अविभक्त *a.* 1 Undivided, unpartitioned, joint, (as property of a family, or co-heirs). 2 Not broken, entire.

अविभाज *a.* Unpartitioned, undivided. —*यः* 1 Not dividing. 2 Undivided inheritance.

अविभाज्य *a.* Indivisible. —*जं* 1 Indivisibility. 2 Not being liable to be partitioned; (said of certain articles which are not to be divided at the time of partition); *e. g.* वज्रं पात्रमलंकारं कृतान्मनुदकं स्त्रियः । योगक्षेमं प्रचारं च न विभाज्यं प्रचक्षते Ms. 9. 219. ता indivisibility, unfitness for partition.

अविरत *a.* Not desisting or ceasing from (with abl); uninterrupted, continual, perpetual; आविरतोऽनन्तरुत्तरितेन Me. 102; Prov. मंदोऽप्यविरतोऽप्यो गच्छेत् विजयी भवेत् 'slow and steady wins the race. —*तं ind.* Eternally, continually; अविरतं परकार्यकृतां सतां Bv. 1. 113.

अविरति *a.* Incessant. —*ति. f.* 1 Continuity, uninterruptedness. 2 Incontinence.

अविरल *a.* 1 Thick, dense; वारिषात U. 6. sharp-driving shower. 2 Contiguous. 3 Coarse; gross, substantial. 4 Uninterrupted, continuous. —*लं ind.* 1 Closely; अविरलमालिगितं पवनः S. 3. 7. 2 Uninterruptedly, constantly.

अविरोधः Consistency, compatibility; सामान्यास्तु परार्थस्य सम्युक्तः स्वार्थविरोधेन ये Bh. 2. 74 consistently with their own interest.

अविलंब *a.* Prompt. —*यः* Absence of delay, promptitude. —*यं, अविलंबेन ind.* Without delay, quickly.

अविलम्बित *a.* Without delay, quick, expeditious, prompt. —*तं ind.* Quickly, without delay.

अविला An ewe.

अविवक्षित *a.* 1 Not intended or aimed at; अतः इत्यत्र एकदेशमहमविवक्षितं. 2 Not to be said or spoken.

अविविक्त *a.* 1 Uninvestigated, not properly thought out. 2 Indiscriminate, confounded. 3 Public.

अविवेक *a.* Wanting in judgment, thoughtless. —*कः* 1 Want of discrimination or judgment, imprudence; अविवेकः परमापदां पते Ki. 2. 30. 2 Hastiness, rashness.

अविशंक *a.* Having no fear or doubt, fearless. —*का* Absence of doubt or fear, confidence. —*कं, —अविशंकेन ind.* Without doubt, or hesitation.

अविशङ्कित *a.* 1 Unapprehensive, fearless. 2 Without doubt, confiding; गुणवाक्यात्कथं दृष्टास्वयजभमविशङ्कितः K. P.

अविशेष *a.* Without any difference, alike, similar —*यः, —यं* 1 Absence of difference, similarity. 2 Identity, sameness. —*COMP.* —*ज्ञा* *a.* not knowing the difference (in things), indiscriminating.

अविष *a.* Not poisonous. —*यः* 1 An ocean. 2 A king. —*यौ* 1 A river. 3 The earth. 3 Heaven.

अविषय *a.* Unperceived, invisible.
—**वः** 1 Absence, disappearance; रे-
विषयं हि न प्रक्षिप्य प्रकाशं H. 2. 79. 2
Not an object of (anything), not
within the reach of, beyond, trans-
cending; न कश्चिद्विमतमविषयो नाम S. 4;
सकलवचनानामविषयः M&L. 1. 30 beyond
the reach (power) of words. 3
Disregard of the objects of sense.

अवी *A woman in her courses.*

अवीचि *a.* Waveless, —**सिः** N. of
a particular bell.

अवीर *a.* 1 Unmanly, cowardly. 2
Having no son (as a woman) —**रा**
A woman who has neither sons nor
husband; अजातयुवा विषया सखीरा परिकीर्तिता
(opp. सौरा which is thus defined;
पतिपुत्रवती नाति सौरा प्रोक्ता मनीषिभिः); अनर्चितं
वृथा मांसमवीरायाश्च योषितः Ms. 4. 213.

अवृत्ति *a.* 1 Not existing, not being
in. 2 Having no livelihood. —**सिः** *f.*
1 Absence of subsistence or means
of livelihood, inadequate support;
अवृत्तिकृतिता हि स्त्री प्रत्येक स्थितिमत्यर्थि Ms.
9. 74; 10. 101; आवृत्तीतामनेवास्मादवृत्तावेक-
रात्रिक 4. 223. 2 Absence of wages;
न nonexistence.

अवृथा *ind.* Not in vain, successfully.
—**Comp.** —**अर्थ** *a.* successful.

अवृष्टि *a.* Not pouring down rain
(as a cloud). —**सिः** *f.* Want of rain,
drought.

अवेक्षक *a.* Inspecting, supervising;
a superintendent.

अवेक्षण 1 Looking towards or at,
seeing. 2 Guarding, taking care of,
attending to, supervision, inspection;
वर्णश्रमावेक्षणजागल्कः R. 14. 85. 3 At-
tention, care, observation. 4 Regard-
ing, considering; see अवेक्षण.

अवेक्षणीय *pot. p.* To be looked to
or respected, to be looked upon
or considered; तपस्वितामाध्यमवेक्षणिया R.
14. 67.

अवेक्षा 1 Seeing, looking at. 2 At-
tention, care, regard.

अवेद्य *a.* 1 Unknowable, secret. 2
Unattainable —**घः** A calf.

अवेद्य *a.* 1 Having no boundary or
limit, unlimited. 2 Untimely. —**लः**
Concealment of knowledge. —**ला**
Unfavourable time.

अवेद्य *a.* (भी *f.*) 1 Irregular not
conformable to law or rule; अवेद्यं
पञ्चनं कुर्वन् राज्ञो वृत्तेन श्रूयति. 2 Not san-
ctioned by the Śāstras.

अवेमस्य Unanimity.

अवोक्षण Sprinkling with the hand
slightly bent; उवाचनेन हस्तेन बोक्षणं परिकी-
र्तितं । न्यपताम्युक्षणं शोकं तिरश्चावोक्षणं स्मृतं ॥

अवोक्षः Sprinkling, moistening.

अव्यक्त *a.* 1 Indistinct, not manifest
or apparent, inarticulate; 'वर्णं indi-
stinct accents S. 7. 17. 2 Invisible,
imperceptible. 3 Undetermined; अ-
व्यक्तोपपत्तिर्लोक्य Bg. 2. 25; 8. 20. 4

Undeveloped, uncreated. 5 (In alg.)
Unknown (as a quantity or number)

—**क्तः** 1 N. of Viṣṇu. 2 N. of Siva.
3 Cupid. 4 Primary matter which
has not yet entered into real existence.
5 A fool. —**क्त** (In Vedānta phil.) 1
Brahma. 2 Spiritual ignorance. 3
(In Śān. phil.) The primary germ
of nature (सर्वकारण), the primordial
element or productive principle from
which all the phenomena of the
material world are developed; बुद्धेरवि-
ध्यकप्रवाहरति R. 13. 60; महतः परमव्यक्तम-
व्यक्तात्पुरुषः परः Kāph. 4 The soul. —**क्तं**
ind. Imperceptibly, indistinctly.

—**Comp.** —**अव्यक्तकरणं** imitating inarti-
culate or unmeaning sounds. —**आदि**
a. whose beginning is inscrutable.

—**क्रिया** an algebraic calculation. —**पद**
a. inarticulate. —**मूलमव्यक्तः** the tree of
mundane existence (in Śān. phil.).

—**रान** *a.* dark-red, ruddy. (—**नः**) the
colour of the dawn; अव्यक्तरागस्वरूपः

Ak. —**राज्ञिः** an unknown number
or quantity (in algebra). —**लक्षणः**;

—**व्यक्तः** epithets of Siva. —**वर्त्मनः**;

—**मार्ग** *a.* whose ways are mysterious
or inscrutable. —**वाक्** *a.* speaking
indistinctly. —**साम्यं** an equation of
unknown quantities.

अव्यग *a.* 1 Not agitated or ruffled,
steady, cool. 2 Not engaged or
occupied (in business).

अव्यग *a.* Not mutilated or defec-
tive, well made, sound, perfect.

अव्यजन *a.* 1 Having no distinctive
or characteristic marks or signs (as
of the sex); न कथा. 2 Indistinct.
—**नः** An animal without horns, though
of an age to have them.

अव्यथ *a.* Free from pain. —**यः** A
snake.

अव्यधिषः 1 The Sun. 2 The ocean.
—**धी** 1 The earth. 2 Midnight; night.

अव्यधि (भी) **चारः** 1 Non-separation;
अव्योम्यस्याव्यभीचारो भवेद्वामर्यातिकः Ms. 9
101. 2 Constancy, fidelity.

अव्यभिचारिन् *a.* 1 Not opposed or
adverse, favourable; Ku. 6. 86. 2
Not subject to exceptions, true in
all cases, without any instance to
the contrary; यदुच्यते पाठेति पापवृत्तये न
रूपमित्यव्यभिचारि तद्वचः Ku. 5. 39; रेषोपनि-
पातिनोऽनर्थो इति यदुच्यते तदव्यभिचारि वचः S.
6. 3 Virtuous, moral, chaste. 4
Steady, permanent, faithful.

अव्यय *a.* 1 (a) Not liable to
change, imperishable, immutable;
वेदादिनाशिर्न नित्यं य पनमजमव्ययं Bg. 2. 21;
विनाशमव्ययस्यास्य न कश्चित्कर्तुमर्हति 17. (b)
Eternal, everlasting; अव्ययं प्रादुरव्ययं
Bg. 15. 1; अकीर्तिं कथयिष्यति तेऽव्ययं 2.
34. 2 Unexpended, unwasted. 3
Economical. 4 Giving imperishable
fruit. —**यः** 1 N. of Viṣṇu. 2 N. of
Siva. —**य** 1 Brahma. 2 (In gram)

An indeclinable particle &c.; सदृशं
त्रिषु लिङेषु सर्वाहु च विभक्तिषु । वचनेषु च सर्वेषु
यच्च येति तदव्ययम् ॥ —**Comp.** —**आत्मन्** *a.*
of an imperishable or eternal nature.
(—**त्मा**) the soul or spirit. —**वर्गः** the
class of indeclinable words.

अव्ययीभावः 1 N. of one of the four
principal kinds of compounds in
Sanskrit, an adverbial or indeclinable
compound (formed of an indeclina-
ble, i. e. a preposition or an adverb,
and a noun); अविहरि, सतृणं &c. 2 A-
bsence of expenditure (owing to
poverty); द्वंद्वो द्विगुरपि चाहं पश्ये नित्यमव्ययी-
भावः । तत्पुरुष कर्मधारय येनाहं स्यां बहुव्रीहिः ॥
Udb. (which, by the bye, gives the
names of compounds in Sanskrit).
3 Imperishableness.

अव्यलीक *a.* 1 Not false, true. 2
Agreeable, having no disagreeable
feelings (पिय); इयं गिरः पियतमा इव सोम्य-
लीकाः शुभ्राश्च दूततनयश्च तदा व्यलीकाः Si. 5. 1.

अव्यवधान *a.* 1 Close, immediate;
direct. 2 Open. 3 Not covered, bare.
4 Careless, inattentive. —**न** Careles-
sness.

अव्यवस्थ *a.* 1 Not fixed, moving,
unstable; स्थलारविंदश्चिन्मयवस्था Ku. 1
33. 2 Unsettled, indiscriminate,
irregular. —**स्था** 1 Irregularity, devi-
ation from established rule. 2 An
incorrect opinion given on a point
of religious or civil law.

अव्यवस्थित *a.* 1 Not conformable
to law or practice. 2 Irregular, dis-
orderly, unstable; अव्यवस्थितं दृश्यं प्रसादापि
मयंकरः Niti 9. 3 Not in due order,
unmethodical.

अव्यवहार्य *a.* 1 Not entitled to eat,
drink, or commune in general with
people of the same caste, excom-
municated. 2 Not to be made the
subject of litigation.

अव्यवहित *a.* Immediate, direct.

अव्याकृत *a.* 1 Not developed, not
manifest; तद्वदं तदव्याकृतमासीत्, इदं नामरूपा-
व्यामव्याकृतं S. B. 2 Elementary. —**तं**
(In Vedānta phil.) 1 An elementary
substance from which all things
were created (considered identical
with Brahma). 2 (In Śān. phil.)
The prime germ of nature (प्रधान).

अव्याजः —**ज** 1 Absence of guile or
fraud, honesty. 2 Simplicity, artles-
sness; oft. in comp. with सुदृढ, मनोहर
&c. in the sense of 'artlessly', 'natural-
ly'; इदं किलाव्याजमनोहरं वयुः S. 1. 18.

अव्यापक *a.* 1 Not comprehensive.
2 Not spread over or pervading the
whole; special.

अव्यापार *a.* Having no work, un-
employed. —**रा** 1 Cessation from work
2 A business not practised or under-
stood. 3 Not one's own business;
अव्यापारिषु व्यापारं कृते to meddle with affairs

not one's own (which do not concern one).

अव्याप्ति. *f.* 1 Inadequate extent or pervasion of a proposition. 2 Non-inclusion or exclusion of a part of the thing defined, one of the three faults of a definition; लक्ष्यकदेशे लक्षणस्यावर्तनमव्याप्तिः.

अव्याप्य *a.* Not extending to the whole circumstances, not pervading the whole extent; बहुविधमव्याप्यः—Comp.

—वृत्तिः *f.* (In Vais. phil.) a category of limited application, partial inherence with regard to time or space, as pleasure, pain &c.; अव्याप्यवृत्तिः क्षणिको विशेषयुज इत्येव Bhāṣā P. 27

अव्याहत *a.* Not broken or interrupted, unobstructed; obeyed; मरुतव्याहताज्ञा R. 19. 57.

अव्युत्पन्न *a.* 1 Not proficient, inexperienced, not practised, ignorant; अव्युत्पन्नो बालमात्र K. 196. 2 Having no proper or regular derivation (as a word). —कः A person not versed in the grammar, idiom &c. of a language, a smattering or superficial linguist.

अव्यव *a.* Not observing (the prescribed) religious rites or obligations; अव्यवतानामममंजां जातिमात्रोपजीविनाम्। अव्यवः समेतानां परिचर्यं न विद्यते ॥ Ms. 12. 114; 3. 170.

अव्युत्पन्न 1. 5 A. [अव्युत्पन्न, अशित-अह] 1 To pervade, fill completely, penetrate; संसारव्युत्पन्नैरिव चानशेषः Bk. 2. 30; Ki. 12. 21. 2 To reach, go or come to, arrive at, attain to; सर्वमानस्यमव्युत्पन्ने Y. 1. 260. 3 To get, obtain, enjoy, experience; अव्युत्पन्ने पापव्युत्पन्नैरिव फलमव्युत्पन्ने H. 1. 83; R. 9. 9; न वेदफलमव्युत्पन्ने Ms. 1. 109. फलं ह्यशोरानव्युत्पन्ने महिष्यः N. 6. 43. —With उप to obtain, enjoy, acquire; न च लोकव्युत्पन्ने Mb.; किंपाफलव्युत्पन्ने Ms. 6. 82. —वि to fill completely, pervade, occupy; वृतापस्तस्य मानोश्च उपवृत्तं प्यानशो विदः R. 4. 15; Bk. 9. 4, 14, 96. 11, 9 P. (अव्याप्ति, अशित) 1 To eat, to consume; विषयं ह्यव्युत्पन्ने मा. 2. 51; अरुनीमहि वयं मिश्रो Bh. 3. 117. 2 To taste, enjoy; वदन्ति यदव्याप्तिं तदेव धनितो वनं H. 1. 164—65; अदन्ति दिव्यान् विषि वेदमोगान् Bg. 9. 20; प्रत्यक्षं फलमव्युत्पन्ने कर्मणा Mb. —Caus. (आशयति) To feed, give to eat, cause to eat or drink (with acc. of person); आशयन्नाशयं देवान् Sk. —With म 1 to drink; न प्राकृतीतिदकमपि Mb. —2 to eat, devour; प्राकृतमप्य हुरापि Bk. 17. 3, 1. 13, 15. 29. —सं 1 to eat; नक्तं चान्नं समव्युत्पन्नाम् Ms. 6. 19, 11. 219. —2 taste, experience, enjoy; यथा फलं समव्युत्पन्नाति Mb.

अव्युत्पन्नः—न An inauspicious or bad omen.

अव्यक्तः *f.* 1 Weakness, powerlessness. 2 Inability, incapacity; अव्यक्तं तवशक्त्या वा न गुणानव्यक्त्या R. 10. 32.

अव्यक्त *a.* Impossible, impracticable. अशक्त, अशक्ति *a.* 1 Fearless, undaunted; अशक्तिरशक्तः H. 1. 81. 2 Secure, having no doubt.

अशनं 1 Pervasion, penetration. 2 The act of eating, feeding. 3 Tasting, enjoying. 4 Food; अशनं धात्रा मरुत्कल्पितं व्यालानां Bh. 3. 10; oft. at the end of adjective comp. in the sense of 'eating', 'one whose food is' &c.; फलवृत्तानां, हुताशनं, पचनाशनं &c.

अशना Desire to eat, hunger.

अशनाया Hunger; व्युत्पन्नानां फलवृत्तिः श्वया Bk. 3. 40; अशनाश्वयानां निवर्तते पानातिपासा Sat. Br.

अशनायित, अशनायुक्त *a.* Hungry. अशनिः *m.* *f.* 1 Indra's thunderbolt; शक्रस्य महाशनिश्चक्रं R. 3. 56. 2 Flash of lightning; अशुवनमशनिर्गतः Sk.; अशनिः कल्पित एव वेपसा R. 8. 47; अशनेरव्युत्पन्नस्य चोभयोर्वेदिनश्चाव्युत्पन्नस्य योनयः Ku. 4. 43 3 A missile. 4 The tip of a missile. —निः *m.* 1 Indra. 2 Fire. 3 Fire produced from lightning.

अशब्द *a.* Not expressed in words; किमर्थमशब्दं व्युत्पन्ने K. 60 inaudibly. —शब्दं 1 The 'inexpressible,' i. e. Brahman. 2 (In Sān. phil.) प्रपञ्च or primary germ of nature; इत्येतां शब्दं S. R.

अशरण *a.* Helpless, forlorn, destitute of refuge; बलवदशरणोऽस्मि S. 6; so अशरण्य.

अशरीर *a.* Bodiless, incorporeal. —रः 1 The Supreme Being, Brahman. 2 Cupid, the god of love. 3 An ascetic who has renounced all worldly connections.

अशरीरिण *a.* Incorporeal, unearthly, heavenly; usually with words like वाणी, वाक् &c.

अशाक्त *a.* Not conformable to sacred authority, heterodox. —Comp.

—विहित, —विदुः *a.* not sanctioned or enjoined by scriptures.

अशास्त्रीय *a.* Unscriptural; illegal, immoral.

अशित *p. p.* 1 Eaten, satisfied. 2 Enjoyed.

अशितमयीन Formerly grazed by cattle; see अशितमयीन.

अशित्रः 1 A thief. 2 An oblation of rice.

अशिरः 1 The fire. 2 The sun. 3 Wind. 4 A demon. —रः A diamond.

अशिरस *a.* Headless. —म. A body without head; a trunk.

अशिव *a.* 1 Inauspicious, causing or threatening mischief; अशिवं दिशि वृत्तायां शिवास्तत्र भवतः (रुद्रः) Rām 2 Unlucky, unfortunate. —वै 1 Ill-luck, misfortune. 2 Mischief. —Comp.

—आचारः 1 improper behaviour, rudeness of conduct. —2 conduct opposed to every (sacred) authority.

अशिव *a.* 1 Ill-bred, rude. 2 Unrefined, barbarous, unworthy. 3

Atheistical, profane. 4 Not sanctioned by any recognized authority. 5 Not prescribed in any work of authority.

अशीत *a.* Not cold, hot. —Comp. —करः, —रश्मिः &c. the sun.

अशीतिः *f.* Eighty (used in the singular and fem. gender whatever be the noun it qualifies).

अशीर्षक *a.* —अशीर्षक *v. v.*

अशुचि *a.* 1 Not clean, dirty, foul, impure; सोऽशुचिः सर्वकर्मसु; in mourning.

2 Black. —विः *f.* 1 Impurity. 2 Degradation.

अशुद्ध *a.* 1 Impure. 2 Incorrect wrong.

अशुद्धि *a.* 1 Impure, foul. 2 Wicked. —विः *f.* Impurity, foulness.

अशुभ *a.* 1 Inauspicious. 2 Impure, foul (opp शुभ) 3 Unlucky, unfortunate. —न 1 Inauspiciousness. 2 Si 3 Misfortune, calamity; नाये कुतस्तस्य-शुभं प्रजानां R. 5. 13. —Comp. —उदयः an inauspicious omen.

अशुभ्य *a.* 1 Not empty or vacant. 2 Not unattended to, fulfilled, executed; स्वनिर्योगमशुभ्यं कुरु (occurring frequently in dramas) execute or go about your business.

अशुत *a.* Uncooked, raw, unripe.

अशेष *a.* Without remainder, whole entire, complete, perfect; अशेषशेषीमेव माषमन्नामि केवलं Udb.; कृतोऽशेषेण कलेन युज्यता R. 3. 63, 48. —दः Non-remainder. —वै, अशेषेण, अशेषतः ind. Wholly, entirely, completely; तथाविधस्तावदशेषमस्तु सः Ku. 5. 82; येन सुतायशेषेण ब्रह्मस्यात्मन्यप्यो मयि Bg. 4. 35, 10. 16; Ms. 1. 59.

अशोक *a.* Without sorrow; not feeling or causing sorrow. —कः N. of a tree having red flowers; (said, according to the convention of poets, to put forth flowers when struck by ladies with the foot decked with jingling anklets; cf. अश्रुत सद्यः कुहूमात्म-शोकः...पादेन नापिहृतं सुदृशीनां संपर्कमाशिश्रित-दुःखेण Ku. 3. 26; Ms. 78; R. 8. 62; M. 3. 12, 16. 2 N. of Vishnu. 3 N. of a celebrated king of the Maurya dynasty. —कं 1 The blossom of the Asoka tree (forming one of the five arrows of Cupid). 2 Quick-silver. —Comp. —अश्रिः the कदम्ब tree.

—अष्टमी the eighth day in the first half of Chaitra. —तरः, —जगः, —वृक्षः the Asoka tree. —त्रिरात्रः, —त्रं N. of a festival or व्रत which lasts for three nights. —वनिक्का a grove of Asoka trees; व्याप see under व्याप.

अशोच्य *a.* Not to be lamented or deplored; अशोच्यानन्वशोचस्त्वं प्रजापदाक्ष मापसे Bg. 2. 11.

अशौच 1 Impurity, dirtiness, foulness; Pt. 1. 195. 2 Defilement caused either by child-birth (called जनशौच)

शौच) or by the death of some relation (called मृताशौच): अहोरात्रमुपासीरन्-शौच बांधवः सह Ms. 11. 184.

अभय Hunger.

अदनीतपित्रता Invitation to eat and drink, a feast where people are called to eat and drink; अदनीतपित्रतीयं प्रयत्ना स्मरकर्मणि Bk. 5. 92.

अदमकः (pl.) 1 N. of a country in the south. 2 The inhabitants of the country.

अदमन् m. 1 A stone; नाराचक्षेपणीयादम-निषेधात्प्राप्तितानलं B. 4. 77. 2 Flint. 3 A cloud. 4 A thunderbolt. —COMP.—उत्थं bitumen. —कुडः, कुडक a. breaking anything on stones. (—इः, इकः) a class of devotees; a वानप्रस्थ; Y. 3. 49; Ms. 6. 17. —गर्भः, भै, गर्भजः, —जं, येनिः an emerald. —जः, —जं 1 red-chalk. —2 iron —जतु n., —जतुकं bitumen. —जातिः an emerald named पञ्चा. —वारणः an axe or crow for breaking stones. —पुण्यं bitumen. —भालं a mortar of stone or iron. —सार a like iron or stone. (—रः, रं) 1 iron. —2 sapphire.

अदमंतं 1 A fire-place. 2 A field, plain. 3 Death.

अदमंतकः—कं A fire-place.—कः N. of a plant from the fibres of which a Brāhmaṇa's girdle may be made.

अदमरी (In medicine) A disease called stone (in the bladder), gravel.

अद्वः A corner, mostly at the end of comp. —अं 1 A tear. 2 Blood (usually written अन्न q. v.). —COMP.—पः a blood-drinker, a fiend, cannibal.

अद्वयण a. Deaf, having no ears. —जः A snake.

अध्राद्ध a. Not performing the Srāddha ceremony. —द्वः Non-performance of a Srāddha q. v. —COMP.—भोजिन् a. one who has vowed not to eat during the performance of a Srāddha ceremony.

अध्रात a. 1 Unworn, untired. 2 Incessant, continual. —तं ind. Incessantly, continually.

अधिः—धी f. 1 A corner, angle (of a room, house &c.) (changed to अन्न at the end of comp with चतुर, वि, पद and a few other words; see चतुर). 2 The sharp side or edge (of a weapon &c.); इवस हतः कुलिशं कुंठिताशीव लक्ष्यते Ku. 2. 30. 3 The sharp side of anything.

अश्रीकल a. 1 Having no splendour, without beauty, pale; Si. 15. 96. 2 Unlucky, not prosperous.

अश्रु n. A tear; पपात युयौ सह सैनिकाश्रुभिः R. 3. 61. —COMP.—उपहत a. affected by tears, covered with tears. —कला a tear-drop. —परिपूर्ण a. filled with tears. —अक्ष having eyes filled with tears. —परिप्लुत a. suffused with tears, bathed in tears. —पातः flow of tears.

shedding tears. —पूर्ण a. filled with tears; आकुल troubled and filled with tears; Rg. 2. 1. —मुस a. suffused with tears, (suddenly) bursting into tears. —लोचन, —नेत्र a. with tears in the eyes, with tearful eyes. —अश्रुत a. 1 Unheard, inaudible 2 Foolish, uneducated.

अश्रुत a. Not sanctioned by the Vedas.

अश्रेयस् a. 1 Not better, inferior. —n. (स्) Mischievous, unhappiness.

अश्लील a. 1 Unpleasant, ugly. 2 Vulgar, obscene, coarse; अश्लीलप्रायान् कलकलान् Dk. 49; परिवाद Y. 1. 33. 3 Abusive. —लं 1 Rustic or coarse language, low abuse. 2 (In Rhet.) A fault of composition; using such words as produce in the mind of the hearer a feeling of shame, disgust, or inauspiciousness; e. g. in सपत्नं सुमहत्स्य, सुमहा कुटुम्बलिताननेन द्यती वायुं स्थिता तत्र सा and सुदुष्वनविमिक्षा मन्त्रियाया विनाशात् the words सपत्न, वायु, and विनाश are अश्लील, and produce respectively a sense of shame, disgust, and inauspiciousness, सपत्न suggesting the sense of लिंग (male organ of generation), वायु, of the अपान wind (that escaping at the anus), and विनाश, of मृत्यु (death).

अश्लेषा 1 The 9th Nakshatra or lunar mansion containing five stars. 2 Disunion, disjunction. —COMP.—जः, —भवः, —भूः N. of Ketu, i. e. the descending node.

अश्वः 1 A horse. 2 A symbolical expression for the number 'seven'. 3 A race of men (horse-like in strength); काष्ठतुल्यपुष्टो मिथ्यावाक्त्रं निर्भयः । द्वादशांशमेदं द्रष्टुं इतिस्तु ह्यो मतः ॥ —श्वौ (du.) A horse and a mare. —COMP.—अजनी a whip, —अधिक a. strong in cavalry, superior in horses —अव्यक्षः commander of cavalry. —अनीकं cavalry. —अरिः a buffalo. —आयुर्वेदः veterinary science. —आरोह a. riding or mounted on a horse. (—हः) 1 a horseman, rider. —2 a ride. —उरस a. broad-chested like a horse. —कर्णः, —कर्णकः 1 a kind of tree. —2 the ear of a horse. —कुडी a stable for horses.

—कुशल, —कोविद a. skilled in managing horses. —खरजः mule. —खुरः a horse's hoof. —गोष्ठं a stable. —घासः a pasture for horses. —चलनशाला a riding-house. —चिकित्सकः, —वैद्यः a farrier, a veterinary surgeon. —चिकित्सा farriery, veterinary science. —जघनः a kind of centaur. —दूतः a riding messenger. —नायः one who has the charge of a drove of grazing horses; a horse-herd. —निर्घिकः a groom, a horse-fastener. —गः a groom. —पालः, —पालकः, —रक्षः a horse-groom. —बंधः a groom. —भग lightning. —महिविका

the natural enmity between a horse and a buffalo. —मुख a. having the head or face of a horse. (—खः) a horse-faced creature; a Kinnara or celestial chorister. (—श्री) a Kinnara woman; सिद्धेति मंदां गतिमश्नुस्वः Ku. 1. 11.

—मेघः horse-sacrifice; यथायमेवः कतुपाद् सर्वपापानोदनः Ms. 11. 261. —मेधिक, —मेधीय a. fit for a horse-sacrifice, or relating to it. (—कः, —वः) a horse fit for the Asvamedha sacrifice.

—युज a. having horses yoked to it (as a carriage). (—f.) 1 N. of a constellation, the head of Aries. —2 the first lunar mansion. —3 the month of Asvina. —रक्षः the keeper or rider of a horse, a groom. —रथः a carriage drawn by horses (—था) N. of a river near गंधमादन. —रत्नं, —राजः the best or lord of horses; i. e. उच्चैःश्वम्. —लाला a kind of snake. —वस्त्रम् = अश्वसुख q. v.; a Kinnara or Gandharva.

—वद्वं a stud of horses and mares. —वहः a horseman —वारः, —वारकः a horseman, groom. —बाहः, —बाहकः a horseman. —विद् a. 1 skilled in taming or managing horses. —2. procuring horses. (—m.) 1 a jockey. —2 an epithet of Nala. —वृषः a stallion. —वैद्यः a farrier. —शाला a stable. —शारः a colt, foal. —शास्त्रं a manual or textbook of veterinary science. —शुनालिका the natural enmity between a horse and a jackal. —सावः —साविन् m. a horseman, a rider, a horse-soldier; R. 7. 47. —सारथ्यं coachmanship, charioteership, management of horses and chariots; दूतानामश्वसारथ्यं Ms. 10. 47. —स्थान a. born in a stable. (—नं) a stable or stall for horses. —हारकः a horse-stealer. —हृदयं 1 the desire or intention of a horse. —2 horsemanship.

अश्वक a. Horse-like. —कः 1 A small horse; horse. 2 A hack, a bad horse. 3 A horse (in general).

अश्वकिनी The first Nakshatra or lunar mansion (अश्विनी).

अश्वतरः (सि f.) A mule.

अश्वरथः The holy fig-tree; उर्व्व्वृक्षोऽव श्वरथः एषोऽश्वरथः सनातनः Kath., Bg. 15. 1.

अश्वधामन् m. [cf. Mb. अश्वमेधाया यस्याम नदतः प्रविशो गतम् ॥ अश्वधामेव बालोयं तस्मान्ना भविष्यति ॥] N. of a celebrated Brāhmaṇa warrior and general on the side of the Kaurava kings, son of Drona and Kṛipā. [He is represented as a very brave, fiery-tempered, young warrior, the embodiment of Brāhmaṇic and saintly lustre, and his altercation with Karṇa about the nomination of a general to succeed Drona clearly brings out the chief features of his character; see Ve. 3rd act. He is one of the 7 Chirajivins 'ever-living persons']].

अथस्तन, -स्तनिक a. 1 Not of to-morrow, of to-day 2 One makes no provision for the morrow; Ms. 4. 7.
अथिक a. Drawn or carried by horses.

अश्विन m. A cavalier, a horsetamer. -नौ (du.) The two physicians of the gods who are represented as the twin sons of the sun by a nymph in the form of a mare.

अश्विनी 1 The first of the 27 Nakshatras or lunar mansions (consisting of three stars). 2 A nymph considered in later times as the mother of the Asvins, the wife of the sun, who concealed herself in the form of a mare. -Comp. -कुमारी, -पुत्री, -सुतो the twin sons of Asvini, the sun's wife.

अश्वीय a. Belonging or relating to a horse, agreeable to horses. -य A number of horses, cavalry: Si. 18. 5.
अषडक्षणी a. Not seen by six eyes, known or determined by two persons only. -ज A secret.

अषाढः The month Ashāṭha (usually written अषाढ q. v.)

अष्टक a. Consisting of 8 parts, eight-fold. -कः 1 One who studies or is acquainted with the eight books of Pāpini's grammar. -का 1 A collection of three days (7th, 8th, 9th) beginning from the seventh day after the full moon. 2 The 8th day of three months on which the Manes are to be propitiated. 3 A Śrāddha ceremony to be performed on the above days. -कः 1 A whole consisting of 8 parts. 2 The 8 chapters of Pāpini's Śāstras. 3 A division of the Rīgveda (it being divided into 8 Aṣṭakas or 10 Māṇḍalas). 4 Any group of eight; as वानराष्टकं, ताराष्टकं, गंगाष्टकं &c. 5 The number eight. -Comp. -अंगः, -जं a kind of board or cloth for playing with dice on (having eight divisions).

अष्टम् num. a. (nom. acc. अष्ट-ष्टौ) Eight. It often occurs in comp. as अष्ट with numerals and some other nouns; as अष्टादशम्, अष्टाविंशतिः, अष्टावृक्षः &c. -Comp. -अंग a. consisting of eight parts or members. (-जं) 1 the eight parts of the body with which a very low obeisance is performed; पातः, -प्रमाणः, साष्टांगनमस्कारः a respectful obeisance made by the prostration of the eight limbs of the body; (जातुभ्या च तथा पदभ्यां पाणिभ्यां वृत्तसाध्याः । शिरसा वक्षसा दृष्ट्या प्रणमोऽष्टांग इति ॥) -2 the 8 parts of Yoga or concentration. -3 materials of worship taken collectively. -अर्घ्यं an offering of eight articles. -धूपः a sort of medical incense removing fever. -अभोगं 'sexual enjoyment of 8 kinds': the eight

stages in the progress of a love-suit; स्मरणं कीर्तनं केलिः वेषणं ग्रहभाषणं । संकल्योऽथ वसायश्च क्रियानिष्पत्तिरेव च ॥ -अध्यायी N. of Pāpini's grammatical work consisting of 8 Adhyāyas or chapters. -अष्ट an octagon. -अष्टय a. octagonal. -अष्ट (ज्) a. lasting for 8 days. -कर्णः a. eight-eared, an epithet of Brahmā. -कर्मन् m., गतिकः a king who has 8 duties to perform; (they are:—आदाने च विसर्गे च तथा प्रेषणविषयोः । पंचमे चार्यवचने व्यवहारस्य वेषणे ॥ वृद्धश्रद्धयोः सदा रक्तस्तेनाष्टगतिको वृषः ॥ -कुलवृक्ष ind. eight times. -कोणः an octagon. -गवः a flock of 8 cows -गुण a. eight-fold; द्वाप्यष्टगुणमस्य Ms. 8. 400. (-जं) the eight qualities which a Brāhman should possess; दया सर्वभूतेषु, क्षातिः, अनम्या, शीघ्रं, अनायासः, मंगलं, अकार्पण्यं, अस्पृहा चेति ॥ Gautama. आश्रय a. endowed with these eight qualities. -ष्ट (ष्टा) चत्वारिंशत् a. forty-eight. -तय a. eight-fold. -त्रिंशत् (-ष्टा) a. thirty-eight. -त्रिकं the number 24. -दलं 1 a lotus having eight petals. -2. an octagon. -द्विंशत् (-ष्टा) see below. -द्विंशत् f. the eight cardinal points; पूर्वोत्तरी दक्षिणा च नैऋती पश्चिमा तथा । वायवी चोत्तरीक्षानी दिशा अष्टाविमाः स्मृताः ॥ -करिण्यः the eight female elephants living in the eight points. -पालाः the eight regents of the cardinal points; इन्द्रो वह्निः पितृपतिः (यमः) नैऋतो वरुणो मरुत् (वायुः) कुबेर इन्द्रः पतिवः पूर्वदिनां दिशां क्रमात् ॥ Ak. -गजाः the eight elephants guarding the 8 quarters; रेवतः पुंडरीको वामनः कुशदोऽजिनः । पुणर्वतः सर्वभूमिः सुप्रतीकश्च दिग्गजाः ॥ Ak. -धातुः the eight metals taken collectively; स्वर्णं रज्यं च ताम्रं च रं यशस्मेव च । शीतं लोहं सशक्तिं धातुकोऽष्टौ प्रकीर्तताः ॥ -पदः, -ष्ट (ष्टा) a. eight-footed, पदः (ष्टा) 1 a spider. -2 a fabulous animal called Sarabha. -3 a pin or bolt. -4 the mountain Kailas (-कुः, -कुं) 1 gold; आवर्जिताष्टा-पङ्क्तुमतेयैः Ku. 7. 10; Si. 3. 28. -2 a kind of chequered cloth or a board for drafts, dice-board (Mar पट) -पत्रं a sheet of gold. -मंगलः a horse with a white face, tail, mane, breast and hoofs. (-लं) a collection of eight lucky things; according to some they are:—सुगन्धो वृषा नागः कलशो ध्वजश्च तथा । वैजयंती तथा मेरी दीप इत्यष्टमंगलम् ॥ according to others लोकेऽस्मिन्मंगलान्यष्टौ ब्राह्मणो गौडु-ताशनः । हिरण्यं सर्पिरादित्य आयो राजा तथाष्टमः ॥ -माने one kuḍava. -मासिक a. occurring once in 8 months. -मूर्तिः the 'eight-formed', an epithet of Siva; the 8 forms being the 5 elements (earth, water, fire, air and ether), the sun and moon, and the sacrificing priest; cf. S. 1. 1.—या सृष्टिः स्रष्टाया वहति विधिदत्तं या हविषां च होत्री । ये द्वे कालं विषयः श्रुतिविद्ययुगा यः विद्या व्यास विद्वं । यामाहुः सर्वभूतपूजितिरिति

यया प्राणिनः प्राणवतः । प्रत्यक्षाभिः । कस्तुभिरवतु वस्ताभिरष्टाभिरीशः ॥ or, briefly expressed, the names in Sanskrit (in the above order) are:— जलं वहिस्तथा यथा सर्वाचंद्रमसी तथा । आकाशं वायुर्वहनी धृत्यंष्टौ विनाकिनः ॥ -धरः 'having 8 forms', Siva. -रत्नं the eight jewels taken collectively. -रसाः the 8 sentiments in dramas &c.; रोगारसास्यकरुणारौद्रवीरभयानकाः । वीमत्साद्भुतसंज्ञा चैत्यष्टौ नाट्ये रसाः स्मृताः ॥ K. P. 4 (to which is sometimes added a 9th Rasa called श्रुतः चिद्वैद्ययामिमांशस्ति शांतिपि नवमो रसः ibid); आश्रय a. embodying or representing the eight sentiments; V. 2. 18. -विष्ट a. eight-fold, of eight kinds. -विंशतिः f. (ष्टा) the number twenty-eight. -अवणः, -अवन् N. of Brahma (having 8 ears or four heads).

अष्टतय a. Having eight parts or limbs. -यं An aggregate of eight.

अष्टधा ind. 1 Eight-fold, eight times. 2 In 8 parts or sections; भिक्षा प्राकृतिरष्टधा Bg. 7. 4; भिक्षोऽष्टधा विप्रससार वंशः R. 16. 3.

अष्टम a. (सी f.) Eighth. -सः The eighth part. -मी The eighth day in a lunar half month. -Comp. -अंशः an 8th part. -कालिक a. one who omits seven meal times (i. e. full three days and the morning of the fourth) and partakes only of the 8th; Ms. 6. 19.

अष्टमक a. The eighth; यौगन्धमकं हेतु Y. 2. 244.

अष्टमिका A weight of four Tolas.

अष्टादशम् a. Eighteen. -Comp.

-उपपुराणं a secondary or minor Purāṇa; अष्टान्युपपुराणानि सुनिधिः कथितानि तु । आद्यं सनत्कुमारोक्तं नारसिंहमतः परं । तृतीयं नारदं प्रोक्तं कुमारं तु भाषितं । चतुर्थं शिवशर्माख्यं साक्षात्तदीशभाषितं । द्वावसमोक्तमाश्रयं नारदोक्तमतः परं । कापिलं मानवं चैव तथैवांशेन सिरितं । ब्रह्मांडं वारुणं चाथ कालिकाह्वयमेव च । सहिषरं तथा शांभं सौरं सर्वार्थसंचयं । पराशरोक्तं प्रवरं तथा भागवतद्वयं । इदमष्टादशं प्रोक्तं पुराणं कीर्मसंजितं । चतुर्थी संस्थितं पुण्यं संहितानां प्रमेवतः ॥ Hemādri. -पुराणं the eighteen Purāṇas; ब्राह्मं पादं वेण्वं च शीघ्रं भागवतं तथा । तथान्यचारदीप्यं च मार्कंडेयं च सप्तमं ॥ आग्नेयमष्टकं प्रोक्तं भविष्यन्नवमं तथा । दशमं महावैवर्तं लिङ्गमेकादशं तथा ॥ वाराहं द्वादशं प्रोक्तं स्कान्दं चात्र त्रयोदशं । चतुर्दशं वामनं च कीर्मं पंचदशं तथा ॥ मात्स्यं च मार्कंडं चैव ब्रह्मांडाष्टादशं तथा ॥ -विद्या the eighteen kinds of learning or lore; अंगानि वेदाश्चत्वारो मीमांसा न्यायविस्तरः । धर्मशास्त्रं पुराणं च विद्या क्षेत्राश्च-तुदश ॥ आशुवैदो यतुर्वैदो गायत्र्यैव तैत्तरीयः । अर्थशास्त्रं चतुर्थं तु विद्या स्रष्टादशैव तु ॥ -विवादपदं the eighteen subjects of litigation (causes of dispute); see Ms. 8. 4-7.

अष्टिः f. 1 A die for playing. 2 The number sixteen. 3 Seed. 4 Kernel.

अष्टौला 1 A globular or round body. 2 A round pebble or stone. 3 Kernel. 4 Seed-corn.

अनु I. 2 P. [आस्त, आसीत्, अस्तु, स्यात्; defective in non-conjugational tenses, its forms being made up from the root *√*1 To be, live, exist (showing mere existence); नासदासीनो सदासीन् Rv. 10. 129. 1; न खेवाहं जातु नासं Bg. 2. 12; आसीद्वाजा नलो नाम Nala. 1. 1. 2 To be (used as a copula or verb of incomplete predication, being followed by a noun or adjective or adverb, or some other equivalent); पार्थिवे सति राजनि Ms. 11. 11; आचार्ये संस्थिते सति 5. 80. 3 To belong to, be in the possession of (expressed in English by *have*), with gen. of possessor; यन्मासि हस्व तत् Pt. 4. 76; यस्य नास्ति स्वयं प्रजा 5. 70 4 To fail to the share of; तस्य प्रेयस् फलं नास्ति Ms. 3. 139. 5 To arise, occur; आसीद्वा मम मनसि K. 142. 6 To become. 7 To lead or tend to, turn out or prove to be (with dat.); स एषाद्युः स्थिरमन्त्रियेण हलमो निःश्रेयसायास्तु वाः V. 1. 1. 8 To suffice (with dat.); सा तेषां पावनाय स्यात् Ms. 11. 86; अन्येर्नृणलः परिदीयमानं शाकाय वा स्यात्तृणाय वा स्यात् Jagan-nātha. 9 To stay, reside, dwell, live; वा पितः कासि इ द्वयु Bk. 6. 11 10 To be in a particular relation, to be affected (with loc.); किं नु खलु यथा वयमस्यामेव-मित्यम्यस्मान् प्रति स्यात् S. 1. अस्तु well, let it be; एवमस्तु, तथास्तु so be it, amen. The form आस joined to roots in forming their periphrastic perfect is sometimes separated from the root and used by itself; तं पातयां प्रथममासं रपात् पश्चात् R. 9. 61, 16. 86 —With अस्ति to be over, excel, surpass. —अभि to belong to, to fall to one's share; यन्मासिभ्यात् Sk. —आविस्त्र to arise, spring up, be visible; आचार्यकं विजायै रामयमाविरासीत् M'al. 1. 26. —प्रादुस्त्र to appear, spring up; प्रादुरासीत्सोमोद्भूतः Ms. 1. 6; R. 11. 15. —व्यति (Atm. व्यतिहं, व्यतिस्ते व्यतित्ते) to excel, surpass, be above or superior to, outweigh; नमः व्यतित्ते तु ममोपि धर्मः Bk. 2. 35. —II 4 १. (अस्वति. अस्त) 1 To throw, cast, hurl, discharge, shoot (with loc. of the mark); तस्मिन्नास्यदिषीकाच्च R. 12. 23; Bk. 15. 31. 2 To throw or take away, let go, leave, give up; as in अस्तमान, अस्तशोक, अस्तकोप; see अस्त. —With अस्ति to shoot beyond or at, overpower (with arrows); अत्यस्त having shot beyond, having surpassed or excelled; joined in acc. Tat. comp- अधि 1 to place upon another, add to- 2 to attribute the nature of one thing to another नखपर्मोनामन्यध्वयति S. B. —अप 1 to fling or throw away, cast off, leave abandon, discard, reject; किमिष्यस्याभरणानियौवने Ku. 5. 44; सारं ततो हारमगम्य फलं Pt. 1; Si. 1 55 समरगपस्य Ve. 3. 4; दुत्यादीनां का-म्यकृत्वाकलमपरां S. D. rejected, refuted

-2 to drive away, disperse. —अभि 1 to practise, exercise; अभ्यस्यतीव व्रत-मासिचरं R. 13. 67; M'al. 9. 32. —2 to perform repeatedly, repeat; वृणुलं रोमं-यमस्यस्यत् S. 2. 6; Kn. 2. 50 —3 to study, recite, read; वेदेषु सदाभ्यस्येत् Ms. 2. 166, 4. 147. —उच् 1 to raise or throw up, erect; पुष्कमुदस्यति Sk. —2 to turn away from. —3 to expel, turn out. —उपनि 1 to place or put near, deposit. —2 to state, hint, suggest. propose: किमिदमुपन्यस्त S. 5. सदुपन्यस्यति कृत्य-वर्त्स यः Ki. 2. 3 —3 to prove. —4 to entrust or commit to the care of. —5 to describe in detail. —नि 1 to set or put down, place, throw down; शिखरिषु पदे न्यस्य Ms. 13; दृष्टिपूर्ते न्यसेत्वादे Ms. 6. 46. —2 to lay or throw aside, abandon, give up, resign, relinquish; स न्यस्तविह्वामपि राजलक्ष्मी R. 2. 7; न्यस्त-शस्त्रस्य Ve. 3. 18; सो प्राणान् न्यस्यति. —3 to put in, place within, place or put down upon anything (with loc.); शिरस्याजा न्यस्ता Amaru. 82. चित्रन्यस्त committed to a picture V. 1. 4. स्तन-न्यस्तोशीरं S. 3. 9 applied; अयोग्ये न मद्विधो न्यस्यति मारमन्यं Bk. 1. 22: Ms. 59. —4 To entrust, consign, commit to the care of; अहमपि तव सुतौ न्यस्तराज्यः V. 5. 17; प्रातरि न्यस्य मां Bk. 5. 82. —5 to give to, confer or bestow upon; रामे श्रीन्यस्य-नामिति R. 12. 2. —6 to state, bring forward, adduce; अर्थात् न्यस्यति Malli. on Si. 1. 17. —निष् 1 to cast out, throw or drive away, give up, quit, drive or send back; निरस्तगाभीर्यमपास्तपुष्पकं Si. 1. 55, 9. 63. —2 to destroy, ward off, defeat, annihilate, dispel; अह्नाय तावद्वर्णेन तमां निरस्ते R. 5. 71; रक्षांसि वेदीं परितो निरास्यत् Bk. 1. 12, 2. 36. —3 to turn out, expel, banish; गृह्णातिस्तत्ता न तेन वे-देहमुता मनस्तः R. 14. 84. —4 to throw out, discharge (as arrows). —5 to reject, repudiate (as opinions) —6 to eclipse, obscure, throw into the back-ground; Bk. 1. 3. —परा 1 to leave, give up, quit, abandon; परास्तव-हृष सुधाचिवसति Ki. 5. 27 —2 to expel. —3 to reject, repudiate, refute; इति यदुक्तं तदपि परास्ते S. D. 1. —परि 1 to throw or cast round, spread round, diffuse. —2 to spread over, surround; तानीं-वैरुद्वहः सितस्य Ku. 1. 44. —3 to turn round; पर्यस्तविलोचनेन Ku. 3. 68. —4 to shed, to throw down (as tears); R. 10. 76; Ms. 11. 183. —5 to over- turn, upset. —6 to throw about; R. 13. 13, 5. 49. —परिनि to spread, stretch. —पर्व 1 to reject, exclude. —2 to prohibit, object to. —प्र to throw, hurl or fling forth. —वि 1 to toss about, scatter, cast or throw asunder; dispel, destroy; Bk. 8. 116, 9. 31. —2 to divide into parts, separate, arrange; स्वयं वेदात् व्यस्यत् Pt. 4. 50 विद्यायां वेदात् गम्यात् तस्मात् आत इति

स्यतः Mb.; R. 10. 85. —3 to take separately or singly; तद्वस्ति किं व्यस्तमपि त्रिलोचने Ku. 5. 72 even one. —4 to throw over, upset. —5 to expel, remove. —विनि 1 to put down, deposit, place; विन्यसंती भुवि गणनया देहलीक्ष्यपुष्पैः Ms. 88; Bk. 3. 3. —2 to fix in or on, direct towards; रामे विन्यस्तमानसाः Ram. —3 to deliver or make over, commit to the care of, entrust; सुतविन्यस्तपत्नीकः Y. 3. 45. —4 to arrange, dispose —विपरि 1 to overturn, reverse, invert —2 to change, alter; U. 1. —3 to take wrongly, misunderstand; प्रतीकारो व्यापिः सुखमिति विपर्यस्यति जनः Bh. 3. 92. —4 to undergo change (intrans.). —सं 1 to join or bring together, unite, combine; Ms. 3. 85, 7. 57. —2 to join in a compound, compound. —3 to take collectively or jointly; समस्तेरयवा गृह्यत् Ms. 7. 198 jointly or severally. —संनि 1 to place or put down, deposit. —2 to lay down or aside, give up, abandon, quit; संन्यस्तशस्त्रः R. 2. 59; संन्यस्ताभरणं गात्रं Ms. 93; Ku. 7. 67. —3 to make or deliver over, entrust, commit to the care of; Bg. 3. 30. 4 (used intrans.) to resign the world, to discard all worldly ties and attachments and become an anchorite; संवृक्ष्य क्षणभंगुरं तदखिलं वन्यस्तु संन्यस्यति Bh. 3. 132. —III 1 U. (असति-ते, असित) 1 To go. 2 To take or receive, seize. 3 To shine. (The examples usually cited to illustrate this sense are निष्प्रभञ्ज प्रभुरासं सूर्यतां R. 11. 81; तेनास लोकः पितृमान् विनेना 14. 23; लाघण्य उत्साह इवास यत्नः Ku. 1. 36. But the sense of दिदिपि or 'shone' is far-fetched, though Vāmana is disposed to take it. It seems preferable to regard आस in these instances as equivalent to वृष्, either taking it as Śākatāyana does, as an indeclinable तिङन्तप्रतिष्ठाकर्मव्ययं, or considering it, as Vallabha does, as an ungrammatical form used against the rules of grammar, प्रामादिकः प्रयोगः; see-Malli. on Ku. 1. 35).

असंयत a. 1 Unrestrained, not under control. 2 Not tied, as in असंयतोऽपि मोक्षार्थं.

असंयमः Absence of control or restraint, especially of the senses
असंयमवहित a. Immediate, without any interval (of time or space)

असंशय a. Free from doubt, certain. —च ind. Without doubt, undoubtedly, certainly; असंशयं क्षणपरिहृणमा S. 1. 22.

असंश्रय a. Out of hearing, inaudible; असंश्रये out of the hearing of; Ms. 2. 200.

असंयुत a. 1 Not mixed with, not connected. 2 Not living in common, not reunited after partition of property (as an heir).

असंस्कृत *a.* 1 Unpolished, not refined or cleansed &c. 2 Not decorated or adorned. 3 One over whom no purificatory rite (any one of the samekārās) has been performed. —तः An ungrammatical form (अपशब्द).

असंस्तुत *a.* 1 Unknown, unacquainted, not familiar; असंस्तुत इव परिचितो बांधवो जनः K. 173; Ki. 3. 2. 2 Unusual, strange. 3 Not in harmony or agreement with; आचरति पश्चादसंस्तुतं येनः S. 1. 34.

असंस्थानं 1 Absence of cohesion. 2 Disorder, confusion. 3 Want, destitution.

असंस्थित *a.* 1 Not arranged, irregular. 2 Not collected.

असंस्थितिः *f.* Disorder, confusion.

असंयुत *a.* Not joined or united, scattered. —तः The *Purush* or soul (in Sān. phil.).

असंकृत *ind.* Not once, repeatedly, often and often; असंकृतेक्षणेन तस्मिन्ना R. 9. 23; Me. 92, 93. —Comp. —समाधिः repeated meditation. —गर्भवासः repeated birth.

असक्त *a.* 1 Not excessively attached, not feeling interested in, indifferent (to); असक्तः सुखमन्वहृत् R. 1. 21. 2 Not entangled; S. 2. 12. 3 Not attached to worldly feelings and connections. —क्तं *ind.* 1 Without being excessively attached or addicted to. 2 Incessantly, ceaselessly.

असक्त्य *a.* Thighless.

असक्तिः An enemy, adversary.

असक्तोत्र *a.* Not belonging to the same *Gotra* or family.

असंकुल *a.* Not crowded, open, clear, broad (as a road &c.). —लः A broad road.

असंख्य *a.* Beyond calculation, countless, innumerable; Ms. 1. 80; 12. 15; तात्त्वं infinity.

असंख्यात *a.* Countless, innumerable.

असंख्येय *a.* Innumerable. —यः An epithet of Siva.

असंग *a.* 1 Not attached, free from worldly ties. 2 Not hindered or obstructed, not blunted. 3 Not united, solitary, unassailed. —गः 1 Non-attachment; Ms. 6. 75. 2 *Purusha* or soul (in Sān. phil.).

असंगत *a.* 1 Ununited, unaccompanied with. 2 Improbable, inconsistent. 3 Rude, ill-mannered, unpolished.

असंगतिः *f.* 1 Not associating with. 2 Incongruity, improbability. 3 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech in which a cause and the effect are represented as locally different or separated (in which there is an apparent violation of the relation between cause and effect).

असंगम *a.* Not united. —गः 1 Separation, disunion. 2 Incongruity.

असंगिन् *a.* 1 Not united or associated. 2 Not attached to the world.

असंज्ञ *a.* Insensible. —ज्ञा Disunion, disagreement, discord.

असत् *a.* 1 Not being or existing; असति शब्दे Ku. 4. 12; Ms. 9. 154. 2 Non-existent, unreal; आत्मनो ब्रह्मणा ज्ञेयमसत् कः करिष्यति. 3 Bad (opp. सत्); सदस्यत्वादिहेतवः R. 1. 10. 4 Wicked, vile, evil; as विचार. 5 Not manifest.

6 Wrong, improper, false, untrue; इति यदुक्तं तदसत् (oft. occurring in controversial works). —*m.* (न) Indra. —*n.* (तु) 1 Non-existence, non-entity. 2 Untruth, falsehood.

—ती An unchaste woman; असती भवति सलज्जा Pt. 1. 418. —Comp. —अध्येतु *m.* a Brāhmaṇa who reads heterodox works, one who neglects his own Śākhā and studies another; also called शास्त्रारंडः; स्वशास्त्रां यः परित्यज्य अन्यत्र कुरुते श्रमः शास्त्रारंडः स विज्ञेयो वर्जयेत्तं क्रियासु च ॥. —आगमः 1 a heterodox Śāstra or doctrine. —2 acquisition (of wealth) by unfair or foul means. —3 a foul means itself. —आचार *a.* following evil practices, wicked. (—रः) an evil practice. —कर्मन्, —क्रिया 1 a bad deed. —2 bad treatment. —कल्पना 1 an untrue action. —2 fabrication of falsehood. —ग्र (ग्रा) हः 1 a bad trick. —2 a bad opinion, prejudice. —3 childish desire. —चेष्टितं harm, injury; प्राणिज्वसचेष्टितं S. 5. 6. —दृष्टा *a.* evil-eyed.

—पथः 1 a bad road (lit.). —2 evil practices or doctrines; नाशो हंत सतामसत्पथजुषामाद्यः समानां शतं Bv. 4. 36. —परिग्रहः acceptance of a bad road. —प्रतिग्रहः 1 present of bad things. —2 receiving unfit presents (such as til) or from improper persons.

—भावः 1 non-existence, absence. —2 a bad or wicked opinion. —3 an evil disposition. —वृत्ति, व्यवहार *a.* following evil practices, wicked. (—तिः *f.*) 1 a low or degrading occupation. —2 wickedness. —शास्त्रं 1 wrong doctrine. —2 a heterodox doctrine. —संसर्गः bad company. —हेतुः a bad or fallacious *hetu*: see हेताभासः.

असतापी Wickedness.

असत्ता 1 Non-existence. 2 Untruth. 3 Wickedness, badness.

असत्त्व *a.* 1 Without energy or strength. 2 Having no animal. —सत्त्वं 1 Non-existence. 2 Unreality, untruth.

असत्त्व *a.* 1 Untrue, false. 2 Imaginary, unreal. —स्वः A liar. —स्य Falsehood, lying, untruth. —Comp. —वादिन् *n.* speaking falsely, liar. —संघ *a.* not true to one's promise, false, perfidious, treacherous; ये जने सखी पदं चरिता S. 4.

असद्वृत्तिः *a.* (सी. *f.*) 1 Dissimilar, unlike. 2 Unfit, improper, incongruous; संयोगकृत्वि K. 12 unworthy; मातः किमप्यसद्वृत्तिं विकृतं वपस्ते Ve. 5. 3.

असद्यत् *ind.* Not immediately, after delay.

असन् *n.* Blood (used only in the declension of असृज् after acc. pl.).

असनं Throwing, discharging, casting; as in इवसन a bow. —नः N of a tree (पीतसाल); निरसनैरसनैरुद्यार्थता Si. 6. 47.

असंदिग्ध *a.* 1 Not doubtful, distinct, clear. 2 Confident, unsuspected. —ग्धं *ind.* Certainly, undoubtedly.

असंधि *a.* 1 Not joined together (as words). 2 Not bound or restrained, at liberty. —धिः Absence of Sandhi or euphony.

असंनद्ध 1 a. Unarmed 2 Pretending to knowledge, conceited (इन्द्रितमय). —नद्धः 1 Non-perception of objects, not bringing them to the mind. 2 Remoteness.

असंनिवृत्तिः *f.* Non return; असंनिवृत्त्यै तदतीतमेव S. 6. 9 gone never to return; R. 8. 49.

असंयुक्त *a.* Not connected by offerings of rice-balls; or, not connected by blood-relationship.

असंय्य *a.* Unfit for an assembly, vulgar, low, obscene, indecent (words &c.).

असम *a.* 1 Uneven, odd (as a number). 2 Unequal (in space, number or dignity); असमैः समीयमानः Pt. 1. 74. 3 Unequalled, matchless, unsurpassed. —Comp. —द्वयुः, —त्रायः, —सायकः 'having an odd number of arrows', epithets of Cupid who has five arrows. —त्रयन्, —त्रेयः, —लोचन *a.* 'having an odd number of eyes', epithets of Siva, who has three eyes.

असमंजस *a.* 1 Indistinct, unintelligible; स्वलदसमंजसमुपजल्पितं ते U. 4. 4; Mā. 10. 2. 2 Unbecoming, improper; यद्यपि च कापि हानिद्रोशामन्यस्य रासमे चरति । असमंजसमिति मत्वा तथापि तलायते वेतः ॥ Udb. 3 Absurd, nonsensical, foolish.

असमवाचिन् *a.* Not intimate or inherent, accidental, separable. —Comp. —कारणं (In logic) an accidental cause, not inherent and intimate relation; गुणकर्मभाववृत्तिरोपमयाचममवाचिहेतुत्वं Bhāṣā. P.; यथा तदुद्योगः पदस्य.

असमस्त *a.* 1 Incomplete; partial, not whole. 2 (In gram.) Not joined in a compound, not compounded. 3 Separate, detached, unconnected (opp. व्यस्त). —स्तं An uncompounded word (the sentence showing the dissolution of a compound).

असमाप्त *a.* 1 Not completed or finished, left incomplete; R. 8. 76; Kn. 4. 19. 2 Not fully acquired.

असमीक्ष्य *ind.* Not having (properly) considered. —**Comp.** —**कारि** *a.* acting inconsiderately, imprudent, not circumspect.

असंपत्ति *a.* Poor, miserable. —**सि:** *f.* 1 Ill-luck. 2 Non-accomplishment, failure.

असंपूर्ण *a.* 1 Not complete, unfinished. 2 Not whole or entire. 3 Not full, partial, as the moon; चंद्रमसंपूर्ण-मंडलमिदानी *Mu.* 1. 6.

असंबद्ध *a.* 1 Unconnected, incoherent. 2 Nonsensical, absurd, unmeaning; (अ) लापित् talking nonsense; असंबद्धः खल्वसि *Mk.* 9 absurd fellow. 3 Improper, wrong; *Ms.* 12. 6. —**ज्ञ** An absurd sentence, unmeaning or non-sensical speech; *e. g.* राज्ञःजीयमहं मीनी when uttered by some one. see अबद्ध also.

असंबंध *a.* Unconnected, not relating or belonging to. —**ध:** Non-connection; absence of any relation or connection; यद्वा साध्यवद्व्यस्मिन्नसंबंध उदाहृतः *Bhāṣā P.* 68.

असंवाद्य *a.* 1 Not narrow, spacious. 2 Not crowded with people, lonely, solitary. 3 Open, accessible.

असंभव *a.* Improbable, unlikely. —**व:** 1 Non-existence. 2 Improbability, impossibility.

असंभ्य, **असंभाविन्** *a.* 1 Impossible, 2 Incomprehensible.

असंभावना 1 Difficulty or impossibility of comprehending. 2 Improbability.

असंयुत *a.* 1 Not brought about by artificial means, not artificial, natural; असंयुतं महर्षिसंगतिः *Ku.* 1. 31. 2 Not properly nourished.

असंमत *a.* 1 Disapproved, not allowed or permitted, not consented to. 2 Disliked; averse. 3 Dissentient, differing from. —**त:** An enemy; यत्तु दोषैरसंमतान् *K. P.* 7. —**Comp.** —**आदायिन्** *a.* taking without the consent of the possessor, such as a thief.

असंसति: *f.* 1 Dissent, disagreement. 2 Disapproval; dislike.

असंमोह: 1 Absence of infatuation. 2 Steadiness, composure, coolness. 3 Real knowledge, true insight (into a thing).

असम्पद्य *a.* (मीची *f.*) 1 Bad, improper, incorrect. 2 Imperfect, incomplete.

असंल: 1 Iron. 2 A Mantra used in discharging a missile. 3 Arms.

असंवरण *a.* Of a different caste or tribe; अपि नाम कृत्पतेरियमसंवरणक्षेत्रसंभवा स्यात् *S.* 1.

असह *a.* 1 Not enduring; intolerant, impatient. 2 Unable to bear, support, or endure; oft. with *gen.* of object; न क्षीयमावाद्सह भरत *Mu.* 4. 13.

असह्य *a.* Not enduring, intolerant, envious. —**न:** An enemy. —**नं** Intolerance, impatience; परशुनासहने—असह्य.

असहनीय Unbearable, insufferable. **असहित्य** *a.* hle, intolerable; असह्य-पीडं भगवन्मनस्यमेवेहि मे *R.* 1. 71; 18. 25; *Ku.* 4. 1.

असहाय *a.* 1 Friendless, lonely, solitary. 2 Without companions or assistants; *Ms.* 7. 30, 55; **सा**, —**ल** loneliness, solitude.

असाक्षात् *ind.* 1 Not before the eyes, invisibly, imperceptibly 2 Indirectly.

असाक्षिक *a.* (की *f.*) Having no witness, unattested, unwitnessed; असाक्षिकेषु स्वयंबुभियो विवदमानयोः *Ms.* 8. 109.

असाक्षिन् *a.* 1 Not an eye-witness. 2 One whose evidence is not admissible (in law). 3 One who is disqualified to attest a legal document.

असाधनीय, **असाध्य** *a.* 1 Not to be accomplished or completed. 2 Not capable of being proved. 3 Incurable, (as a disease or patient); असाध्यः कुरुते कीपं प्रति काले यद्वा *Si.* 2. 84.

असाधारण *a.* 1 Not common, peculiar, special, specific. 2 (In logic) Existing neither in *सपक्ष* or *विपक्ष* as a *hetu*; यस्तुभयस्माद् व्यावृत्तः स स्वसाधारणो मतः 3 Not to be claimed by any one else, exclusively belonging to one (as wealth &c.). —**न:** A fallacy or *हेत्याभास* in Logic; one of the three kinds of *अवैकान्तिक* *q. v.*

असाधु *a.* 1 Not good, bad, distasteful, unpleasant; अतोहंसि संतुमसाधु साधु वा *Ki.* 1. 4. 2 Wicked 3 Ill-behaved (with loc.); अमाधुमतिरि *Sk.* 4 Corrupt, not properly formed or *Sanskrit* (as a word).

असामयिक *a.* (की *f.*) Inopportune, unseasonable; *Ki.* 2. 40.

असामान्य *a.* 1 Not common, peculiar; *It.* 15. 39. 2 Extraordinary. —**न्व** A peculiar or special property.

असायत *a.* Unfit, unbecoming, improper. —**तं** *ind.* Improperly, unfitly; oft. used with an *adjectival* force = असायत; विषयलोपि संवर्धय ररं उन्मत्तसायतं *Ku.* 2. 55; संवर्धयसायतं वक्रमुक्ते सुमलपाणिना *Si.* 2. 71; *R.* 8. 60.

असार *a.* 1 Sapless, insipid. 2 (a) Without essence, useless; (b) worthless, without strength, stuff or value, deprived of its essence; असारं संसारं परित्यजितरत्नं त्रिभुवनं *Māl.* 5. 30; *U.* 1; असारं खलु संसारं मयितव्यतुल्यं *Dharm.* 12, 13. 3 Vain, unprofitable. 4 Weak, feeble, infirm; बहुनामन्साराणां संहतिः कार्यसाधिका (समवायो हि दुर्जयः) *Pt.* 1. 331; *Si.* 2. 50. —**रः**, —**रं** 1 Unessential or unimportant portion. 2 N. of a tree (परं). 3 Aloe wood.

अमारता 1 Saplessness. 2 Worthlessness. 3 Unsubstantial nature;

transitory state; शिपिमां बहुभुजामारतां *R.* 8. 51.

असाहस Absence of violence, gentleness.

असि: 1 A sword. 2 A knife used for killing animals. —**सि** *ind.* Thou; cf. *असि*. —**Comp.** —**गंडः** a small pillow for the cheeks. —**जीविन्** *a.* one who earns his livelihood by means of swords, a soldier fighting for wages —**दंष्ट्रः**, —**दंष्ट्रकः** the marine monster *mukara* or crocodile. —**दंष्ट्रः** a crocodile. —**धारा** the edge of a sword; मृगज इव दंष्ट्रदंष्ट्रसिधिरः *R.* 10. 86, 41. —**धाराव्रतं** 1 (according to some) the vow of standing on the edge of a sword; (according to others) the vow of keeping constant company with a young wife and yet steadily resisting the temptation of sexual intercourse with her; यत्रैकशयन-स्थापि प्रमदा नोपभुज्यते । असिधाराव्रतं नाम वदंति मुनिपुत्राः ॥ or युवा युवत्या साथं यन्मृगमनुवृद्धा-चरत् । अंतर्निवृत्तसंगः स्यादसिधाराव्रतं हि तत् *Y'a-dava*. —2 (hence fig.) any hopelessly difficult task; सतां केनोदितं विषममसिधाराव्रत-विद् *Bh.* 2. 28, 64. —**धावः** —**धावकः** an armourer, furbisher. —**धेदुः**, —**धेदुका** a knife; *Vikr.* 4. 69. —**पत्र** *a.* having sword-shaped leaves; *R.* 14. 48. (—**त्रः**) 1 the sugar-cane. —2 a kind of tree which grows in the lower world. (—**त्रं**) 1 the blade of a sword. —2 a sheath. **वनं** a hell where the trees have leaves as sharp as swords. —**पत्रकः** a sugar-cane. —**पुच्छः**, —**पुच्छकः** the Gangetic porpoise. —**पुष्पिका**, —**पुष्पी** a knife. —**मेदः** the fetid *Khadira*. —**हस्तं** fighting with knives or swords. —**हेतिः** a swordsman

असिकं The part of the face between the underlip and the chin.

असिकनी 1 A young inaid-servant of the harem. 2 N. of a river in the Punjab.

असिकिका A young womanservant.

असित *a.* Not white, black, dark-blue, dark-coloured; अस्ति मोहरजनी *Sānti.* 3. 4; *Y.* 3. 166; **लोवत्रा**, **नयना** &c. —**तः** 1 The dark or blue colour. 2 The dark fortnight of a lunar month. 3 N. of the planet Saturn. 4 A black snake. —**ता** 1 The Indigo plant. 2 A girl attending upon the harem (whose hair is not whitened by age); see *असिकनी*. 3 The river Yamunā. —**Comp.** —**अंजुजं**, —**उत्पलं** the blue lotus. —**अचिन्** *m.* fire. —**अमृद**, *m.* —**उत्पलः** a dark-blue stone. —**केशा** a woman having black hair. —**केशांत** *a.* having black locks of hair. —**गिरिः**, —**नगः** 'the blue mountain'; N. of a mountain. —**श्रीव** *a.* having a black neck. (—**वः**) fire —**नयन** *a.* black-eyed *Me.* 112. —**पक्षः** the dark fort-

night. -फल the sweet coconut. -शुभः the black antelope.

असिद्ध *a.* 1 Not accomplished. 2 Imperfect, incomplete. 3 Unproved. 4 Unripe, raw. 5 Not derivable by inference. -ज्ञः A fallacious *hetu*; one of the five principal divisions of *हेताभास* or fallacies. It is of three kinds:—(1) आश्रयासिद्ध where the existence of any such locality (आश्रय) as that where the property is said to reside, is not established; (2) स्वभावासिद्ध where the nature (स्वभाव) alleged does not really reside in the subject (वस्तु); and (3) व्याप्यतासिद्ध where the alleged invariableness of concomitancy is not real.

असिद्धि *f.* 1 Imperfect accomplishment, failure. 2 Want of ripeness. 3 Non-accomplishment (in Yoga phil.). 4 (In logic) Conclusion not warranted by the premises.

असिरः 1 A beam, a ray. 2 An arrow, a bolt.

असुः 1 Breath, life, spiritual life. 2 Life of departed spirits. 3 (pl.) The five vital breaths or life-winds in the body; असुपिः स्यात्सु यशश्चिन्तितः Ki. 2. 19. -न. (सु) Grief. -COMP. -धारणं-या sustenance of life, life, existence. -भयः 1 destruction or loss of life; मर्तिनमसुभयं यदुकरं Bh. 2. 28. -2 danger or fear about life. -सुत *m.* a living being, a creature. -सम *a.* as dear as life. (-सः) a husband, lover.

असुमत् *a.* Living, breathing. -*m.* 1 A living being; Si. 4. 29. 2 Life. असुख *a.* 1 Unhappy, sorrowful. 2 Not easy (to obtain), difficult. -सः Sorrow, pain. -COMP. -आवह *a.* pained with grief. -आविष्ट *a.* causing great pain. -उद्ध *a.* causing or ending in unhappiness; Ms. 11. 10. -जीविका an unhappy life.

असुखिन् *a.* Unhappy, sorrowful. असुत *a.* Childless.

असुरः 1 An evil spirit, a demon; the Rām. thus accounts for the name:—हृषप्रतिग्रहेदेवाः हृष इत्यभिविश्रुताः । अत्रतिग्रहात्तस्या देवैत्यासुरास्तथा ॥ 2 A general name for the enemies of gods, Daityas and Dānavas. 3 A ghost. 4 The sun. 5 An elephant. 6 An epithet of Rāhu. 7 A cloud. -रा 1 Night. 2 A zodiacal sign. 3 A prostitute. -री A female demon, wife of an Asura. -COMP. -अधिपः, राज्ञः, जः 1 the lord of the Asuras, -2 an epithet of Bali, grandson of Pralhāda. -आचार्यः, -शुभः 1 N. of the preceptor of the Asuras, Sukrāchārya. -2 the planet Venus. -आहं bell-metal. -क्षयण, -क्षिति *a.* destroying the Asuras. -द्विज *m.* an enemy of the Asuras, i. e.,

a god. -माया demoniacal magic. -रिपुः -संहतः 'destroyer of Asuras', an epithet of Vishnu. -हन् *m.* 1 one who destroys the Asuras, an epithet of Agni, Indra &c. -2 N. of Vishnu. असुर्य *a.* Demoniacal.

असुरसा N. of a plant; a variety of तुलसी.

असुलभ *a.* Not easily attainable, difficult to secure; V. 2. 9.

असुस्रः An arrow; स सासिः सासुस्रः सासं येयायेयाययायः Ki. 15. 5.

असुहृद् *m.* An enemy; Si. 2. 117.

असुक्षण Disrespect.

असुत, असुतिक *a.* One who has not brought forth, barren.

असृतिः *f.* 1 Non-production, barrenness. 2 Obstruction, removal.

असृपति Den. P. 1 To envy, to be jealous of; कथं विचगते भर्ता मयाञ्जयितः M. 4. 2 To detract from; be displeased with, scorn, be discontented with or angry with (with dat. of person or thing); असृपति सविबोधेदेहाय K. 108; असृपति महा प्रकृतयः V. 4; Bg. 3. 31.

असृपक *a.* 1 Envious, detracting, calumnious. 2 Discontented, displeased. -कः A detractor, an envious man; Ms. 2. 114; Sānti. 3. 7; Y. 1. 28.

असृपनं 1 Detraction, calumny. 2 Envy, jealousy.

असृपा 1 Envy, intolerance, jealousy; कृषदेहर्षासृपायां यं प्रति कोपः P. I. 4. 37; सासृपं enviously. 2 Calumny, detraction; असृपा परगुणेषु दोषा-विष्करणं Sk.; R. 4. 23. 3 Anger, indignation; वधूरसृपाकुटिलं वदं R. 6. 82.

असृपुः 1 Envious, jealous. 2 Displeased.

असृप्य *a.* Sunless.

असृप्यपह *a.* Not seeing even the sun; said of the wives of a king who, being shut up in the harem, have no opportunity of seeing the sun; असृप्यपह्य राजवारः Sk. -इया A chaste and loyal wife.

असृज *n.* 1 Blood. 2 The planet Mars. 3 Saffron. -COMP. -करः lymph. -धरा the skin. -धारा 1 a stream of blood. -2 the skin. -पः, पाः 'a blood-drinker', a Rākshasa. -पतः the falling of blood. -वह्ना a blood-vessel; pulse -विमोक्षणं bleeding. -भा (सा) -वः bleeding.

असेचन, -नक *a.* That on which one cannot look enough, charming, lovely.

असौष्ठव *a.* 1 Devoid of beauty, or loveliness, not in good trim; शरीर-सौष्ठवं Māl. 1. 17. 2 Ugly, deformed. -वं Worthlessness, absence of merit. 2 Deformity, ugliness.

असखलित *a.* 1 Unshaken, firm, permanent. 2 Unhurt. 3 Undeviating, careful; R. 5. 20.

अस्त *p. p.* 1 Thrown, cast, given up, left; असमयं यत्नयास्तोऽभिमानः Va. 6. 2 Finished. 3 Despatched. -COMP. -कण *a.* merciless. -शी *a.* foolish. -स्थस्त *a.* scattered here and there, confused, disordered. -संख्य *a.* innumerable.

अस्तः 1 Setting or western mountain (behind which the sun is supposed to set); अधिरोद्धुमस्तमितिरम्य-पत् Si. 9. 1; विदंबयस्त्वस्तनिमग्रसूर्य R. 16. 11; S. 4. 1. 2 Sunset. 3 Setting in general; (fig.) fall, decline; see below. -अस्तं गच्छ, -या, -इ, प्राप् (a) To set, decline in the western horizon; गतोस्तमकः the sun has set. (b) To cease, vanish, be removed, disappear, be at an end; विधायिणः कस्यापदोऽस्तं गताः Pt. 1. 146; धृतिस्तमिता R. 8. 66. (c) To die; अयं चास्तमिता त्वमस्मिन् R. 8. 51, 12. 11. -COMP. -अचलः -अद्रिः -गिरिः, -पर्वतः the setting or western mountain. -अवलंबनं the resting of a heavenly body on the western part of the horizon, being about to set -उदयौ (dual) rising and setting, rise and fall; अस्तोदयावद्विषयविभक्तकालं Mn. 3. 17. -न *a.* set, become invisible (as a planet or star). -नमनं 1 setting, disappearance. -2 death, sunset of life; Māl. 9.

अस्तमनं Setting (of the sun).

अस्तमयः 1 Setting (of the sun); कपोलकालास्तमयं विवस्वतः Ki. 5. 35; (opp. उदय). 2 Destruction, end, decline, loss. 3 Fall, subjugation; उदयमस्तमयं च रघुहात R. 9. 9. 4 Obscuring, eclipsing; प्रभापरोहास्तमयं रजसि R. 6. 33. 5 Conjunction (of a planet) with the sun.

अस्ति *ind.* 1 Being, existent, present; as in अस्तिक्षीरा, 'काय'. 2 Often used at the commencement of a tale or narrative in the sense of 'so it is,' 'there,' or merely as an expletive; अस्ति सिंहः प्रविशति स Pt. 4. -COMP. -कायः a category or predicament (with the Jainas). -क्षीर *a.* having milk. -नास्ति *ind.* doubtful, partly true and partly not.

अस्तित्वं Existence.

अस्तेयं Not stealing.

अस्त्यानं Reprcach, blame.

अस्त्रं 1 A missile; a weapon in general; प्रयुक्तमप्यस्त्रमिदं इत्या स्यात् R. 2. 34; प्रस्थातास्त्रो गिरिशिखरावात् 2. 41, 3. 58; अशिक्षतांश्च पितुरेव R. 3. 31 the science of missiles. 2 An arrow; sword. 3 A bow. -COMP. -अ (आ) गारं an arsenal, armoury. -आघातः a wound, a cut. -कटकः an arrow. -कारः, -कारकः, कारिन् a maker of weapons. -चिकित्सकः a surgeon. -चिकित्सा surgery. -जीवः जीविन् *m.* -धारिन् *m.* a soldier, pro-warrior. -निवारणं the warding of

a weapon. -मंत्रः a Mantra to be repeated in discharging or withdrawing a missile. -मार्जः-जकः a furbisher. -युद्धं fighting with weapons. -लावचं dexterity in wielding or throwing missiles. -विदुः a. skilled in the science of arms. -विद्या, -शास्त्रं, -वेदः the art or science of throwing missiles, science of arms. -वृष्टिः f. a shower of missiles. -शिक्षा military exercise.

अखिन् a. Fighting with a missile weapon, an archer.

अकी 1 Not a woman. 2 (In gram.) The masculine and neuter genders.

अस्थान a. Very deep. -नं 1 A bad or wrong place. 2 An improper place or object on occasion

अस्थाने ind. Unseasonably, out of place, inopportunately, in a wrong place, on an unworthy object; उभयोरप्यस्थाने प्रयत्नः Mu. 2; अस्थाने महानर्थोत्पत्तेः कियते Mu. 3.

अस्थावर a. 1 Movable, moving, not fixed, 2 (In law) Personal, as property, money, cattle &c. (=जंगम).

अस्थि n. 1 A bone (changed to अस्थ at the end of certain compounds; cf. अनस्थ, पुष्पास्थे). 2 The kernel or stone of a fruit; न कार्पासास्थि न तुषान् Ms. 4. 78.

-COMP. -कुत्, -तेजस्, m. -संभवा, -सारः, -स्रोहः marrow. -जः 1 marrow. -2 thunderbolt. -तुण्डः a bird. -धन्वन् m.

N. Siva. -यज्ञरः 'a cage of bones', a skeleton. -मक्षेपः throwing the bones of the dead into the Ganges or any holy waters. -भक्षः, -'घुक्' an eater of bones, 'a dog. -भंगः fracture of the bones. -माला 1 a string or wreath of bones. 2 a row of bones.

-मालिन् m. N. of Siva. -शेष a. reduced to a skeleton. -संचयः 1 collecting the bones or their ashes after burning a corpse. -2 a heap of bones. -संधिः a joint, an articulation.

-समर्पणं throwing the bones of the dead body into the Ganges or holy waters. -स्वपः 'having the bones for its pillars', the body.

अस्थितिः f. 1 Want of firmness or fixity (fig. also.). 2 Want of good manners or decorum.

अस्थिर a. Not stable or firm, unsteady, fickle.

अस्पृशं Non-contact, avoiding the contact (of anything); प्रक्षालनादपि पक्वस्य दूषदस्पर्शनं वरं; cf. 'Prevention is better than cure'.

अस्पृह a. 1 Not clear, not clearly visible. 2 Indistinct, not clearly understood, doubtful; असहजप्रक्षालिगानि वेदांतवाक्यानि S. B.

अस्पृहा a. 1 Not to be touched. 2 Impure, unholy.

अस्पृह a. Indistinct, obscure. -इं An indistinct speech. -COMP. -कलं

indistinct fruit or result. -वाच a. liasing, speaking indistinctly.

अस्मद् pron. A pronominal base from which several cases of the 1st personal pronoun are derived; it is also abl. pl. of the word. -m. The individual soul, the embodied soul. -COMP. -विध, -अस्मादृश a. similar or like us.

अस्मदीय a. Our, ours; यदस्मदीयं न हि तत्परेषां Pt. 2. 195; Bg. 12. 26.

अस्मार्त a. 1 Not within memory, immemorial. 2 Illegal, not according to the Aryan institutes of Law. 3 Not belongi. to the Smārta sect.

अस्मृतिः f. Want of memory, forgetfulness.

अस्मि ind. (Strictly 1st. pers. sing. Pres. of अस् to be) Used in the sense of 'I', अहं; आसंसृतेस्मि जगत्सु जातः Ki. 3. 6; अन्यत्र युयं कुसुमावचायं कुसुममवाप्ति कतेमि सत्यः K. P. 3.

अस्मिता Egotism.

अस्त्रः 1 A corner, an angle. 2 Hair of the head. -सं 1 Tear. 2 Blood.

-COMP. -जंठः an arrow. -जं flesh. -पः 1 'a blood-drinker', a Rākshasa or goblin. -पा a leech. -सातुका chyle, chyme.

अस्त्व a. 1 Indigent, poor. 2 Not one's own.

अस्त्वत्त a. 1 Dependent, subject, not one's own master; अस्त्वत्तं श्रीं पुष्पप्रधानां Vasishṭha. 2 Docile.

अस्त्वम a. Sleepless, wakeful. -मः A god, deity.

अस्त्वरः 1 A low tone. 2 A consonant. -इं ind. Not aloud, in a low tone.

अस्त्वर्ग्य a. Not securing or leading to heaven; अस्त्वर्ग्यं लोकनिर्दिष्टं धर्ममप्याचरेत् तु Y. 1. 156.

अस्वाध्यायः 1 One who has not yet commenced his studies, not being invested with the sacred thread. 2 Interruption of studies (as on अह्नी, eclipses &c.).

अस्वस्थ a. 1 Not well, indisposed; अस्वत्तु अस्वस्था S. 3 seriously indisposed.

अस्त्वामिन् a. Having no right to anything, not being master of it. -COMP. -विक्रयः a sale without ownership.

अह 1 A. or 10 U. = अहं q. v.

अह ind. A particle implying. (a) praise; (b) separation; (c) resolution; (d) rejecting; (e) sending; (f) deviation from custom.

अहंयु a. Proud, haughty, selfish; Bk. 1. 20.

अहत a. 1 Not hurt or struck. 2 Unwashed, new. -सं An unwashed or new cloth; cf. अग्रहत.

अहन् n. (Nom. अहः, अह्नी-अह्नी, अहानि, अह्ना, अहोम्या &c.) 1 A day (including day and night; अपाहानि Ms. 5. 84. 2

Day-time: सव्यापारमहिनि न तथा पीडयेन्म-द्विद्येनः Me. 88; यद्वा कुरुते पापं by day. (At the end of comp. अहन् is changed to अहः, -इं or to अहः. Note. At the beginning of comp it assumes the forms अहम् or अहिः; अहःपतिः or अहर्पतिः &c. &c.). -COMP. -आगमः (अहर् the approach of day. -आदिः dawn. -करः the sun. -गणः (हर्) 1 a series of sacrificial days. -2 a month. -दिनं ind. daily, every day, day by day. -निशं ind. day and night. -पतिः the sun. -शोधः the sun. -मणिः the sun. -सुखं commencement of the day, morning, dawn. -रात्रः -नं a day and night; विशक्ला सुहृतेः स्वाद्वोरामं तु तावत् Ms. 1. 64, 65. -शेषः, -वै evening.

अहम् pron. (Nom. Sing. of अस्मद्)

1. -COMP. -अधिका a contest for superiority, rivalry. -अहमहमिका 1 emulation, competition, assertion of superiority; अहमहमिका प्रणामलालसाना K. 14. -2 egotism. -3 military vaunting.

-कारः 1 egotism, sense of self, self-love considered as an अधिवा or spiritual ignorance in Vedānta phil.; Bg. 2. 71, 7. 4; Ms. 1. 14. -2 pride, self-conceit, haughtiness. -3 (in Sān. phil.) the third of the eight producers or elements of creation, i. e. the conceit or conception of individuality.

-कारिन् a. proud, self-conceited. -कृतिः f. egotism, pride. -पूर्व a. desirous of being first. -पूर्विक-मथमिका 1 the running forward of soldiers with emulation; (hence) emulation, competition, जवाहर्पूर्विक्या विद्याधरिः Ki. 14. 32. -2 bragging, vaunting. -भङ्गं self-conceit, high opinion of one's own superiority.

-भावः 1 pride, egotism; Bv. 4. 10. -2 = अति q. v. मतिः f. 1 self love or self-illusion regarded as spiritual ignorance (it. Vedānta phil.). -2 conceit, pride, egotism.

अहरणीय, अहार्य a. 1 Not to be stolen, removed, or taken away; अहार्यं ब्राह्मणद्रव्यं राज्ञां नियमिति स्थितिः Ms. 9. 189. 2 Devoted, loyal. 3 Firm, unflinching, inexorable; Ku. 5. 8.

-ईः A mountain.

अहल्य a. Unploughed. -ह्या N. of the wife of Gautama. [According to the Ramayana she was the first woman created by Brahma, who gave her to Gautama. She was seduced by Indra who assumed the form of her husband and so deceived her, or, according to another version, she knew the god and was flattered by the great God's condescension. There is another story which states that Indra secured the assistance of the moon who, assuming the form of a cock, crowed at midnight. This roused Gautama to his morning devotions, and Indra went in and took

his place. Gautama, when he knew of her seduction, expelled her from his hermitage and cursed her to be a stone and become invisible till she should be touched by the feet of Dasarathi Rama which would restore her to her former shape. Rama afterwards delivered her from her wretched state, and she was reconciled to her husband. Ahalya is one of the five very chaste and pure women whose names every one is recommended to repeat in the morning; अहल्या द्रौपदी सीता तारा मंदोदरी तथा । पंचकन्याः स्मरन्निव्यं महापातकनाशिनीः ॥ -COMP. -जारः Indra. -नन्दनः the sage Satānanda, son of Ahalyā:

अह ind. A particle or interjection implying (a) sorrow or regret- ('alas,' 'ah'); अह कष्टमपंडितताविधेः Bh. 2. 92, 3. 21; अह ज्ञानराशिर्विदुः Mu. 2. (b) Wonder or surprise; अह महतः निरसीमानश्चरित्विभूतयः Bh. 2. 35, 36. (c) Pity; Bv. 4. 39. (d) Calling. (e) Fatigue.

अहिः 1 A serpent, snake; अहयः सविषाः सर्वे निर्विषा हुंडुमाः सृताः Ks. 14. 84. 2 The sun. 3 The planet Rāhu. 4 The demon Vritra. 5 A cheat, rogue. 6 A cloud. -COMP. -कातः air, wind. -कोषः the slough of a snake. -छनकं a mushroom. -जित् m. 1. N. of Krishna (the slayer of the serpent Kāliya). -2 N. of Indra. -तुंडिकः a snake-catcher, conjurer, juggler. -द्विष, -दुह, -मार, -रिपु, विद्विष, m. 1. N. of Garuḍa. -2 an ichneumon. -3 a peacock. -4 Indra. -5 Krishna; Ki. 4. 27; Si. 1. 41. -नकुल snakes and ichneumons. -नकुलिका the natural antipathy between a serpent and an ichneumon. -निर्नेकः, slough of a snake. -पतिः 1. 'the lord of

snakes,' Vāsuki. -2 any large serpent. -पुत्रकः a kind of boat (serpent-shaped). -फेनः, नं opium. -भयं 1 the fear of a lurking snake. -2 apprehension of treachery, of danger arising from one's own allies. -सुम् m. 1. N. of Garuḍa. -2 a peacock. -3 an ichneumon-भुम् m. Siva.

अहिंसा 1 Harmlessness, abstaining from killing or giving pain to others in thought, word, or deed; as अहिंसा पश्यो धर्मः; Bg. 10. 5; Ms. 10. 63, 5. 44; 6. 75. 2 Security.

अहिम् a. Harmless, innocent; Ms. 4. 246.

अहिकः A blind snake.

अहित a. 1 Not placed, put, or fixed. 2 Unfit, improper; Ms. 3. 20. 3 Hurtful, injurious. 4 Disadvantageous. 5 Inimical, hostile. -तः An enemy; अहितानिलोद्धतैस्तर्जयाश्वि केतुभिः R. 4. 28, 9. 17, 11. 68. -तः Damage.

अहिम् a. Not cold, hot. -COMP. -अंशुः, -करः, -तेजस्, -द्युतिः, -रश्मिः the sun.

अहीन a. 1 Unimpaired, whole, entire. 2 Not inferior, great; अहीन-बाहुप्रविणः शशास R. 18. 14. 3 Not deprived of, possessed of; Ms. 2. 183. 4 Not outcast or vile. -नः A sacrifice lasting for several days (-नं also). -COMP. -वादिन् m. a witness unfit for or incapable of giving evidence.

अहीरः A cowherd.

अहुत a. Not sacrificed or offered (as an oblation); Ms. 12. 68. -तः Religious meditation, prayer, and the study of the Vedas (considered as one of the five great Yajnas and necessary duties); Ms. 3. 73, 74.

अहे ind. A particle implying (a) Reproach. (b) Regret. (c) Separation. अहेतु a. Causeless, spontaneous; अहेतुः पक्षपातो यः U. 5. 17.

अहे (हे) तुक् a. Groundless, causeless, without any motive; Bg. 18. 22.

अहो ind. 1 A particle showing (a) Surprise or wonder often agreeable (ah, how great or wonderful); अहो कामी स्वतां पश्यति S. 2. 2; अहो मधुरमासां दर्शनं S. 1. अहो बहुला-वलिका M. 1 Oh, it is B.; अहो रूपमहो वीर्यमहो सत्त्वमहो द्युतिः Rām. (how wonderful his form &c.). (b) Painful surprise; अहो ते विगतचेतनत्वं K. 146. 2 Sorrow or regret in general; ('alas,' 'ah'); अहो दुष्यंतस्य संशयमास्वादः पिंडभाजः S. 6; विधिरहो बलवानिति मे मतिः Bh. 2. 91. 3 Praise ('bravo,' 'well done'); अहो देवदत्तः पचति शोभनं Sk. 4 Reproach ('fie,' 'shame'). 5 Calling out or addressing. 6 Envy or jealousy. 7 Enjoyment, satisfaction. 8 Fatigue. 9 Sometimes merely as an expletive; अहो नु खलु (धोः) generally indicates surprise, often agreeable (आश्चर्य); अहो नु खल्वीदृशीमवस्थां प्रपन्नोऽस्मि S. 5; अहो नु खलु भोस्तदेतस्काकतालीयं नाम Māl. 5. अहो नु shows (a) compassion, pity, regret; अहो नु महत्पापं कर्तुं व्यवसिता वयं Bg. 1. 44; (b) satisfaction or admiration (संतोष); अहो नु तासि स्पृहणीयवीर्यः Ku. 3. 20 (Malli, here takes अहो नु in the sense of संतोष); (c) addressing, calling; (d) fatigue. -COMP. -पुरुषिका

=आहोपुरुषिका q. v.

अह्नाय ind. Instantly, speedily, at once; अह्नाय सा नियमजं क्लमसुससर्ज Ku. 5. 86; अह्नाय तावद्वर्णेन तमो निरस्तं R. 5. 71; Ki. 16. 16.

अह्नीक a. Shameless, impudent. -कः A Buddhist mendicant.

आ.

आ The second letter of the Alphabet.

आ 1 Used as a particle, or interjection showing (a) assent; 'yes'. (b) Compassion 'Ah'. (c) Pain or regret (usually written आस् or आः q. v.), 'alas'. (d) Recollection 'Ah', 'Oh'; आ एवं किलासीत् U. 6. (e) Sometimes used as an expletive; आ एवं मन्मथे. 2 (As a prefix to verbs and nouns) (a) it expresses the senses of near, near to, towards, from all sides, all around (see the several verbs). (b) With verbs of motion, taking, carrying &c. it shows the reverse of the action; as गम् to go, आगम् to come; दा to give, आदा to take. 3 (As a separable preposition with abl.)

it shows either (a) the limit inceptive (अभिविधि); 'from, over since, away from, out of, off, from among; आमु-लात् श्रोतुमिच्छामि S. 1; आ जन्मनः S. 5. 25. (b) Or, it expresses the limit exclusive or conclusive (मर्यादा), till, until, upto, as far as, unto; आ परि-तोषद्विभुषां S. 1. 2; कैलासात् Me. 11 upto or as far as Kailāsa. (c) In both these senses आ frequently enters into compound, forming either Avyayibhāva comp. or compound adjectives; आबालं (or आबाल्यः) हरिमक्तिः. Sometimes the compound so formed stands as the first member of other compounds; सोऽहमाजन्मसुदृढाभामाफलोदयक-मेता । आसमुद्रक्षितिशानामापाकथवर्त्मना R. 1. 5; आगंडविलिखि S. 6. 17. 4 With

adjectives (or sometimes with nouns) आ has a diminutive force; आपाद्गुलित् white, whitish; आलक्ष्य S. 7. 17

आकंपः gentle shaking; so आनील, आरक्तः

आ=आम् q. v.

आः 1 =आस् q. v. 2 N. of Lakshmi (आ).

आकथनं Boasting, swaggering.

आकंपः 1 Shaking a little. 2 Shaking, trembling.

आकंपनं Trembling motion, shivering.

आकंपित, आकंम् a. Shaking, trembling; moved, agitated.

आकरः 1 A mine; मणिराकरोद्भवः R. 3. 18; आकरे पद्मरागाणां जन्म काचमणेः कुतः H. Pr. 44; (fig.) a mine or rich source of anything; मासो नु पुष्पाकरः V. 1. 9; अंशेषुणाकरं Bh. 2. 92. 2 A collection,

group; पद्माकरं दिनकरो विकचिकरोति Bh. 2. 66; Ku 2. 29. 3 Best, excellent.

आकरिक A person appointed (by the king) to superintend a mine.

आकरिन् a. 1 Produced in a mine, mineral. 2 Of good breed; वृत्तमाकरिभिः करिभिः क्षतेः Ki. 5. 7.

आकर्णनं Hearing, listening.

आकर्षः 1 Attracting or drawing towards oneself. 2 Drawing away from, withdrawing. 3 Drawing (a bow). 4 Attraction, fascination. 5 Playing with dice. 6 A die or dice. 7 A board for a game with dice. 8 An organ of sense. 9 A touch-stone.

आकर्षक a. Attracting, attractive. —**कः** A magnet, a loadstone.

आकर्षण 1 Pulling, drawing, attracting. 2 Seduction. —**णी** A curved stick for pulling down fruits, flowers &c. (Standing on elevated places).

आकर्षिक a. (की f.) Magnetic, Attractive.

आकर्षिन् a. Attractive (as a smell at a distance).

आकलनं 1 Laying hold of, seizing; मेखलाकलन K. 183; confinement. 2 Counting, reckoning. 3 Wish, desire. 4 Inquiry. 5 Comprehending, understanding.

आकल्पः 1 An ornament, decoration; आकल्पसरो रूपाजीवाजनः Dk. 63; R. 17. 22, 18 52. 2 Dress (in general). 3 Sickness, disease.

आकल्पकः 1 Remembering with regret, missing. 2 Fainting. 3 Joy or delight. 4 Darkness. 5 A knot or joint.

आकदः A touch-stone.

आकषिक a. Testing, touching.

आकस्मिक a. (की f.) 1 Accidental, unforeseen, unexpected, sudden. 2 Causeless, groundless; नन्वदृष्टानिदौ जगद्भिन्न्यमाकस्मिकं स्यात् B. B.

आकाक्षा 1 Desire, wish; भक्तं Susr., Amaru 41. 2 (In gram. &c.) The presence of a word necessary to complete the sense, one of the three elements necessary to convey a complete sense or thought (the other two being योग्यता and आसक्ति); आकाक्षा प्रतीतिपर्यवसानविहः S. D. 2 the absence of the completion of a sense. 3 Looking at or towards. 4 Purpose, intention. 5 Inquiry. 6 The significancy of a word.

आकायः 1 The fire on the funeral pile. 2 A funeral pile.

आकारः 1 Form, shape, figure; द्विधा° of two forms or sorts. 2 Aspect, appearance, mien, countenance; अकारसशस्त्रज्ञः R. 1. 15, 16. 7. 3 (Particularly) expression of the face, as giving a clue to one's inward thoughts or mental disposition; तस्य संवृतमवस्य युदाकरिणितस्य च R. 1. 20; भवापि संवृताकारमास्तां

V. 2, 4 Hint, sign, token. —**Comp.** —**श्रुतिः** f., —**गोपनं**, —**गुह्यं** dissimulation, suppressing all outward manifestation of the internal feelings.

आका (क) रण, —**णा** 1 Invitation, calling भवदाकराण्य Dk. 175. 2 A challenge.

आकालः The right time.

आकालिक a. (की f.) 1 Momentary, transitory; Ms. 4. 103. 2 Unseasonable, premature, untimely; आकालिकी वीक्ष्य मधुपशुचित् Ku. 3. 34; Mk. 5. 1. —**की** Lightning.

आकाशः —**श** 1 The sky; आकाशमवासरस्वती Ku. 4. 39; ण, चारिन् &c. 2 Ether (considered as the fifth element). 3 The subtle and ethereal fluid pervading the whole universe; one of the 9 *dravyas* or substances recognized by the Vaisesikas. It is the substratum of the quality 'sound'; शब्दगुणमाकाशं cf. also श्रुतिविषयगुणा या स्थिता ध्याय्य विभं S. 1. 1; अधात्मनः शब्दगुणं गुणज्ञः पदं (soil. आकाशं) विमानेन विगहमानः R. 13. 1. 4 Free space or vacuity. 5 Space, place in general; सपर्वतवनाकाशां पृथिवीं Mb. भवनाकाशमजायतां बुधराशिः Bv. 2 165. 6 Brahma (as identical with ether); आकाशस्तीतिगात् Br. Sūt.; यावानयमाकाशास्तावानयमेतद्ब्रह्माकाशः Ch. Up. 7 Light, clearness. आकाशे in the sense of 'in the air' is used in dramas as a stage direction when a character on the stage asks questions to some one not on the stage, and listens to an imaginary speech supposed to be a reply, which is usually introduced by the words किं ब्रवीषि, किं कथयसि &c.; दूरस्थाभाषणं यस्यादशरितनिवेदनं । परोक्षांतरितं वाक्यं तदाकाशे निगद्यते ॥ Bharata; cf. आकाशभाषितं below; (आकाशे) त्रिवेदे कस्मैश्च सुशीरुमुलेपनं घृणालयेति च नलिनीभाषाणि नीयते । (श्रुतिमभिनीय) किं ब्रवीषि &c. S. 3. —**Comp.**

—**इन्द्रः** 1. an epithet of Indra. —2 (in law) any helpless person (such as a child, a woman, a pauper) who has no other possession than the air.

—**क्ष** horizon. —**कल्पः** Brahma. —**नः** a bird. —**ग** the heavenly Ganges.

—**गंगा** the celestial Ganges; नदस्याकाशगंगायाः स्रोतस्तुद्रामदिगजे R. 1. 78. —**चमसः** the moon. —**जननिन्** m. a casement, an embrasure. —**दीपः**, —**प्रदीपः** 1 a lamp

lighted in honour of Lakshmi or Vishnu and raised on a pole in the air at the Divāli festival in the month of Kārtika. —2 a beacon-light, a lantern on a pole. —**भाषितं** 1 speaking off the stage, a supposed speech to which a reply is made as if it had been actually spoken and heard; किं ब्रवीषीति यत्राद्ये विना पात्रं प्रयुज्यते । श्रुत्वा तु क्रममर्थं तस्यावाकाशभाषितं S. D. 425. —2 a sound or voice in the air —**महलं**

the celestial sphere. —**यानं** 1 a heavenly car, a balloon. —2 moving or travelling through the sky. —**रक्षिन्** m. a watchman on the outer battlements of a castle. —**वचनं** = भाषितं q. v. —**वर्त्मन्** n. 1 the firmament. —2 the atmosphere, air. **वाणी** —a voice from heaven, an incorporeal speech (अक्षरीरिणी वाणी) —**सलीलं** rain; dew. —**स्फटिकः** hail (करका).

आकिंचनं, **आकिंचन्यं** Poverty, want of any possession.

आकीर्णं p. p. 1 Scattered or spread over. 2 Filled or overspread with, crowded, full of, abounding in; जनाकीर्णं मन्ये हुतवहपरीतं गृहमिव S. 5. 10; आकीर्ण-वृषीपत्नीनामुटजद्वाराशेषिभिः R. 1. 50.

आकुचनं 1 Bending, contraction, compression. 2 Contraction regarded as one of the 5 *karmans* q. v. 3 Collecting, heaping. 4 Curving.

आकुल a. 1 Full of, filled with (in general); प्रचलदुर्मिमालाकुलं (समुद्रं) Bh. 2 4; बाष्पाकुलां वाचं Nala. 4. 18; आलापकुल-हलाकुलतरे श्रोत्रे Amaru. 81. 2 Overcome, affected or afflicted, smit; हर्षं, शोकं, विस्मयं, ज्ञेहं &c. 3 Busily or intently engaged or absorbed in. 4 Confounded, agitated, distracted; अभिचयं प्रतिष्ठासुरासीकार्यद्वयाकुलः Si. 2. 1; perplexed, at a loss what to do, undetermined; आकुलं very much agitated. 5 Dish-evelled, disordered (as hair). 6 Incoherent, contradictory. —**लं** An inhabited place.

आकुलित a. 1 Distressed, confounded, agitated; मार्गाचलप्यतिकराकुलितेन सिधुः Ku. 5 85. 2 Entangled. 3 Obscured, blinded; पुनं ह्येः S. 4. 4 Overcome or affected; शोकं, विषासां &c.

आकृणित a. Contracted a little; मदनशरशाल्यवेदनाकृणितविभागेन K. 166. 81.

आकृतं 1 Meaning, intention, purpose; इतीरिताकृतमनीलभाजिनं Ki. 14. 26. 2 A feeling, state of heart, emotion; वृद्धामिदलबन्धनं तरलयस्याकृतजो वेपथुः U. 5. 36; भावाकृत Amaru. 4; Māl. 9. 11; साकृते feelingly, meaningly (oft. occurring in plays as a stage-direction). 3 Wonder or curiosity. 4 Wish, desire.

आकृतिः f. 1 Form, figure, shape (of anything); गोवर्धनस्याकृतिस्त्वकारि Si. 3. 4. 2 Bodily form, body; किमिव हि मधुराणां मंडनं साकृतीनां S. 1. 20; विकृताकृति Ms. 11. 53; so जेर. 3 Appearance; oft. a good or noble appearance, good form; न ह्याकृतिः सुसदृशं विजहाति वृषं Mk. 9. 16; यत्राकृतिस्तत्र गुणा वसन्ति Sub-bāsh 4 Specimen, character. 5 Tribe, species. —**Comp.** —a list of words belonging to a certain grammatical rule which does not give every word belonging to that rule, but only specimens, a list of specimens (frequently occurring in the Ganapāṭha); e. g. अशं आदिगणः

स्वरादिगण, चादिगण &c. -उत्रा the plant *Achyranthes Aspera*.

आकृतिः *f.* 1 Attraction (in general); 2 Attraction, gravitation (in astr.); आकृतिशक्तिश्च मही तया यत् स्वस्थं यत् स्वामिमुखं स्वशक्त्या । आकृष्यते तत्पततीव भाति तमे समतात् क पतियं के ॥ Golādh. 1. 3 Drawing or bending of a bow; ज्या° Amarn. 1.

आकेकर *a.* Half shut, half-closed (eye); निर्मलद्विकरलोलचक्षुषा Ki. 8. 53; Mu. 3. 21; दृष्टिकेकरा किंचिस्कुटापागे प्रसविता । मीलितार्थयुतालोकं ताराव्यावर्तनोचरा ॥

आकोकरः The sign Capricornus; (a word of Greek origin).

आकृद् 1 Weeping, crying out. 2 Calling out to, invoking. 3 Sound, a cry. 4 A friend, defender. 5 A brother. 6 A fierce or violent combat, battle. 7 A place of crying. 8 A king who prevents an ally from aiding another; a king whose kingdom lies next but one; Ms. 7. 207 (see Kull. thereon).

आकृन् 1 Lamentation, cry of lamentation. 2 Calling out.

आकृन्विक *a.* One who runs to a place whe. cries (of distress) are heard.

आकृन्वित *p. p.* 1 Roaring, crying or weeping bitterly. 2 Invoked. -ते A cry, roar.

आक्रमः, -मणं 1 Coming near, approaching. 2 Falling upon, attacking; an attack. 3 Seizing, covering, occupying. 4 Overcoming; obtaining. 5 Spreading or going over, surpassing. 6 Overloading.

आक्रांत *p. p.* 1 Seized, taken possession of, defeated, overcome; आक्रांदिमानमार्ग R. 13. 37 reaching upto; full of, occupied, covered; अशुभे तेव आक्रांतं मंगलायतनं महत् R. 17. 29; अलिभिर्मृगयाक्रांतं Bh. 3. 14; सो मनः, °शोकः &c. B. T. Loaded (as with a burden) 3 Surpassed, eclipsed, superseded; R. 10. 38; M. 3. 5. 4 Obtainec, possessed.

आक्रातिः *f.* 1 Placing upon, occupying; stepping or treading upon; आक्रातिसंभावितपादपीठ Ku. 2. 11. 2 Overcoming; pressing upon, loading. 3 Ascending; surpassing. 4 Might, valour, force.

आक्रामकः An invader.

आक्रीडः -डं 1 Play, sport, pleasure. 2 A pleasure-grove, pleasure-garden आक्रीडयन्तस्तैन कल्पिताः स्वयं वेदमसु Ku. 2. 43; कन्याकोडमासाय तथ विशिभ्रमिषुः Dk. 12.

आकृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Scolded, censured, abused, calumniated &c.; Si. 12. 27. 2 Sounded, vociferated. 3 Cursed. -डं 1 Calling out. 2 A harsh cry or sound, an abusive speech; मार्जरीशुबिका-सर्षो आकृष्टे क्रोधसंभवे Kāty.

आक्रोशः, -शानं 1 Calling or crying out, loud cry or sound. 2 Censure, blame, reviling; abuse Y. 2. 302. 3 A curse, imprecation. 4 An oath.

आक्रेद् Moistening, wetting, sprinkling.

आक्षयूतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Effected or completed by gambling.

आक्षपणं 1 Fasting, purifying by fasting, abstinence.

आक्षपादिकः 1 A judge at playing with dice, superintendent of a gambling house. 2 A judge.

आक्षपाद् *a.* (दी *f.*) Taught by Akshapāda or Gautam. -दः A follower of the Nyāya system of philosophy, a logician.

आक्षारः A charge or calumny, accusation (of adultery).

आक्षारणं, -ण Calumny, accusation (especially of adultery).

आक्षारित *p. p.* 1 Calumniated. 2 Guilty, criminal.

आक्षिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 One who plays at dice. 2 Won by gambling. 3 Relating to dice or gambling; आक्षिकं ऋणं Ms. 8. 159 incurred in gambling. -कं 1 Money gained by gambling. 2 Gambling debt.

आक्षितिका A particular air or song sung by a character while approaching the stage; V. 4.

आक्षीव *a.* 1 Some-what drunk. 2 Drunk, intoxicated.

आक्षेपः 1 Throwing off, tossing, pulling off, snatching away; अंशुकाक्षेप-विलज्जितानां Ku. 1. 14; withdrawing. 2 Reviling, censure, blame, abuse, defiant censure; °प्रचंडतया U. 5. 29; विरुद्धमाक्षेपवचसितिक्षितं Ki. 14. 25. 3 Distraction, allurements; विषयाक्षेपपर्यस्त-बुद्धेः Bh. 3. 47, 23. 4 Applying, laying on, putting in or into (as a colour); गोरोचनाक्षेपनितांतगैरेः Ku. 7. 17. 5 Hinting at, taking to oneself or assuming (as the meaning of another word); स्वसिद्धये पराक्षेपः K. P. 2. 6 An inference. 7 A deposit. 8 An objection or doubt. 9 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech in which something really intended to be said is apparently suppressed or denied to convey a particular meaning; see K. P. 10, S. D. 714. and *Akshepaparakarana* in R. G.

आक्षेपकः 1 A thrower. 2 A detractor, calumniator, accuser. 3 A hunter.

आक्षेपणं Throwing, tossing.

आक्षोडः -ड A walnut; see अक्षोड.

आक्षोदं Hunting (for आच्छोदनं).

आखः, आखनः A spade, hoe.

आखेडलः Indra; आखंडलः काममिदं भभाषे Ku. 3. 11; तमीशः कामरूपाणामथ्याखंडलविक्रमम् R. 4. 83; Me. 15.

आखनिकः 1 A digger, miner. 2 A mouse or rat. 3 A hog. 4 A thief. 5 A spade.

आखरः 1 A spade. 2 A digger, miner.

आखातः तं A natural pond or pool of water, bay.

आखानः-1 Digging all around. 2 spade. 3 A digger.

आखुः 1 A mouse, rat, mole; अजुं वांछति शर्मिषो गणपतेराखुं शुधार्तः फणी Pt. 1. 159. 2 A thief. 3 A hog. 4 spade. 5 A miser; विभवे सति नैवास्ति न द्वाति जुहोति न तमादुराखु. -COMP. -उत्करः a mole-hill -उत्थ *a.* produced from a mouse. (-त्थं) the rising or appearance of rats, a swarm of rats. -गः, -गजः, -रथः, -वाहनः epithets of Ganesa (whose vehicle is a rat). -घातः a Sūdra or a man of low caste and profession; (lit.) rat-catcher or killer. -पाषाणः a loadstone. -धुज्, -धुजः a cat.

आखेटकः Hunting, chase. -COMP. -शीर्षकं 1 a smooth floor or ground. -2 a mine, cavern.

आखेटक *a.* Hunting. -कः A hunter -कं Hunting.

आखेटिकः 1 A hunter. 2 A hound.

आखोटः The walnut tree.

आख्या 1 A name, appellation; किं वा शकुंतलेयस्य मातुराख्या S. 7. 7. 33; पश्चात्-माख्यां सुमुखी जगाम Ku. 1. 26; तदाख्याया मुवि पत्रे R. 15. 101; often at the end of compounds meaning 'named' or 'called'; अथ किमाख्यस्य राजर्षेः सा धर्मपत्नी S. 7; खड्गशाख्यं काव्यं &c.

आख्यात *p. p.* 1 Said, told, declared 2 Counted, recited. 3 Made known. 4 Inflected or conjugated. -तं A verb; भावप्रधानमाख्यातं Nir.; धात्वर्थेन विशिष्टस्य विधेयत्वेन बोधने । समर्थः स्वार्थयत्नस्य शब्दा बाख्यातमुच्यते ॥

आख्यातिः *f.* 1 Telling, communication, publication. 2 Fame. 3 A name.

आख्यानं 1 Speaking, declaration, making known, communication. 2 Allusion to some old tale; आख्यानं पूर्ववृत्तौकिः S. D.; (e. g. देशः सोऽयमरातिशो-मितजलेयस्मिन्द्वाः प्ररिताः Ve. 3. 31). 3 A tale, story; especially, a legendary story, legend; अप्सराः प्रकृतवर्षे चक्रम इत्या-ख्यानविद् आचक्षते Mā. 2; Ms. 3. 292. 4 A reply, प्रश्नाख्यानयोः P. VIII. 2. 105. 5 A differentiating property.

आख्यानकं A tale, a short legendary narrative, an episode; आख्यानकाख्या-विकेतिहासपुराणकर्णनेन K. 7.

आख्यायक *a.* Telling, informing. -कः 1 A messenger, courier; आख्या-यकस्य भृतसुवृत्तिः Bk. 2. 44. 2 A herald.

आख्यायिका A species of prose composition, a connected story or narrative; आख्यायिका कथावत् स्यात् कवेर्व-शादिकीतेन । अस्यामन्यकवीनां च हृत्तं गद्यं कश्चित् कश्चित् । कथांशानां व्यवच्छेद आधास इति वच्यते । आर्यावक्त्रापवक्त्राणां छंदसा येन केनचित् । अस्याप-देशनाशासमुखे भाव्यर्थवचनं । S. D. 568.

Writers on Rhetoric, usually divide prose composition into कथा and आख्यायिका, and make a distinction between them; thus they regard Bāṇa's हर्षचरित as an आख्यायिका and कादंबरी as a कथा; according to Dandin, however, (Kāv. 1 28) there is no distinction between the two; तत्कथाख्यायिकेत्येका जातिः संज्ञाद्वयाकिता ।

आख्यायिक् *a.* One who tells, informs, or communicates; रहस्याख्यायीच स्वयसि वृत्त कर्णातिक्रमः *S.* 1. 24.

आख्येय *pot. p.* Fit to be communicated or told; शब्दो fit to be told in words, a verbal message; *Me.* 103.

आगतिः *f.* 1 Arrival, coming; लोक-स्यास्यतागति *Rām.*; इति निश्चितप्रियतमागतयः *Si.* 9. 43. 2 Acquisition. 3 Return. 4 Origin.

आगच्छ *a.* 1 Coming, arriving. 2 Stray. 3 Coming from the outside; external (as a cause &c.). 4 Adventitious, incidental, casual. —**तुः** A newcomer, stranger, guest. —**Comp.**

—**ज** *a.* arising accidentally or casually. **आगतुक** *a.* (का, की *f.*) 1 Coming of one's own accord, arriving uninvited; आगतुका वयं *Dhūrtas.* 2 Stray (as an animal); *Y.* 2. 163. 3 Incidental, accidental; adventitious; इत्यागतुका विकाराः *Asval.* 4 Interpolated, spurious (as a reading); अत्र गन्धर्वहृन्माद्वानेत्यागतुकः पाठः *Malli.* on *Ku.* 6. 46. —**कः** 1 An intruder, interloper. 2 A stranger, guest, new-comer.

आगमः 1 Coming, arrival, appearance; लतायां पूर्वलतायां प्रवृत्तस्यागमः कृतः *U.* 5. 20; अथ्यन्तार्थं प्रत्ययः सर्वाः प्रमात्त्यहरागमे रात्र्यागमे प्रलीयते *Bg.* 8. 18; *R.* 14. 80; *Pt.* 3. 48. 2 Acquisition; एकोदस्या सुप्राया आगमः *Mu.* 1; *S.* 6; विद्यागमनिमित्तं *V.* 5. 3 Birth, origin, source; आगमपायिनोऽनित्यास्तास्तितुष्व भारत *Bg.* 2. 14. 4 Addition, acquisition (of wealth); अर्थो, धनं &c. 5 Flow, course, current (of water); रक्तं, कर्णं. 6 A voucher or written testimony; see अनागम. 7 Knowledge; क्षिप्यवदेयागमाः *Bh.* 2. 15; प्रज्ञया सदृशागमः आगमैः सदृशारंभः *R.* 1 15. 8 Income, revenue. 9 Lawful acquisition of anything; आगमेपि बलं नैव युक्तिः स्तोकापि यत्र नो *Y.* 2. 27. 10 Increase of property. 11 A traditional doctrine or precept, a sacred writing or scripture, *Sāstra*; अनुमानेन न चागमः कृतः *Ki.* 2. 28; परिदृष्ट आगमः 33. 12 The study of *Sāstras*, sacred knowledge or learning. 13 Science, a system of philosophy; बहुधाचागमोभिर्भाः पयानः सिद्धि-हेतवः *R.* 10. 26. 14 The Vedas, the sacred scripture; न्यायनिर्णीतसारत्वाभिरेक्ष-मिवागमे *Ki.* 11. 39. 15 The last of the four kinds of proof, recognized by the *Naiyāyikas* (also called शब्द or आचवाक्य, the Vedas being so

regarded.) 16 An affix or suffix. 17 The addition or insertion of a letter. 18 An augment; इडागमः. 19 Theory (opp. प्रयोग). —**Comp.** —**नीत** *a.* studied, read, examined. —**वृद्ध** *a.* advanced in knowledge, a very learned man; प्रवीण इत्यागमवृद्धसेवी *R.* 6. 41. —**वेदिन्** *a.* 1 knowing the Vedas. —2 learned in *Sāstras*. —**सापेक्ष** *a.* supported by a voucher.

आगमनं 1 Coming, approaching, arrival; *R.* 12. 24. 2 Return. 3 Acquisition. 4 Approaching a woman for sexual inter-course.

आगमिन्, **आगमिन्** *a.* 1 Coming, future. 2 Impending, arriving.

आगच्छ *n.* 1 Fault, offence, transgression; सहिव्ये शतमागच्छि ह्यनोस्त इति यत्स्वरा *Si.* 2. 108; द्वौ रिपु मम मतो समागच्छी *R.* 11. 74; कृतायाः *Mu.* 3. 11. 2 Sin. —**Comp.** —**कृत्** *a.* committing an offence, offender, criminal; अन्धर्षणभागस्कृतमस्त्राद्भिः *R.* 2. 32.

आगस्ती The south.

आगस्थ *a.* Southern.

आगाध Very deep or unfathomable (*fig.* also).

आगामिक *a. f.* (की) 1 Relating to the future time; मतिरगामिका ज्ञेया बुद्धिस्तत्कालवर्तिनी *Haima.* 2 Impending, arriving.

आगाहक *a.* 1 Coming, arriving. 2 Future.

आगारं A house, dwelling. —**Comp.** —**वाहः** setting a house on fire. —**वाहिन्** *a.* an incendiary. —**धूमः** smoke coming out from a house.

आहुर *f.* Assent, agreement, promise.

आहू (गू) रण A secret suggestion.

आहू (*f.*) An agreement, promise.

आहू *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to fire, belonging to the sacrificial fire.

आही 1 The place where the sacrificial or sacred fire is kindled. —**प्रः** The priest who kindles the sacred fire.

आग्नेय *a.* (पी *f.*) 1 Belonging to Agni; fiery. 2 Offered or consecrated to Agni. —**वः** 1 An epithet of Skanda or Kārtikeya. —**पी** 1 N. of

अग्रायी the wife of Agni. 2 The south-east quarter (presided over by Agni).

—**यं** The lunar mansion called Krittikā. 2 Gold. 3 Blood. 4 Ghee.

5 A missile presided over by Agni.

आग्रभोजनिकः A Brāhmaṇa always entitled to occupy the foremost seat at a dinner.

आग्रवणः The first Soma libation at the Agnishoma sacrifice. —**जं** An oblation consisting of first fruits at the end of the rainy season.

आग्रहः 1 Seizing, taking. 2 Attack. 3 Determination, strong attachment,

persistence; चलेपि काकस्य पदार्पणाग्रहः *Naishadha*; also *Malli.* on *Ku.* 5. 7. 4 Favour, patronage.

आग्रहायणः N. of the month of मार्गशीर्ष. —**जी** 1 The full moon day of मार्गशीर्ष. 2 N. of a constellation called मृगशिरस्.

आग्रहायण (णि) कः The month of मार्गशीर्ष.

आग्रहारिक *a.* (की *f.*) One who appropriates to himself an अग्रहार (endowments of land conferred upon Brāhmaṇas).

आग्रहना 1 Moving, shaking, striking against; रणद्विराग्रहनाय नभस्वतः *Si.* 1. 10. 2 Friction, contact.

आघर्षः, **घर्षः** Rubbing, friction, striking against; गन्धस्थलाघर्षगलम्भयोर्वृक्षद्रवद्रुमस्कंधनिलायिनोऽज्यः *Si.* 12. 64.

आघातः Boundary, limit.

आघातः 1 Striking, killing. 2 A blow, stroke, wound; तीक्ष्णघातप्रतिहतहस्तं धूल्यैकदंतः *S.* 1 33; अम्यस्यंति तटाघातं *Ku.* 2. 50. 3 Misfortune, calamity. 4 Slaughter-house; आघातं नीयमानस्य *H.* 4. 67.

आघारः 1 Sprinkling (general). 2 Especially, sprinkling clarified butter upon the fire at certain sacrifices. 3 Ghee, clarified butter.

आघूर्णनं 1 Rolling. 2 Tossing about, whirling round, swimming.

आघोषः Calling out, invocation.

आघोषणं-जा A proclamation, public announcement; एवमाघोषणायां कृतायां *Pt.* 5.

आग्रणं 1 Smelling. 2 Satisfaction, satiety.

आगारं A multitude of firebrands.

आंगिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Bodily, corporeal. 2 Gesticulated, expressed by bodily actions; आंगिकोऽभिनयः, see अभिनय. —**कः** A player on a tabor or drum.

आंगिरसः N. of Bṛihaspati, son of Angiras.

आचक्षुष *m.* A learned man.

आचमः Rinsing the mouth, sipping.

आचमनं Rinsing the mouth, sipping water before religious ceremonies, before and after meals &c. from the palm of the hand; दद्यादाचमनं ततः *Y.* 1. 242.

आचमनकं A spitting pot (*Mar.* विकृष्टाणी).

आचयः 1 Collecting, gathering. 2 A collection.

आचरणं 1 Practising, doing, following, observing; धर्मं, मंगलं &c. 2 Conduct, behaviour; अपीतिबोधाचरणप्रचारः *N.* 1. 4 example (opp. precept). 3 Usage, practice. 4 An institute.

आचात *a.* 1 One who has rinsed his mouth, or sipped water. 2 Fit for sipping.

आचार्यः 1 Sipping water, rinsing the mouth. 2 The water or foam of boiled water (Mar. ऐज.)

आचारः 1 Conduct, behaviour, manner of action or of conducting oneself. 2 A custom, usage, practice, तस्मिन्नेव आचारः पारंपरिकमतः Ms. 2. 18. 3 An established usage, customary law, (opp. व्यवहार in law); oft. as the first member of comp. in the sense of 'customary', 'usual', 'according to form', 'as a formality'; see 'पुनः', 'लाज below. 4 A form, formality; आचार इत्यवहितेन मया गृहीता S. 5. 3; Mv. 3. 26. 5 Usual formality; आचारं प्रतिपद्यस्व S. 4. -COMP. -दीपः a lamp waved about a person as a formality and token of auspiciousness. -धूमग्राहणं inhaling smoke as a customary rite (as of the sacrificial ceremony); R. 7. 27; Ku. 7. 82. -पूत a. purified by customary observances, R. 2. 13. -भेदः difference in the customary law. -भ्रष्ट, -पतित a. apostate, fallen from established usages or rules of conduct. -ह्राज (m. pl.) fried grain customarily showered upon a king or other important personage as a mark of respect; R. 2. 10. -वेदी 'altar of religious customs,' N. of Aryāvarta, the sacred region of the Aryas.

आचारिक a. Conformable to rule or practice, authorized.

आचार्यः 1 A teacher or preceptor (in general). 2 A spiritual guide or preceptor, holy teacher (one who invests a boy with the sacred thread, instructs him in the Vedas &c.); उपनीय तु यः शिष्यं वेदमभ्यासेत् द्विजः । सकलं सख्यं च तमाचार्यं प्रचक्षते Ms. 2. 140; see अघ्यापक also. 3 One who propounds a particular doctrine. 4 (When affixed to proper names) Learned, venerable (somewhat like the English Dr.). -र्या A female preceptor, a spiritual preceptress. -COMP. -उपासनं waiting upon or serving the spiritual preceptor. -मित्र a. venerable, honourable.

आचार्यक 1 Instruction, tuition, teaching (lessons &c.); लंकाजीणां पुनश्चक्रे विलापाचार्यकं शिः R. 12. 78; आचार्यकं विजयि मामभ्युपगच्छति Māl. 1. 26. 2 The proficiency of a spiritual teacher. **आचार्यानी** The wife of an आचार्य or holy preceptor: शत्रुमुलमनुस्वाय न पुनर्ददुस्तस्ते । त्र्यंबकं देवमाचार्यमाचार्यानी च पार्वती Mv. 3. 6.

आचित p. p. 1 Filled, loaded with, covered with; कचाचितो विष्वग्विभागो गजी Ki. 1. 36; आचितनक्षत्रा गौः &c. 2 Tied, strung, woven; अर्पिता सखरमुत्थितायाः R. 7. 10 (v. 1. for: अर्पिता); Ku. 7. 61. 3 Collected, accumulated,

heaped. -सः 1 A cart-load. 2 (n. also) A measure of 10 Bhāras or cart-loads (80,000 Tolas).

आचूषण 1 Suction, sucking up. 2 Sucking out. (In medic.) Application of cupping-glasses to the skin.

आच्छादः Cloth, clothes.

आच्छादनं 1 Covering, concealing. 2 A covering, sheath. 3 Cloth, clothes; शृणुणाच्छादनाग्नेः Y. 1. 82. 4 The wooden frame of a roof.

आच्छुरित a. 1 Mixed, blended with. 2 Scratched; irritated. -तं 1 Making a noise with the finger-nails by rubbing them on one another (नखवाद्यं). 2 A horse-laugh.

आच्छुरितकं 1 A scratch with a finger-nail. 2 A horse-laugh.

आच्छेदः, -दनं 1 Cutting off, excision. 2 Cutting a little.

आच्छोदनं Cracking the fingers.

आच्छोदनं Hunting, chase.

आजकं A flock of goats.

आजगर्व The bow of Siva.

आजननं High birth or origin, famous or well-known origin.

आजानः Birth, origin. -नं Birth-place.

आजानेय a. (री f.) 1 Of good breed (as a horse). 2 Fearless, undaunted. -यः A well-bred horse; शक्तिभिर्भिन्नहृदयाः स्वलेतोपि पदे पदे । आजानेति यतः संज्ञामाजानेयास्ततः स्मृताः ॥ Śabdak.

आजिः 1 A battle, fight, combat; ते तु यार्यत पवाजी तावान् स दृष्टो रीः R. 12. 45. 2 A fighting or running match. 3 Battle-field; शत्रूणांजी नवनसलिलं चापि तुल्यं मुनेच V. 3. 9.

आजीवः वनं 1 Livelihood, subsistence, maintenance; मयथाजीवनं तस्मात् Pt. 1. 48; cf. words like रूपाजीव, अजाजीव, राजाजीव &c. 2 Profession, the means of maintaining oneself. -वः A Jaina beggar.

आजीविका Profession, means of subsistence.

आजुर f, -आज् f. 1 Working without wages. 2 A servant working without wages. 3 Doomed residence in hell.

आज्ञतिः f. An order, command.

आज्ञा 1 An order, command; तथेति शेषाग्नौ भर्तुराज्ञा Ku. 3. 22. 2 Permission, allowance. -COMP. -अनुज्ञ, -अनुगामिन्, अनुयायिन्, -अनुवर्तिन्, -अनुसारिन्, -संपादक, -बह a. obedient, submissive. -कर, -कारिन् a. obeying or executing orders, obedient. (-रः) a servant. -करणं, -पालनं obedience, execution of commands. -पत्रं an edict, written order. -प्रतिघातः, -भंगः disobedience, insubordination; राजाभंगं सहते नृवर नृप-तयस्त्वाहशाः सार्वभौमाः Mu. 3. 22.

आज्ञापनं 1 Ordering, commanding. 2 Making known.

आज्यं 1 Clarified butter, ghee; आज्यधूमोद्गमेन S. 1 (it is often distinguished from घृत; सर्पिर्विलीनमाज्यं स्यात् धनीयते घृतं भवेत्). -COMP. -पात्र, स्थाली a vessel or dish to hold clarified butter. -भुज् m. 1 an epithet of Agni -2 a god, deity.

आञ्चनं Partial extraction of thorns, arrows, and the like from the body.

आञ्च 1. P. (आञ्चति, आञ्चति) 1 To lengthen, extend. 2 To regulate, set (as a bone or leg).

आञ्चनं Setting (a bone or leg).

आञ्जनं 1 Ointment especially for the eyes. 2 Fat. -नः N. of Māruti or Hanumat; दाशरथिबलिराञ्जननिलनलपरिगतमतिः K. 58.

आञ्जनी Ointment especially for the eyes. -COMP. -कारि a woman who anoints or prepares ointments.

आञ्जनेयः N. of Māruti.

आटाविकः 1 A forester; a woodman. 2 A pioneer.

आटिः 1 A kind of bird (शरारि) (also written आटि).

आटीकनं The leaping motion of a calf.

आटीकरः A bull.

आटोपः 1 Pride, self-conceit, arrogance; सटोपं प्रौढं, in a stately or majestic manner, frequently used as a stage direction. 2 Swelling, spreading, expanding, puffing; Prov. फटाटोपो भयंकरः; Si. 3. 74.

आटंबरः 1 Pride, arrogance. 2 Show; means, external appendage; विरचितनारसिंहरूपाटंबरं K. 5; विद्युः शोभते नैव विपुलाटंबरोपि न Bv. 1. 115. 3 The sounding of a trumpet as a sign of attack. 4 Commencement. 5 Fury, anger, passion. 6 Happiness, pleasure. 7 The roaring of clouds and of elephants. 8 A drum used in a battle. 9 The din or uproar of the battle.

आटंबरिन् a. Arrogant, proud.

आटकः, कं A measure of grain, the 4th of a Droṇa; अट्टमष्टिर्भवेत् कुंभिः कुंभ-योऽष्टौ तु पुष्कलं । पुष्कलानि च चत्वारि आटकः परिकीर्तितः ॥

आढ्य a. 1 Rich, wealthy; आढ्योऽग्नि-जनवानस्मि कोन्योस्ति सहस्रो मया Bg. 16. 15; Pt. 5. 8. 2 (a) Rich in, abounding in, possessing abundantly, with instr. or as the last member of comp.; सत्यं Pt. 3. 9 very truthful; वंशसंपन्न-वण्याह्वय Dk. 18 (b) Mixed with, watered with; गंधाढ्य; स्रज उत्तमगंधाढ्याः Mb. 3 Abundant, copious. -COMP. -वर a. (री f.) once opulent.

आढ्यकरण a. (री f.) Enriching. -णं The means of enriching, wealth.

आढ्यभविष्णुः, -भाटुक a. Becoming rich or eminent.

आणक a Low, inferior, vile. -कं Sexual enjoyment in a particular position; आणकं सुरतं नाम संप्रत्योः पार्श्वसंस्थयोः ।

आणव' *a.* (*की f.*) Exceedingly small. — *न* Exceeding smallness or minuteness.

आणि: *m. f.* 1 The pin of the axle of a cart, the linch-pin. 2 The part of the leg just above the knee. 3 A boundary, limit. 4 The edge of a sword.

आंघ *a.* Born from an egg (as a bird). — *घ*: An epithet of Hiranyagarbha or Brahmā. — *हं* 1 A multitude of eggs, brood. 2 Scrotum.

आंघीर *a.* 1 Having many eggs. 2 Grown up, full-grown (as a bull).

आतंक: 1 Disease, sickness of the body; क्षीयतीव्रमयस्तं ब्राह्मणं गामथापि वा । इहा पथि निरातंकं कृत्वा वा ब्रह्मा शुचिः । Y. 3. 245. 2 Pain, affliction (of the mind), anguish, agony; किञ्चिन्मिच्छामातंकः; S. 3; आतंकस्फुरितकटोरमभ्युर्वी U. 1. 49; V. 3 3 Fear, apprehension; पुरुषाद्युज्जीविभ्यो निरातंका निरीतयः R. 1. 63; fright terror. 4 The sound of a drum or tabor.

आतंचनं 1 Causing to coagulate or curdle. 2 Curdled milk. 3 A sort of whey. 4 Gratifying, satisfying. 5 Danger, calamity. 6 Speed, velocity.

आतत *a.* 1 Spread, extended. 2 Stretched (as a bow-string).

आततायिन् *a.* or *s.* 1 Endeavouring to kill some one; a desperado; दुर्गं वा बालवधौ वा ब्राह्मणं वा बहुभ्रतं । आततायिन-मायांतं हन्यादेवाधिचारयन् ॥ Ms. 3. 350-1; Bg. 1. 36. 2 Any one who commits a heinous crime, such as a thief, ravisher, murderer, incendiary, a felon &c.; अग्निदो गश्त्रैश्च राज्ञोन्मत्तो धनापहः । श्वेनदारहश्चेतान् शङ्खं विद्यादाततायिनः ॥ Sukra N.

आतपः 1 Heat (of the sun, fire &c.), sunshine; आतपायोज्जितं धान्यं Mb. exposed to the sun; प्रचंडं Rs. 1. 11. 2 Light.—Comp. —अत्ययः passing of the sun's heat, sunset आतपाययसाक्षि-नीवारारु R. 1. 52. —अभावः shadow or shade. —उदकं mirage. —च, —चकं an umbrella; तमातपकृतममातपत्रं R. 2. 13, 47; पक्ष 4. 5; राज्यं स्वहस्तपूतदंडमिवातपत्रं S. 5. 6. —लंचनं being exposed to heat, catching the sun-stroke; आतपलंचनादुल-बद्धस्वस्थरीरा शङ्कतला S. 3. —वारणं an umbrella, parasol; नृपतिककुदं दत्त्वा यूने सितातपवारणं R. 3. 70, 9 15. —शुष्क *a.* dried in the sun-shine.

आतपनः N. of Siva.

आतरः, —आतारः Fare for being ferried over a river, passegemoney, freight.

आतर्पणं 1 Satisfaction. 2 Pleasing, satisfying. 3 Whitewashing the wall, floor or seat (on festive occasions).

आतापि (वि) न् N. of a bird, a kite.

आतिथेय *a.* (*की f.*) 1 Attentive to guests, hospitable (as a man); प्रसु-

जगमातिथिमातिथेयः R. 5. 2, 12. 25; तमा-तिथेयी बहुमानपूर्व्या Ku. 5. 31. 2 Proper for, or suited to, a guest; आतिथेयः सत्कारः S. 1. —यं Hospitality; आतिथेय-मन्विरातिथिः Si. 14. 38; सज्जातिथेया वयं Mv. 2. 50. —*सी* Hospitality; Bv. 1 85.

आतिथ्य *a.* Hospitable, proper for a guest &c. —*थ्य*: A guest. —*थ्यं* Ho- spitable reception, hospitality; तमा-तिथ्यक्रियाज्ञातरथक्षोभपरिभ्रमं R. 1. 58.

आतिदेशिक *a.* (*की f.*) (In gram.) Connected with अतिदेश *q. v.*

आतिरे (रे) क्यं Superfluity excess, abundance.

आतिशय्य Excess, abundance, large quantity.

आतुः A raft, float.

आतुर *a.* 1 Hurt, injured. 2 Suffering from, influenced or affected by, afflicted; रावणावरजा तत्र राघवं मद्भातुरा R. 12. 32; कामं, भयं &c. 3 Sick (in body or mind); आकाशेज्ञास्तु विज्ञेश बालवृद्धकृशातुराः Ms. 4. 184. 4 Eager, over-anxious. 5 Weak, feeble. —*र*: A patient. —Comp. —*शाल* an hospital.

आतांच-यकं A musical instrument आतोयविन्मासादिका विधयः Ve. 1; सज्जातांच-शितोनिवेशिता R. 8. 34, 15. 88; U. 7.

आत्त *p. p.* (*fr. आ-दा*) 1 Taken, received, assumed, accepted; एवमाच-रतिः R. 11. 57; M. 5. 1. 2 Agreed to; undertaken. 3 Attracted. 4 Drawn out, extracted; गमाचसरां रघुस्यवेक्ष्य R. 5. 26; so आत्तबलं 11. 76. taken away —Comp. —*मंघ* *a.* 1 having one's pride humbled, attacked, defeated; केनाच-मंघो माणवकः S. 6. 2 already smelt (as flower); आत्तमंघमवधूय शत्रुभिः Si. 14. 84. (where *आ* has sense 1 also). —*गर्व* *a.* humiliated, insulted; degraded. —*दंड* *a.* assuming the royal sceptre. —*मनस्क* *a.* one whose mind is transported (with joy &c.).

आत्मक *a.* (At the end of comp.) Made up or composed of, of the nature or character of &c.; पंचं five-fold; संशयं of a doubtful nature; so दुःखं, दहनं.

आत्मकीय, आत्मीय *a.* Belonging to oneself, one's own; सर्वः कांतमात्मीयं प-श्यति S. 2; स्वामिनमात्मीये कस्मिन्नाभि H. 2. win over; प्रसादमात्मीयमिवात्मदर्शः R. 7. 68; Ku. 2. 19; kindred, related, of kin.

आत्मन् *m.* 1 The soul; the indi- vidual soul; किमात्मना यो न जितेन्द्रियो भवेत् H. 1; आत्मानं रथिनं विद्धि शरीरं रथमेव तु Kath 2 Self, oneself; in this sense mostly used reflexively for all three persons and in the singular number masculine gender, whatever be the gender or number of the noun to which it refers; आश्रमदर्शनेन आत्मानं पुनीमहे S. 1; छतं दृष्टुरात्मानं सर्वाः स्वप्नेषु बाम्बेः R. 10. 60; देवी...मातृसवमात्मानं गंगादेव्यां

विद्युच्चति U. 7. 2; गोपायंति कुलस्त्रिय आत्मान-मात्माना Mb. 3 Supreme Soul, Brahman तस्माद्वा एतस्मादात्मान आकाशः संभूतः Upan., U. 1. 1. 4 Essence, nature; see आत्मक above. 5 Character, peculi- arity. 6 The natural temperament or disposition. 7 The person or whole body; स्थितः सर्वोचितेनोर्वी क्रांत्वा मेरु-रिवात्मना R. 1. 14; Ms. 12. 12. 8 Mind, intellect; मंदात्मन्, महत्तमन् &c. 9 The understanding; cf. आत्मसंपन्न, आत्मबन्धु &c. 10 Thinking faculty, faculty of thought or reason. 11 Spirit, vitality, courage. 12 Form, image. 13 A son; आत्मा वे पुत्रनामासि. 14 Care, efforts. 15 The sun. 16 Fire. 17 Wind. आत्मन् is used as the last member of comp. in the sense of 'made or consisting of'; see आत्मक. —Comp. —*अधीन* *a.* dependent on oneself, independent. (—*नः*) 1 a son. 2 a wife's brother. 3 the jester or विदूषक (in dramatic literature). —अनुगमनं personal attendance. —अप-हारः concealing oneself; कथं वा आत्माप-हारं करोमि S. 1. —अपहारकः an impostor, a pretender. —आराध *a.* 1 striving to get knowledge (as an ascetic or योगिन्) seeking spiritual knowledge; आत्मारामा विहितरतयो निर्विकल्पे समाधौ Ve. 1. 23. 2 delighted in self. —आशिन *m.* a fish supposed to feed on its young, or on the weakest of its species; cf. मत्स्या इव जना निर्यं भक्षयति परस्परं । Rām. —आश्रयः self-depen- dence. —ईश्वर *a.* self-possessed, mas- ter of self; आत्मेश्वराणां न हि जातु विद्याः समाधिभेदप्रभवो भवन्ति Ku. 3. 40. —उज्ज्व *a.* 1 a son. 2 Cupid. (—*वा*) a daughter. —उपजीविन् *m.* 1 one who lives by his own labour. 2 a daylabourer. 3 one who lives by his wife (Kull on Ms. 8. 362). 4 an actor, public performer. —काम *a.* 1 loving one- self, possessed of self-conceit, proud. 2 loving Brahma or the Supreme spirit only. —गत *a.* produced in one's mind; ० मनोरथः S. 1. (—*ते*) ind. aside (to oneself) being considered to be spoken privately (opp. प्रकाशं aloud); frequently used as a stage- direction in dramas; it is the same as स्वगतं which is thus defined; अश्राप्यं खलु यद्वस्तु तदिह स्वगतं मतं S. D. 6. —गुहिः *f.* a cave, the hiding-place of an animal. —ग्राहिन् *a.* selfish, greedy. —घातः 1 suicide. 2 heresy. —घातकः —घातिन् *m.* 1 a suicide, self-destroyer; व्यापादयेत् बुधात्मानं स्वयं योऽन्यदुक्तादिभिः । अवैधेनैव मार्गेण आत्मघाती स उच्यते ॥. 2 a heretic. —चोषः 1 a cock. 2 a crow. —जः, —जन्मन् *m.*, —जातः, —प्रभवः, —संवधः 1 a son; तमात्मजन्मानमजं चकार R. 5. 36; तस्यामात्मादुस्त्रयायामात्मजन्मसमुत्पन्नः R. 1. 33; Māl. 1; Ku. 6. 28. 2 Cupid. —जा 1 a daughter; वयं दुयं चरणयोजनकामजायाः R.

13. 78; cf. न्यात्मज्ञा &c. 2 the reasoning faculty, understanding.—जयः victory over oneself, self-denial or abnegation.—ज्ञः, -विद् *m.* a sage, one who knows himself.—ज्ञानं 1 self-knowledge of the soul or the supreme spirit. 3 true wisdom.—सत्त्वं the true nature of the soul or the supreme spirit.—त्यागः 1 self-sacrifice. 2 self-destruction, suicide.—त्यागिन् *m.* 1 a suicide; आत्मत्यागिन् यो नाशीचोदकभाजनाः Y. 3. 6. 2 a heretic.—ग्रान् 1 self-preservation. 2 a body-guard.—दर्शः a mirror; प्रसादमात्म्यमि-
वात्मदर्शः R. 7. 69.—दर्शनं 1 seeing oneself. 2 spiritual knowledge, true wisdom.—द्वेष्टिन् *a.* 1 self-tormenting 2 a suicide.—नित्य *a.* being constantly in the heart, greatly endeared to oneself.—निंदा self-reproach.—निवे-
दनं offering oneself (as a living sacrifice to the deity).—निष्ठ *a.* one who constantly seeks for spiritual knowledge.—प्रभ *a.* self-illuminated.—प्रभवः=जः *q. v.* प्रशंसा self-praise.—
-भ्युः, -बाधवः one's own kinsman; आत्ममातुः स्वसुः पुत्रा आत्मपितुः स्वसुः पुत्राः । आत्ममातुल्यपुत्रा विज्ञेया ह्यात्मबाधवाः Sabdak., i. e. mother's sister's son, father's sister's son, and mother's brother's son.—बोधः 1 spiritual knowledge. 2 knowledge of self.—भूः, -योनिः 1 N. of Brahmā; ब्रह्मव्यवसिंते तस्मिन् ससर्जं निरमात्मभूः Ku. 2. 53. 2 N. of Vishnu. 3 N. of Siva; S. 7. 35. 4 Cupid, god of love. 5 a son. (—भूः *f.*) 1 a daughter. 2 talent, understanding.—मात्रा a portion of the Supreme spirit.—मानिन् *a.* 1 self-respecting, respectable. 2 proud.—याजिन् *a.* sacrificing for oneself or himself. (—*m.*) a learned man who studies his own nature and that of the soul (of others) to secure eternal felicity, one who looks upon all beings as self; सर्वभूतैश्च चाल्मानं सर्वभूतानि चाल्मनि । समं पश्यन्नात्मयाजी स्वाराज्यममयिगच्छति Ms. 12. 91. योनिः=भूः (*m.*) *q. v.*; Ku. 3. 70. रक्षा self-protection.—लाभः birth, production, origin; वैराग्यलाभ-
स्त्वया लाभः Mu. 3. 1, 2. 23; Ki. 3. 32, 17. 19.—वचक *a.* self-deceiver.—व-
चना self-delusion; self-deception.—वधः, -वधयः, -हत्या suicide.—वश *a.* depending on one's own will. (—ज्ञः) 1 self-control, self-government. 2 one's control, subjection; ईं नी, वशीकृतुं to reduce to subjection, win over.—वश्य *a.* having control over self, self-possessed, self-restrained.—विद् *m.* a wise man, sage; as in तस्मिन् शोकमास्ववित्.—विद्या knowledge of the soul, spiritual knowledge.—वीरः 1 a son. 2 a wife's brother. 3 a jester (in dramas).—वृत्ति *a.* dwelling in Atman or soul. (—त्तिः *f.*) 1

state of the heart. 2 action as regards oneself, one's own state or circumstances; विस्माययन् विस्मितमात्मवृत्ती R. 2. 33.—शक्तिः *f.* one's own power or ability, inherent power or effort; देवं निहत्य कुरु पीरुवमात्मशक्त्या Pt. 1. 361 to the best of one's power.—श्लाघा, -स्तुतिः *f.* self-praise, boasting, bragging.—संयमः self-restraint.—संभवः, -समुद्भवः 1 a son; चकार नाम्ना रघुमात्मसंभवं R. 3. 21, 11. 57, 17. 8. 2 Cupid, the god of love. 3 epithet of Brahmā, Vishnu, or Siva. (—जा) 1 a daughter. 2 understanding.—संपन्न *a.* 1 self-possessed. 2 talented, intelligent.—हन्=धातिन् *q. v.*—हननं, -हत्या suicide.—हित *a.* beneficial to oneself. (—तं) one's own good or welfare.

आत्मना *ind.* (instr. of आत्मन्) Used reflexively; अथ चास्तमित्वा त्वमात्मना R. 8. 51. thou thyself. It is oft. compounded with ordinal numerals; *e. g.* द्वितीयः second including himself, i. e. himself and one more.

आत्मनीन *a.* 1 Belonging to oneself, one's own; कस्येष्ट आत्मनीनः M. 4. 2 Beneficial to oneself; आत्मनीनमुपतिष्ठते Ki. 13. 69.—नः 1 A son. 2 A wife's brother. 3 A jester (in dramas).

आत्मनेपदं 1 A voice for oneself, one of the two voices in which roots are conjugated in Sanskrit. 2 The terminations of this voice.

आत्मभरि *a.* Selfish, greedy (one who feeds his own self); आत्मभरिस्त्वं पिशितिराणां Bk. 2. 33; H. 3. 128.

आत्मवत् *a.* 1 Self-possessed. 2 Composed, prudent, wise; किमिवावसाद-
करमात्मवतां Ki. 6. 19.

आत्मवत्ता Self-possession, self-control, wisdom; प्रकृतिष्वात्मजमात्मवत्तया R. 8. 10, 84.

आत्मसात् *ind.* In one's own possession, one's own; mostly in combination with कृ or धृ; दुरितैरपि कर्तुमात्मसात् R. 8. 2.

आत्यंतिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Continual, uninterrupted, endless, permanent, everlasting; स आत्यंतिको भविष्यति. Mu. 4; विष्णुसहस्रनामस्तोत्रात् 2. 15; Bg 6. 21. 2 Excessive, abundant, superlative. 3 Supreme, absolute; आत्यंतिकी स्वस्वनिवृत्तिः Mit.

आत्ययिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Destructive, disastrous. 2 Painful, unpropitious, ill-omened. 3 Pressing, urgent, emergent.

आत्रेय *a.* (यी *f.*) Belonging to, descended or sprung from, Atri.—यः A descendant of Atri.—यी 1 A female descendant of Atri. 2 The wife of Atri. 3 A woman in her courses (रजस्वला).

आत्रेयिका A woman in her courses.

आथर्वण *a.* (णी *f.*) Originating from, relating or belonging to, the

Atharvaveda or the Atharvans.—णः 1 A Brāhmaṇa knowing or studying the Atharvaveda. 2 A priest whose ritual is comprised in the Atharvaveda. 3 The Atharvaveda itself. 4 A house-priest.

आथर्वणिकः A Brāhmaṇa who has studied the Atharvaveda.

आदंशः 1 A bite, a wound caused by biting. 2 A tooth.

आदरः 1 Respect, reverence, honour; निर्माणमेव हि तदादरलालनीयं Māl 9. 49; न जानहर्देन न विद्विषादरः Ki. 1. 33; Ku. 6. 20. 2 Attention, care, close application; Ku. 6. 91. 3 Eagerness, desire, regard; श्रुयान्दार्थमादरः Ku. 6. 13; यत्किञ्चनकारितायामादरः K. 120. 4 Effort, endeavour; गृह्येनपताकाश्रीरप्येतादर-
निर्मिता Ku. 6. 41. 5 Commencement, beginning. 6 Love, attachment.

आदर्ण Notice, respect.

आदर्शः 1 A mirror, a looking-glass; आशानमालोक्य च शोभमानमादर्शादिष्वे स्तिमिताय-
ताक्षी Ku. 7. 22. 2 The original manu-
script from which a copy is taken; (fig.) a pattern, model, type; आदर्शः शिक्षितानां Mk. 1. 48; आदर्शः सर्वशास्त्राणां K. 5; so गुणानां &c. 3 A copy of a work. 4 A commentary, gloss.

आदर्शकः A mirror.

आदर्शनं 1 Showing, displaying. 2 A mirror.

आदहनं 1 Burning. 2 Injuring, killing. 3 Reviling; despising. 4 A cemetery.

आदानं 1 Taking, accepting, seiz-
ing; कुशांकुरादानपरिक्षतांशुलिः Ku. 5. 11; आदानं हि विसर्गाय सतांवारिमुच्चाभिष R. 4. 86. 2 Earning, getting. 3 A symptom (of a disease).

आदायिन् *a.* Taking, receiving &c.

आदि *a.* 1 First, primary, primitive; निदानं स्वादिकारणं; Ak. 2 Chief, first, principal, pre-eminent; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense; see below. 3 First in time.—दिः 1 Beginning, commencement (opp. अंत); अप एव ससर्जादी तावु भीजमवाहजत् Ms. 1. 8; Bg. 3. 41; जगदादिनादिस्त्वं Ms. 2. 9; oft. at the end of comp. and translated by 'beginning with', 'et cætera' 'and others', 'and so on' (of the same nature or kind), 'such like'; ईन्द्रादयो देवाः the gods Indra and others (ईन्द्रः आदिर्देवा ते); न्याययो धावन्तः, भू and others, or words beginning with धृ, are called roots; oft. used by Pāṇini to denote classes or groups of grammatical words; अदादि, दिवादि, स्वादि &c. 2 First part or portion. 3 Prime cause.—Comp. —अंत *a.* having beginning and end. (—तं) beginning and end. वत् finite.—उदात्त *a.* having the acute accent on the first syllable.—करः, -कर्तृ, -कृत् *m.* the creator, an epithet of Brahmā; Bg. 11. 37.—कविः

'the first poet', an epithet of Brahmā; and of Vālmiki; the former is so called because he first produced and promulgated the Vedas; and the latter, because he was the first to show to others 'the path of poets'; when he beheld one of a pair of Kraunch birds being killed by a fowler, he cursed the wretch, and his grief unconsciously took the form of a verse (श्लोकस्वरूपमापद्यत यस्य श्लोकः); he was subsequently told by Brahmā to compose the life of Rāma, and he thus gave to the world the first poem in Sanskrit, the Rāmāyaṇa. -**कांडं** the first book of the Rāmāyaṇa. -**कारणं** the first or primary cause (of the universe), which, according to the Vedāntins, is Brahmā; while, according to the Naiyāyikas and particularly the Vaiśeṣikas, atoms are the first or material cause of the universe, and not God. -**काव्यं** the first poem, i. e. the Rāmāyaṇa; see आदिकवि. -**देवः** 1 the first or Supreme God; पुरुषं ज्ञात्वा दिव्यं आदिदेवमजं विद्ध Bg. 10. 12, 18. 38. 2 Nārāyaṇa or Viṣṇu. 3 Siva. 4 the sun. -**देव्यः** an epithet of Hiranyakāśipu. -**पर्यन्तः** n. N. of the first book of the Mahābhārata. -**पुरुषः** 1 the first or primeval being, the lord of the creation. 2 Viṣṇu, Kṛishṇa, or Nārāyaṇa; तेन प्रापुरुषं त्वं बुद्धे चाविपुरुषः R. 10. 6; तमर्थमन्यादिकयादिपुरुषः Si. 1. 14. -**बलं** generative power; first vigour. -**भवः** -**सूतः** a. produced at first. -**वः**, -**सः** 1 'the first-born', primeval being, an epithet of Brahmā. 2 also N. of Viṣṇu; रसातलादादिभवेन पुंसा R. 13. 8. 3 an elder brother. -**सूलं** first foundation, primeval cause. -**वराहः** 'the first boar', an epithet of Viṣṇu, alluding to his third or boar incarnation. -**शक्तिः** f. 1 the power of maya or illusion. 2 an epithet of Durgā. -**सर्गः** the first creation.

आदितः, **आदौ** ind. From the first or beginning, at first; तदेवेनादितो हतं U. 5. 20.

आदितेयः 1 A son of Aditi. 2 A god, divinity in general.

आदित्यः 1 A son of Aditi; a god, divinity in general. 2 N. of 12 divinities (suns) taken collectively; आदित्यानामहं विष्णुः Bg. 10. 21; Ku. 2. 24. (These 12 suns are supposed to shine only at the destruction of the universe; cf. Ve. 3. 6; दशं विश्वं दहन-किणोर्नैदिता द्वादशार्काः). 3 The sun. 4 A name of Viṣṇu in his fifth or dwarf-incarnation. COMP. -**चक्रं** the disc or orb of the sun. -**सुहृः** 'the son of the sun', N. of Sugrīva, Yama, Saturn and Kṛpa.

आदि (दी) नवः, -**व** 1 Misfortune, distress. 2 Fault; see अनादीनव. **आदिमः** a. First, primitive, original.

आदीनवः See आदिनव.

आदीपनं 1 Setting on fire. 2 Exciting; embellishing. 3 Whitening the walls, floor &c. on festive occasions.

आदत्तः p. p. 1 Honoured, respected. 2 (Used actively) (a) Zealous, diligent; attentive, careful. (b) Respectful.

आदिवनं 1 Gambling. 2 A die used in gambling. 3 A board for gambling; place for playing.

आदेशः 1 An order, command; आतुरादेशमादाय Rām.; आदेशं देशकालजः प्रतिजग्राह R. 1. 92; राजद्विष्टादेशकृतः Y. 2. 304 doing acts forbidden by the king. 2 Advice, instruction, precept, rule. 3 Account, information, indication. 4 A prediction; विप्रश्निकादेशवचनानि K. 64. 5 (In gram.) A substitute; धातोः स्थान इवादेशं ह्यर्वादि संन्यवे- शयत् R. 12. 58.

आदेशिनः a. 1 Ordering, commanding. 2 Exciting, instigating; R. 4. 68. -**मः** 1 A commander. 2 An astrologer.

आद्यः a. 1 First, primitive. 2 Being at the head, pre-eminent, foremost; आसीन्महीक्षितामाद्यः प्रणवच्छन्दसादिव R. 1. 11. 3 (At the end of comp.) Beginning with, and so on; see आदि. -**द्या** 1 An epithet of Durgā. 2 The first day (तिथि) of a month. -**द्यं** 1 The beginning. 2 Grain, food. -**COMP.** -**कविः** 'the first poet', an epithet of Brahmā or Vālmiki; see आदिकवि. -**बीजं** the primary or material cause of the universe, which, according to the Sāṅkhyas, is प्रधान or the inanimate principle.

आद्यूलः a. Shamelessly voracious, gluttonous, hungry; Kī. 11. 5.

आद्योतः Light, brilliance.

आधमनं 1 A deposit, pledge; एको ह्यनीश सर्वत्र दानाधमनविक्रये Kāty.; योगाधमन-विक्रीतं योगदानप्रतिग्रहं Ms. 8. 165. 2 Fraudulent puffing of goods at a sale.

आधमर्ण्यं The state of being indebted.

आधर्मिकः a. Unjust, unrighteous.

आधर्षः 1 Contempt. 2 Injuring forcibly.

आधर्षणं 1 Conviction of crime or error; sentence. 2 Refutation. 3 Injuring, annoying.

आधर्षितः p. p. 1 Injured. 2 Refuted in argument. 3 sentenced; convicted.

आधानं 1 Placing, putting upon. 2 Taking, assuming, receiving, recovering. 3 Keeping the sacred fire

(अग्न्याधानं); पुनर्दायिक्यां कुर्यात् पुनराधानमेव च Ms. 5. 168. 4 Doing, executing, performing. 5 Infusing, putting in, imparting; यणां विशेषाधानहेतुः सिद्धौ वस्तु- धर्मः S. D. 2; प्रजानां विनयाधानाद्द्रष्टृणाद्भरणद्वय- R. 1. 24. 6 Engendering, producing; कौतुकाधानहेतोः Me. 3; गमोपाधमणपरिचयत् 9. 7 A pledge, deposit; Y. 2. 238, 247.

आधानिकः A ceremony performed after cohabitation to cause or favour conception.

आधारः 1 Support, prop, stay. 2 (Hence) Power of sustaining, aid, patronage, assistance; त्वमेव चातकाधारः Bh. 2. 50. 3 A receptacle, reservoir; तिष्ठत्याप इवाधारे Pt. 1. 67; चराचरार्णां स्तनानां कुक्षिधारतां मतः Ku. 6. 67; Ku. 3. 48; S. 1. 14. 4 A basin round the foot of a tree; आधारचक्रं धनुः प्रयत्नैः R. 5. 6. 5 A dike, dam, embankment. 6 A canal. 7 The sense of the locative case, location; आधारसंभिकरणं.

आधिः 1 Mental pain or anguish, agony, anxiety, (opp. व्याधि which is bodily pain); न तेषामपदः संति नापयो व्याधयस्तथा Mb.; मनोमतामधिहेतुं S. 3. 11; R. 8. 27, 9. 54; Bh. 3. 105; Bv. 4. 11. 2 A bane, curse, misery, misery; यात्येवं युधिष्ठीरपदं युवतयो वामाः कुलस्याधयः S. 4. 17; Mv. 6. 28. 3 A pledge, deposit, pawn, mortgage; Y. 2. 23; Ms. 8. 143. 4 A place, residence. 5 Location, site. 6 A man solicitous for the maintenance of his family. COMP. -**ज्ञः** a. suffering pain. -**भोगः** the use or enjoyment of a deposit (as of a horse, cow &c. when pledged). -**स्तेनः** one who uses a deposit without the owner's consent.

आधिकरणिकः A judge; Mk. 9.

आधिकारिकः a. (की. f.) 1 Supreme, superior. 2 Official.

आधिक्यं 1 Excess, abundance, preponderance. 2 Superiority, supremacy.

आधिदेविकः a. (की. f.) 1 Relating to अधिदेव or tutelary deity (as a Mantra); Ms. 6. 83. 2 Caused by fate (as pain &c.); according to Susruta pain is of three kinds; आध्यात्मिक, आधिभौतिक or आधिदेविक.

आधिपत्यं 1 Supremacy, power, sovereignty; राज्यं ह्यराणांमपि चाधिपत्यं (आध्या) Bg. 2. 8. 2 The duties of a king; राज्ञोः पुनं प्रकुरुष्वधिपत्ये Mb.

आधिभौतिकः a. (की. f.) 1 Caused by animals (as pain). 2 Relating to beings. 3 Elementary, material.

आधिराज्यं Royalty, sovereignty, supremacy; यमो ध्रुवः कुमारत्वादाधिराज्य- मवाप्य सा R. 17. 30.

आधिदेविकं Property, gifts &c. made to a first wife upon marrying a second; यच्च द्वितीयविवाहार्थिना पूर्वपत्न्यैः पारितोषिकं पुनं दत्तं तदाधिदेविकं Viṣṇu.; cf. Y. 2. 143, 148 also.

आधुनिक *a.* (की *f.*) New, modern, of recent origin.

आधोरणः The rider or driver of an elephant; आधोरणानां गजसन्निपाते R. 7. 46, 5. 48, 18. 39.

आध्मान 1 Blowing, inflation; (fig.) growth. 2 Boasting. 3 A bellows. 4 Swelling of the belly, body &c., dropy.

आध्यात्मिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to the Supreme Spirit. 2 Spiritual, holy. 3 Relating to self. 4 Caused by the mind (pain, sorrow &c.); see आधिदैविक.

आध्यान 1 Anxiety. 2 Pensive or sorrowful recollection. 3 Meditating.

आध्यापकः A teacher, a spiritual preceptor.

आध्यात्मिक *a.* (की *f.*) Caused by *adhyāsa*, i. e. by attributing the nature and properties of one thing to another (in Vedānta phil.).

आध्वनिक *a.* (की *f.*) Being on a journey, wayfaring; कांतरेष्वपि विश्रामे जनसाध्वनिकस्य वै Mb.

आध्वर्य *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to the *adhvaryu* (q. v.), or to the Yajurveda. —ई 1 Service at a sacrifice. 2 Particularly, the office of an *Adhvaryu* priest.

आनः 1 Inhalation. 2 Breathing, blowing.

आनकः 1 A large military drum (beaten at one end); पणवानकगोमुखाः सहस्रैवाभ्युदयंत Bg. 1. 13. 2 The thunder-cloud. —Comp. —बुधभिः epithet of Vasudeva, father of Kṛishṇa. (—भिः,—भी *f.*) 3 A large drum or *dhol*, kettle-drum (beaten at one end).

आनतिः *f.* 1 Bending, bowing, stooping (fig. also); गुणवन्निवृत्तिर्नातिः प्रेक्षे Ki. 13. 16; चरणानतिव्यतिकरे Amaru. 44. 22. 2 A bow or salutation. 3 Homage, reverence.

आनद्ध *a.* 1 Bound, tied. 2 Costive (as stomach). —द्धः 1 A drum in general. 2 Dressing, putting on clothes &c.

आनन 1 The mouth, face; R. 3. 3; नृपस्य कांतं पिबतः सुताननं 17. 2 A large division of a work, chapter, book &c. (e. g. the two *ānānas* of *Rasagādhara*).

आनन्तर्ध 1 Immediate succession. 2 Immediate proximity.

आनन्त्य 1 Infinity, endlessness (in time, space or number); आनन्त्याद् व्यभिचारश्च K. P. 2. 2 Boundlessness. 3 Immortality, eternity. 4 An upper world, heaven, future happiness; यस्तु निर्यं कृतमतिर्धर्ममेवाभिपद्यते । अशोकमानः केषाणि सोऽनानन्त्यमश्नुते Mb.

आनन्दः 1 Happiness, joy, delight, pleasure; आनन्दं ब्रह्मणं विद्वाञ्च विभेति कदाचन 2 God, Supreme spirit (ब्रह्म) (said to

be *n.* also in this sense). 3 *N.* of Siva. —Comp. —काननं,—नं *N.* of Kāśī. —पदः a bridal garment. —पूर्ण *a.* full of bliss. (—र्जः) the Supreme spirit. —प्रभवः semen.

आनन्द्यु *a.* Happy, joyful. —युः Happiness, joy, pleasure.

आनन्दन *a.* Pleasing, delighting. —नं 1 Delighting, making happy. 2 Paying respects to. 3 Courteous treatment of a friend or a guest at meeting and parting, courtesy, civility.

आनन्दमय *a.* Blissful, made up or consisting of happiness. —यः The Supreme spirit. —कोषः the innermost wrapper or vesture of the body.

आनन्दिः 1 Joy, happiness. 2 Curiosity.

आनन्दिन् *a.* 1 Happy, delighted. 2 Pleasing.

आनर्तः 1 A stage, theatre, a dancing-hall. 2 War, battle. 3 *N.* of a country (also called *Saurāshṭra*).

आनर्थक्यं 1 Uselessness, unprofitableness; अश्रुयानर्थक्यमिति चैत् Kāty; आनार्थस्य क्रियायैत्वादानर्थक्यमतदर्शनां Jaimini S. 2 Unfitness.

आनायः A net.

आनायिन् *m.* A fisherman, fisher; आनायिभिस्तामपकृष्टनकां R. 16. 55, 75.

आनाय्य *a.* To be brought near. —य्यः Consecrated fire taken from गार्हपत्य (also called दक्षिणाग्निः).

आनाहः 1 Binding. 2 Constipation. 3 Length (especially of cloth).

आनिल *a.* (ली *f.*) Proceeding from or produced by wind. —लः,—आनिलिः *N.* of Hanumat or Bhīma.

आनील *a.* Darkish, slightly blue. —लः A black horse.

आनुकूलिक *a.* (की *f.*) Favourable, conformable.

आनुकूल्यं 1 Favourableness, suitability; यन्नानुकूल्यं दयत्योस्त्रिवर्गस्तत्र वर्धते Y. 1. 74. 2 Kindness; favour.

आनुगत्यं Acquaintance, familiarity. आनुगुण्यं Favourableness, suitability, congruity.

आनुग्रामिक *a.* (की *f.*) Rural, rustic. आनुनासिक्यं Nasality.

आनुपदिक *a.* (की *f.*) Following, pursuing, tracking; studying.

आनुपूर्व, —न्ये—वी 1 Order, succession, series; Ms. 2. 41. 2 (In law). The regular order of the castes; षडानुपूर्व्यां विप्रस्य क्षत्रस्य चतुर्थोऽध्वरः Ms. 3. 23. आनुपूर्वे—न्ये—ण *ind.* One after another, in due order.

आनुमानिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to a conclusion. 2 Derived from an inferential. —कं The *Pradhāna* of the *Sāṅkhyas*; आनुमानिकमप्येकेषामिति चैत्र Br. Sāt.

आनुयात्रिकः A follower, attendant.

आनुरक्तिः *f.* Passion, affection.

आनुलोमिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Regular, orderly. 2 Favourable.

आनुलोम्यं 1 Natural or direct order, proper arrangement; आनुलोम्येन संभूता जात्या ज्ञेयास्त एव ते Ms. 10. 5, 13. 2 Regular series or succession. 3 Favourableness.

आनुवेद्यः A neighbour who lives next to the next-door neighbour; प्रातिवेद्यानुवेद्यौ च कल्याणे विशतिद्विजे Ms. 8. 392; (on which Kull. says:—निरंतरगृहवासी प्रातिवेद्यः, तदन्तरगृहवास्यानुवेद्यः). The word is also found to be written as अनुवेद्य.

आनुबंगिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Connected with, concomitant. 2 Implied. 3 Inevitable, necessary. 4 Of secondary importance, secondary; अङ्गभिः स्थास्तु यशश्चिचीयतः ननु लक्ष्मीः फलमानुबंगिकं Ki. 2. 19; अन्यतरस्यानुबंगिकस्यैव जायचः Sk. see अन्वाचय. 5 Attached to, fond of. 6 Relative, proportionate. 7 (In gram.) Elliptical.

आनुर *a.* (ती *f.*) 1 Watery, marshy, wet. 2 Produced in a marshy place. —पः Any animal frequenting marshy or watery places (as a buffalo).

आनुष्यं Acquittance of debt or obligation; see अनुगत.

आनुज्ञांस-स्य *a.* Mild, kind; merciful. —सं,—स्य 1 Mildness. 2 Kindness; Ms. 1. 101, 8. 411. 3 Compassion, pity, mercy.

आनैर्गुणं,—ग्यं Clumsiness, stupidity. आंत *a.* (ती *f.*) Final, terminal. —सं *ind.* Completely, to the end.

आंतर *a.* 1 Internal, secret, hidden; U. 6. 12; Māl. 1. 24. 2 Inmost inward. —र् Inmost nature.

आंतरि (री) क्ष *a.* (क्षी *f.*) 1 Atmospheric, heavenly, celestial. 2 Produced in the atmosphere. —क्षं The firmament, the intermediate region between the earth and sky.

आंतर्गणिक *a.* (की *f.*) Included (as in a class, troop &c.).

आंतर्गोहिक *a.* (की *f.*) Being or produced inside a house.

आंतिका An elder sister.

आंदोल 10 P. [—दोलयति, दोलित] 1 To swing, rock or move to and fro. 2 To shake, tremble.

आंदोलः 1 Swinging, a swing. 2 Trembling.

आंदोलनं 1 Swinging. 2 Moving to and fro, shaking; rocking; किञ्चासामरवि-दधंरदशां द्राक्षामरादोलनात् Udb. 3 Trembling.

आंधसः The scum of boiled rice.

आंधसिकः A cook.

आंध्यं Blindness.

आंध्र *a.* Belonging to Andhra (as language). —प्रः (pl.) The Telugu country, modern Telangana; see अंध्र.

आन्वयिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Of a good family, well-born, of noble birth. 2 Orderly.

आन्वयिक *a.* (की *f.*) Daily, occurring or to be performed every day; पत्रि चान्वाहिकी Ms. 3 67.

आन्वयिकी 1 Logic, logical philosophy. 2 Metaphysics (आत्मविद्या q. v.) आन्वयिक्यात्मविद्या स्यादक्षिणास्वखदुःखयोः । ईक्षमाणस्तथा तत्त्वं हर्षशोकी द्युदस्यति ॥ Kām. 2. 11; आन्वयिकीश्रवणाय Māl. 1; Ms. 7. 43.

आप् 5. P. (आप्ति, आप्त) 1 To obtain, attain, get; पुत्रमेवमुपायितं चक्रवर्तिनमामहि S. 1 12; अनुयोगं तैलानि निक्षेप्यो नातुमर्हति 11. Pr. 30; शर्वं क्रतुतानपवित्रमाप सः R. 3. 38; so कलं, कीर्ति, सुखं &c. 2 To reach, go to; overtake, meet; Bk. 6. 59. 3 To pervade, occupy. 4 To under-go; suffer, meet with; दिष्टांतमाप्स्यति भवान् R. 9. 69. -WITH-अनुप 1 to get, obtain. 2 to reach, go to, overtake; गंगानदीमनुगताः Mb. 3 to arrive, come to. -अव 1 to get, obtain, secure; पुत्रं त्वमापि सप्राज्ञं सच दूरमाप्नुहि S. 4. 6; R. 3. 33; अवतांसकटाणां Māl. 2. 12. 2 to reach, overtake. -परि (used generally in *p. p.*) 1 to be competent; पर्याप्तं त्विदंभेषां बलं भीष्माभिरक्षितं Bg. 1. 10; Ms. 11. 7. 2 to be able. 3 to be full; as in पर्याप्तकलः, or पर्याप्तक्षिणः. 4 to save, defend, preserve; इमां परीप्सुर्दुर्जतिः M. 5. 11. 5 to make an end of, finish. -प्र 1 to get, obtain. 2 to go to, reach; यथा महाहृदं प्राप्य क्षिप्तं लोटं विनश्यति Ms. 11. 264; R. 1. 48, Bk. 15. 106; so आश्रमं, नदीं, वनं &c. 3 to meet, overtake; Bk. 5. 95; see प्राप्त. -वि to fill completely, pervade; श्रुतिविषयगुणा या स्थिता व्याप्य विषं S. 1. 1; so V. 1. 1; Bg. 10. 16; R. 18. 40; Bk. 7. 56. -सं 1 to get, obtain. 2 to finish, complete (in *caus.* also); यावन्तिषां समाप्येत् यज्ञाः पर्याप्तक्षिणः R. 17. 17, 24; समाप्य सांध्यं च विधि 2. 23.

आपकर *a.* (री *f.*) Offensive, unfriendly, mischievous.

आपक *a.* Crude, half-baked. -कं A cake, bread.

आपगा A river, stream; केनायमानं पतिमापयानां Si. 3. 72.

आपमेयः A son of the river, an epithet of Bhīṣma or Kṛishṇa.

आपणः A market, a shop.

आपणिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to traffic, market &c.; mercantile. 2 Got from the market. -कः A shop-keeper, merchant, dealer.

आपतनं 1 Approaching, coming, assailing &c. 2 happening, occurrence. 3 Obtaining. 4 Knowledge; कश्चित् प्राकरणिकादधीदप्राकरणिकस्यार्थसापतनं S. D. 10. 5 Natural sequence, necessarily following.

आपतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Accidental, unforeseen, sent from heaven. -कः A hawk, falcon.

आपतिः *f.* 1 Turning or changing into. 2 Obtaining, procuring, getting. 3 Misfortune, calamity. 4 (In phil.) An undesirable conclusion or occurrence (अनिष्टप्रसंगः).

आपद् *f.* A calamity, misfortune, danger; देशानां मातृवाणां च प्रतिहर्ता द्रुमापद् R. 1. 60; अधिवेकः परमापद् पद्म Ki. 2. 30, 14; प्रायेण गच्छति यत्र भाग्यरहितस्त्वेव वाप्यापद्ः Bh. 2. 90. -COMP. -कालः days of adversity, time of distress, -गत, -यस्त-प्राप्त *a.* 1 fallen into misfortune. 2 unfortunate, distressed. -धर्मः a practice, profession, or course of procedure, not usually proper for a caste, but allowable in times of extreme distress or calamity.

आपदा *f.* Misfortune, calamity.

आपनिकः 1 An emerald, sapphire, 2 A Kirita or barbarian.

आपन्न *p. p.* 1 Gained, obtained, जीविकापन्नः. 2 Gone or reduced to, fallen into; कष्टं दशमापन्नोपि Bh. 2. 29; so दुःखं. Afflicted, distressed, being in difficulty; आपन्नाभयसंबन्धे दीक्षिताः खलु गौरवाः S. 2. 16; Me. 53. -COMP. -सत्त्वा pregnant, quick or big with child; a pregnant woman; सममापन्नसत्त्वास्ता रेवुरापांडुरस्त्रिषः R. 10. 59.

आपमित्यक *a.* Received by barter or exchange. -कं Property or anything obtained by barter or for a consideration.

आपराह्निक *a.* (की *f.*) Being in the afternoon.

आपम् *n.* 1 Water; आपोभिर्माज्जनं कृत्वा. 2 Sin.

आपातः 1 Rushing or falling upon, attack, descending, alighting; तदापातभयात्पाथि Ku. 2. 45; गुरुदापातविश्लिष्टमेवनादाच्छब्धनः R. 12. 76. 2 Causing to descend or fall; falling down. 3 (*a*) The present or current moment, the instant; आपातस्या विषयाः पर्यंतपरितापिनः Ki. 11. 12; आपातसुरसे भोगे निमग्नाः किं न कुर्वन्ते S. D.; Bv. 1. 115; Māl. 5. (b) (Hence) First sight or appearance; see आपाततः. 4 Happening; appearance.

आपाततः *ind.* At the first sight or attack, instantly.

आपादः 1 Attainment, obtaining. 2 Reward, remuneration.

आपादनं 1 Causing to arrive at, bringing about; tending to; द्रव्यस्य संख्यातरापादने Sk.

आपानं, -नकं 1 A drinking party, banquet; Mk. 8; आपाने पानकृतिता द्वेदेनाभिप्रोदिताः Mb. 2 A tavern, liquor-shop; तांबुलीनां दलेस्त्व रचितापानभूमयः R. 4. 42; Ku. 6. 42; आपानकमुत्तमः K. 32.

आपालिः A louse.

आपीडः 1 Giving pain, hurting. 2 Squeezing, compressing. 3 A chaplet, garland in general; वृद्धापीडकपालः संकुलमलमंदाकिनीवारः Māl. 1. 2. 4 (Hence fig.) A crest-jewel; तस्मिन्कुलापीडनिभे विपंडे R. 15. 29; Māl. 1, 6, 7.

आपीन *p. p.* Stout, fat, strong. -नः A well; आपीनोऽधुः Sk. -नं An udder, teat; आपीनमारीद्वहनयस्तात् R. 2. 18.

आपूपिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 A good maker of अपूप (cakes). 2 Accustomed to eat cakes. -कः A baker; confectioner. -कं A multitude of cakes.

आपूप्यः Flour.

आपूरः 1 Flow, current, quantity; संदापुरोद्युवनिसरितां व्याप गंडस्थलानि Si. 7. 74. 2 Filling, making full.

आपूरणं Filling, making full; गर्तं कृतं Pt. 1.

आपूषं A kind of metal (perhaps tin.)

आपूच्छा 1 Conversation. 2 Bidding farewell. 3 Curiosity.

आपोशानः *N.* of a kind of prayer or formula repeated before and after eating (the formulas being respectively अमृतापस्तरणमसि स्वाहा and अमृतापिधानमसि स्वाहा); Y. 1. 31, 106. -नं The act of making an उपस्तरण (seat) and अपिधान (covering) for the food eaten.

आप्त *p. p.* 1 Got, obtained, gained; कामः, ज्ञापः &c. 2 Reached, overtaken. 3 Trustworthy, reliable, credible (as news &c.). 4 Trusty, confidential, faithful (person); R. 3. 12; 5. 39. 5 Intimate, acquainted. 6 Reasonable, sensible. -तः 1 A trustworthy, reliable, or fit person; credible person or source; आप्तः यथार्थवक्ता T S. 2 A relative, friend; निग्रहारस्वनुरातानां वधाच वनदानुजः R. 12. 52; कथमापन्नगोप्यं भवत्याः M. 5. -तं 1 A quotient. 2 (In Math.) Equation of a degree. -COMP. -काम *a.* 1 one who has obtained his desire. 2 one who has renounced all worldly desires and attachments. (-नः) supreme soul. -गर्भा a pregnant woman. -वचनं the words of a credible or trustworthy person; R. 11. 42, 15. 48. -वाच *a.* worthy of belief, one whose words are credible and authoritative; परातिसंयानमधीयते येषिधेति ते संतु किलावाचः S. 5. 25. (-*f.*) 1 the advice of a friend or credible person. 2 the Vedas or Sruti; a word of authority (said to apply to Smṛitis, Itihāsas and Purāṇas also, which are considered as authoritative evidence); आप्तवागुमानां सार्थं त्वं प्रति का कथा R. 10. 28. -श्रुतिः *f.* 1 the Vedas. 2 Smṛitis &c.

आशिः *f.* 1 Getting, obtaining, gain, acquisition. 2 Reaching, meeting with. 3 Fitness, aptitude, propriety. 4 Completion, fulfilment.

आप्य *a.* 1 Watery. 2 Obtainable. आप्यायन *p. p.* 1 Fat, stout, robust, strong. 2 Pleased, satisfied. —न् 1 Love. 2 Growth, increase.

आप्यायनं —ना 1 The act of making full or fat. 2 Satisfaction, satiety; देवस्याप्यायना भवति Pt. 1. 3 Advancing, promoting. 4 Corpulency. 5 A strengthening medicine.

आप्यच्छन् 1 Bidding adieu, taking leave at the time of departure. 2 Welcoming, hailing.

आपयद्वा *a.* Reaching to the feet (as dress).

आप्लवः, —प्लवन् 1 Bathing, immersing. 2 Sprinkling with water (on all sides). —Comp. —व्रतिन् or आप्लवव्रतिन् *m.* a householder who has passed through the first order (ब्रह्मचर्य) and is admitted into the second (गृहस्थ), an initiated house-holder; cf. स्नातक.

आप्लावः 1 Bathing. 2 Sprinkling 3 A flood, an inundation.

आप्लुकं Opium.

आबद्ध *p. p.* 1 Bound, tied. 2 Fixed; R. 1. 40. 3 Formed, made; आबद्धमंडला तापसपरिषद् K. 49 sitting in a circle. 4 Obtained. 5 Hindered. —द्धे (द्धः also). 1 Binding, joining. 2 A yoke. 3 Ornament. 4 Affection.

आबंधः, —धन् 1 A tie or bond (fig. also); प्रेमाबंधविवर्धित Ratn. 3. 18; Amaru. 38. 2 The tie of a yoke. 3 Ornament, decoration. 4 Affection.

आबर्हः 1 Tearing or pulling out. 2 Killing.

आबाधः 1 Affliction, injury, trouble, molestation, damage; न बाणाबाधमाचरेत् Ms. 4. 54. 51. —घा 1 Pain, distress. 2 Mental agony or anguish.

आबुल—आबुल *q. v.*

आबोधनं 1 Knowledge, understanding. 2 Instructing, informing.

आबद्ध *a.* (व्ही *f.*) Belonging to, or produced from, a cloud.

आब्धिक *a.* (की *f.*) Annual, yearly, आब्धिकः करः Ms. 7. 129, 3. 1.

आभरणं 1 An ornament, decoration (fig. also); किमिवयवस्याभरणानि यौवने धृतं त्वया वाङ्मयकशोभि वल्कलं Ku. 5. 44; प्रशमाभरणं पराक्रमः Ki. 2. 32. 2 The act of nourishing.

आभा 1 Light, splendour, lustre; दीपामां शलभा यथा Pt. 4. 2 Colour, appearance, beauty; प्रशान्तिमिव शुद्धाभं Ms. 12. 27. 3 Likeness, resemblance; oft. at the end of comp. in these two senses; यमदूताभं Pt. 1. 58; मरुत्सखाभं R. 2. 10. 4 A reflected image; shadow, reflection.

आभाणकः A popular saying, proverb.

आभाषः 1 Addressing. 2 An introduction, preface.

आभाषणं 1 Addressing, speaking to (संबोधन). 2 Conversation; संबोधनाभाषणपूर्वमाहुः R. 2. 58.

आभासः 1 Splendour, light, lustre. 2 A reflection; तवाज्ञानं धिया नश्येद्भासात्तु घटः स्फुरेत् Vedānta. 3 (a) Resemblance, likeness; oft. at the end of comp.; नभश्च रुचिरामासं Rām. &c. (b) Semblance, phantom; तस्याहसाभासं Māl. 2 looks like wantonness. 4 Any unreal or fallacious appearance (as in हेत्वाभास). 5 A fallacy, semblance of a reason; see हेत्वाभास. 6 An intention, purpose.

आभासु (स्व) रः *a.* Splendid, bright. —र A collective name of 64 demigods.

आभिचारिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Magical. 2 Imprecatory, maledictory. —कं A spell or incantation, magic.

आभिजन *a.* (नी *f.*) Relating to birth (अभिजन), patronymic (as a name); तौ पार्वतीत्याभिजनेन नाम्ना Ku. 1. 26. —न् Nobility or loftiness of birth.

आभिजात्यं 1 Nobility of birth; Ratn. 3. 18. 2 Rank. 3 Learning. 4 Beauty.

आभिधा 1 A sound, word. 2 A name; mentioning; see अभिधा.

आभिधानिक *a.* (की *f.*) Contained in a dictionary. —कः A lexicographer.

आभिमुख्यं 1 Direction towards; गच्छेत् यानि goes to meet or encounter. 2 Being in front of; or face to face; निताभिमुख्यं पुनः Ratn. 1. 2. 3 Favourableness.

आभिरूपक, आभिरूप्यं Beauty.

आभिषेचनिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to the inauguration of a king आभिषेचनिकं यन्तं रामायणमुपकल्पितं Rām.; Mv. 4.

आभिहारिक *a.* (की *f.*) To be offered as a present. —कं A present.

आभीक्ष्यं Continued repetition; बहुलमाभीक्ष्ये P. III. 2. 81.

आभीरः 1 A cowherd; आभीरवामनयना हनुमानसाय दत्तं मनो यदुपते तदिदं गृहाण Udb. 2 (pl.) N. of a country or its inhabitants. —री 1 A cowherd's wife.

2 A woman of the Abbira tribe. —Comp. —पल्लिः, —ह्री *f.*, —पल्लिका a station or abode of herds-men, a village inhabited by cowherds.

आभील *a.* Fearful, terrible —लं Injury, physical pain.

आभुश *a.* A little curved or bent.

आभोगः 1 Circuit, circumference, expanse, extension, precincts; environs; अकथितोऽपि ज्ञायत एव यथावामभोगस्तपोवनस्थिति S. 1; गगनाभोगः the expanse of heaven. 2 Magnitude, fulness,

extent; गंडाभोगात् Me. 92 from the broad cheek. 3 Effort. 4 The expanded hood of a cobra (used by Varuṇa as his umbrella). 5 Enjoyment, satiety; विश्रामभोगं देवाद्दः Sāntilakṣhaṇa.

अभ्यंतर *a.* (री *f.*) Interior, inner, inward.

आभ्यवहारिक *a.* (की *f.*) Eatable (as food &c.).

आभ्यासिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Resulting from practice. 2 Practising, repeating. 3 Being near, neighbouring, adjoining (आभ्यासिक).

आभ्युदयिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Tending to good, granting prosperity; अनाभ्युदयिकं श्रमणकदर्शनं Mk. 8. 2 High, exalted, important. —कं A Srāddha or offering to ancestors; an occasion of rejoicing.

आम् *ind.* An interjection of (a) assent, acceptance, 'oh', 'yes'; आ कुर्मः M. 1; (b) recollection; आं ज्ञातम् S. 3, Oh, I see it now; (c) determination, 'surely', 'verily'; आं चिरस्मि खलु प्रतिबुद्धोऽस्मि; (d) reply.

आम *a.* 1 Raw, uncooked, undressed (opp. पक्व); आमाम् Ms. 4. 223. 2 Unripe, immature. 3 Unbaked (as jar). 4 Undigested —मः 1 Disease; sickness. 2 Indigestion; constipation. 3 Grain freed from chaff (आम also). —Comp. —आशयः 'receptacle of undigested food,' the upper part of the belly, stomach. —कुम्भः a jar of unbaked clay; H. 4. 66. —गन्धि *n.* smelling of raw meat or of a burning corpse —ज्वरः a kind of fever; cf. स्वेद्यमानज्वरं प्राज्ञः कौडमसा परिबिचिचि Si. 2. 54. —त्वच *a.* of tender skin. —पात्रं an unannealed vessel; विनाशं व्रजति क्षिप-मामपात्रनिर्वाभां Ms. 3. 179. —रक्तं dysentery. —रसः imperfect chyme. —वातः constipation. —शूलः pain of indigestion, colic.

आमंजु *a.* Lovely, charming.

आमंढः The castor-oil plant.

आम (मा) नरयं Pain, sorrow.

आमंत्रणं वा 1 Addressing, calling, calling out to. 2 Bidding adieu, taking leave of. 3 Greeting. 4 Invitation; अनियामंत्रणाद्वे Y 1. 112. 5 Permission. 6 Conversation, अन्योन्यामंत्रणं यस्याज्जनानि तज्जनानि किं S. D. 6. 7 The vocative case.

आमंद् *a.* Having a slightly deep tone, rumbling: आमंद्वाणां फलमाधिकं लभ्यसे गर्जितानां Me. 34. —द्ः A slightly deep tone, rumbling.

आमयः 1 Disease, sickness, distemper; दर्पामयः Mv. 4. 22; आमयस्तु रति-रागसंभवः R. 19. 48; Si. 2. 10. 2 Damage, hurt.

आमयाविन् *a.* Sick, dyspeptic, affected with indigestion.

आमरणांत, -तिक *a.* (की *f.*) Lasting till death, lasting for life; आमरणांतः प्रणयाः कोपास्तद्वयमंगुराः H. 1. 118; अन्यो-भ्यस्याभ्यभीचोर् मेवेदामरणांतिकः Ms. 9. 101.

आमर्दः 1 Crushing. 2 Rough handling.

आमर्शः 1 Touching, rubbing. 2 Counsel, advice.

आमर्षः-वर्णं Anger, wrath, impatience; see अमर्ष.

आमलकः -की The tree, Emblic Myrobalan (Mar. आमलक). -कं Fruit of the Emblic Myrobalan; बद्धामलकाप्र-द्वडिमाना Bv. 2. 8.

आमात्यः A minister, counsellor; see अमात्य.

आमानस्य Pain, sorrow.

आमिक्षा Curd of milk and whey; a mixture of boiled and coagulated milk.

आमिषं 1 Flesh; उपानयत् पिंडमिवामिषस्य R. 2. 59. 2 (Hence fig.) A prey, victim, object of enjoyment; (राज्यं) रंघान्वेषणदक्षणां द्विषामामिषतां ययो R. 12. 11 fell a prey &c.; Dk. 164. 3 Food, bait. 4 A bribe. 5 Desire, lust. 6 Enjoyment; pleasing or lovely object.

आमीलनं Shutting or closing of the eyes.

आमुक्तिः *f.* Wearing, putting on (clothes, armour &c.).

आमुखं 1 Commencement. 2 (In dramas) A prologue, prelude (प्रस्तावना); (every Sanskrit play is introduced by आमुख). It is thus defined in S. D. नटी विद्वको वापि पारिपार्थक एव वा । सूत्रधारेण सहिताः संलापं यत्र कुर्वन्ते ॥ चित्रैर्वाक्यैः स्वकार्यार्थैः प्रस्तुताक्षेपिर्मिथैः । आमुखं तत्तु विज्ञेयं नाम्ना प्रस्तावनापि सा ॥ 287. -खं *ind.* To the face.

आमुष्मिक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to the next or other world; आमुष्मिकं त्रयः Susr.; वैवालोच्य गरीयसीरपि चिरादासुष्मिकीर्या-तनाः S. D.

आमुष्यायण *a.* or -णः (णी *f.*) Well-born, a son or descendant of such a one; i. e. of an illustrious person or family; आमुष्यायणो वै त्वमसि Sat. Br.; तदामुष्यायणस्य तत्रभवतः सुगृहीतनाम्नो भट्टगोपालस्य पीत्रः Māl. 1; Mv. 1.

आमोचनं 1 Loosing, liberating. 2 Emitting, shedding, discharging. 3 Putting or tying on.

आमोचनं Crushing; Māl. 3.

आमोदः 1 Joy, pleasure, delight. 2 Fragrance (diffusive), perfume; आमोदमुपजिघ्रसौ स्वनिःश्वासायुकारिण R. 1. 43; आमोदं कुसुममयं रुदेव धत्ते सुदं न हि कुसुमानि धारयन्ति Subhāsh.; Si. 2. 20; Me. 31.

आमोदुन *a.* Delighting, pleasing. -नं 1 Delighting, rejoicing. 2 Making fragrant.

आमोदिन् *a.* 1 Happy. 2 Fragrant Bh. 1. 35.

आमोषः Theft, robbing.

आमोषिन् *m.* A thief.

आम्रात *p. p.* 1 Considered, regarded, said to be; समी हि शिष्टिराम्रातो वस्यतामामयः स (शयः) च Si. 2. 10. 2 Studied, repeated. 3 Remembered. 4 Handed down traditionally. -तं Study.

आम्रातं 1 Recitation or study of the sacred texts or Vedas. 2 Mention; repetition in general.

आम्रायः 1 (a) Sacred tradition. (b) Hence, the Veda, Vedas taken collectively (including Brāhmaṇas, Upanishads and Aranyakas also); अधीती चतुर्विंशयेषु Dk. 120; आम्रायवचनं सत्यामित्ययं लोकसंग्रहः । आम्रायेभ्यः पुनर्वेदाः प्रयुक्ताः सर्वतोमुखाः ॥ Mb. 2 Traditional usage, family or national customs. 3 Received doctrine. 4 Advice or instruction.

आंचिकेयः An epithet of (a) Dhṛitarāshtra; (b) Kārtikeya.

आंभसिक *a.* (की *f.*) Aquatic. -कः A fish.

आम्रः The mango-tree. -म्रं The fruit of the mango-tree. -Comp.

-कूटः the name of a mountain. सातु-मानाप्रकूटः Me. 17. -पेक्षी a portion of dried mango-fruit. -वर्णं a grove of mango-trees; सोहमात्रवर्णं छित्वा Rām.

आम्रातः The hog-plum. -तं The fruit of this tree.

आम्रातकः 1 The hog-plum. 2 In-spissated mango juice (Mar. साट)

आम्रेडनं Tautology; repetition of words or sounds.

आम्रेडितं 1 Repetition of sound or word. 2 (In gram.) Reduplication; the second word in reduplication.

आम्लः, -म्ला The tamarind tree. -म्लं Sourness, acidity.

आम्लि (म्ली) का 1 The tamarind tree. 2 Acidity of stomach.

आयः 1 Arrival, approach. 2 Gaining or acquisition of money, acquiring (opp. व्यय). 3 Income, revenue, receipt; ग्रामेषु स्वामिद्याहो भाग आयः Sk.; Y. 1. 322, 326; Mk. 2. 6; Ms. 8. 419; आयाधिकं व्ययं करोति he lives beyond his means. 4 Gain, profit. 5 The guard of the women's apartments. -Comp. -व्ययौ (dual) income and expenditure.

आयःशुलिक *a.* (की *f.*) Active, diligent, indefatigable. -कः A man who, in order to gain an object, uses forcible instead of gentle means (तीक्ष्णपायेन योऽन्विच्छेत्स आयःशुलिको जनः); cf. K. P. 10; अयःशुलेन अन्विच्छति (soil. अर्थान्) इत्यायःशुलिकः.

आयत्त *p. p.* 1 Long; शतमध्यर्ध (योजनं) आयत्ता Mb. 2 Diffuse, prolix. 3 Big, large, great. 4 Drawn, attracted. 5 Curbed restrained. -तः An oblong (in geometry). -Comp. अक्ष *a.*

(की *f.*), -ईक्षण, -नेत्र, -लोचन *a.* (a woman) with large eyes. -अपां *a.* having long-cornered eyes. -आयतिः *f.* long continuance, remote futurity; Si. 14. 5. -छदा a plantain tree. -लेख *a.* long-curved; Ku. 1. 47. -स्तु *m.* a panegyrist, bard.

आयतनं 1 Place, abode, house, resting-place; (fig. also); शूलवतनाः Mu. 7 hangmen; स्नेहस्तदेकायतनं जगाम Ku. 7. 5 was centred in her; R. 3. 36; सर्वविनयानामेकैकमध्यस्थमायतनं K. 103; (hence) a receptacle, home. 2 The place of the sacred fire, altar. 3 A sanctuary, sacred place; as in देवायतनं मत्तायतनं &c. 4 The site of a house.

आयतिः *f.* 1 Length, extension. 2 Future time, the future; भग K. 44 (length also); धृषयी तव यदायतायतिः Si. 14. 5; रहस्यत्वापदुपेतमायतिः Ki. 2. 14. 3 Future consequence or result; आयति सर्वकार्याणां तदास्थं च विचारयेत् Ms. 7. 178. Ki. 1. 15, 2. 43. 4 Majesty, dignity. 5 Stretching the hand, accepting, obtaining. 6 Work (कर्म); यथा मित्रं ध्रुवं लब्ध्वा कुशामय्यायतिशुभं Ms. 7; 208 (कर्मशुभं Kull.). 7 Restraint (of mind).

आयत्त *p. p.* 1 Dependent on, resting with (with loc. or in comp.), देवायत्तं कुले जन्म मदायत्तं तु पीरुषं Ve. 3. 33; भाग्यायत्तमतः परं S. 4. 16. 2 Docile; tractable.

आयत्तिः *f.* 1 Dependence, subjection. 2 Affection. 3 Strength, power. 4 Boundary, limit. 5 An expedient, remedy. 6 Majesty, dignity. 7 Steadiness of conduct.

आयथातथ्यं Unfitness, unsuitableness, impropriety; Si. 2. 56.

आयमनं 1 Length, extension. 2 Restraint, curbing. 3 Stretching (as a bow).

आयल्लकः Impatience, longing, आयस *a.* (सी *f.*) Made of iron, iron, metallic; आयसं ईदमेव वा Ms. 8. 315; सखि मा जल्य तवायसी रज्ज्वा Bv. 2. 59. -सी A coat of mail, an armour for the body. -सं 1 Iron; सुदं बुद्धमिवात्मानं हेममिश्रितमिवायसं Ku. 6. 55; स चकषं परस्मात्त-द्वयस्कांत इवायसं R. 17. 63. 2 Anything made of iron. 3 A weapon.

आयस्त *p. p.* 1 Pained, distressed. 2 Hurt. 3 Vexed; angry. 4 Sharpened.

आयानं 1 Coming, arrival. 2 Natural temperament, disposition.

आयामः 1 Length; तिथ्यायामशोभी Me. 57. 2 Expansion, extension; Ki. 7. 6. 3 Stretching, extending. 4 Restraining, control, stopping; राजायामपरायणः Rg. 4. 26; राजायामः परं तपः Ms. 2. 83.

आयामवत् Extended, long; V. 1. 4; Si. 12. 65.

आयासः 1 Effort, exertion, trouble, difficulty, labour; बहुलायास Bg. 18. 24; cf. अनायास also. 2 Fatigue, weariness; श्लेष्मलानि दुःखानि देहजानि भयानि च । शोकहर्षौ तथायासः सर्वं श्लेहात् प्रवर्तते ॥ Mb. **आयासिन्** *a.* 1 Exhausted, fatigued. 2 Making exertion, striving; मनस्तु तद्भाषवर्शनायासि S. 2. 1. v. 1.

आयुक्त *p. p.* 1 Appointed, charged with (with gen. or loc.); Bk. 8. 115. 2 United; obtained. -**क्तः** A minister, an agent or deputy.

आयुधः -**यं** A weapon, shield &c.; it is of three kinds (1) ग्रहण *e. g.* a Sword; (2) हस्तयुक्त *e. g.* a disc; (3) यंत्रयुक्त *e. g.* an arrow; न मे त्वदन्येन विसोढ-मायुधं R. 3. 63. -**Comp.** -**(अ) आगारं** an armoury, arsenal; अहमप्यायुधगारं प्रविश्या-युधसहायो भवामि Ve. 1; Ms. 9. 280. -**जीविन्** *a.* living by one's weapon. (-*m.*) a warrior, soldier.

आयुधिक *a.* Relating to arms. -**कः** A soldier, warrior.

आयुधिन्, **आयुधिय** *a.* Bearing or using weapons. -*m.* (घी), -**धीयः** A warrior.

आयुष्मत् *a.* 1 Alive, living. 2 Long lived. (Generally used in dramas by elderly persons in addressing a nobly-born person; *e. g.* a charioteer addresses a prince as आयुष्मन्. A Brāhmaṇa is also so addressed in saluting; cf. Ma. 4. 125; आयुष्मन् भव सौम्येति वाच्यो विशेषोऽभिवादान्.

आयुष्य *a.* Promoting long life, vital, preservative of life; इदं यशस्यमा-युष्यामिदं निःश्रेयसं परं Ms. 1. 106, 3. 106. -**व्ये** Vital power.

आयुस् *n.* 1 Life, duration of life; दर्शितायुः R. 9. 62; तक्षकेणापि दृष्टस्य आयुर्मर्या-णि रक्षति H. 2. 16; शतायुर्वै पुरुषः Ait. Br. 2 Vital power. 3 Food. (In comp. the final स् of this word is changed to र before hard consonants, and to ल before soft ones). -**Comp.** -**कर** *a.* (रि *f.*) promoting long life. -**काम** *a.* wishing for long life or health. -**द्वयं** 1 a medicament, 2 ghee. -**वृद्धिः** *f.* long life, longevity. -**वेदः** the science of health or medicine. -**वेददृश्** -**वेदिक**, -**वेदिन्** *a.* belonging to medicine. (-*m.*) a physician. -**शेषः** 1 remainder of life; शेषतया Pt. 1. 2 end or decline of life. -**स्तोमः** (आयुष्टोमः) a sacrifice performed to obtain long life.

आये *ind.* An interjection of calling, expressive of affection.

आयोगः 1 Appointment. 2 Action, performance of an act. 3 Offering flowers, perfumes &c. 4 A shore or bank.

आयोगवः The son of a Sūdra by a Vaisya wife (his business being carpentry; cf. Ms 10. 48). -**वी** A woman of this tribe.

आयोजनं 1 Joining. 2 Seizing, taking. 3 Effort, exertion.

आयोधनं 1 A battle, fight, war; आयोधने कृष्णमतिं सहायं R. 6. 42; आयोधना-ग्रसरतां त्वयि वीरं याते 5. 71. 2 Battle-field. -**आर.**, -**रं** 1 Brass. 2 Oxide of iron. 3 An angle, corner. -**रः** 1 The planet Mars. 2 The planet Saturn. -**रा** 1 A shoemaker's awl. 2 A knife, probe. -**Comp.** -**रूढः**, -**रं** brass; U. 5. 14.

आरक्ष *a.* Preserved. -**क्षः**, -**क्षा** 1 Protection, preservation, guard; आ-रक्षे मध्ये स्थितान् Rām.; Sānti. 3. 5; Ms. 3. 204. 2 The junction of the frontal sinuses of an elephant (कुम्भसंघि) 3 An army.

आरक्ष (क्षि) कः 1 A watchman, sentinel. 2 A village or police magistrate.

आरट् An actor.

आरणिः An eddy, whirlpool.

आरण्य *a.* (प्या, -प्पी *f.*) Wild, forest-born.

आरण्यक *a.* Relating to or produced in a forest, wild, forest-born. -**कः** A forester, an inhabitant of the woods; तपः षड्भागमक्षय्यं दद्यात्प्राण्यका हि नः S. 2. 13. -**कं** An Aranyaka; it is one of a class of religious and philosophical writings (connected with the Brāhmaṇas) which are either composed in a forest, or must be studied there; अरण्येऽर्च्यमानत्वात् आरण्यकं Bri. Art. Up.; अरण्येऽध्ययनादेव आरण्यकमुदाहृतं.

आरतिः *f.* 1 Cessation. 2 Waving lights before an image (Mar. आरती). **आरनालं** Gruel made from the fermentation of boiled rice.

आराब्धेः *f.* Beginning, commencement.

आरभटः An enterprising or courageous man. -**टः**, -**टी** Boldness, confidence -**टी** 1 A branch of the dramatic art, see S. D. 420 *et. seq.* 2 A kind of literary style (वृत्ति). 3 A particular style of dancing.

आरंभः 1 Beginning, commencement; उपायः plan of commencement; नृत्यादि हर पञ्चपतिराईनागाजिनेच्छां Me. 99. 2 An introduction. 3 An act, undertaking, deed, work; आगमैः सद्गारंभः R. 1. 15; R. 7. 31; Bg 12. 16 4 Haste; speed. 5 Effort, exertion; Bg. 14. 12. 6 Scene, action, चित्रार्पितारंभ इवावतर्षे R. 2. 31. 7 Killing, slaughter.

आरभणं 1 Taking hold of, seizing. 2 The place of, seizing, a handle.

आर (रा) वः 1 Sound. 2 A cry, howling.

आरस्यं Insipidity, tastelessness.

आरा See under आर.

आरात् *ind.* 1 Near, in the vicinity of; (with abl. or by itself); तमचर्यमारादुभिवर्तमानं R. 2. 10; 5. 3. 2 Far

from; with acc. also in both these senses; Si. 3. 31; to a distant place, distant. 3 Far, from a distance; U. 2. 24.

आरातिः An enemy.

आरातीय *a.* 1 Near, proximate. 2 Remote.

आरात्रिकं 1 Waving a light (or the vessel containing it) at night before an idol (Mar. आरती औवाळणें); सर्वेषु चांगेषु च सवारात् आरात्रिकं भक्तजनस्तु कुर्यात्. 2 The light so waved; शिरसि निहित-भारं पात्रमारात्रिकस्य भ्रमयति मयि भूयस्ते कृपाद्रः कटाक्षः Sankara.

आराधनं 1 Pleasing, satisfaction, entertainment; येषामाराधनाय U. 1; यदि वा जानकीमपि आराधनाय लोकानां मुच्यते नास्ति मे व्यथा 1. 12. 2 Serving, worshipping, adoration, propitiation (as of a deity); आराधनायास्य सखीसमेताम् Ku. 1 58; Bg. 7. 22 3 A means of pleasing; इदं तु ते भक्तिभ्रं सतामाराधनं वयः Ku. 6. 73. 4 Honouring, respecting; U. 4. 17. 5 Cooking. 6 Accomplishment, undertaking, attainment. -**ना** Service. -**नी** Worship, adoration, propitiation (of a deity).

आराधयितु *a.* An adorer, humble servant, worshipper.

आरामः 1 Delight, pleasure; इन्द्रिया-रामः Bg. 3. 16; आत्मारामः Ve. 1. 31; एकाराम Y. 3. 58. 2 A garden, grove; प्रियारामा हि वेदेऽस्मात् U. 2; आरामाधिपतिर्विवेक-विकलः Bv. 1. 31.

आरामिकः A gardener.

आरालिकः A cook.

आरुः 1 A hog. 2 A crab.

आरू *a.* Of a tawny colour.

आरूढ *p. p.* Mounted, ascended; seated on; आरूढो वृक्षो भवता Sk.; oft. used actively; आरूढमस्त्रीन् R. 6. 77.

आरूढिः *f.* Ascent, rise, elevation (lit. and fig.); अस्यारूढिर्भवति महताम-व्यपन्नशान्तिः S. 4 v. 1.

आरेकः 1 Emptying. 2 Contraction.

आरोचित *a.* Contracted (eyebrows &c.).

आरोग्यं Good health.

आरोपः 1 Attributing the nature or properties of one, thing to another; वस्तुन्यवस्वारोपोऽव्यारोपः Vedānta S.; imputation; दोषारोपो गुणेष्वपि Ak. 2 Considering (as in आरोप लक्षणा). 3 Superimposition. 4 Imposing (as a burden), burdening or charging with.

आरोपणं 1 Placing or fixing in or upon, putting; आर्द्रोक्षतारोपणमन्वभूतां R. 7. 28; Ku. 7. 88; (fig.) establishing, installing; अधिकारापरोपणं Nu. 3. 2 Planting. 3 The stringing of a bow.

आरोहः 1 One who mounts, a rider, as in अथारोह, संद्वारोह. 2 Ascent, rising; riding. 3 An elevated place, elevation, height. 4 Haughtiness, pride. 5 A

mountain; a heap. 6 A woman's waist; the buttocks; सा रामा न वराहोऽह उद्भ. ; आरुह्यिनिविहृद्वा नित्यविनेः Si. 8. 8. 7 Length. 8 A kind of measure. 9 A mine.

आरोहकः A rider, driver.

आरोहणं 1 the act of rising, ascending, mounting, आरोहणार्थं नवयौवनेन कामस्य सोपानमिव प्रयुक्तं Ku. 1. 39. 2 Riding (on a horse &c.). 3 A staircase, ladder.

आर्किः A son of अर्क, epithet of (1) Yama, (2) the planet Saturn, (3) Karna, (4) Sugriva, (5) वैवस्वतमनु.

आर्क्ष *a.* (*की. f.*) Stellar, regulated by stars or pertaining to them.

आर्ष A kind of yellow bee.

आर्षेय Wild honey.

आर्च *a.* (*ची. f.*) Devout, worshipping, pious.

आर्चिक *a.* (*की. f.*) Relating to the Rigveda, or explaining it —कं An epithet of the Sāma-Veda.

आर्जवं 1 Straightness. 2 Straight-forwardness, rectitude of conduct, uprightness, honesty, sincerity, open-heartedness; अहिंसा क्षातिर्आर्जवं Bg. 13. 7; क्षत्रमार्जवस्य K. 45. 3 Simplicity, humility.

आर्जुनिः The son of Arjuna, अभिमन्यु.

आर्त *a.* 1 Afflicted with, struck by, suffering from, usually in comp., कामार्तं, क्षुधार्तं, तृणार्तं. &c. 2 Sick, diseased; आर्तस्य यथार्थं R. 1. 28; Ms. 4. 236. 3 Distressed, afflicted, struck by calamity, oppressed, unhappy; आर्तत्राणय वः शब्दं न प्रहर्तुमानसा S. 1. 11; R. 2. 28, 8. 31, 12 10, 32.—Comp.—**नादः**, **ध्वनिः**, **स्वरः** a cry of distress. **बंधुः**, **साधुः** a friend of the distressed.

आर्तव *a.* (*वा. ची. f.*) 1 Conforming or relating to the season; seasonal: अभिषुय विश्रुतिमार्तवी R. 8. 36; Ku. 4. 68; vernal; R. 9. 28. 2 Menstrual.—**वः** A section or the year.—**वी** A mare.—**वं** 1 The menstrual discharge (of women); नोपमच्छेत्प्रमसौऽपि स्त्रियमार्तवदर्शने Ms. 4. 40, 3. 48. 2 Certain days after menstrual discharge favourable to conception. 3 A flower.

आर्तवेयी A woman during her courses

आर्तिः *f.* 1 Distress, affliction, suffering, pain, injury (bodily or mental); आर्तिं न पश्यसि पुरुषस्यस्तदर्थं V. 2. 16; आप-चारिर्ग्रामनकलाः संपदो ह्यस्तमानां Me. 53. 2 Mental agony, anguish: उत्सर्गार्तिं Amara. 39. 3 Sickness, disease. 4 the end of a bow. 5 Ruin, destruction.

आर्तिजीन *a.* (*नी. f.*) Fit for the office of a sacrificial priest (*कस्विज्*).
आर्तिज्य The office of a priest, his rank.

आर्थ *a.* (*थी. f.*) 1 Relating to a thing or object 2 Relating to, depen-

dent on, sense (*opp.* शब्द); आर्थी उपमा &c.

आर्थिक *a.* (*की. f.*) 1 Significant. 2 Wise. 3 Rich. 4 Substantial, real.

आर्द्र *a.* 1 Wet, moist, damp: तंवी-मार्द्रा नयनसलिलैः Me. 86, 43. 2 Not dry, green, juicy. 3 Fresh, new; कामीवार्द्रा-परायः Amaru. 2; कान्तमार्द्रोपरायं M. 3. 12. 4 Soft, tender, oft. used with words like स्नेह, दया, करुणा in the sense of 'flowing with,' 'moved,' 'melted'; स्नेहार्द्र हृदयं a heart wet or melted with pity.

—**र्द्रा** N. of a constellation or the sixth lunar mansion so called (*consisting of one star*)—**Comp.**—**काष्ठे** green wood.—**पृष्ठ** *a.* watered, refreshed; आर्द्रपृष्ठः कियतां वाजिनः S. 1.—**शार्क** fresh ginger.

आर्द्रकं Ginger in its undried state, wet ginger.

आर्द्रयति Den. P. To wet, moisten; Bh. 2. 51.

आर्ध *a.* (*Only* used at the beginning of comp.) Half.—**Comp.**—**धातुक** *a.* (*की. f.*) (*In gram.*) applicable to half the root or to the shorter form of the verbal base. (*-कं*) a name given to those terminations and affixes which belong to the six non-conjugational or general tenses (*opp.* सविधातुक).—**मासिक** *a.* (*की. f.*) lasting for half a month.

आर्धिक *a.* (*की. f.*) Sharing a half, relating to a half.—**कः** One who ploughs the land for half the crop; one born of a Vaisya woman, and brought up by a Brāhmaṇa; see the quotation under *आर्धक*.

आर्य *a.* 1 Aryan; or worthy of an Arya. 2 Worthy, respectable, honourable, noble, high; वदार्थमस्यामिल्लाषि मे मनः S. 1. 22; oft. used in theatrical language as an honorific adjective and a respectful mode of address; आर्य revered or honoured Sir; आर्यी revered or honoured lady. The following rules are laid down for the use of आर्य in addressing persons:—(1) वाच्यो नटीप्रचारवार्यनाम्ना परस्परं. (2) वय-स्येच्छुन्मैर्वाच्यो मर्त्यैर्यार्यति चाग्रजः. (3) (*वक्त-व्यो*) अमात्य आर्यति चैतरेः. (4) स्नेच्छया नामभिर्धर्मैश्च आर्यति चैतरेः. S. D. 431. 3 Noble, fine, excellent.—**ई**: 1 N. of the Hindu and Iranian people, as distinguished from अनार्य, दस्यु and द्रुम. 2 A man who is faithful to the religion and laws of his country; कर्तव्य-माचरन् कार्यमकर्तव्यमनाचरन्. निष्ठानि प्रकृताचरे स वा आर्य इति सूत्रः. 3 N. of the first three castes (*as opp.* to शूद्र). 4 A respectable or honourable man, esteemed person. 5 A man of noble birth. 6 A man of noble character. 7 A master, owner. 8 A preceptor, teacher. 9 A friend. 10 A

Vaisya. 11 A father-in-law (*as in* आर्यपुत्र). 12 A Buddha.—**र्य** 1 N. of pārvati. 2 A mother-in-law. 3 A respectable woman. 4 N. of a metre, see Appendix.—**Comp.**—**आवर्तः** 'abode of the noble or excellent (*Aryas*)'; particularly, N. of the tract extending from the eastern to the western ocean, and bounded on the north and south by the Himālaya and Vindhya respectively; cf. Ms. 2. 22; आसमुद्रात् वै पूर्वादासमुद्राच्च पश्चिमात् । तयोरेवांतरं गिर्योः (*हिमवाद्भिष्योः*) आर्यवर्त विदुर्बुधाः; also 10. 34.—**गृह** *a.* 1 to be respected by the noble. 2 a friend of the noble, readily accessible to honourable men; तमार्यगृहं नि-गृहीतवद् R. 2. 33. 3 respectable, right.—**देशः** a country inhabited by the Aryas.—**पुत्रः** 1 son of an honourable man. 2 the son of a spiritual preceptor. 3 honorific designation of the son of the elder brother; of a husband by his wife; or of a prince by his general &c. 4 the son of the father-in-law, i. e. a husband (*occurring in every drama; mostly in the vocative case in the last two senses*).—**नाय** *a.* 1 inhabited by the Aryas. 2 abounding with respectable people.—**मिश्र** *a.* respectable, worthy, distinguished. (*-श्रः*) a gentleman, a man of consequence; (*pl.*) worthy or respectable men; an assembly of honourable men; आर्यमिश्रात् विज्ञापयामि V. 1. 2 your reverence or honour (*a respectful address*); नन्वायमिश्रेः प्रथममेव आज्ञं S. 1.—**लिंगिन्** *m.* an impostor.—**वुन** *a.* virtuous, good; R. 14. 55.—**वेश** *a.* well-clothed, having a respectable dress.—**सत्यं** a noble or sublime truth.—**हृद्य** *a.* liked by the noble.

आर्यकः 1 An honourable or respectable man. 2 A grandfather.

आर्यका, आर्यिका A respectable woman.

आर्य *a.* (*थी. f.*) 1 Used by a Rishi only, relating or belonging to sages, archaic, Vedic (*opp.* लौकिक or classical); आर्यः प्रयोगः; संबुद्धौ शाकल्यस्यैतावतार्षे Sk. 2 Sacred, holy; superhuman.—**र्यः** A form of marriage derived from the Rishis; one of the eight forms of marriage in which the father of the bride receives one or two pairs of cows from the bride-groom; आदा-वार्यस्तु गोद्वयम् Y. 1. 59; Ms. 9. 196; for the names of the 8 forms see उद्गाह.—**ई** The holy text, the Vedas.

आर्येयः A steer sufficiently grown to be used or let loose.

आर्षेय *a.* (*थी. f.*) 1 Relating to a Rishi. 2 Worthy, venerable, respect-able.

आर्हत *a.* (ती. *f.*) Belonging to the Jaina doctrines. —तः A Jaina, a follower of Jaina doctrines. —ते The doctrines of the Jinas.

आर्हती-त्यं Fitness.

आलः-लं 1 Spawn. 2 Yellow arsenic.

आलगर्दः A water cobra.

आलभनं 1 Taking hold of, seizing.

2 Touching 3 Killing.

आलवः 1 Depending on or from.

2 That on which one rests or leans, prop, stay, इह हि पततां गस्त्यालंबो न चापि निवर्तते Sānti. 3. 2. 3 Support, protection; तवालंबादेव स्फुटलवुर्गण सहसा Jag. 4 Receptacle.

आलंबनं 1 Depending on or from.

2 Support, prop, stay; Ki. 2 13; supporting; Me. 4. 3 Receptacle, abode. 4 Reason, cause. 5 (In Rhet.)

That on which a *ras* or sentiment, as it were, hangs, a person or thing with reference to which a sentiment arises, the natural and necessary connection of a sentiment with the cause which excites it. The causes (विभाव) giving rise to a *Rasa* are classified as two:— आलंबन and उद्दीपन; *c. g.* in the Bibhatsa sentiment stinking flesh &c. is the आलंबन of the *Rasa*, and the attendant circumstances which enhance the feeling of loathing the worms &c. in the flesh are its उद्दीपनानि (exciters); for the other *Rasas* see S. D. 210. 238.

आलंबिन *a.* 1 Hanging from, resting or leaning upon. 2 Supporting, maintaining, upholding. 3 Wearing.

आलभः-भनं 1 Taking hold of, seizing, touching. 2 Tearing off. 3 Killing (especially an animal at a sacrifice); अथालभ, गवालभ.

आलयः-ये 1 An abode, a house, a dwelling; न हि दुष्टात्मनामार्या निवसंस्यालये चिरं Rām; सर्वोन्नतस्थानकुतालवान् Rām. who lived or dwelt in Janasthāna. 2 A receptacle; seat, or place; हिमालयो नाम नगाधिराजः Ku. 1.; so देवालय, विद्यालय &c.

आलर्क *a.* Relating to or caused by a mad dog; आलर्क विषमिव सर्वतः प्रवृत्ते U. 1. 40.

आलवण्यं 1 Insipidity, tastelessness. 2 Ugliness

आलवालं A basin or trench for water (round the root of a tree); पूरणे निवृत्ता S. 1; विश्वासाय विहगानामालवाला-वृषादिनां R. 1. 51.

आलस *a.* (सी. *f.*) Idle, lazy, slothful.

आलस्य *a.* Idle, slothful, apathetic.

—स्य Idleness, sloth, want of energy; शक्तस्य चाप्यनुसाहः कर्मस्थालसमुच्चये Susr.; आलस्य 'want of energy' is regarded as one of the 33 subordinate feelings

(व्याभिचारिभाव); for example:— न तथा भू-पयस्यं न तथा भाषते सखीं । जुंभते मुहुःसमीना बाला गर्भभरालसा S. D. 183.

आलानं A fire-brand.

आलानं 1 The post to which an elephant is tied; tying post, also the rope that ties him; अरुंतुदमिवालानमनिर्वाणस्य दंतिनः R. 1. 71, 4. 69, 81; आलानि मुहुरते हस्ती Mk. 1. 50. 2 A fetter, tie.

3 A chain, rope. 4 Tying, binding.

आलानिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Serving as a post to which an elephant is tied; आलानिकं स्थाणुमिव द्विषेद्रः R. 14. 38.

आलापः 1 Talking, speech, conversation; अथे दक्षिणेन वृक्षवाटिकामालाप इव श्रवते S. 1. 2 Narration, mention.

आलापनं Speaking to, conversation.

आलाडुः (डूः) *f.* A pumpkin gourd; see अलाडु.

आलावर्तं A fan made of cloth.

आलि *a.* 1 Useless, idle. 2 Honest.

—लिः 1 A scorpion. 2 A bee. —लिः, —ली *f.* 1 A female companion or friend (of a woman); निवार्यतामालि किमभ्यस्य वटुः Ku. 5. 83, 7. 68. Amaru. 23. 2 A row, range, continuous line; (cf. आवलि); तैय्यंतर्मास्करालीव रजे मुनिपर-परा Ku. 6. 49; रथ्यालि Amaru. 82. 3 A line, streak. 4 A bridge. 5 A dike.

आलिगनं Embracing, clasping, an embrace; (म प्राप) आलिगनाविवृति R. 12. 65.

आलिगिन *a.* Embracing &. —*m.* (—गी), आलिग्यः A small drum shaped like a barley-corn (यव).

आलिजरः A large earthen water jar.

आलिदः—दकः 1 A terrace before a house. 2 A raised place for sleeping upon; see अलिद.

आलिपनं Whitening the walls, floor &c. on festive occasions; cf. आदीपन.

आलीढं A particular attitude in shooting, the right knee being advanced and the left leg retracted अतिष्ठदालीढविशेषशोभिना R. 3. 52; see Malli. on Ku. 3. 70.

आलुः 1 An owl. 2 Ebony; black ebony. —लुभः *f.* A pitcher. —लु (*n.*) A raft, float

आलुचनं Rending, tearing to pieces.

आलेखनं 1 Writing. 2 Painting. 3 Scratching. —नी A brush, pencil.

आलेख्यं A painting, picture; इति संरमिणे वाणीविलस्यालेख्यदेवताः Si. 2. 67; R. 3. 15. 2 A writing. —Comp. —लेखा outline, a painting. —शेष *a.* having nothing left but a painting, *i. e.* deceased, dead; आलेख्यशेषस्य पितुः R. 14. 15.

आलेपः—पनं 1 Anointing, smearing 2 Liniment.

आलोकः, —कनं 1 Seeing, beholding 2 Sight, aspect, appearance; यदालोकं सुखं S. 1. 9; Ku. 7. 22, 46; सुखं V.

4. 24. 3 Range of sight; आलोकं ते निपतति पुरा सा बलिव्याकुला वा Me. 85; R. 7. 5; Ku. 2. 45. 4 Light, lustre, splendour; निरालोकं लोकं Mā. 5. 30; 9. 37. 5 Panegyric; especially, a word of praise uttered by a bard (such as जय, आलोक्य); यथावदुदितालोकः R. 17. 27, 2. 9; K. 14.

आलोचक *a.* Seeing, beholding. —कं The faculty of vision; the cause of sight.

आलोचनं —ना 1 Seeing, perceiving, survey, view. 2 Considering, reflecting.

आलोडनं —ना 1 Stirring, shaking, agitating 2 Mixing.

आलोल *a.* 1 Slightly trembling, rolling (as eyes). 2 Shaken, agitated; Amaru. 3; Me. 61.

आवनेयः 'Son of the earth', an epithet of the planet Mars.

आवंत्य *a.* Coming from or belonging to Avantī. —स्यः 1 A prince or an inhabitant of Avantī. 2 The offspring of a degraded Brāhmaṇa; see Ms. 10. 21.

आवपनं 1 The act of sowing, throwing, scattering. 2 Sowing seed. 3 Shaving. 4 A vessel, jar, ewer.

आवरकं A cover, veil.

आवरणं 1 Covering, concealing, obscuring; सूर्ये तपस्वावरणाय दष्टः कल्पेन लोकस्य कथं तमिन्ना R. 5. 13, 10. 46, 19. 16. 2 Shutting, enclosing. 3 A covering. 4 Obstruction. 5 An enclosure, fence, surrounding wall; R. 16. 7; Ki. 5. 25. 6 A cloth or garment. 7 A shield. —Comp. —शक्तिः mental ignorance (which veils the real nature of things.)

आवर्तः 1 Turning round, revolving. 2 A whirlpool, an eddy; सूर्ये तमवर्तमनोजनानि R. 6. 52; दक्षिणावर्तमनोः Me. 28; आवर्तः संशयानां Pt. 1. 191. 3 Deliberation, revolving (in the mind). 4 A lock of hair curling backwards, especially on a horse. 5 A crowded place (where many men live closely together). 6 A kind of jewel.

आवर्तकः 1 *N.* of a form of cloud personified; जातं वेदो भुवनविदिने पुष्करावर्तकानां Me. 6; Ku. 2. 50. 2 A whirlpool. 3 Revolution. 4 A curl of hair.

आवर्तनं 1 Turning round, revolution. 2 Circular motion, gyration. 3 Melting together, fusion, (said of metals). 4 Repeating. —नः Vishpu. —नी A crucible.

आवलिः, —ली *f.* 1 A line, row, range; अरावली V. 1. 4; 80 अलक, देव, हार, रत्न &c. 2 A series, continuous line.

आवलित *a.* Slightly turned.

आवश्यक *a.* (की. *f.*) Inevitable, necessary; एते आवश्यकस्त्वन्तो Bhāṣhā P.

22. —कं 1 Necessity, inevitable act or duty. 2 An inevitable conclusion.

आवसतिः *f.* Night (the time during which one rests); midnight.

आवसथः 1 A dwelling, dwelling-place, house, habitation; निवसनावसथे पुराद्वहिः R. 8. 14. 2 A resting place, asylum. 3 A dwelling for pupils and ascetics.

आवसथ्य *a.* Being in a house. —थ्यः The sacred fire kept in the house, one of the five fires used in sacrifices; see पंचाग्नि. —थ्यः, —थ्यं A dwelling for pupils and ascetics. —थ्यं A house.

आवसित *a.* 1 Finished, or completed. 2 Decided, determined, settled. —तं Ripe corn (when thrashed).

आवह *a.* (As last member of comp.) Producing, leading or tending to, bringing on; क्लेशावहा भर्तृलक्षणाई R. 14. 5; so दुःखं, भयं.

आवापः 1 Sowing seed. 2 Scattering, throwing in general. 3 A basin for water round the root of a tree (आलवाल). 4 A vessel, jar for corn. 5 A kind of drink. 6 A bracelet (आवापक) 7 Uneven ground.

आवापकः A bracelet.

आवापनं A loom.

आवालं A basin for water round the root of a tree; cf. आलवाल.

आवासः 1 A house, habitation. 2 A place of refuge, abode; आवासवृक्षो-मुखवर्हिणानि R. 2. 17.

आवाहनं 1 Sending for, inviting, calling. 2 Invoking a deity (to be present) (opp. विसर्जन). 3 Offering oblations to fire; Y. 1. 251.

आविक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to a sheep; आविकं क्षीर Ms. 5. 8, 2. 41. 2 Woollen. —कं A woollen cloth.

आविग्रह *a.* Distressed, troubled.

आविष्ट *p.* 1 Pierced, bored. 2 Curved, crooked. 3 Thrown with force; put in motion.

आविर्भावः 1 Manifestation, presence, appearance. 2 An incarnation.

आविल *a.* 1 Turbid, foul, dirty; पंकाच्छिदः फलस्येव निक्षेपेनाविलं पयः M. 2. 8; तस्याविलाभः परिशुद्धिहेतोः R. 13. 36. 2 Impure, spoiled; (fig. also); स्वर्द्विधिरित्तैरनाविलैः Ku. 5. 37. 3 Darkcoloured, darkish. 4 Dim, obscure; आविलां मृग-लेखां R. 8. 42.

आविलयति Den. P. To stain, blot.

आविष्करणं, आविष्कारः Manifestation, making apparent or visible; अदृश्या गुणेषु दोषाविष्करणं Ak.

आविष्ट *p.* 1 Entered. 2 Possessed (by an evil spirit). 3 Possessed of, full of, overpowered or overcome; भयं क्रोधं. 4 Engrossed or occupied in, intent on.

आविस् *ind.* A particle meaning 'before the eyes', 'openly', 'evidently' (usually prefixed to the roots अस्, धृ and कृ); आचार्यकं विजयि मान्मथमाविरासति Māl. 1. 26; (याति) आधिष्ठातारणपुरस्सर एकतोरकः S. 4. 1; तेषामा-विरभृद् ब्रह्मा Ku. 2. 2; R. 9. 55.

आवीतं The sacrificial cord worn in any particular position.

आवुकः A father (in theatrical language).

आवुत्तः A sister's husband; brother-in-law; U. 1; S. 6.

आवृत् *f.* 1 Turning towards or round; entering. 2 Order, succession; method, manner. अन्त्येवावृत्ता कार्यं पिंडनिर्-पणं वृत्तेः Ms. 3. 248; Y. 3. 2. 3 Turn of a path, course, direction. 4 A purificatory rite; Ms 2 66.

आवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Turned round, whirled; returned. 2 Repeated; द्विरावृत्ता दश द्विदशः Sk. 3 Learnt (by heart) studied.

आवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Turning towards; return, coming back; तपोवनावृत्तिपर्यं R. 2. 18; Bg. 1. 23. 2 Reversion; retreat. 3 Revolving, going round. 4 Recurrence to the same point or place (of the sun); उद्गावृत्तिपथेन नारदः R. 8. 33. 5 Repetition of birth and death, worldly existence; अनावृत्तिमयं Ku. 6. 77. 6 Repetition in general; an edition (modern use). 7 Repeated reading, study; आवृत्तिः सर्वशास्त्राणां बोधादपि गरीयसी Udb.

आवृष्टिः *f.* Raining, a shower of rain.

आवेगः Uneasiness; anxiety, excitement, agitation, flurry; अलमावेगेन S. 3; Amaru. 83. 2 Hurry, haste; S. 4. 3 Agitation, regarded as one of the 33 subordinate feelings.

आवेदनं 1 Communicating, reporting. 2 Representation. 3 Stating a complaint (in law). 4 A plaint.

आवेशः 1 Entering into, entrance. 2 Taking possession of, influence, exercise; स्वयं influence of pride R. 5. 19. 3 Intentness, devotedness to an object 4 Pride, arrogance. 5 Flurry, agitation; anger, passion. 6 Demoniacal possession. 7 Apoplectic or epileptic giddiness.

आवेशनं 1 Entering, entrance. 2 Demoniacal possession. 3 Passion, anger, fury. 4 A manufactory, workshop; Ms. 9. 265. 5 A house.

आवेशिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Peculiar, one's own. 2 Inherent. —कः A guest, visitor.

आवेष्टकः A wall, fence, an enclosure.

आवेष्टनं 1 Wrapping round, tying, binding. 2 A wrapper, an envelope. 3 A wall, fence, enclosure.

आश *a.* One who eats, eater (mostly as the last member of comp.); e. g. हुताश, आश्रयाश &c. &c. —इः Eating (as in प्राताश).

आशंसनं 1 Expecting, wishing; इष्टाशंसनमाशः Sk. 2 Telling, declaring.

आशंसा 1 Desire, wish, hope; निदधे विजयाशंसां चापि सीतां च लक्ष्मणे R. 12. 44; Bk. 19. 5. 2 Speech, declaration. 3 Imagination; आशंसापरिकल्पितास्वपि भव-स्थानं दंष्ट्रा लयः Māl. 5. 7.

आशंसु *a.* Desirous, hopeful.

आशंका 1 Fear, apprehension; नष्टा-शंका हरिणशिशवो संदमं चरन्ति S. 1. 16; आशंक्या भुक्ते Bh. 3. 5. 2 Doubt, uncertainty; इत्याशंकायामाह Gadādhara. 3 Distrust, suspicion.

आशंकित *p. p.* 1 Feared, dreaded &c. —तं 1 Fear. 2 Doubt, uncertainty.

आशयः 1 A bed-chamber, resting-place, asylum. 2 A place of residence, abode, seat, retreat; वायुर्गन्धानिवाशयाद् Bg. 15. 8; अपृथक् U. 1. 45. 3 Receptacle, reservoir; विषमेति विगाद्यते नयः कृतार्थः पयसादिवाशयः Ki. 2. 3; cf. also words like जलाशय, आमाशय, रक्ताशय &c. 4 The stomach. 5 Meaning, intention, purport, gist; इत्याशयः; एवं कवेराशयः (oft. used by commentators; see अभिप्राय). 6 The seat of feelings, mind, heart; अहमात्मा गुडाकेश सर्वभूता-शयस्थितः Bg. 10. 20; Mv. 2. 37. 7 Prosperity. 8 A barn. 9 Will or pleasure. 10 Fate, fortune. 11 A kind of pit (made for catching animals); आस्ते परमसंततो नूनं सिंह इवाशय Mb.—Comp. —आशः fire.

आशरः 1 Fire. 2 A demon, goblin (रक्षस्). 3 Wind.

आशवं 1 Speed, quickness. 2 Distilled spirit more usually written आसव, q. v.

आशा 1 (*a*) Hope, expectation, prospect; तामाशां च सुरद्विषां R. 12. 96; आशा हि परमं दुःखं नैराशये परमं सुखं Subhāsh. स्वमाशे मोषाशे Bh. 3. 6; so भयं, हतं. (*b*) Wish, desire. 2 False hope or expectation. 3 Space, region, quarter of the compass, direction; अगस्त्याचरितामा-शामनाशास्त्रजयो यथै R. 4. 44; Ki 7. 9. —Comp. —अन्वित, —जनन *a.* hopeful, inspiring hope. —गजः a guardian elephant of a quarter of the compass; see अष्टदिग्गज. —तंतुः a thread of hope, slender hope; Māl. 4. 3, 9. 26. —वालः a guardian or regent of the regions or quarters; see अष्टदिग्पाल. —पिशाचिका phantom of hope. —बंधः 1 the tie or bond of hope, confidence, trust, expectation; दुर्वैपि विशदुःस्वमाशाबंधः साहयति S. 4. 15; Me. 10. 2 consolation. 3 a spider's web —भयः disappointment. —हीन *a.* despairing, despondent.

आशादः See अ (आ) बाद.

आशास्य *pot. p.* 1 To be obtained by a boon. 2 To be wished for, desirable; R. 4. 44. —*स्य* 1 A thing to be wished for, wish, desire; M. 5. 20. 2 A blessing, benediction; आशास्यन्त्यत् पुनरुक्तं R. 5. 34.

आशितजित *a.* Tinkling; Ku 3. 26.

आशित *a.* 1 Eaten, given to eat, 2 Satisfied by eating. —*तं* Eating.

आशितगवीन *a.* Formerly grazed by cattle.

आशितभ *a.* Satiating, satisfying (as food). —*वं* 1 Food, victuals. 2 Satisfaction, satiety (*m. also*); कलैर्वैशाशितभं Bk. 4. 11.

आशिर *a.* Voracious. —*रः* 1 Fire. 2 The sun. 3 A demon.

आशिस् *f.* (°शिः, °शिर्या &c.) 1 A blessing, benediction. (It is thus defined:—वास्तव्याद्यत्र मान्येन कविष्ठस्याभिधीयते । इष्टावधारकं वाक्यमाशीः सा परिकीर्तिता ॥) आशिस् is sometimes distinguished from वर, the former being taken to be merely an expression of one's good wishes which may or may not be realized; while a वर is a boon which is more permanent in character and surer of fulfilment; cf. वरः खल्वेव माशीः S. 4; आशिषो युरुजनवितीर्णा वरतामापयते K. 291; आमीषाः प्रतिगृह्यतावर्ध्यानुपदमाशिषः R. 1. 44; जयाशीः Ku. 7. 47. 2 A prayer, wish, desire; Ku. 5. 76; Bg. 4. 21. 3 A serpent's fang (cf. आशीर्षिष). *Comp* —*वाद्*, —*वचनं* (आशीर्वाद् &c.) a blessing, benediction, expression of a prayer or wish; आशीर्षचनसंयुक्तां निर्यं यस्मात् प्रकुर्वते S. D. 6; Ms. 2. 33. —*विषः* (आशीर्षिषः) a snake.

आशी 1 A serpent's fang. 2 A kind of venom. 3 A blessing, benediction. —*Comp.* —*विष* 1 a snake; गरुडमाशी-विषभीमदर्शने R. 3. 57. 2 a particular kind of snake; कर्णाशीविषभोगिनि प्रशमते Ve. 6. 1.

आशु *a.* Fast, quick. —*शुः-शु* *n.* Rice (ripening quickly in the rainy season). —*शु ind.* Fast, quickly, immediately, directly; वसं भानोस्स्यजाशु Me. 39, 22. —*Comp.* —*कारिन्*, —*कृत्* *a.* doing anything quickly, smart, active. —*कोपिन्* *a.* irascible, irritable —*न* *a.* swift, quick. (—*नः*) 1 the wind. 2 the sun. 3 an arrow; एषावनास्वादितपूर्वमाशुमः R. 3. 54, 11, 82, 12, 91. —*तोष* *a.* easily appeased or pleased. (—*वः*) an epithet of Siva. —*व्रीहिः* rice ripening in the rainy season.

आशुशुक्षणिः 1 Wind, air. 2 Fire; मंथयूतानि व्रीहिं प्रतिगृह्णात्येतदधीत्याशुशुक्षणिः K. 44.

आशोकुटिन् *m.* A mountain.

आशोषणं The act of drying.

आशोचं Impurity, see अशीचं; दशाहं शावमाशीचं ब्राह्मणस्य विधीयते Ms. 5. 59, 61, 62, Y. 3. 18.

आश्चर्य *a.* Marvellous, wonderful, extraordinary, astonishing, strange; आश्चर्यं गवां दोहोऽग्रेपि Sk.; तदु वदुः पुण्यमाश्चर्यमेवाः R. 16 87; आश्चर्यदर्शने मनुष्यलोकः S. 7. —*ई* 1 A wonder, miracle, marvel; किमाश्चर्यं क्षारदेशे प्राणदा यमवृत्तिका Udb.; कर्माश्चर्याणि U. 1 wonderful deeds; Bg. 11. 6, 2. 29. 2 Surprise, wonder, astonishment. 3 (Used as an exclamation) A wonder, (how strange or curious); आश्चर्यं परिपीडितोऽभिरमते यज्ञातकस्तृणया Chât. 2. 4.

आश्चो-श्च्यो-तनं 1 Aspersions, sprinkling. 2 Applying ghee &c. to the eyelids.

आश्म *a.* (इमी *f.*) Made of stone, stony.

आश्मन (नी *f.*) Stony; made of stones. —*नः* 1 Anything made of stone. 2 N. of Aruṇa, the charioteer of the sun.

आश्मिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Made of stone. 2 Carrying or bearing stones.

आश्यान *p. p.* 1 Congealed, consolidated; Ki. 16. 10. 2 Partially dried; पथश्राश्यानकर्दमान् R. 4. 24 Ku. 7. 9; dried by fumigation (as hair); R. 17. 22.

आश्रं Tear.

आश्रपणं The act of cooking or boiling.

आश्रमः, —*मं* 1 A hermitage, hut, cell, dwelling or abode of ascetics. 2 A stage, order, or period of the (religious) life of a Brāhmaṇa. (These are four:—ब्रह्मचर्यं, गृहस्थ्यं, वानप्रस्थ, and संन्यास; Kshatriyas (and Vaiśyas also) can enter upon the first three Āśramas; cf. S. 7. 20; V. 5; according to some authorities they can enter the fourth also; (cf. स किलाश्रमसंन्यासाश्रितः R. 8. 14); पूर्वश्रमः Ku. 5. 50. 3 A college, school. 4 A wood or thicket (where ascetics practise penance). —*Comp.* —*गुरुः* the head of a religious order, a preceptor, principal. —*धर्मः* 1 the special duties of each order or life. 2 the duties of one leading a hermit's life; य इदमाश्रमधर्मं निरुक्ते S. 1. —*पदं*, —*मंडलं*, —*स्थानं* a hermitage (including the surrounding grounds), a penance forest or grove (तपोवनं); शांतिमिदमाश्रमपदं S. 1. 16. —*व्रष्ट* *a.* fallen from any religious order, apostate. —*वासिन्*, —*आलयः*, —*सद्* *m.* an ascetic, hermit.

आश्रमिक, आश्रमिन् *a.* Belonging to one of the four orders or periods of religious life.

आश्रयः 1 A resting place, seat substratum; सौहृदादश्रयमाश्रयामिमां U. I. 45 v. 1. 2 That on which anything depends or rests. 3 Recipient, receptacle; तमाश्रयं दुष्प्रसहस्य तेजसः R. 3. 58. 4 (a) A place of refuge, asylum;

भर्ता वै शाश्रयः क्षीणं Vet.; तद्विमाश्रयमनुलने-नेव स्वमकामां करोमि Mu 2 (b) A dwelling, house. 5 Having recourse or resort to, resort; oft. in comp. 6 Dependence on; oft. in comp. 7 Patron, supporter; विनाश्रयं न तिष्ठति पंडिता वनिता लताः Udb. 8 A prop, support; R. 9. 60. 9 A quiver; बाणमाश्रयमुखात् ससृज्ज्वरं R. 11. 26. 10 Authority, sanction, warrant. 11 Connection, relation, association. 12 Seeking shelter or protection with another (= संश्रय), one of the six *gunas*, q. v. —*Comp.* —*असिद्धः*, —*द्धिः* *f.* a kind of fallacy, one of the three sub-divisions of असिद्ध. —*आश्रः*, —*श्रुज्* *a.* consuming every thing with which it comes in contact (—*श्रः*, —*श्रु*) fire; दुष्टैः कियते पूर्तः भीमानास्माविदुष्ये । किं नाम खलसंसर्गः कुर्वते नाशयाश्रवत् ॥ Udb. —*लिंग* an adjective (a word which must agree in gender with the word which it qualifies or refers to).

आश्रयणं 1 Betaking oneself to, taking refuge with. 2 Accepting, choosing. 3 Refuge, asylum.

आश्रयिन् *a.* 1 Resting with, dependent on. 2 Related to, concerning; V. 3. 10.

आश्रव *a.* Obedient, compliant; भिषजामनाश्रवः R. 19. 49, N. 3. 84. —*वः* 1 A stream, river. 2 A promise, engagement. 3 A fault, transgression; see आश्रव also

आश्रिः *f* The edge of a sword.

आश्रित *p. p.* (Used actively) (with an acc.) 1 Resorting to; कृष्णाश्रितः=कृष्णमाश्रितः Sk. 2 Dwelling in, inhabiting, stationing oneself at or on. 3 Using, employing. 4 Following, practising, observing; Ku. 6. 6; Bk. 7. 42. 5 Dependent on 6 (Passively used) Resorted to, inhabited &c. —*तः* A dependent, servant, follower; अस्मदाश्रितानां H. 1; प्रष्टुणां प्रायश्चलं गौरवमाश्रितेयु Ku. 3. 1.

आश्रुत *p. p.* 1 Heard. 2 Promised; agreed; accepted. —*तं* Calling so as to make one listen.

आश्रुतिः *f.* 1 Hearing 2 Accepting.

आश्लेषः 1 Embracing, clasping, an embrace; आश्लेषलोलुपवपुस्तनकार्कश्यसाक्षिणी Si. 2. 17; Amaru. 15, 72, 94; कंठाश्लेषणयिनि जने Me. 3, 106. 2 Contact, intimate connection; relation. —*वा* N. of the 9th asterism.

आश्व *a.* (श्वी *f.*) Belonging to or coming from a horse. —*श्वे* A number of horses.

आश्वस्थ *a.* (स्थी *f.*) Relating to or made of the holy fig-tree. —*स्थं* The fruit of the holy fig-tree.

आश्वयुज *a.* (जी *f.*) Belonging to the month Āśvina. —*जः* The month Āśvina; Ms. 6. 15. —*जी* The day of the full moon in Āśvina.

आश्वलक्षणीकः A farrier, groom.

आश्वासः 1 Taking or recovering breath, breathing freely, recovery. 2 Consolation, cheering up. 3 Assurance of safety or protection. 4 Cessation 5 A chapter or section of a book.

आश्वासनं Encouraging, cheering up, consolation; तदिदं द्वितीयं हृदयाश्वासनं S 7.

आश्विकः A cavalier.

आश्विनः N. of a month (in which the moon is near the constellation Asvini).

आश्विनयो (du.) 1 The two Asvins (physicians of gods). 2 N. of Nakula and Sahadeva, the last two of the five Pāṇḍava princes.

आश्विन a. (नी f.) Made or traversed by a horse (as a journey &c.); नौस्वा Sk.

आषाढः 1 N. of a Hindu month (corresponding to June and July); अषाढस्य प्रथमविचसे Me. 2; शेते विष्णुः सदा-बाहे कार्तिके प्रतिबध्यते V. P. 2 A staff of the Palāsa wood carried by an ascetic; अथाजिनाषाढधरः प्रगल्भवाक् Ku. 6. 30. —द्वि The 20th and the 21st lunar mansions, usually called पूर्वाषाढा and उत्तराषाढा —द्वि The day of full moon in the month of Aṣāḍha.

आष्टमः The 8th part.

1 आश्, आः ind. An interjection implying (a) Recollection; आः उच्यते भवान् भृजपत्रे V. 2. (b) Anger; आः कथमथापि राक्षसवासः U. 1; आः पापे तिष्ठ तिष्ठ Māl. 8. (c) Pain; आः शीतं K. P. 10. (d) Angry contradiction (अपाकरण); आः क एष मयि स्थिते Mu. 1; आः दुःखमंगल-पादक Ve. 1. (e) Sorrow, regret; विद्यामातरमाः प्रदस्य नृपश्च शिक्षामहे निष्पाः Udb.

2 आश् 2 A. (आस्ते, आसित) 1 To sit, lie, rest; एतदासनमास्यतां V. 5; आस्य-तामिति चोक्तः सन्नासिताभिमुखं हुरोः Ms. 2. 193. 2 To live, dwell; तावद्वर्षायासते देवलके Mb.; यत्रास्मै रोचते तत्रायमास्तां K. 196; कुरुतास्ते Sk. 3 To sit quietly, take no hostile measures, remain idle; आसीनं स्वासुधापायति द्वयम् Si. 2. 57. 4 To be, exist. 5 To be contained in; जगति यस्यां सविकाशमास्त Si. 1. 23. 6 To abide, remain, continue or be in any state; oft. used with present participles to denote a continuous or uninterrupted action; विदारयन्मगजं श्रास्ते Pt. 1 kept on tearing up and bellowing. 7 To lead to, result in (with dat.) आस्तां मानसतुष्टये सुकृतिनां नीतिर्नैवोदेव वः H. 1. 212. 8 To let go, lay or put aside; आस्तां तावत् let it aside, let it go. —Caus. To cause to sit, seat, fix; आसयत्सालिलं पृथ्वी Sk. WITH अधि to lie down; settle upon, occupy, enter into (with acc. of place); निर्विद्धा कुलप-

तिना स पर्णशालामध्यास्य R. 1. 95, 2. 17, 4. 74, 6. 10; भगवत्या प्राक्षिकपदमध्यासितम् M. 1. —अश्नु 1 to be seated near or round. 2 to serve, wait upon; सखीभ्यामन्वास्यते S. 3; अन्वासितमर्क्यया R. 1. 56. 3 to sit down after one; तां अन्वास्य R. 2. 24. —उद् to be indifferent or unconcerned, be careless or apathetic, be passive or inactive; तस्मिन्निष्ठुदास्ते भरताः Māl. 1; विधाय वैरं सामर्थे नरोऽसी य उदास्ते Si. 2. 72; Bg. 9. 9; Mu. 1. —उप 1 to wait upon, serve, worship; अंवाधुपास्व सद्यः Asvad. 13; उद्यानपालसामान्यद्वतवस्तु-पास्ते Ku. 2. 36. 2 to approach, go to or towards; उपासांकिरे द्रष्टुं देवगंधर्वकिन्नराः Bk. 5. 107, 7. 89. 3 to take part in, perform (as a sacred rite). 4 to pass (as time); उपास्य रात्रिंशे तु Rām 5 to undergo, suffer; अलं ते पांडुपुत्राणां भक्त्या क्लेशमुपासितुं Mb.; Ms. 11. 184. 6 to resort to; employ, use; लक्ष्मणोपास्यते यस्य कृते S. D. 2. 7. to practise archery. 8 to expect, wait for, —पुष्प 1 to attend upon, worship, attend respectfully; पुष्पास्यतं लक्ष्म्या R. 10. 62; Ku. 2. 38; Ms. 7. 37. 2 to go to (for protection), seek shelter or patronage with; अज्ञाता एव सर्वत्र नैरं पुष्पासते Pt. 1. 241. 3 to enclose, surround. 4 to share in, partake of. 5 to resort to, frequent. —सं 1 to sit down; प्रसुवाच समासीनं वसिष्ठं Rām. 2 to sit round or together. —समुप 1 to wait or attend upon, worship, serve; समुपास्यत पुत्रभोग्यया स्तुष्येवाविकृतद्विषः श्रिया R. 8. 14. 2 to perform; itे त्रयः संस्थां समुपासत Rām.

आसः 1 A seat. 2 A bow (—सं also) स सासिः सासुहः सासः Ki. 15. 5.

आसक्त p. p. 1 Strongly attached to, intent on, devoted or addicted to, (usually with loc. or in comp.) 2 Fixed on, resting on; शिखरासक्तमेधाः Ku. 6. 40. 3 Continuous, perpetual, eternal.—COMP.—चित्त, —चेतस्, —मनस् a. having the mind fixed on any object.

आसक्तिः f. 1 Attachment, devotion, fondness; बालिशचरितेभ्यः सक्तिः K. 120. 2 intentness, application.

आसंगः 1 Attachment, devotion (to any object) सुखासंगलुब्धः K. 173. 2 Contact, adherence, clinging; (पंकजं) सौवलासंगमपि प्रकाशते Ku. 5. 9; 3. 46. 3 Association, connection, union; त्वत्स्वा कर्मफलासंगं Bg. 4. 20; so कांतासंग &c. 4 Fixing, fastening to.

आसंगिनी A whirlwind.

आसंजनं 1 Fastening to, fixing, putting on the body. 2 Getting entangled, clinging; व्रततिबलयासंजनात् S. 1. 33 v. 1. 3 Attachment, devotion 4 Contact proximity.

आसत्तिः f. 1 Meeting, junction. 2 Intimate union, close contact; किमपि किमपि मंदं मंदमासत्तियोगात् U. 1. 27. 3

Gain, profit, acquirement. 4 (In Logic) Proximity, relation between two or more proximate terms and the sense conveyed by them, कारणं सत्तिपानं तु पदस्यसत्तिकृत्यते Bhāṣa P. 83.

आसन् n. Mouth (a word optionally substituted for आस्य in all cases after acc. dual).

आसनं 1 Sitting down. 2 A seat, place, stool; स चासवेनासनसंनिवृत्तं Ku. 3. 2; आसनं मुञ्च to leave one's seat, rise; R. 3. 11. 3 A particular posture or mode of sitting; cf. पद्म, °वीर. ° 4 Sitting down or basking. 5 Any peculiar mode of sexual enjoyment. 6 Maintaining a post against an enemy (opp. यानं), one of the six modes of foreign policy; which are:—संघिनो विग्रहो यानमासनं द्वैधमाश्रयः Ak.; Ms. 7. 160 Y. 1. 346. 7. The front part of an elephant's body, withers. —ना A seat, stool, stay. —नी 1 Stay, sitting. 2 A small seat or stool. 3 A shop, stall. —COMP. —बंधधीर a. resolute to sit down, firm in one's seat; निबेधुमीमासन-बंधधीरः R. 2. 6.

आसंदी A small couch or oblong chair.

आसन्न p. p. 1 Approached, near (in time, place or number); आसन्न-विशाः nearly or about 20. 2 Impending, imminent; आसन्नपत्ने कृले S. B. —COMP—कालः 1 the hour of death. 2 one whose death is near. —परिचारकः, —चारिका personal attendant, body-guard.

आसंवाध a. Blocked up, obstructed, confined (on all sides); आसंवाधा भविष्यति पंधानः शरवृष्टिभिः Rām.

आसवः 1 Distillation. 2 Decoction. 3 Any spirituous liquor; अनासवाख्यं कर्णं मदस्य Ku. 1. 31; द्राक्षा° &c.

आसाद्वनं 1 Obtaining, attaining. 2 Attacking.

आसारः 1 A hard or sharp-driving shower (of anything); आसारसिक्क्षित्वाभ्ययोगात् R. 13. 29; Me. 17; पुष्पासरीः 43; 80 तुहिनं °, शरिरं ° &c.; धारा-सिद्धिर्द्विषुव H. 3 it rained in torrents. 2 Surrounding an enemy. 3 Attack, incursion. 4 The army of an ally or king. 5 Provision, food: Pt. 3. 41.

आसिकः A swordsman.

आसिधारं N. of a particular vow; अभ्यस्तवीव व्रतमासिधारं R. 13. 67; for explanation see असिधारा under असि.

आसुतिः f. 1 Distillation. 2 Dococ-tion.

आसुर a. (री f.) (opp. देव) 1 Belonging to Asuras. 2 Belonging to evil spirits; आसुरी माया, आसुरी रात्रिः &c. 3 Infernal, demoniacal; आसुरं भाव-माश्रितः Bg. 7. 15 (for a full exposition of what constitutes आसुर conduct see Bg. 16. 7-24). —रः 1 A

demon. 2 One of the eight forms of marriage, in which the bridegroom purchases the bride from her father or other paternal kinsmen; (see उद्वाह); आसुते द्विणादानात् Y. 1. 61; Ms. 3. 31. -री 1 Surgery. 2 A female demon; संभ्रमादासुतेभिः Ve. 1. 3.

आसूचित *a.* 1 Forming or wearing a garland. 2 Interwoven.

आसेकः Wetting, watering, pouring in.

आसेचनं Pouring into, wetting, sprinkling.

आसेधः Arrest, custody, legal restraint; it is of four kinds: स्थानासेधः कालकृतः प्रवासात् कर्मणस्तथा Nārada.

आसेधः-वनं 1 Zealous practice, assiduous performance of any action. 2 Frequency, repetition; P. VIII. 3. 102; आसेधं वैनः पुन्यं Sk.

आस्कंदः, -द्वनं 1 attack, assault; out raging; पराजिता °ग्रलभस्य Ve. 2. 2 Ascending, mounting; stepping over. 3 Reproach, abuse. 4 The walk of a horse. 5 Battle, war.

आस्कंदितं, -तकं The walk of a horse, galloping at full speed.

आस्कंदित् *a.* Jumping upon, assailing, attacking; R. 17. 52.

आस्तरः 1 A covering, coverlet. 2 A carpet, bed, mat; Sānti. 2. 20. 3 Spreading (clothes &c.).

आस्तरणं 1 Spreading, strewing. 2 A bed, layer; कुसुमं a bed of flowers; Ku. 4. 35; तमालपत्रास्तरणसु रंतु R. 6. 64. 3 A cushion, quilt, bedclothes. 4 A carpet. 5 An elephant's housings, painted cloth (thrown on his back).

आस्तारः Spreading, strewing, scattering. -COMP. -पंक्तिः N. of a metre; see. App.

आस्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 One who believes in God and another world. 2 A believer in sacred tradition. 3 Pious, faithful, believing; आस्तिकः श्रद्धयानश्च Y. 1. 268.

आस्तिकता, -त्वं, आस्तिक्यं 1 Belief in God and another world. 2 Piety, faith, belief; Bg. 18. 42; आस्तिक्यं श्रद्धयानता परमार्थेष्वगमार्थेषु Sankara.

आस्तीकः N. of an old saint, son of Jaraikāru; (at whose intercession King Janamejaya spared the Nāga Takshaka from the destruction to which he had doomed the serpent race).

आस्था 1 Regard, care, respect, consideration, care for (with loc.); मर्यादास्थापनासुखः R. 10. 43; मय्यस्था न ते चेत् Bh. 3. 30; see अनास्था also. 2 Assent, promise. 3 Prop, support, stay. 4 Hope, confidence. 5 An effort. 6 State, condition. 7 An assembly.

आस्थानं 1 A place, site. 2 Ground, base. 3 An assembly. 4 Care, regard;

see आस्था. 5 A hall of audience. 6 Recreation-ground (विश्रामस्थानं) -नी An assembly-room. -COMP. -ग्रहं, -निकेतनं, -संघः an assembly-room.

आस्थित *p. p.* (Used actively) Dwelling, abiding; resorting to, using, practising, betaking oneself to &c.

आस्थदं 1 A place, site, seat, room; तस्यासदं श्रीधरराजसंज्ञितं R. 3. 36; व्यानास्थदं श्रुतपतेर्विशेष Ku. 3. 43. 5. 10, 48, 69. 2 (Fig.) An abode, subject, receptacle कल्पः काण्ठ्यास्थदं Bv. 1. 2. 3 Raak, position, station. 4 Dignity, authority, office. 5 Business, affair. 6 Prop, support

आस्थदं Throbbing, trembling. आस्थर्धा Emulation, rivalry.

आस्फालः 1 Striking, rubbing, causing to move gently. 2 Flapping. 3 Particularly, the flapping motion of an elephant's ears.

आस्फालनं 1 Rubbing, striking or pressing against, stirring (as water &c.); flapping; अनवरतयुज्यास्फालन-कूप्यं S. 2. 4; आसां जलास्फालनतस्पाणां R. 16. 62, 3. 55, 6. 73; Amaru. 54; रेरावत् कर्कशेन हस्तेन Ku. 3. 22. 2 Pride, arrogance.

आस्फाटः 1 The Arka plant. 2 The sound made by striking on the arms (Mar. छडु टोकणे). -टा The नवमल्लिका plant, wild variety of jasmīn.

आस्फोटनं 1 Flapping. 2 Trembling. 3 Blowing, expanding. 4 Contracting, closing. 5 Slapping or clapping the arms, or the sound produced by it.

आस्माक *a.* (की *f.*), आस्माकी *a.* Our, ours; आस्माकदत्तिसाक्षिध्यात् Si. 2. 63, 8. 50.

आस्थं 1 The mouth, jaws; आस्थकुहेर, विवृतास्थः. 2 Face; आस्थकमलं. 3 A part of the mouth used in pronouncing letters. 4 Mouth, opening; व्रणास्थं, अंकास्थं &c. -COMP. -आसवः spittle, saliva. -पत्रं a lotus. -लांगलः 1 a dog. 2 boar. -लोमन् *n.* beard.

आस्थदं Flowing, oozing. आस्थधय *a.* Kissing.

आस्था=आसना *q. v.*

आस्रं Blood. -COMP. -पः 'blood-drinker', a demon.

आस्रवः 1 Pain, affliction, distress. 2 Flowing, running. 3 Discharge, emission. 4 Fault, transgression. 5 The foam on boiling rice.

आस्रावः 1 A wound. 2 Flow, discharge. 3 Spittle. 4 Pain, affliction.

आस्वादः 1 Tasting, eating; वृतांकुरास्वादकषायकंदः Ku. 3. 32; H. 1. 152. 2 Relish; ज्ञातास्वादा विवृतजघनां को विहातुं समर्थः Me. 41; सुखास्वादपरः H. 4. 76. 3 Enjoying, experiencing. °वत् *a.* delicious in flavour, palatable; आस्वाद्वज्रिः कवलेस्तृणानां R. 2. 5.

आस्वादनं Tasting, eating.

आह *ind.* 1 An interjection showing (a) reproof; (b) severity; (c) command; (d) casting, sending. 2 An irregular verbal form of the 3rd pers. sing. Pres. of a defective verb meaning 'to say,' or 'to speak' (supposed by 'Indian grammarians to be derived from आ and by European scholars from अह; the only forms of the root existing in the language are: -आस्थ, आहथुः, आह, आहृत् and आहः).

आहत *p. p.* 1 Struck, beaten (as a drum &c.). 2 Trodden; पादाहतं यदु-स्थायं सूर्यामवादिहति Si. 2. 46. 3 Injured; killed. 4 Multiplied (in Math.). 5 Rolled (as dice). 6 Uttered falsely.

-तः A drum. -तः 1 A new cloth or garment. 2 A nonsensical or meaningless speech, an assertion of impossibility; e. g. एष वंध्यामुते यति Subhāsh. -COMP. -लक्षण *a.* = आहितलक्षण *q. v.*

आहतिः *f.* 1 Killing. 2 A blow, hit; striking, beating. 2 A stick.

आहर *a.* (At the end of comp.) Bringing, fetching, taking, समिष्कु-फलाहः R. 1. 49. -रः 1 Taking, seizing. 2 Accomplishing, performing. 3 Offering a sacrifice.

आहरणं 1 Fetching, bringing (near) समिदाहरणाय प्रस्थिता वयं S. 1. 2 Seizing, taking. 3 Removing, extracting. 4 Performing, accomplishing (as a sacrifice). 5 A dowry or present given to a bride (at the time of her marriage); सत्त्वाहुराहणीकृतश्रीः R. 7. 32.

आहवः 1 Battle, war, fight; एवंविधान-हवचक्षितेन R. 7. 67; हस्ता स्थजनमाहव Bg. 1. 31. 2 Challenge, provoking, calling; काम्या desire of fighting. 3 A sacrifice; तत्र नामवदसौ महाहव Si. 14. 44.

आहवनं 1 A sacrifice; द्रष्टृमाहवनमग्न-जन्मान् Si. 14. 38. 2 An oblation.

आहवनीय *pot. p.* To be offered as an oblation. -यः A consecrated fire taken from the house-holder's perpetual fire, one of the three fires (i. e. the eastern) burning at a sacrifice see अग्निवेता under अग्नि.

आहारः 1 taking, fetching, or bringing near. 2 Taking food. 3 Food; वृत्तिमकरोत् Pt. 1. took his dinner. -COMP. -पाकः digestion (of food). -विरहः want of food, starvation. -संगवः the juice of the body, chyle

आहार्य *pot. p.* 1 To be taken or seized. 2 To be fetched or brought near. 3 Artificial, adventitious, external; आहार्यशोभाभरहितैरमायैः Bk. 2. 14; न रम्यमाहार्यमेषुते गुणं Ki. 4. 23; also Malli. on Ku. 7. 20. 4 Purposed, intended; as, for instance, the identi-

fication or आरोप of उपमान or उपमेय in रूपक of which the speaker is fully cognisant. 5 Conveyed or effected by decoration or ornamentation, one of the 4 kinds of अभिनय q. v.

आहावः 1 A trough near a well for watering cattle. 2 War, battle. 3 Invoking, calling. 4 Fire.

आहिडिकः A man of mixed origin, the son of a Nishāda father and Vaidehi mother; आहिडिको निषादेन वैदेह्यमिव जायते Ms. 10. 37.

आहित p. p. 1 Placed, set, deposited. 2 Felt, entertained. 3 Performed, done,—COMP —अग्निः a Brāhmaṇa who consecrates the sacred fire. —अंक a. marked, spotted. —लक्षण a. bearing a characteristic epithet; ककुस्थ-इत्यादितलक्षणांश्च R. 6. 71 (according to Malli. = noted for good qualities).

आहितुडिकः A juggler, a snake-catcher, conjurer; अहं खल्वआहितुडिको जीर्ण-विषो नाम Mu. 2.

आहुतिः f. 1 Offering an oblation to a deity, any solemn rite accompanied with oblations; होतुराहुतिसाधनं R. 1. 82. 2 An oblation offered to a deity.

आहुतिः f. Calling, invoking.

आह्वय a. Pertaining to a serpent; Pt. 1. 111.

आहो ind. An interjection expressing (a) Doubt or alternative (or), and usually standing as a correlative of किं; किं वैखानसं व्रते निषेवितव्यं... आहो निवस्यति समं हरिणांगनाभिः S. 1. 27; दास्यामी भवाम्याहो परस्त्रीस्पर्शानुलः S. 5. 26. (b) Interrogation.—COMP. —उरुषिका 1 great self-conceit or pride; आहोपुरुषिका धर्षया स्वासंभावनारमनि Ak.; आहोपुरुषिका पद्मम सद्रत्नकांतैभिः Bk. 5. 27. 2 military vaunting, boasting. 3 vaunting of one's own prowess; निजयुजबलाहोपुरुषिका Bv. 1. 84. —स्वित् ind. a particle implying doubt, 'or perhaps,' or 'may it be' &c., (corr. of किं); आहोस्वित्सवो ममापचरितीर्द्धमिहो वरिचाम् S. 5. 9; किं द्विजः पचति आहोस्वित् गच्छति Sk.

आह्व A series of days, many days.

आह्निक a. (की f.) Daily, diurnal, performed every day or on a day; आह्निकः स्वाध्यायः daily course of study. —क 1 Any religious rite or duty which is to be performed every day at a fixed hour; anything to be performed daily, such as taking meals,

bathing &c.; कृताह्निकः संवृतः V. 4. 2 Daily food. 3 Daily work or occupation.

आह्लादः Delight, joy; साल्लादं वचनं Pt. 4.

आह्लादं Gladdening, delighting.

आह्व a. Who or what calls, a crier.

—ह्वा 1 Calling, calling out. 2 A name, appellation, oft. at the end of comp; अमृताह्वः, शताह्वः &c.

आह्वयः 1 A name, appellation (as last member of comp.); काव्यं रामायणा-ह्वं Rām. 2 A law-suit arising from a dispute about games with animals, as cock-fighting &c.; (one of the 18 titles of law); पणपूर्वकपक्षिमेवादिदोषनं आह्वयः Rāghavānanda on Ms. 8. 7.

आह्वयं Name, appellation.

आह्वानं 1 Calling, inviting. 2 A call, invitation, summons, (in general); सहदाह्वानं प्रकुर्वति Pt. 3. 47. 3 A legal summons (from court or govt. to appear before a tribunal). 4 In vocation of a deity; Ms. 9. 126. 5 A challenge. 6 A name, appellation.

आह्वायः 1 A summons. 2 A name.

आह्वायकः A messenger, courier; आह्वायकान् धूमिपतरयध्या Bk. 2. 43.

इ.

इः N. of Kāmadeva.—ind. An interjection of (1) anger; (2) calling; (3) compassion; (4) reproach; (5) wonder.

इ 1. 2 P. (एति, इत) 1 To go, go to or towards, come to or near; शशिनं पुनरिति शर्षरी R. 8. 56. 2 To arrive at, reach, attain to, go to; निर्द्धादिः क्षयमेति Mk. 1. 14 goes to ruin, is ruined. 30 वशं, शश्वत्, शुद्धता &c.—II. 1 U. = अय् q. v.—III. 4. A. 1 To come, appear, 2 To run, wander. 3 To go quickly or repeatedly. WITH अति 1 to go over or beyond, cross; pass over; जवादतीये हिमवानधोऽह्वैः Ki. 14. 54; स्थातव्यं ते नयमविषयं यावदप्येति भावः Ms. 34 passes out of sight. 2 to excel, surpass, outstrip; सत्यमतीत्य हरितो हरीश्र्व वर्तते वाजिनः S. 1; निष्ठातसः कांतिमतीत्य तस्यो Ku. 7. 15; Si. 2. 23. 3 to pass by, leave behind; omit, neglect; S. 6. 16; R. 15. 37. 4 to pass, elapse (as time); अत्येति रजनी या तु Rām.; अतीति दशरात्रे; see अतीत. —अधि 1 (P.) to remember, think of, remember with regret (with gen.); रामस्य दयमानोसावधेति तव लक्षणः Bk. 8. 119, 18. 38; Ki. 11. 74. 2 (अधीति, always Atm. in this sense) to learn, study, read through; उपाध्यायादधीति Sk; सोऽप्येह वेदान् Bk. 1. 2. (—Caus.

अध्यापयति; desid. अधिजिगांसते). —अनु 1 to follow, go after; प्रयतं प्रातरन्येतु R. 1. 90. 2 to succeed. 3 to follow, (in grammar or construction). 4 to obey, conform to; imitate. —अन्वा to go after, follow —अन्तर 1 to go between, intervene. 2 to hinder, obstruct. 3 to hide, conceal, screen; see अन्तरित. —अप 1 to go away, depart, withdraw, retire; अपेहि begone, avaunt. 2 to be deprived of, be free from; see अपेत. 3 to die, perish. —अभि 1 to go to, approach; draw near; अस्मान्-चुमितोऽन्येति Bk. 7. 84. 2 to follow, serve. 3 to get, meet with, undergo (said of good or bad things). —अभिप्र 1 to go to; intend, mean, aim at; कर्मणा यमभिप्रेति संप्रदानं P. 1. 4. 32. —अभ्या to approach, —अभ्युद् 1 to rise, go up. 2 (fig.) to thrive, prosper. —अभ्युप 1 to go near, approach, arrive; व्यतीतकालस्वहमभ्युपेतः R. 5. 14, 16. 22. 2 to go to a particular state, attain to; सत्यं न तद्यत्कालमभ्युपेति H. 3. 61. 3 to undertake, to agree, accept, promise (to do a thing); मंदायते न खलुसह्यमभ्युपेतार्यकृत्याः Me. 38. 4 to admit, own, grant. 5 to obey, submit to. —अव to know, learn, be aware of; अवेहि ना किंकरमष्टुलैः R. 2. 35; Ku. 3. 13, 4. 9.

—आ to come, draw near. —उद् 1 to rise; (as a star &c.); (fig. also); come or go up; उदेति पूर्वकुसुमं ततः फलं S. 7. 30; उदेति सविता ताम्रः &c. 2 to arise, spring, be produced. 3 to thrive, prosper. —उप 1 to approach, draw near; go to; योगी परं स्थानमुपेति चायं Bg. 8. 28. 2 to go to or pass into, attain to, reach (a state); उदेति सस्यं परिणामरम्यता. Ki. 4. 22. 3 to befall. —निर् 1 to depart, go or set out. —पर 1 to go or run away, flee, retreat; यः परेति स जीवति Pt. 5. 88. 'he who runs away saves his life'; cf. 'to run for one's life'. 2 to reach, attain to; Ki. 1. 39. 3 to depart from this world, die; see परेत. —परि 1 to go round, circumambulate; चरणन्यासं मन्त्रिनः परीयाः Me. 55, Ms. 2. 48. 2 to surround, encompass; हुतवहपरितं-गृहमिव S. 5. 10; विषयवह्निभिः परीताभिर्महोषधिः R. 12. 61; 80 कोपपरितः 3 to go to, think of (objects &c.). 4 to change, transform oneself. —प्र 1 to go out of, depart from; परितः प्रेत्यास्माहोकादधृता भवति Ken. 2 (hence) to depart life, die; प्रेत्य after death; नच तत्वेत्य नो इह Bg. 17. 28; Ms. 2. 9, 26. —प्रति 1 to go back to, return; प्रतीयाय द्युतेः सकाशं R. 5. 35, Bk. 3. 19. 2 to believe, trust; कः प्रत्येति तेवयमिति U. 4.

3 to learn, understand, know; प्रतीयते वातुविहितं फले: Ki. 1. 20; Si. 1. 69. 4 to be well-known or celebrated; सोयं वटः इयाम इति प्रतीयतः R. 13. 53. 5 to be pleased or satisfied; R. 3. 12, 16. 21. (—Caus. प्रत्याययति) to convince, inspire confidence बलवत्तु इयमानं प्रत्याययतीव मे हृदयं S. 5. 31; ताः स्वचारिभ्यमुद्दिश्य प्रत्याययतु मेधिली R. 15. 73. —प्रयुज् to go forth to meet or receive; सपर्याय प्रयुदियाय पार्वती Ku. 5. 31. —वि 1 to go away, depart; तस्यामहं स्वयि च संप्रति वीतचित्तः S. 4. 12; so वीतमय, वीतक्रोध. 2 to undergo change; सद्यः शिषु लिंगेषु यत्नं व्येति तद्व्ययं Sk. 3 to spend; see व्यय. —विपरि to change (usually for the worse); see विपरीत. —व्यति 1 to go out of, avert, avert from, transgress; रेखामात्रमपि क्षुण्णान्दा मनोवर्त्तनः परम् । न व्यतीत्यः प्रजास्तस्य नियतुर्नमिद्वत्तयः ॥ R. 1. 17. 2 to pass, elapse (as time); सप्त व्यतीत्युचिष्टानि तस्य दिनानि R. 2. 25; व्यतीते काले &c. 3 to pass beyond, leave behind; R. 6. 67. —व्यप 1 to depart or deviate from, be free from; व्यपेत-मवमत्तरः Y. 1. 267; स्त्रियाचारव्यपेतेन मार्गेण 2. 5. 2 to go away, separate, part asunder; समेय च व्यपेयातां H. 4. 69; Ms. 9. 142, 11. 97. —सं to come together or meet. —समनु to accompany, follow. —समव 1 to assemble, come together; समवेता युयुत्सवः Bg. 1. 1. 2 to be related or connected, see समवाय. —समा to come together or meet; समेय च व्यपेयातां H. 4. 69. —समुद् to be heaped together or collected; अयं समुदितः सर्वो युगानां गणः Ratn. 1. 6. —समुप to get, obtain. —संप्रति to decide, settle, determine, judge; किं तत्स्थं वैशुपल्यसंज्ञा विकल्पयंतोपि न संप्रतीयुः Bk. 11. 10.

इक्षवः Sugar-cane.

इक्षुः Sugar-cane. —Comp. —कांडः

—ई N. of two different species of sugar-cane (काश and गुंजतृण). —कुडकः a gatherer of sugar-cane. —दा N. of a river. —पाकः molasses. —भक्षिका a meal of sugar and molasses. —मती, —मालिनी, —मालवी N. of a river. —मेहः diabetes. —यंत्रं a sugar-mill. —रसः 1 the juice of sugar-cane. 2 molasses. —वर्णं a sugarcane wood. —वाटिका, —वाटी a garden of sugar-canes. —विकारः sugar; molasses. —सारः molasses.

इक्षुकः Sugar-cane; see इक्षु.

इक्षुकीया A place abounding in sugar-cane.

इक्षुरः Sugar-cane.

इक्ष्वाकुः 1 N. of the celebrated ancestor of the solar kings who ruled in Ayodhya; (he was the first of the the Solar kings, and was a son of Manu Vaivasvata); इक्ष्वाकुवंशोऽभिमतः प्रजानां U. 1. 44. 2 A descendant of Ikshvāku; गलितवयसामिक्ष्वाकूणाभिर्दि हि कुल-वतं R. 3. 73.

इक्ष्, इक्ष 1 P. (एखति, इखति) To go, move; usually with प्र, to move, shake; Māl 6.

इक्ष् 1 U. (इगति-ते, इगित) 1 To move shake, be agitated; यथा दीपो निवातस्थो नेगेत Bg. 6. 19, 14. 23. 2 To go, move.

इक्ष् a. 1 Movable. 2 Wonderful, surprising. —गः 1 A hint or sign. 2 An indication of a sentiment by gesture.

इक्ष्गन् 1 Moving, shaking 2 Knowledge; see इक्ष्.

इक्षिगन् 1 Palpitation, shaking. 2 Internal thought, intention, purpose; आकारवेदिभिः K. 7; Pt. 1. 43; अयुधसद्भाव-मितिगितज्ञा Ku. 5. 62; R. 1. 20; Si. 9. 69. 3 A hint, sign, gesture; Pt. 1. 44. 4 Particularly, the gesture or motion of the various limbs of the body indicating one's intentions; gesture suited to betray internal feelings; आकारैरितिगितरथा ... गृह्यतेऽर्गतं मनः Ms. 8. 26. —Comp. —कोविद्, —ज्ञ a. skilled in the interpretation of internal sentiments by external gestures, understanding signs.

इक्षुद्, —वी N. of a medicinal tree (Mar. हिंगणवेट); इक्षुदीपाद्वः सोऽयं U. 1. 14. —दं The nut of the tree.

इक्ष्वा 1 Wish, desire, will; इक्ष्वा at will. 2 (In Math.) A question or problem. 3 (In gram.) The form of the desiderative. —Comp. —दानं fulfilment of a wish. —निवृत्तिः f. suppression of desires; indifference to worldly desires. —फलं the solution of a question or problem. —रतं desired sports; Me. 89. —वज्रः N. of Kubera. —संपद् f. fulfilment of one's wishes.

इक्ष्वः 1 A teacher. 2 An epithet of ब्रह्मसति, the teacher of the gods.

इक्ष्वा 1 A sacrifice; जलकाशं तदशेष-मिज्या R. 3. 48, 1. 68, 15. 2. 2 A gift, donation. 3 An image. 4 A bawd or procuress. 5 A cow. —Comp. —शीलः a constant sacrificer.

इक्ष्वचः A bull or steer allowed to go at liberty.

इक्ष्वाला 1 The earth. 2 Speech. 3 Food. 4 A Cow. 5 N. of a goddess, daughter of Manu. (She was the wife of Budha and mother of Purūrasas).

इक्षिका The earth.

इक्ष् pron. a. (—रा f., —त् n.) 1 Another, the other (of two), the remaining one of the two; इक्ष्तेर दहने स्वकर्माणां R. 8. 20 v. 1. 2 The rest or others (pl.) 3 Other than, different from (with abl.); इक्ष्तेरापशानि यथेच्छया वितर तानि सहे चतुरान उद्ब.; इक्ष्तेरावणादिषु राघवानुचरो यदि Bk. 8. 106. 4 Opposite of, either used by itself as an adj., or at the end of comp.; जंगमातीतराणि च Rām.; विजयायेतराय वा Mb.;

so दक्षिण° left; वाम° right &c. 5 Low, mean, vulgar, ordinary; इक्ष् इव परिभूय ज्ञानं मन्मथेन जदीकृतः K. 154. —Comp. —इक्ष्तेर pron. a mutual, respective, reciprocal; आश्रयः mutual dependence, inter-connection. °योगः 1 mutual connection or union; Si. 10. 24. 2 a variety of the Dvandva compound (opp. समाहारद्वंद्व) where each member of the compound is viewed separately.

इक्ष्तेरतः, इक्ष्तेर ind. Otherwise than, different from, elsewhere; see अन्यतः, अन्यत्र.

इक्ष्तेरथा ind. 1 In another manner, in a contrary manner. 2 Perversely. 3 On the other hand.

इक्ष्तेरद्यः ind. On another day; the other day.

इक्ष्तेर ind. 1 Hence, from here or hence. 2 From this person, from me; इक्ष्तेः स देव्यः प्रातश्चीनं पवाहति स्वयं Ku. 2. 55. 3 In this direction, towards me, here; इतो निषीदेति विहृष्टशुभिः Ku. 3. 2; प्रयुक्तमप्यस्मिन् इथा स्यात् R. 2. 34; इत इतो देवः this way, this way, my lord (in dramas). 4 From this world. 5 From this time; इतः—इतः on the one hand-on the other hand; or, in one place-in another place, here-there.

इक्ष्ते ind. 1 This particle is most generally used to report the very words spoken or supposed to be spoken by some one, as represented by the quotation marks in English. The speech reported may be (1) a single word used merely to express what the form of the word is, when it is used as it is (शब्दस्वरूपयुक्त); राम रामेति रामेति कृतं मधुराक्षं Rām.; अत एव गवित्याह Bhātri; (2) or a substantive, which must be put in the nominative case when its meaning is to be indicated (प्रातिपदिकार्थयुक्त); चयस्वित्वाभिरुच्यवधारितं पुरा... कमादुषं नारद इत्य-बोधि सः Si. 1. 3; अवैमि चैनामनयेति R. 14. 40; दिलीप इति राजेंद्रः R. 1. 12; (3) or a whole sentence when इक्ष्ते is merely used at the end of that sentence; (वाक्यार्थयुक्त); ज्ञास्यासि कियद्भुजो मे रक्षति नीर्वाकिणां इति S. 1. 13. 2 Besides this general sense इक्ष्ते has the following senses:—(a) Cause, as expressed by 'because', 'since', 'on the ground that', in English; वैदेशिकोऽस्मीति पृच्छामि U. 1; पुराणमिथेव न साधु सर्वं M. 1. 2; oft. with किं q. v. (b) Motive or purpose; R. 1. 37. (c) Thus, to mark the conclusion (opp. अथ); इति प्रथमोऽङ्कः thus (or here ends) the first Act. (d) So, thus, in this manner; इक्ष्तेवत् परिचयः क्षीयति Ki. 11. 80. (e) Of this nature or description; गौरवः प्रकृतो हस्तीति जातिः. (f) As follows, to the following effect; रामाभि-

धानो हस्तिरिषुवाच R. 13. 1. (g) As for, in the capacity of, as regards (showing capacity or relation); पितृति स दृश्यः, अध्यापक इति नियः, शीघ्रमिति सुकरं निश्चय-मिति चित्तनीयं भवेत् S. 3. (h) Illustration (usually with आदि); इन्द्रिदुर्वि श्रीमानि-त्यादी तदनन्वयः Chandr.; गोः शुद्धश्रुलो इत्य-इत्यादी K. P. 2. (i) A quotation or an opinion accepted; इति पाणिनिः, इत्या-पिशालः, इत्यमरः, विथः &c. (j) Mani- festation. —COMP. —अर्थः sum and sub- stance, meaning in short. —अर्थ ind. for this purpose, hence. —कथा a mean- ingless or nonsensical talk. —कर्तव्य-कारणीय a. proper or necessary to be done according to certain rules. (—यं, —यं) duty, obligation; ता, —कार्यता, कृत्यता any proper or necessary duty, obligation; इतिकर्तव्यतासुतः wholly at a loss what to do, embarrassed, perplexed. —मात्र a. of such extent or qual- ity. —वृत्त 1 occurrence, event. 2 a tale, story.

इतिहा ind. Thus indeed, quite in conformity to tradition.

इतिहासः 1 History (legendary or traditional); धर्मार्थकाममोक्षाणासुपदेश-समन्वितः। पूर्ववृत्त कथायुक्तमितिहासं प्रचक्षते ॥ 2 Heroic history (such as the Mahā- bhārata). 3 Historical evidence, tradition (which is recognized as a proof by the Paurāṇikas). —COMP. —निबन्धनं legendary composition or narrative.

इत्थं ind. Thus, so, in this manner; इत्थं तेः किमपि सुतमदृश्यरूपं Ku. 4. 45; इत्थं गते under these circumstances. —COMP. —कारं ind. in this manner. —भूत a. 1 so circumstanced, being in this state; Ku. 6. 26; कथमित्यभूता M. 5; K. 146. 2 true or faithful (as a story). —विध a. 1 of such kind. 2 endowed with such qualities.

इत्थं a. To be gone towards or ap- proached; इत्थः शिष्येण युववत्. —त्या 1 Going; way 2 A litter, palanquin.

इत्थं a. (री f.) 1 Going, travel- ling, a traveller. 2 Cruel, harsh 3 Low, vile. 4 Despised, contemned, 5 Poor. —रः A eunuch. —री 1 A dislo- yal or unchaste woman. 2 An Abhi- sārīkā q. v.

इत्थं pron. a. [अयं m.; इयं f., इदं n.] 1 This here, (referring to something near the speaker; इदमस्तु सनिकृष्टं रूपं); इत्थं तत् ...इति यदुच्यते S. 5 here is the truth of the saying. 2 Present, seen; the nominative forms are used with verbs in the sense of 'here'; इयमास्मि here am I; so इमे स्मः; अयमागच्छामि here I come. 3 It often refers to some- thing immediately following, while एतद् refers to what precedes; अनुकल्प- स्वयं शेषः सदा सङ्गच्छति; Ms. 3. 147 (अयं—अयमागच्छः Kull.); अस्मिन्निदं सङ्गच्छः 4 It occurs connected with यत्, तत्, एतद्,

अद्वयं, किं or a personal pronoun, either to point out anything more distinct- ly, and emphatically, or some- times pleonastically; कौयमाचरत्यविनयं S. 1 25; सयं, सेयं, this here; अयमहं योः S. 4 ho, here am I.

इदानीं ind. Now, at this moment, in this case, just now, even now; वर्त्ते प्रतिष्ठेदानीं S. 4; आर्ययुज इदानीमसि U. 3; इदानीमयं just now; इदानीमपि now also, in this case also.

इदानींतन a. (नी f.) Present, mo- mentary, of the present moment.

इक्ष्व p. p. (fr. इष्) Kindled &c. —इक्ष्व 1 Sunshine, heat. 2 Refulgence, splendour. 3 Wonder.

इक्ष्मः—धम् Fuel, especially that used for the sacred fire; R. 14. 70. —COMP.

—जिह्वः fire. —प्रवृत्तः hatchet, an axe.

इक्ष्वा Kindling, lighting.

इक्ष्वा a. 1 Able, powerful, mighty. 2 Bold. —नः 1 A lord. 2 The sun; Si. 2. 65. 3 A king; न न महीनमहीनपराक्रमं R. 9. 5.

इक्ष्विद्विः A large bee; लोमादिदिदिदि निषत्तसु Bv. 2. 183.

इक्ष्विदा N. of Lakshmi, wife of Vishnu. —COMP. —आलयं 'abode of Indira', the blue lotus. —मंदिः an epithet of Vishnu. (—रं) the blue lotus.

इक्ष्विद्विणी A group of blue lotuses. इक्ष्विदाः A blue lotus.

इक्ष्वः 1 The moon; विलीप इति राजेन्द्रिः क्षीरनिषाविष R. 1. 12. 2 (In Math.) The number 'one.' 3 Camphor.

—COMP. —कमलं the white lotus. —कला a digit of the moon. (These are 16, each of which is mythologically said to be devoured by 16 deities in succession). —कलिका 1 N. of a plant (केतकी). 2 a digit of the moon. —कान्तः the moon-stone. (—ता) night. —क्षयः 1 waning of the moon. 2 the new-moon day. —जः, —युजः the planet Mercury. (—जा) N. of the river Revā or Narmadā. —जनकः the ocean. —दलः a digit, cres- cent. —भा a kind of water-lily. —भृत्, —शेखरः—मौलिः 'the moon-crested god,' epithets of Siva. —मणिः the moon- stone. —मंडलं the orb or disc of the moon. —रत्नं a pearl. —ले (रे) खा a digit of the moon. —लोहकं, —लोहं silver. —वदना N. of a metre; see Appendix. —वासरः Monday.

इक्ष्वमती 1 A day of full moon. 2 The wife of अज and sister of भोज.

इक्ष्वः A rat, mouse.

इक्ष्वः 1 The lord of gods. 2 The god of rain; rain 3 A lord or ruler (as of men &c.); first or best (of any class of objects), always as the last member of comp.; नरेशः a lord of men, i. e. a king; so इक्ष्वः a lion; गजेशः, योगेशः, कपीशः. —ता The wife of Indra, Indrani. [Indra, the god of

the firmament, is the Jupiter Pluvius of the Indian Aryans. In the Vedas he is placed in the first rank among the gods. But in later mythology he falls in the second rank. He is said to be one of the sons of Kasyapa and Dakshayani or Aditi. He is inferior to the triad Brahma, Vishnu and Mahesa, but he is the chief of all the other gods, and is commonly styled Suresa, Devendra &c. As in the Vedas so in later mytho-logy, he is the regent of the atmosphere, and of the east quarter, and his world is called Svarga. He sends the light-ning, uses the thunderbolt, and sends down rain. He is frequently at war with Asuras, whom he constantly dreads and by whom he is sometimes defeated. The Indra of mythology is famous for his incontinence and adultery, one pro- minent instance of which is his seduction of Ahalya, the wife of Gautama (see Ahalya), and for which he is often spoken of as Ahalya-jara. The curse of the sage impressed upon him a thou- sand marks resembling the female organ, and he was therefore called Sayoni; but these marks were after- wards changed into eyes, and he is hence called Netra-yoni and Sahasreksha. In the Ramayana Indra is represented as having been defeated and carried off to Lanka by Ravana's son called Megha- nadā, who for this exploit received the title of 'Indrajit.' It was only at the intercession of Brahma and the gods that Indra was released. Indra is often represented as trying to prevent kings from completing one hundred sacrifices, it being believed that he who completed the 100th would obtain the seat of Indra; and hence it was that he carried off the sacrificial horses of Sagara and Raghu; see R. 3rd canto. He is represented as being in constant dread of sages practising potent penances, and as sending down nymphs to beguile their minds (see Apsaras). He is also said to have cut off the wings of mountains when they grew trouble- some, and to have killed the demons Bala and Vritra. His wife is Indrani, the daughter of the demon Puloman, and his son is named Jayanta. He is also said to be the father of Arjuna.] —COMP. —अनुजः, —अवरजः an epithet of Vishnu and of Nārāyaṇa. —अरिः an Asura or demon. —आयुधं Indra's weapon, the rainbow; R. 7. 4. —कीलः 1 N. of the mountain इंद्र. 2 a rock. (—लं) the banner of Indra. —कुंजरः Indra's elephant, Airāvata. —कुटः N. of a mountain. —कोशः—वः, —यकः 1 a couch, sofa. 2 a plat-form. 3 a pin or bracket projecting from the wall (नागदंत). —गिरिः the इंद्र mountain. —गुरुः, —आचार्यः the teacher of Indra, i. e. बुद्धस्वप्ति. —गौरः, —गोपकः a kind of insect, of red or white colour. —चापः,

-चक्रुः *n.* 1 a rainbow. 2 the bow of Indra. -जालं 1 a weapon used by Arjuna; a stratagem or trick in war. 2 conjuring, jugglery; स्वप्नजालसदृशः स्रुत जीवलोकः Sānti. 2. 2. -जालिक *a.* deceptive unreal, delusive. (-कः) *a.* juggler, conjurer. -जित् *m.* 'conqueror of Indra', *N.* of a son of Ravana, who was killed by Lakshmana. [Indrajit is another name of Meghanada a son of Ravana. When Ravana warred against Indra in his own heaven, his son Meghanada was with him, and fought most valiantly. During the combat, Meghanada, by virtue of the magical power of becoming invisible which he had obtained from Siva, bound Indra, and bore him off in triumph to Lanka. Brahma and the other gods hurried thither to obtain his release, and gave to Meghanada the title of Indrajit, 'conqueror of Indra'; but the victor refused to release his prisoner unless he were promised immortality. Brahma refused to grant this extravagant demand, but he strenuously persisted, and achieved his object. In the Ramayana he is represented to have been decapitated by Lakshmana while he was engaged in a sacrifice.]

इन्दु or विजयिन् *m.* *N.* of Lakshmana. -तूलं, -तूलकं a flock of cotton. -दारुः the tree Pinus Devadāru. -नीलः a sapphire. -नीलकः an emerald. -पत्नी Indra's wife, शची. -पुरोहितः *N.* of इन्द्रस्यति. -प्रस्थं *N.* of a city on the Yamunā, the residence of the Pāṇḍavas (identified with the modern Delhi); इन्द्रस्ययमस्तावत्कारि मा संतु वेदयः Si. 2. 63. -प्रहरणे Indra's weapon, the thunderbolt. -भेषजं dried ginger. -सहः 1 a festival in honour of Indra. 2 the rainy season. -लोकः Indra's world, Svarga or Paradise. -वशा, -वशा *N.* of two metres, see Appendix. -शत्रुः 1 an enemy or destroyer of Indra (when the accent is on the last syllable), an epithet of प्रह्लादः R. 7. 35. 2 one whose enemy is Indra, an epithet of इन्द्र (when the accent is on the first syllable). (This refers to a legend in the Sat. Br., where it is said that Vritra's father intended his son to become the destroyer of Indra, and asked him to say इन्द्रशत्रवेयस् &c., but, through mistake, he accented the word on the first syllable, and was killed by Indra; cf. Sik. 52: ईशो हीनः स्वतो वर्णतो वा मिथ्याप्रवृत्तो न तमर्थमाह । स वाचजो यजमानं हिनस्ति यथेन्द्रशत्रुः स्वरोपपात्तः ॥ -कालसः a kind of insect. -सुतः, -सुतः *N.* of (a) Jayanta; (b) Arjuna; (c) Vāli, the king of monkeys. -सेनानीः the leader of Indra's armies, epithet of Kārtikeya.

इन्द्रकं An assembly room, a hall
इन्द्राणी The wife of Indra.

इन्द्रियं 1 Power, force, (the quality which belongs to Indra). 2 An organ of sense. There are two kinds of Indriyas: (a) ज्ञानेन्द्रियाणि or बुद्धिन्द्रियाणि: -ओञ् स्वकक्षुषी जिह्वा नासिका चैव पंचमी (also मनः according to some); and (b) कर्मेन्द्रियाणि: -पात्परस्यं हस्तपादं वाक् चैव दशमी सूता Ma. 2. 99. 3 Bodily or virile power, power of the senses. 4 Semen. 5 Symbolical expression for the number '5'. -Comp. -अगोचर *a.* imperceptible. -अर्थः 1 an object of sense; these objects अर्थः -रूपं शब्दो गन्धस्पर्शश्चाश्च विषया अमी Ak.; Bg. 3. 34; R. 14 25. -आयतनं the abode of the senses, i. e. the body. -गोचर *a.* Perceptible to the senses. (-रः) an object of sense. -ग्रामः, -वर्गः the assemblage or collection of organs, the five organs of sense taken collectively; बलवानिन्द्रियामो विद्रुसमपि कर्णति Ma. 2. 215; निर्वार मधुनीन्द्रियवर्गः Si. 10. 3. -ज्ञानं consciousness, the faculty of perception. -निग्रहः restraint of senses. -बधः insensibility. -विमतिः पत्तिः *f.* perversion of the organs. -सलिकर्षः the contact of an organ of sense (either with its object or with the mind). -स्वापः insensibility, unconsciousness, stupor.

इन्द्र 7. A. (इन्द्रे or इन्द्रे, इन्द्र) To kindle, light, set on fire. -pass. (इन्द्र्यते) To be lighted, blaze, flame. -WITH सं to kindle.

इन्द्रः Fuel.

इन्द्रणं 1 Kindling, lighting. 2 Fuel, wood &c.

इन्द्रः An elephant. -मी A female elephant. -Comp. -अरिः a lion. -आननः *N.* of Ganesa; cf. गजानन. निमीलिका shrewdness, sagacity, sharpness. -पालकः the driver or keeper of an elephant. -पोडा a young female elephant. -पोतः a young elephant, a cub. -शुवति *f.* a female elephant.

इन्द्र *a.* Wealthy, rich. -म्याः 1 A king. 2 An elephant-driver. -म्या A female elephant.

इन्द्रक *a.* Wealthy, rich.

इन्द्रत् *a.* 1 So much, so large, of this extent; इन्द्रत्वायुः Dk. 93; इन्द्रति वर्षणि तया सहोद R. 13. 67 so many years; इन्द्र नीतिरितीयती Si. 2. 30 this much.

इन्द्रत्ता, इन्द्रत्वं 1 (a) So much, fixed measure or quantity; इन्द्रक्या रूपमिच्छया वा R. 13. 5; न...यशः परिच्छेत्तुमियत्तालं 6. 77. (b) Limited number, limitation; न गुणानामियत्तया R. 10. 32. 2 Limit, standard.

इन्द्रणं 1 A desert. 2 Salt or barren ground; cf. इन्द्रि.

इन्द्रमयः 1 A flash of lightning, the fire attending the fall of a thunderbolt. 2 The submarine fire.

इन्द्रा 1 The earth. 2 Speech. 3 The goddess of speech, Sarasvatī. 4 Water. 5 Food. 6 Spirituous liquor. -Comp. -इन्द्रः *N.* of Varuṇa, of Vishnu and of Ganesa. -हरं hail; so इन्द्रारं.

इन्द्रावत् *m.* The ocean.

इन्द्रिणं A salt ground, saline soil.

इन्द्रिक-सु *a.* Destructive, carnivorous (हिनक). -सु *m. f.* A cucumber. इन्द्र 6 P. (इन्द्रति, इन्द्रित) or 10 U. 1 To go, to move. 2 To sleep. 3 To throw, send, cast.

इन्द्रा 1 The earth. 2 A cow. 3 Speech &c.; see इन्द्रा. -Comp. -गोलः, -लं the earth, the globe. -धरः a mountain.

इन्द्रिका The earth.

इन्द्रकाः, -लाः (pl.) *N.* of the five stars in the head of Orion (शुक्रशिरस्)

इव ind 1 Like, as (showing उपमा or comparison); वागर्थोविषयसंप्रती R. 1. 1. 2 As if, as it were (denoting उत्प्रेक्षा); पद्मामीष विनाकिन् S. 1. 6; लिप्यतीव तथोगानि वर्षतीवाञ्जनं नमः Mk. 1. 34. 3 A little, somewhat, perhaps; कदा इवायं G. M. 4 (Added to interrogative words), 'possibly', 'I should like to know', 'indeed'; विना मीतादेव्या किमिव हि न दुःखं रक्षते U. 6. 30; क इव of what sort, what-like मुद्रुतमिव but for a moment; किंचिदिव just a little bit; so इवादि. नाचिरादि &c.

इशीका-इशीका q. v.

इष्ट 1. 6 P. (इच्छति, इष्ट) 1 To wish, desire, long for; इच्छामि संवर्धितमाज्ञायते Ku. 3. 3. 2 To choose. 3 To endeavour to obtain, strive or seek for. 4 To be favourable. 5 To assent or consent. -pass. 1 To be wished or liked. 2 To be prescribed or laid down; हस्तच्छेदनामिष्यते Ma. 8. 322. -WITH अनु to search, try, endeavour. -अभि to long for, desire. -परि to search. -प्रति to receive, accept; देवस्य शासनं प्रतीक्ष्य S. 6.-Il. 4 P. (इष्यति, इषित) 1 To go, move. 2 To spread. 3 To cast, throw. -WITH अनु to search, go in search of; न रत्नमन्विष्यति द्रुपते हि तत् Ku. 5. 45. -प्र (usually in caus.) 1 to send forth, cast, hurl; Bc. 15. 77. 2 to send, despatch; किमर्थमुपयः प्रेषिताः सुः S. 5.-IH 1 U. (इषित) To go, move. -WITH अनु to follow.

इष्टः 1 One possessed of Sap or strength. 2 The month आश्विन; ज्ञानि-मिषेऽनिमिषममृतः Si. 6. 49.

इन्द्रि (इ) का 1 Read, rusū; अश्व R. 12. 23. 2 An arrow.

इन्द्रिः Fire.

इन्द्रुः 1 An arrow. 2 The number five. -Comp. -अश्व, -अनीकं the point

of an arrow. -असनं, अस्त्रं the bow; R. 11. 37. -आसः 1 a bow. 2 an archer, a warrior; Bg. 1. 4, 17. -कारः, कृत m. an arrow-maker. -धरः, धृत m. an archer. -पथः, विशेषः an arrow-shot, the range of an arrow. -प्रयोगः discharging an arrow; R. 2. 42.

इशुविः A quiver.

इष्ट p. p. 1 Wished, desired, longed for, wished for. 2 Beloved, liked, favourite, dear. 3 Worshipped, revered, 4 Respected, honoured. 5 Sacrificed, worshipped with sacrifices. -हृः A lover, husband. -ई 1 Wish, desire. 2 A holy ceremony or संस्कार. 3 A sacrifice. -ind. Voluntarily. -Comp. -अर्थः desired object. -आपत्तिः f. occurrence of what is desired; a statement by a debater

which is favourable to his opponent also; इष्टापत्नी दंपतीरमाह Jag. -गंध a. fragrant. (-घः) any fragrant substance. (-धं) sand. -देवः, -देवता a favourite god, one's tutelary deity.

इष्टका A brick; Mk. 3. -Comp. -गृह a brick-house. -खित a. made of bricks; also इष्टकवित. -न्यासः laying the foundation of a house. -पथः a road made of bricks.

इष्टापूर्तिः Performing sacrifices, and digging wells and doing other acts of charity; इष्टापूर्तिविधेः सपत्न्यशमनात् Mv. 3. 1.

इष्टिः f. 1 Wish, request, desire. 2 Seeking. 3 Any desired object. 4 A desired rule or desideratum; (a term used with reference to Patanjali's additions to Kātyāyana's Vārtikas;

इष्टये भाष्यकारस्य); cf. उपसंख्यान. 5 Impulse, hurry. 6 Invitation, order. 7 A sacrifice. -Comp. -पथः a miser; so ०धुप. -पशु an animal to be killed at a sacrifice.

इष्टिका A brick &c.; see इष्टका.

इष्टमः 1 Cupid. 2 The spring.

इष्टयः, इष्टं The Spring.

इष्ट ind. An interjection of anger, pain, or sorrow.

इष्ट ind. 1 Here (referring to time, place or direction); in this place or oase. 2 In this world (opp. पर्य or अमुन). -Comp. -अमुन ind. in this world and the next world, here and there. -लोकः this world or life. -स्थ a. standing here.

इष्टस्य a. Being here, of this place or world.

ई.

ई (m) N. of Kāmadeva, Cupid. -ind. An interjection of (1) dejection; (2) pain; (3) sorrow; (4) anger; (5) compassion; (6) perception or consciousness; (7) calling.

ई I. 4 A. (ईयते) To go. -II. 2 P. 1 To go. 2 To shine. 3 To pervade. 4 To desire, wish. 5 To throw. 6 To eat. 7 To beg (A.) 8 To become pregnant.

ईश्व 1 A. (ईक्षते, ईक्षित) 1 To see, behold, perceive, observe, look or gaze at. 2 To regard, consider, look upon; सर्वभूतस्थमात्मानं...ईक्षते योगयुक्तात्मा Bg. 6. 29. 3 To take into account, care for; नाभिजनमीक्षते K. 104; न कामवृत्तिर्वचनीयमीक्षते Ku. 5. 82. 4 To think, reflect; तत्तेज ऐक्षत बहुस्यां प्रजायं Ch. Up. 5 To look to, or to investigate, the good or bad luck of any one (with dat. of the person); कृष्णाय ईक्षते गर्गः Sk. (सुभाशुभं पर्यालोचयति इत्यर्थः). -With अधि to suspect; कुहकचकितो लोकः सत्येव्याचमयीक्षत H. 4. 102 v. 1. -अनु to keep in view; to search, seek after, inquire into. -अप 1 to await, wait for; न कालमपेक्षते स्मरः Mk. 7; Ku. 3. 26. 2 to require; need; want; शब्दार्थो सत्त्वविविधं द्वयं विद्वानपेक्षत Si. 2. 86; V. 4. 12; Ku. 3. 18. 3 to look to, have regard to, have in view; किमपेक्ष्य फलं Ki. 2. 21; यतः शब्दोयं व्यंजकत्वेऽधीतरमपेक्षते S. D. 4 to take into account, think of, consider, respect; oft. with न; तदानपेक्ष्य स्वशरीरमादवं Ku. 5. 18. -अभिधि to look at or towards. -अव 1 to look at, perceive, observe. 2 to aim at, have in view; योत्स्यमानानवपेक्षे Bg. 1. 23. have regard to; R. 4. 21; विद्विषो-

स्तुकाप्यवेष्य मा 8. 60 out of regard for me. 3 to watch over, protect; श्लाघां बुधितमवेष्यत् U. 1. 4 to think, consider; यद्वोचद्वेष्य मानिनी Ki. 2. 3. -उव् 1 to look up to, behold, see; सप्रणाममुदीक्षिताः Ku. 6. 7, 7. 67. 2 to wait; श्रीणि वर्षा-पुदीक्षित कुमार्युतमती सती Ms. 9. 90. -उत्स्य 1 to anticipate, see in prospect; उत्स्य-माणा जघनाभिघातं Mu. 2. 2 to guess, conjecture; किमुत्स्यसे कुतस्तस्यापमिति U. 4. 3 to believe, fancy; उत्स्यसामो (Par. epic) वर्षं तावन्मतिमंतं विभीषणं Rām. -उद्दि to look up to. -उप 1 to neglect, overlook, disregard; उपेक्षते यः श्लथलेविनीर्जटाः Ku. 5. 47; R. 14. 34. 2 to let escape, let go, connive at; नोपेक्षत क्षममपि राजा साहसिकं नरं Ms. 8. 344. 3 to look at, consider. -निर 1 to gaze at steadfastly, mark or view completely; धेन्वा...निरिक्ष्यमाणः सुतरां दयालुः R. 2. 52; Bg. 1. 22; Ms. 4. 38. 2 to look for, search after; निरीक्षते केलिवनं प्रविश्य क्रमेलकः कंदकजालमेव Vikr. 1. 29. -परि 1 to examine, look at or scrutinize carefully; अतः परीक्ष्य कर्तव्यं विशेषात्मगतं रहः S. 5. 24; M. 1. 1; Ms. 9. 14. 2 to test, try, put to the test; मायां मयोद्गम्य परीक्षितोसि R. 2. 62; यत्नात्परिहितः पुंस्त्रे Y. 1. 55 carefully tested as to potency. -प्र to see, behold, perceive; तमरातं वेक्ष्य Pt. 1; R. 12. 44; Ku. 6. 47; Ms. 8. 147. -प्रति to wait for; संप्रत्यते यः कामोयं कालः कश्चित्कालोपेक्षां Ku. 2. 54; Ms. 9. 77. -प्रतिवि to look at in return. -वि to see, behold; तं वीक्ष्य वेपथुर्नर्ता Ku. 5. 85. -व्यप to mind, care for, respect (oft. with न); न व्यपेक्षत समुत्सुकाः प्रजाः R. 19. 6. -व 1 to see, behold. 2 to think of, consider, take into account तेजसां हि न वयः समीक्ष्यते R. 11. 1; Ku. 5. 16. 3 to examine carefully; as in

असमीक्ष्यकारि. -समव 1 to see, inspect. 2 to consider. -समुप to neglect, disregard; see -उप above.

ईक्षकः A spectator.

ईक्षणं 1 Seeing, beholding &c. 2 A look, sight. 3 An eye; इष्यद्विद्योमा-प्रहितेक्षणेन R. 2. 27; so अलसेक्षणा.

ईक्षणिकः A fortune-teller.

ईक्षतिः Looking, sight; ईक्षतेर्नाशब्दं Br. Sūt.

ईक्षा 1 Sight. 2 Viewing, considering.

ईक्षिका 1 An eye. 2 A glance.

ईक्षित p. p. Seen, beheld, regarded &c. -तं 1 Look, sight. 2 An eye; अभिमुखे मयि संदृष्टमीक्षितं S. 2. 11.

ईक्ष्, ईक्ष् 1 P. (ईक्षति, ईक्षित) 1 To go, move, vacillate. -Caus. To swing, oscillate. 2 To shake. -With प्र to shake, tremble; प्रैक्षच्च शुभिता क्षितिः Bk. 17. 108; प्रैक्षद्भिरमयूख Māl. 6. 5; Amaru. 1.

ईक्ष्-ईक्ष् 1 A. 1 To go. 2 To censure, blame.

ईक्ष् 2 A. (ईष्टे, ईक्षित) To praise, admire; इष्टे पुरोहितं Rv. 1. 1. 1; शालीनता-मवजडीक्ष्यमानः R. 18. 17; Bk. 9. 57, 18 15.

ईक्षा Praise, commendation.

ईक्ष्य pot. p. Praiseworthy, laudable; भवतमीक्ष्यं भवतः पितेव R. 5. 34.

ईतिः f. 1 Plague, distress, a calamity of the season. The *itis* are usually said to be six: 1 excessive rain; 2 drought; 3 locusts; 4 rats; 5 parrots; and 6 foreign invasions; अतिशुभिराशुभिः शलमा शुभकाः शुकाः । प्रत्यासनाश्र राजानः पदेता ईतयः स्मृताः ॥ निरतंका निरितयः R. 1. 63. 2 An infectious disease, 3

Travelling (in a foreign country), sojourning. 4 An affray.

ईदृक्ता Quality (opp. इयत्ता); विष्णो-रिवास्यानवधारणीयं ईदृक्ताया रूपनियतया वा R. 13. 5.

ईदृक्ता-ज्ञा *a.* (स्त्री-ज्ञा *f.*), also ईदृक्ता Such, of this kind, of this aspect, endowed with such qualities.

ईदृक्ता 1 Desire to obtain. 2 A wish, desire.

ईदृक्ता *a.* Desired, wished for, dear to. —तं Desire, wish.

ईदृक्ता *a.* Striving to obtain, wishing or desiring to get (with acc. or inf., but usually in comp.); सौर-न्यमीश्वरिणे ते मुखमाकृतस्य R. 5. 63.

ईदृक्ता 2 *A.* (ईदृक्, ईर्ण); also 1 *P.* (*p.* इति) 1 To go, move, shake (trans. also). 2 To rise, arise or spring from. —10 *U.* or *Caus.* (ईरयति, इरति) 1 To throw, cast; discharge, dart; ऐरिस्त्र महादुर्म Bk. 15. 52. 2 To utter,

pronounce, repeat; इतीरयन्तीव तया निरिस्त्रि N. 14. 21; Si. 9. 69; Ki. 1. 26; R. 9. 8, M. 1. 25. 3 To set in motion, move, shake; वातेरितपल्लवाश्लिभिः S. 1. 4 To employ, use. —WITH उद् to rise. (—*Caus.*) 1 to utter, pronounce, tell, speak; उदीरितोर्यः पशुनापि युजते Pt. 1. 43; R. 2. 9. 2 to put forth; यदशो-कोयमुदीरयिष्यति R. 8. 62. 3 to throw, roll down (as dice); R. 6. 18. 4 to raise (as dust). 5 to display; bring about. —प्र 1 to cast, throw; S. 2. 2. 2 to propel, send forth; R. 4. 24. 3 to incite, instigate, set on. —सं 1 to utter. 2 to shake, move. —समुद् to utter, pronounce.

ईदृक्ता The wind —न 1 Agitating, moving, driving. 2 Going. 3 =इरण q. v.

ईदृक्ता *a.* Desert, barren. —न 1 A desert, barren soil; सुहृत्तमिव निःशब्दमासी-दीरिणसंनिभं Rām.

ईदृक्ता See ईर्ण.

ईदृक्ता A wound.

ईदृक्ता Wandering about (as a religious mendicant).

ईदृक्ता *m. f.* A cucumber.

ईदृक्ता—ईर्ण q. v.

ईदृक्ता, ईदृक्ता 1 *P.* (ईर्णति, ईर्णित) To envy, be jealous of, be impatient of the success of (with dat. of person) इत्ये ईर्णति Sk.; Si. 8. 36.

ईदृक्ता, ईदृक्ता, ईदृक्ता *a.* Envious, jealous.

ईदृक्ता—र्ण Envy, jealousy, envy of another's success.

ईदृक्ता (र्ण) छ, ईदृक्ता (र्ण) *a.* Envious, impatient.

ईदृक्ता (ली *f.*) A weapon, a cudgel or a short sword.

ईदृक्ता 2 *A.* (ईदृक्, ईर्णित) 1 To rule, be master of, govern, command (with gen.); अर्थानामीशिषे त्वं वयमपि च गिरामीन्महे यावदर्थ Bh. 3. 30. 2 To be able, have power; expressed by 'can'; मायुषमीष्टे हरिणान् ग्रहीतुं R. 18. 13. 3 To own, possess.

ईदृक्ता *a.* 1 Owning, master or lord of; see below. 2 Powerful, supreme.

—ज्ञा 1 A lord, master; with gen. or in comp; कथंचिदीज्ञा मनसा बभूवुः Ku. 3. 34; so वागीज्ञा, सुज्ञा &c. 2 A husband. 3 The number 11. 4 *N.* of Siva. —ज्ञा 1 *N.* of Durgā. 2 A woman having supremacy; a rich lady. —Comp.

—कोणः the north-east quarter. —पुरी, —नगरी *N.* of Benares. —सखः an epithet of Kubera.

ईदृक्ताः 1 A ruler, master, lord. 2 *N.* of Siva; Ku. 7. 56. 3 The sun (as a form of Siva). 4 *N.* of Vishnu. —नी *N.* of Durgā.

ईदृक्ता, —त्वं Superiority, greatness, one of the eight *siddhis* or attributes of Siva. See अणिमन् or सिद्धि.

ईदृक्ता *a.* (रा—री *f.*) 1 Powerful, able, capable of (with inf.); Ku. 4. 11. 2 Rich, wealthy. —रः 1 A lord, master; ईश्वरं लोकार्थतः सेवते Mu. 1. 14. 2 A king, prince, ruler. 3 A rich or great man; मा प्रयच्छेधरे धनं H 1. 15; of. " To carry coals to New-castle. " 4 A husband; Ki. 9. 39. 5 The Supreme God (परमेश्वर). 6 *N.* of

Siva; V. 1. 1. 7 The God of love, Cupid. —रा, —री *N.* of Durgā. —Comp. —निषेधः denial of the existence of god, atheism. —पूजक *a.* pious, devout. —समन् *n.* a temple. —समं a royal court or assembly.

ईदृक्ता 1 *U.* (ईरति-ते, इरति) 1 To fly away. 2 To look, see. 3 To give. 4 To kill.

ईदृक्ता The month *Asvina*; cf. इष.

ईदृक्ता *ind.* Slightly, to some extent, a little; ईदृक्ता वृत्तिर्वा S. 1. 3. Comp. —उष्ण *a.* tepid. —कर *a.* 1 doing little.

2 easy to be accomplished. —जलं shallow water. —पांडु *a.* a little white or pale, whitish. —पुरुषः a mean or contemptible person. —रक्त *a.* pale red —लभ, —प्रलभ *a.* to be got for little. —हासः slight laughter, a smile.

ईदृक्ता The pole or shafts of a carriage or a plough.

ईदृक्ता 1 An elephant's eyeball. 2 A painter's brush. 3 A weapon, arrow, dart.

ईदृक्ता Fire.

ईदृक्ता 1 A painter's brush. 2 An ingot-mould. 3 =ईदृक्ता q. v.

ईदृक्ता—त्वः See इष्मः, इष्मः.

ईदृक्ता 1 *A.* (ईहते, ईहित) 1 To wish, desire, think of (with acc. or inf.); Bg. 16. 12; Bk. 1. 11. 2 To endeavour to obtain. 3 To aim at or attempt, endeavour, strive; मायुष्यं मयुषि-दुना रचयितुं क्षारंक्षुपेरीहते Bh. 2. 6; Y. 2. 116. —WITH सं 1 to wish, desire. 2 to strive to do or perform, strive for; त्रियाणि वांछन्त्यहमिः समीहितुं Ki. 1. 19.

ईदृक्ता 1 Wish, desire. 2 Effort, exertion, activity; Ms. 9. 205. —Comp. —सुगः 1 a wolf. 2 a division of the drama consisting of four acts; for definition &c. see S. D. 518 —वृकः a wolf.

ईदृक्ता *p. p.* Wished; sought, striven for &c. —तं 1 A wish, desire. 2 Effort, exertion. 3 An undertaking, deed, act; Ki. 1. 20.

उ.

उः *N.* of Siva, the second of the three syllables in ओम्; see अ. —*ind.* 1 As a particle used expletively; उ उमेशः Sk. 2 An interjection of:—(*a*) calling; उ मेति मात्रा तपसा निषिद्धा पश्चादुमाख्यां सुमुखी जगाम Ku. 1. 26; (*b*) anger; (*c*) compassion; (*d*) command; (*e*) acceptance; (*f*) interrogation; or (*g*) used merely as an expletive. In classical literature used

chiefly with अथ (अथो), न (नो) and किम् (किम्); see these words.

उक्त *p. p.* (fr. वच्) 1 Said, spoken. 2 Uttered, spoken (opp. अनुमित or संभावित). 3 Told, addressed; असत्त्व-बुक्तेषु सहाय एव Ku. 3. 26. 4 Described, related. —क्तं A speech, words collectively; a sentence. —Comp. —अनुक्त *a.* spoken and not spoken —उपसंहारः a brief description, res-

umé, peroration. —निर्वाहः maintaining an assertion. —पुस्तकः a word (feminine or neuter) of which also a masculine exists, and the meaning of which differs from that of the masculine only by the notion of gender. —प्रत्युक्तं speech and reply, discourse.

उक्तिः *f.* 1 Speech, expression, statement; उक्तिर्यथावत्न्यासः स्वास्तमान्याविशे-

षयो: Chandr. 5. 120; Ms. 8. 104. 2 A sentence. 3 Power of expression, the expressive power of a word; as in एकयोरुक्ता प्रत्ययौ दिवाकरनिशाकौ Ak.

उक्थे 1 A saying, sentence, verse, (स्तोत्रं). 2 Eulogy, praise. 3 N of the Sāmaveda.

उक्ष् 1. 6. U. (उक्षति, उक्षित) 1 To sprinkle, wet, moisten, pour down upon; औक्षन् शोणितमंभेदा: Bk. 17. 9, 3. 5; Si. 5. 30; R. 11. 5, 20; Ku. 1. 54. 2 To emit, send forth. —WITH अभि to sprinkle, with holy or consecrated water; शिरसि शङ्कुतलामभ्युक्ष्य 8 4. —परि to sprinkle round about. —प्र to consecrate by sprinkling holy water; प्राणस्ये तथा श्राद्धे श्रोक्षितं द्विजकाम्यया Y. 1. 179; Ms. 5. 27. —सं to consecrate by sprinkling; Y. 1. 24.

उक्षणं 1 Sprinkling. 2 Consecrating as by sprinkling; वासिष्ठमंत्रोक्षणात् प्रभावात् R. 5. 27.

उक्षन् m. An ox or bull; Ku. 7. 70; (changed to उक्ष in some comp महीक्षः, दुहोक्षः &c) —Comp. —तरः a small bull or ox, cf. वत्सतर.

उक्ष, उंक्ष 1 P. (ओक्षति, उंक्षति, ओक्षित, उंक्षित) To go, move.

उक्षा A boiling vessel, a boiler or cooking pot (such as a sauce-pan).

उख्य a. Dressed or boiled in a pot (as flesh &c.); झुल्यमुख्यं च होमवान् Bk. 4. 9.

उग्र a. 1 Fierce, cruel, ferocious, savage (as a look &c.); दर्शनः. 2 Formidable, terrific, frightful, fearful; सिंहनिपातमुख्यं R. 3. 60; Ms. 6. 75, 12. 75. 3 Powerful, strong, violent, intense; उग्रतपां वेला S. 3. intensely hot उग्रशोकां Me. 113 v. 1. 4 Sharp, Pungent, hot 5 High, noble —ग्रः 1 N. of Siva or Rudra. 2 N. of a mixed tribe, descendant of a Kshatriya father and Sūdra mother. 3 N. of a country called Kerala (modern Malabar). 4 The sentiment called रीद्र. —Comp. —गन्ध a. strong-smelling. (—घः) 1 the Champaka tree, 2 garlic. —चारिणी, —चंडा N. of Durgā. —जाति a. base-born. —दर्शन-रूप a. frightful in appearance, fierce-looking. —धन्वन् a. having a powerful bow. (—मः) N. of Siva and Indra. —शेखरा 'crest of Siva', N. of the Ganges. —सेनः N. of a king of mathurā and father of Kamsa He was deposed by his son; but Krishna, after having slain Kamsa, restored him to the throne.

उग्रपश्य a. Fierce-looking, frightful, hideous.

उक् 4 P (उच्यति, उचित or उग्र, mostly used in p. p.) 1 To collect, to gather together. 2 To be fond of, delight in 3 To be proper or fit. 4 To be accustomed or used to.

उचित p. p. 1 Fit, proper, right, suitable; उचितस्तदुपालम्भः U. 3; usually with inf.; उचितं न ते मंगलकाले रोदितुं S. 4. 2 Usual, customary; उचितेषु करणीयेषु S. 4. 3 Accustomed or used to, in comp.; नीचार्मानयेषोचितैः R. 1. 50, 2. 25; 3. 54, 60; 11. 9; Ki. 1. 34. 4 Praiseworthy.

उच्च a. 1 High (in all senses); tall; क्षितियारण्यं कु. 7. 68; elevated, exalted (family &c.). 2 Loud, high-sounding; उच्चाः पक्षिणाः Si. 4. 18. 3 Intense, violent, strong. —Comp. —तरुः the cocoa-nut tree. —तालः (heightened) music, dancing &c. at a tavern. —नीच a. 1 high and low. 2 various. —ललाटा टिका a woman with a high or projecting forehead. —संश्रय a. occupying a high station (said of a planet); R. 3. 13; see Malli. thereon.

उच्चकैः ind. 1 High, above, lofty (fig. also); श्रितोद्याद्रेरभिषायमुच्चकैः Si. 1. 16, 16. 46. 2 Loud.

उच्चक्षुस् a. 1 With the eyes directed upwards, looking upwards. 2 With the eyes taken out, blind.

उच्छेद a. 1 Fierce, terrible, formidable. 2 Quick. 3 Loud. 4 Angry, irascible.

उच्छेदः The last watch of the night.

उच्चयः 1 A collection, heap, multitude; रूपोच्चयेन S. 2. 9; cf. शिलोच्चय also. 2 Gathering, collecting (flowers &c.) पुष्पोच्चयं नाटयति S. 4; Ku. 3. 61. 3 The knot of a woman's (wearing) garment. 4 Prosperity, rise.

उच्चरणं 1 Going up or out. 2 Utterance.

उच्चल a. Moving. —लं Mind.

उच्चलनं Moving away, setting out.

उच्चलित p. p. On the point of going, setting out; R. 2. 6.

उच्चादनं 1 Driving away, expulsion. 2 Separation. 3 Eradication, extirpation (of a plant). 4 A kind of charm or magical incantation. 5 Working this charm; ruining one's enemy.

उच्चारः 1 Utterance, pronunciation, declaration. 2 Excrement, dung; मातुरुच्चार एव सः H. Pr. 16; Ms. 4. 50. 3 Discharge (in general).

उच्चारणं 1 Pronunciation, utterance; वाचः rik. 2; वेद°. 2 Declaration, enunciation.

उच्चावच a. 1 High and low, irregular; Ms. 6. 73. 2 Various, diverse; Ms. 1. 38; Si. 4. 46.

उच्छङ्क-लः The flag of a banner or the banner itself.

उच्चैः ind. 1 Aloft, high, above, upwards (opp. नीचं-चैः); विपद्यच्चैः स्थेयं Bh. 2. 28; उच्चैरुदात्ता P. I. 2. 29. 2 Loudly, with a loud noise. 3 Power-

fully; very much, greatly; विदधति भयमुच्चैर्विदधमाणा वनातः Ra. 1. 22. 4 (Used as an adj. in comp. or by itself) (a) high, noble; जनोयमुच्चैः पदलंघनोत्तुङ्गः Ku. 5. 64; S. 4. 15; Ratn. 4. 19. (b) distinguished, pre-eminent, famous; उच्चैरुच्चैः श्रवास्तेन Ku. 2. 47. —Comp. —घुष्टं 1 clamour, uproar. 2 loud proclamation. —वादः high praise. —शिरस्र a. high-minded, magnanimous; Ku. 1. 12. —अवक्ष्, —स a. 1 long eared. 2 deaf. (—m.) N. of the horse of Indra (said to be churned out of the ocean).

उच्चैस्तनां ind. 1 Exceedingly high. 2 Very loudly.

उच्चैस्तरं-रा ind. 1 Very loud. 2 Exceedingly high; Ku. 7. 68.

उच्छन्न a. 1 Destroyed, cut down (perhaps for उत्सन्न); see उच्छिन्न. 2 Extinct (as a work).

उच्छलत् pres. a. 1 Shining, moving about. 2 Moving, going on. 3 Flying up or away, going up high.

उच्छलनं Going or moving upwards.

उच्छादनं 1 Covering. 2 Rubbing the body with perfumes.

उच्छासन a. Not amenable to rule or command, unruly.

उच्छास, वातिन् a. 1 Contrary or opposed to शास्त्र (civil or religious law-books). 2 Deviating from or transgressing the law books.

उच्छिख a. 1 Crested. 2 Flaming, blazing up; R. 16. 87.

उच्छिष्टिः f. Extirpation, destruction; cut down or off; उच्छिष्टाश्रयकान्तिर्य कुलदा गोत्रांतरं श्रीगता Mu. 6. 5. 2 Abject, vile.

उच्छिन्न p. p. 1 Extirpated destroyed; cut down or off; उच्छिन्नाश्रयकान्तिर्य कुलदा गोत्रांतरं श्रीगता Mu. 6. 5. 2 Abject, vile.

उच्छिरस् a. 1 With the neck raised (lit). 2 High. 3 (Hence) Noble, great, exalted; शैलालम्बापि पितुरुच्छिरसोऽमिलाप Ku. 3. 75, 6. 70.

उच्छिलीप्त्र a. Full of mushrooms (shot up); कर्तुं यच्च प्रभवति महीमुच्छिली-प्रामबंध्याम् Me. 11. —क्ष A mushroom.

उच्छिष्ट p. p. 1 Left as a remainder. 2 Rejected, abandoned; R. 12. 15. 3 Stale; कल्पना stale idea or invention. —ष्टं 1 Leavings, fragments, remainder (especially of food or sacrifice); नोच्छिष्टं कश्चिद् दद्यात् Ms. 2. 56. —Comp. —अक्षं leavings, offal. —मोदनं wax.

उच्छीर्षक 1 A pillow. 2 The head.

उच्छृङ्खल a. Dried up, withered.

उच्छृङ्खन् a. 1 Swollen; प्रबलरुदितोच्छृङ्खनं प्रियायाः Me. 84; उच्चानोच्छृङ्खनं हृकपाटितोदर-संनिभि K. P. 7; अनवरतरुदितोच्छृङ्खनताप्रहृष्टं Dk. 95. 2 Fat. 3 High, lofty.

उच्छृङ्खल a. 1 Unbridled, unrestrained, uncurbed; पावा Pt. 3; अन्यदुच्छृङ्खलं सचमन्यच्छास्त्रनियमितं Si. 2. 62. 2

Self willed. 3 Irregular, desultory.

उच्छेदः, दनं 1 Cutting off. 2 Ex-
tinction, eradication, putting an end
to; सता भवोच्छेदकः पिता ते R. 14. 74. 3
Excision.

उच्छेष - वणं Remainder.

उच्छेषण a. 1 Making dry, wither-
ing up; यच्छोकमुच्छेषणमिद्विषाणां Bg. 2.
8. 2 Burning. -णं Drying up; parch-
ing, withering.

उच्छ्र (च्छ्रा) सः 1 Rising (of a
planet &c.). 2 Raising, erecting. 3
Height, elevation (physical and
moral); शृंगोच्छ्रयिः कुमुदधिरादेर्यो वितस्य स्थितः
सं Me. 58; Ki. 7. 27, 8. 23. 4 Growth,
increase, intensity; गणं Ki. 8. 21;
नीतीच्छ्रायं 5. 31. 5 Pride.

उच्छ्रयणं Raising, elevation.

उच्छ्रित p. p. 1 Raised, lifted up.
2 Gone up, risen. 3 High, tall, lofty
exalted. 4 Produced, born. 5 In-
creasing, prosperous, increased, grown.
6 Proud.

उच्छ्रितिः = उच्छ्रय q. v.

उच्छ्रसनं 1 Breathing, sighing. 2
Heaving.

उच्छ्रसित p. p. (Used actively). 1
Heaving, breathing. 2 Emitting or
sending out vapour (refreshed).
3 Full-blown, opened. 4 Refreshed;
Me. 42. 5 Consolated; उच्छ्रयोच्छ्रसितहृदया
Me. 100. -तं 1 Breath, the (very)
life; सा कुलपतेरुच्छ्रसितमिष S. 3. 2 Blo-
oming, blowing. 3 Exhalation; R. 8.
3. 4 Heaving, upheaval, throbbing.
5 The vital airs of the body.

उच्छ्रासः 1 Breath, exhalation, brea-
thing out; मुखोच्छ्रासगणं V. 4. 22; Rs.
1. 3; Me. 102. 2 Support of life. 3
A sigh. 4 Consolation, encouragement;
Amaru. 11. 5 An airhole. 6 A
division or chapter of a book, as
of the Harshā-charita; cf. अघ्याय.

उच्छ्रासिन् a. 1 Breathing. 2 Heav-
ing; sighing. 3 Vanishing, fading
away.

उच्छ्र 6 P. 1 To bind. 2 To finish. 3
To give up, abandon.

उज्जय (यि) नी N. of a city, the
modern Ujain in Mālva, and one
of the seven sacred cities of the
Hindus (cf. अवन्ति); सौख्यसंगप्रणयविमुक्तो
मा स भूज्जयिन्नाः Me. 27.

उज्जासनं Killing; चौरस्योज्जासनं Sk.

उज्जिह्वान a. Going up, rising (as
sun); उज्जिह्वानस्य भानोः Mu. 4. 21. 2
Departing, going out; जीवितां वराकीं
Māl. 10.

उज्जम्भ a. 1 Blown, expanded; उज्ज-
म्भयन्मोक्षा भिनत्त्यमानि सांगना S. D. 2
Gaping, open. -भः 1 Opening, ex-
pansion, blowing. 2 Breaking asun-
der, parting.

उज्जम्भा, -भणं 1 Yawning. 2 Open-
ing. 3 Spreading, increase.

उज्ज्य a. Having the bow-string
loosened.

उज्ज्वल a. Bright, shining, splen-
did; उज्ज्वलकपोलं मुखं Si. 9. 48. 2 Lo-
vely, beautiful; सगौ निसर्गोज्ज्वलः N. 3.
136. 3 Blown, expanded. 4 Unre-
strained. -लः Love, passion. -लं
Gold.

उज्ज्वलनं 1 Burning; shining. 2
Splendour, brilliance.

उज्ज्व 6 P. (उज्जति, उज्जित) 1 To
abandon, leave, quit; सपदि विगतनिद्रस्त-
त्यमुज्ज्वाचकार R. 5. 75; 1. 40, 51; आत-
पायोज्जितं धान्यं Mb. exposed to the sun.
2 To avoid, escape from; उदये मद्वाच्य-
मुज्जता R. 8. 84. 3 To emit, give out;
अविरतो ज्जितवारि विषाणुभिः Ki. 5. 6; Si.
4. 63.

उज्जकः 1 A cloud. 2 A devotee.

उज्जनं Abandoning, removing,
leaving.

उज्ज 6 P. (उज्जति, उज्जित) To glean,
gather (bit by bit); शिलानुज्जतः Ms.
3. 100.

उज्जः Gleaning or gathering grains;
तान्युज्जष्टाकितसैकतानि R. 5. 8; Ms. 10.
112. -ञ्ज Gleaning. -COMP. -ज्जति,
-जील a. one who lives by gleaning
grains, a gleaner.

उज्जनं Gleaning grains of corn in
market-places &c.

उज्ज 1 A leaf. 2 Grass. -COMP. -जः
-जं a hut, cottage, hermitage (being
mostly made of grass or leaves);
उज्जद्वारविरुद्धं नीवारबलि विलोकयतः S. 4. 20;
R. 1. 52, 50.

उज्जः f, उज्ज n 1 A lunar mansion;
a star; इन्द्रकाशांतरितो ज्जुतुल्याः R. 16. 65. 2
Water (said to be n. only). -COMP.
-ज्जकं zodiacal circle. -पः, -पं a raft;
तितीर्षुर्दुस्तरं मोहादुज्जुपेनास्मि सागरं R. 1. 2;
केतोदुपेन परलोकन्दौ तस्मिन् Mk. 8. 23. (-पः)
the moon; Mk. 4. 23. -पतिः, -राज्
the moon; जितमुज्जपतिना Ratn. 1. 5;
रसात्मकस्योदुपतेश्च रमयः Ku. 5. 22. -पथः
the sky, the firmament.

उज्ज्वरः 1 N. of a tree (Mar. ओजुवर)
2 The threshold of a house. 3 A
eunuch. 4 A kind of leprosy (-रं
also). -रं 1 The fruit of the उज्ज्वर
tree. 2 Copper.

उज्ज्वः = उज्ज्व q. v.

उज्ज्वनं Flying up, soaring; गतो विरु-
स्योदुपेन निराशतो N. 1. 125.

उज्ज्वामर a 1 Agreeable, excellent.
2 Formidable, terrific; उज्ज्वामरव्यस्तवि-
स्तारिणोः खंडपर्यासितभ्रमायम् Māl. 5. 23.

उज्जीन p. p. Flown up, flying up.
-नं 1 Flying up, soaring. 2 A parti-
cular flight of birds.

उज्जीयनं Flying up.
उज्जीसः N. of Siva.

उज्जः N. of a country; the modern
Orissa; see ओड़.

उज्जरकः A ball of flour, roll, loaf
तथैवोदिकसज्जः Y. 1. 288.

उत् ind. A particle of (a) doubt;
(b) interrogation; (c) deliberation;
(d) intensity.

उत् ind. 1 A particle expressing
(a) doubt, uncertainty, guess (or);
तत्किमयमातपदोषः स्यादुत यथा मे मनसि वर्तते S.
3; स्थापययमुत पुरुषः G. M. (b) alterna-
tive; usually a correlative of किं
(whether-or); किमिदं युरुमिरुपदिष्टमुत धर्म-
शास्त्रे पठितमुत मोक्षप्राप्तियुक्तिरियं K. 155;
Ku. 6. 23; the place of उत् is also
taken by आहो or आहोस्वित्; sometimes
आहो, आहोस्वित् or स्वित् are joined to
उत्. (c) association, connection,
(having a cumulative force, 'and',
'also'); उत बलवानुताबलः; (d) interroga-
tion; उत दंडः पतिष्यति. 2 With a preced-
ing प्रति=on the contrary, on the other
hand, but; सामवाताः सकोपस्य तस्य प्रसूत
दीपकाः Si. 2. 55. 3 With a preceding
किं=how much more or how much
less; see किम्. उत, -उत either-or; एकमेव
वरं पुंसामुत राज्यमुताग्रमः G. M.

उत्थः N of a son of Argiras and
elder brother of Brihaspati. -COMP.-
अज्जः, -अज्जस्मत् m. Brihaspati,
teacher of the gods; तथ्यामुतथ्यानुजवज्ज-
गादाये मदायजं Si. 2. 69.

उत्क a. 1 Desirous of, longing for,
anxiously wishing for (in comp.);
अग्निहोतासमागमोक्तः Ku. 6. 95; मानोत्कः
Me. 11; sometimes with an inf.; Si.
4. 18. 2 Regretting, sad, sorrowful.
3 Absent-minded.

उत्कुक a. Without a bodice or
coat of mail.

उत्कट a. 1 Large, spacious; U. 4.
29. 2 Powerful, mighty; fierce. 3
Excessive, much; अत्युत्कटेः पापपुण्यैरिहिव
फलमभुते H. 1. 83. 4 Abounding in,
richly endowed with. 5 Drunk, mad,
furious; मद्योत्कटः. 6 Superior, high 7
Uneven. -टः 1 A fluid (ichor)
dropping from the temples of an
elephant in rut. 2 An elephant
in rut.

उत्कट a. 1 Having the neck up-
lifted; (hence) prepared, ready, on
the point of (doing anything), in
comp.; आश्वापनोत्कटः S. 2; रथस्वनोत्कटद्वये
वाल्मीकीये तपोवने R. 15. 11. 2 (Hence)
Anxious, eager. -टा, -टा A mode of
sexual enjoyment.

उत्कटा 1 Anxiety, uneasiness (in
general); यास्यस्य शकुंतलेति द्वयं संसृष्टमु-
त्कटया S. 4. 5. 2 Longing for a beloved
person or thing; दृष्टिरधिकं सोत्कटमुदीक्षते
Amaru. 24. 3 Regret, sorrow, missing
anything or person; गद्योत्कटा Māl. 1.
15; Me. 83.

उत्कटित p. p. 1 Anxious, grieving
for, sorrowful. 2 Longing for a

beloved person or things —स A mistress longing for her absent lover or husband, one of the eight heroines; is thus defined:—आगतं कृतचितोऽपि देवाद्यायति यास्त्रियः । तदनामदुःखतो विहोक्तं दिता तु सा ॥ S. D. 121.

उत्कंधर a. Having the neck up-lifted; उत्कंधं दाकमित्युवाच Si. 4. 18.

उत्कंध a. Trembling —प; —पने Trembling, tremor, agitation; किमपिकवासो-त्कंधं विशः समुदीक्षे Amaru. 28; Me 72.

उत्कंधः 1 A heap, multitude. 2 A pile, stack. 3 Rubbish, (सुषिकोकर) Mk. 3.

उत्कंधः A kind of musical instrument.

उत्कंधिनी 1 Cutting off, tearing out. 2 Rooting out, eradication.

उत्कर्षः 1 Pulling off or upwards. 2 Elevation, eminence, rise, prosperity; निनीडुः कुलमुत्कर्ष Ms. 4. 244, 9. 24. 3 Increase, abundance, excess; पंचानाम-पि भूतानामुत्कर्षं पुण्ड्रिणः R. 4 11. 4 Excellence, highest merit, glory; उत्कर्षः स च यन्निना यद्विषयः सिध्यति लक्ष्ये चले S. 2. 5. 5 Self-conceit, boasting. 6 Joy.

उत्कर्षणं 1 Drawing upwards. 2 Taking or pulling off.

उत्कलः 1 N. of a country, the modern Orissa, or the inhabitants of that country (pl.); जगन्नाथप्रांतदेश उत्कलः पत्तिकीर्तितः see ओड्र; उत्कलदार्शितयः R. 4. 38. 2 A fowler, bird catcher. 3 A porter.

उत्कलाप a. Having the tail erect and expanded; R. 16. 64.

उत्कलिका 1 Anxiety in general; uneasiness; जाता नोत्कलिका Amaru. 78. Longing for, regretting, missing anything or person. 3 Wanton sport, dalliance (हला). 4 A bud. 5 A wave; सुभितमुत्कलिकातरलं मनः ruffled by waves Mā. 3. 10 (where उत्कलिका also means anxiety); Si. 3. 70. —Comp. —मयं a variety of prose composition abounding in compound words and hard letters; मवेदुत्कलिकाप्रायं समासाद्वयं ददाक्षरं Chand. M. 6.

उत्कलणं 1 Tearing, pulling up. 2 Ploughing, drawing through (as a plough); सयः सीरोत्कलणसुरभि क्षेत्रमारुह्य मालं Me. 16. 3 Rubbing; Bv. 1. 73.

उत्कारः 1 Winnowing corn. 2 Piling up corn. 3 One who sows corn.

उत्कासः, —सन, उत्कासिका Hemming, clearing the throat of mucus.

उत्कारि a. Wafting, scattering upwards; bearing; Ku. 5. 26, 6. 5; R. 1. 1.

उत्कीर्तनं 1 Praising, celebrating. 2 Proclaiming.

उत्कुटं Lying down or sleeping with the face (or head) upwards.

उत्कुलः 1 A bug. 2 A louse.

उत्कुल a. Fallen from the family, disgracing or dishonouring one's

family; यदि यथा वदति क्षितिपस्तथा । त्वमसि किं पितुरुत्कुलया त्वया ॥ S. 5. 27.

उत्कूलः The singing (of the cuckoo).

उत्कूलः A parasol or umbrella.

उत्कूलनं Jumping up, springing upwards.

उत्कूल a. Overflowing the bank.

उत्कूलित a. Reaching the bank; Si. 3. 70.

उत्कूल p. p. 1 Drawn up or out, raised, elevated. 2 Excellent, eminent, best, highest; Ms. 5. 163, 8. 281; बलं Pt 3. 36 superior in strength. 3 Tilled; ploughed.

उत्कोचः A bribe; उत्कोचमिव वदति K. 232; Y. 1. 338.

उत्कोचकः 1 A bribe. 2 The receiver of a bribe; Ms. 9. 258.

उत्क्रमः 1 Going up or out, departure. 2 Progressive increase. 3 Deviation, transgression, violation.

उत्क्रमणं 1 Going up or out, departure. 2 Ascent. 3 Surpassing, exceeding. 4 The flight or passage of the soul (out of the body) i. e. death; Ms. 6. 63.

उत्क्रांतिः f. 1 Going up or out, departure. 2 The flight or passage of the soul (out of the body), death.

उत्क्रामः 1 Going out or up, departure. 2 Surpassing. 3 Violation, transgression.

उत्क्रोशः 1 Clamour, outcry. 2 Proclamation. 3 An osprey (कुरी).

उत्क्रोदः Becoming wet or moist.

उत्क्रोशः 1 Excitement, disquietude. 2 Disorder of the humours. 3 Sickness; particularly, sea-sickness.

उत्क्षिप्त p. p. 1 Thrown upwards, tossed, raised. 2 Held up, supported. 3 Seized or overcome with, struck with; विसर्प° Ratn. 1. 4 Demolished, destroyed. —सः The thorn apple, the Dhattūra plant.

उत्क्षिप्तिका A crescent-shaped ornament worn in the upper part of the ear.

उत्क्षेपः 1 Throwing or tossing up; पक्षोक्षेप Me. 47. 2 That which is thrown or tossed up; विदुःक्षेपान् पिपासुः M. 2. 13. 3 Sending, despatching. 4 Vomiting.

उत्क्षेपक a. One who throws or tosses up, who or what elevates or raises; Y. 2. 274. —कः 1 A stealer of clothes &c.; वस्त्राद्युत्क्षेपकपहस्तीत्युत्क्षेपकः Mit. 2 One who sends or orders.

उत्क्षेपणं 1 Throwing upwards, lifting or tossing up; अतिमात्रलोहिततलो बाहू वदोक्षेपणात् S. 1. 30. 2 Throwing upwards, regarded by the Vaiseshikas as one of the five karmans q. v. 3 Vomiting. 4 Sending away, despatching. 5 A kind of basket for cleaning corn. 6 A fan.

उत्खचित a. Intermixed, interwoven, set or inlaid with; कुम्भोत्खचितारं वलीकृतः R. 8. 53, 13. 54.

उत्खला A kind of perfume.

उत्खलत p. p. 1 Excavated, dug up.

2 Extracted, drawn out; U. 3. 3 Uprooted, plucked up by the roots (lit.); लीला° U. 3. 16. 4 (fig.) (a) Eradicated, totally destroyed, annihilated; किमुत्खलतं नंदवंशस्य Mu. 1; लवणो मधुरेश्वरः प्राप्तः U. 7. (b) Deposed, deprived of power or authority; फलैः संवर्धयामासुत्खलतप्रतिरूपिताः R. 4. 37 (where उत्खलत means 'uprooted' also). —स A hole, cavity, uneven ground. —Comp. —केलिः f. digging out earth in sport (by means of horns, tusks &c.); उत्खलतकेलिः शृंगविषयक्रीडा नियतः.

उत्खातिव a. Uneven, having ups and downs, rugged (opp सम); उत्खातिनी धूमिरिति मया रहिमसंयमनाग्रथस्य मंदीकृतो वेगः S. 1.

उत्त a. Wet, moist.

उत्तंसः 1 A crest, chaplet, an ornament worn on the crown of the head; उत्तंसानुदृतं वारि सुर्धज्यस्यः Si. 8. 57; cf. कर्णोत्तंसः. 2 An ear-ring; Mā. 5. 18, Bv. 2. 55.

उत्तंसित a. 1 Having ear-rings. 2 Put or worn on the crest; Bh. 3. 129.

उत्तट a. Overflowing the bank; R. 11. 58.

उत्तप्त p. p. Burnt, heated, seared; कनक K. 43. —सं Dried flesh.

उत्तम a. 1 Best, excellent (off. in comp.); द्विजेत्तम, so हर्° &c.; प्रायेणायममध्यमोत्तमयुगः संसर्गते जायते Bh. 2. 67. 2 Foremost, uppermost, highest. 3 Most elevated, chief, principal. 4 Greatest, first; Ms. 2. 249. —मः 1 N. of Vishnu. 2 The last person (=first person according to English phraseology). —मा An excellent woman. —Comp. —अंगं 'the best limb of the body', the head; कश्चिद् द्विषत्सङ्गद्विषतोत्तमः R. 7. 51; Ms. 1. 93, 8. 300; Ku. 7. 41; Bg. 11. 27. —अधम a. high and low; मध्यम good, middling, and bad. —अर्धः 1 the best half. 2 the last half or part. —अहः the last or latest day; a fine or lucky day. —क्षणः, —क्षणिकः (उत्तमणः) a creditor (opp. अधमणः). —पदं a high office. —पु (पु) कृषः 1 the last person in verbal conjugation; (= first person according to English phraseology). 2 the Supreme Spirit. 3 an excellent man.

—श्लोक a. of excellent fame, illustrious, glorious, well-known. —संघटः (°ली) intriguing with another man's wife, i. e. speaking amorously at her &c. —साहसः, —सं 1 the highest (of the fixed) pecuniary punishments; a fine of 1000 (or according to some 80,000) panas.

उत्तमीय *a.* Uppermost, highest, best, principal.

उत्तमः, -मन् 1 Upholding, propping, supporting; ध्वनोत्तमस्तमान् K. 260. 2 A prop, stay, support. 3 Stopping, arresting.

उत्तर *a.* 1 Being or produced in the north, northern (declined like a pronoun). 2 Upper, higher (opp. अधर.); अवनोत्तमस्तमान् R. 9. 60. 3 (*a*) Later, latter, following, subsequent (opp. पूर्व); पूर्वमेव-उत्तरमेव, 'मीमांसा'; उत्तरायः &c.; रामचरिते. (*b*) Future, concluding. 4 Left (opp. दक्षिण). 5 Superior, chief, excellent. 6 More, more than (generally as the last member of a comp. with numerals); पञ्चदश विंशतिः 26; अष्टोत्तरं शतं 108. 7 Accompanied or attended with, full of, consisting chiefly of, followed by (at the end of comp.); राजा तु चरितार्थता दुःखोत्तरं S. 5; अश्वोत्तरमिक्षिता Ku. 5. 61. 8 To be crossed over. —रः 1 Future time, futurity. 2 N. of Vishnu. 3 N. of Siva. 4 N. of a son of Virāṭa. —रा 1 The north; अस्त्रोत्तरस्यां विंशतिं देवतात्मा Ku 1. 1. 2 A lunar mansion. 3 N. of the daughter of Virāṭa and wife of Abhimanyu. —रं 1 An answer, reply; प्रचक्रमे च प्रतिवक्तुमुत्तरं R. 8. 47; उत्तरादुत्तरं वाक्यं वदतां संप्रजायते Pt 1. 60. 2 (In law) Defence, a rejoinder. 3 The last part or following member of a compound. 4 (In Mīm.) The fourth member of an अधिकरण q. v.; the answer. 5 The upper surface or cover. 6 Conclusion. 7 Remainder, rest. 8 Excess, over and above; see above (उत्तर *a.* 8). 9 Remainder, difference (in arith.). —रं *ind.* 1 Above. 2 Afterwards; तत् उत्तरं, इत् उत्तरं &c. —Comp. अधर *a.* higher and lower (fig. also) —अधिकारः, —रिता, —स्वं right to property, heirship, inheritance. —अधिकारिन् *m.* an heir. —अयनं ('वयं, न being changed to न) 1 the progress of the sun to the north (of the equator); Bg. 8. 24. 2 the period or time of the summer solstice. —अर्धं 1 the upper part of the body 2 the northern part. 3 the latter half (opp. पूर्वार्ध). —अहः the following day. —आभासः a false reply. —आभासः the northern direction. °अधिपतिः, -पतिः an epithet of Kubera. —आवाहा the 21st lunar mansion consisting of three stars. —आसनः an upper garment; कृतोत्तरासनं K. 43; Si. 2. 19.; Ku 5. 16. —इतर *a.* other than उत्तर *i. e.* southern. (—रा) the southern direction. —उत्तर *a.* 1 more and more, higher and higher. 2 successive, ever increasing; 'जेहेन हट्टः Pt. 1; Y. 2. 136. (—रं) a reply to an answer, reply on reply अलङ्घ्योत्तरं

Mn. 3. —ओष्ठः the upper lip. (उत्तरे-रैः). —कांडः the seventh book of the Rāmāyaṇa. —कायः the upper part of the body; R. 9. 60. —कालः future time. —कुल (m. pl.) one of the nine divisions of the world, the country of the northern Kurus. —कोसलाः (m. pl.) the northern Kosalas; पितृन्तरसुत्तरकोसलान् R. 9. 1. —क्रिया funeral rites, obsequies. —छद्ः a bed-covering, covering (in general); R. 5. 65, 17. 21. —ज *a.* horn subsequently or afterwards. —ज्योतिषाः (m. pl.) the northern Jyotishas. —द्वयक *a.* disobedient, impertinent. —दिक्षु the north. —ईशः, —पालः Kubera the regent of the north. —दक्षः 1 the northern wing or side. 2 the dark half of a lunar month. 3 the second part of an argument, *i. e.* a reply, the reason *pro.* (opp. पूर्वमेव); प्रापयन् पवनव्यापेर्गिरिसुत्तरपक्षताम् Si. 2. 15. 4 a demonstrated truth or conclusion. 5 the minor proposition in a syllogism. 6 (in Mīm.) the fifth member of an Adhikarana q. v. —पटः 1 an upper garment. 2 a bed-covering (उत्तरच्छद्ः). —पथः the northern way, way leading to the north. —पर्वः 1 the last member of a compound. 2 a word that can be compounded with another. —पश्चिमः the north-west. —पादः the second division of a legal plaint. —पुरुषः = उत्तमपुरुषः q. v. —पूर्वा the north-east. —पच्छद्ः a coverlid, quilt. —प्रत्युत्तरं 1 a dispute, debate; retort. 2 the pleadings in a law-suit. —रु (का) ल्युनी the twelfth lunar mansion consisting of two stars —मासपञ्चमा the 26th lunar mansion consisting of two stars. —मीमांसा the later Mīmāṃsā, the Vedānta philosophy, (distinguished from मीमांसा proper, which is usually called पूर्वमीमांसा). —लक्षण the indication of an (actual) reply. —वयसं, —स *n.* old age, the declining period of life. —वस्त्रं-वासस *n.* an upper garment, mantle, cloak. —वादिन् *m.* a defendant, respondent. —साधकः an assistant, helper.

उत्तरंग *a.* 1 Ruffled or washed by waves, inundated; tremulous; Mu. 6. 3. 2 With surging waves; R. 7. 36; Ku. 3. 48.

उत्तरतः, —रात् *ind.* 1 From the north; to the north. 2 To the left (opp. दक्षिणतः). 3 Behind. 4 Afterwards.

उत्तरत्र *ind.* Subsequently, later or further on, below (in a work), in the sequel.

उत्तरदिशि *ins.* Northerly, to the north of (with abl.); Bk. 8. 107.

उत्तरीयं, —यकं *n.* An upper garment.

उत्तरेण *ind.* (With gen., acc. or at the end of a comp.) Northward, on

the north side of; तत्रागारं वनपतिगृहमादितो-णास्मदीयं Me. 75 v. 1.; Māl. 9. 24.

उत्तरेण *ind.* On a subsequent day, on the day following, to-morrow.

उत्तरजने Violent threatening.

उत्तान *a.* 1 Stretched or spread out, expanded, dilated; U. 3-23. 2 (*a*) Lying on the back, with the face upwards; Māl. 3; उत्तानोच्छ्रान्तं हृत्पादितो-द्वस्तंभिः K. P. 7. (*b*) Upright, erect. 3 Open. 4 Open, unreserved, candid, स्वभावोच्चाहृदयं S. 5 frank-minded. 5 Concave. 6 Shallow. —Comp. —पादः N. of a king, father of Dhruva. —जः N. of Dhruva, the polar star. —शय *a.* sleeping supinely or on the back, lying with the face upwards; कदा उत्तानशयः पुनरुक्तः जनयिष्यति मे हृदयाह्लादं K. 62. (—यः, —या) a little child, suckling, infant.

उत्तापः 1 Great heat, inflammation. 2 Affliction, torment. 3 Excitement, passion.

उत्तारः 1 Transporting over, conveying. 2 Fording. 3 Landing, disembarking. 4 Getting rid of. 6 Vomiting.

उत्तारकः 1 A deliverer, saviour. 2 N. of Siva

उत्तारणं The act of landing, delivering or rescuing. —नः N. of Vishnu.

उत्ताल *a.* 1 Great, strong. 2 Violent, loud (as sound); Si. 12. 31. 3 Formidable, terrific, fierce; उत्तालास्त इमे गभीरपयसः पुण्याः सतिस्समगाः U. 2. 30; Si. 20. 68; Māl. 5. 11, 23. 4 Arduous, difficult. 5 Elevated, lofty, tall; Si. 3. 8 —लः An ape.

उत्तंग *a.* Lofty, high, tall; करग्रन्थामु-त्तंगः प्रभुशक्तिं प्रतीयसी Si. 2. 89; °हमपीडादि 2. 5.

उत्तुवः 'Freed from husks,' fried grain.

उत्तेजक *a.* 1 Instigating, stirring up. 2 Exciting, stimulating; क्षुभः, कामः &c.

उत्तेजनं, —ना 1 Excitement, instigation, stirring up; 'समर्थः स्त्रीकैः Mu. 4; Mv. 2. 2 Urging on, driving. 3 Sending, despatching. 4 Whetting, sharpening, polishing (weapons &c.) 5 An exciting speech. 6 An inducement, incentive.

उत्तेरण *a.* Adorned with raised or upright arches; उत्तेरणं राजपथं प्रवेष्टे Ku. 7. 63; R. 14. 10.

उत्तेलनं Lifting up, raising.

उत्थानः 1 Abandonment, leaving. 2 Throwing, tossing. 3 Renunciation of all worldly attachments.

उत्थासः Extreme fear, terror.

उत्था *a.* (Used only at the end of comp.) 1 Born or produced from, arising, or originating from; क्विप्पथो-

स्थान समर्थेन Ku. 1. 8; 6. 59; R. 12. 82.
2 Standing up, coming up or forth.

उत्थानं 1 The act of rising or standing up, getting up; शनैर्यद्युत्थानं Bh. 3. 9. 2 Rising (as of luminaries); R. 6. 31. 3 Rise, origin, 4 Resurrection. 5 Effort, exertion, activity; मेवमुत्थानं लघु भवत्युत्थानयोग्यं वगुः S. 2. 5; यद्युत्थानं भवेत्सह Ms. 9. 215, effort (for money), acquisition of property. 6 Energy 7 Joy, pleasure. 8 War, battle. 9 An army 10 A courtyard; a shed where sacrifices are offered. 11 A term, limit, boundary 12 Awakening. -COMP -एकादशी the eleventh day in the light fortnight of Kārtika when Vishnu rises from his four months' sleep (also called प्रबोधिनी).

उत्थापनं 1 Causing to rise, come up, or get up. 2 Raising, elevating. 3 Exciting, instigating. 4 Awakening, rousing (fig. also). 5 Vomiting.

उत्थित p. p. 1 Risen or rising (as from a seat); वचो निशम्योत्थितमुत्थितः सन् R. 2. 61, 7. 10, 3. 61; Ku. 7. 61. 2 Raised, gone up; पशु. Si. 11. 3 Born, produced, sprung up, arisen; वचः R. 2. 61; broken out (as fire). 4 Increasing, growing (in strength), advancing. 5 Bounded, 6 Extended, stretched; S. 4. 4. -COMP. -अंगुलिः the palm of the hand with the fingers extended.

उत्थितिः f. Elevatica, rising up.

उत्थम्भन् a. With up-turned eyelashes; उत्थम्भनं नयोरुपरुद्धवृत्तिः S. 4. 15; V. 2.

उत्थतः A bird.

उत्थतनं 1 Flying up, a spring. 2 Rising or going up, ascending.

उत्थताक a. With uplifted banners, where flags are hoisted; पुरंदरः पुरुषताकं R. 2. 74.

उत्थतिष्ठ a. Flying, going up.

उत्थतिः f. 1 Birth; विपुलपुत्रितामुपस्थिता R. 8. 83. 2 Production; कुमुदे कुसुमोत्पत्तिः श्रयते न तु दृश्यते S. Til. 17. 3 Source, origin; उत्पत्तिः साधुतायाः K. 45. 4 Rising, going up, becoming visible. 5 Profit, productiveness, produce. -COMP. -व्यजकः a type of birth (as investiture with the sacred thread); a mark of twice-born; Ms. 2. 68.

उत्थयः A wrong road (fig. also); सुतोत्थयलिपस्य कार्यकार्यमजातः । उत्थयतिपन्नस्य न्याय्यं भवति शासनं ॥ Mb. (परित्यागो विधीयते Pt. 1. 306); Si. 12. 24. -अं ind. Astry, on the wrong road.

उत्थय p. p. 1 Born, produced, arisen. 2 Risen, gone up. 3 Acquired.

उत्थल a. Fleshless, emaciated, lean. -लं 1 A blue lotus, any lotus or water-lily; नवावतारं कमलादिबोपलं R. 3.

36, 12. 86; Me. 26; नीलोत्पलपत्रवारण S. 1. 18; so रत्नं 2 A plant in general. -COMP. -अक्ष, चक्षुः a. lotus-eyed -पत्रं 1 a lotus-leaf. 2 a wound caused by a female's finger-nail, nail-print.

उत्थलिङ्ग a. Abounding in lotus-flowers. -नी 1 An assemblage of lotus-flowers. 2 A lotus plant having lotuses.

उत्थवनं Cleaning, purifying: Ms. 5. 115.

उत्थाटः 1 Eradication, destroying root and branch. 2 A disease of the external ear.

उत्थाटनं Uprooting, eradicating, destroying root and branch

उत्थाटिका The external oar of a tree.

उत्थाटिङ्ग a. (oft. at the end of comp.) Eradicating, tearing out; कीलोत्थाटीय वानतः Pt. 1. 21.

उत्थातः 1 Flying up, a spring, jump; एकात्पातेन at one jump. 2 Rebounding, rising up (fig. also); कनिष्ठतर्कदुकसमाः पातोत्थाता मनुष्याणां H. 1. v. l. 3 A portent, any portentous or unusual phenomenon boding calamity; उत्थातेन ज्ञापिते च Vārt. ; Ve. 1. 22; सावि युक्तामरुभेग्युत्थातपरत केयं K. P. 10. 4 Any public calamity (as an eclipse, earthquake &c.); केतु K. 5; पुनलेखा Ketu; Māl. 9. 48. -COMP. -पवनः, -वातः, -वातुलिः portentous or violent wind, whirlwind a hurricane; R. 15. 23.

उत्थाद a. With the feet up-lifted. -दः Birth, production, appearance;

दुःखे च शोणितोत्थादे शाखांगच्छेदने तथा Y. 2. 226; मंथुरं Pt. 2. 177. -COMP. -शयः, -यनः 1 a child. 2 a kind of partridge.

उत्थादक a. (दिका f.) Productive, effective, bringing about. -कः A producer, generator, a father. -कं Origin, cause.

उत्थादन् Giving birth, production, generating; उत्थादन्मपचस्य जातस्य परिपालनं Ms. 9. 27.

उत्थादिङ्ग a. Produced, born; सर्वमुत्थादि मंथुरं H. 1. 208.

उत्थादिका 1 N. of a certain insect, the white ant. 2 A mother.

उत्थाली Health.

उत्थिज्जल a. 1 Unconfined, uncaged. 2 Out of order, excessively confused.

उत्थीहः 1 Pressing out, 2 (a) Gush, gushing flow; बाष्परोहिः K. 296; उत्थीह इव धूमस्य मोहः प्रागावृणोति वा U. 3. 9; नयनमलिलोत्थीहोद्भावाकाशं Me. 91. (b) Overflow, excess; पूर्योत्थीह तडागस्य परीवाहः प्रतिक्रिया U. 3. 29. 3 Froth, foam.

उत्थिङ्ग 1 Pressing out. 2 Pressing or striking against; K. 82.

उत्थुच्छ a. With the tail erect.

उत्थुलक a. 1 Thrilled, bristling. 2 Joyful, delighted

उत्थभ a. Flashing forth or diffusing light; bright. -भः Blazing fire.

उत्थसवः Abortion.

उत्थासः, -सनं 1 Hurling, flinging away. 2 Jest, joke. 3 Violent burst of laughter. 4 Ridicule, derision, satire.

उत्थेक्षणं 1 Looking into, perceiving. 2 Looking upwards. 3 Guess, conjecture. 4 Comparing

उत्थेक्षा 1 Conjecture, guess. 2 Carelessness, indifference. 3 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech, which consists in supposing उपमेय and उपमान as similar to each other in some respects and in indicating, expressly or by implication, a probability of their identity based on such similarity; e. g. लिपतीव तर्कानि वर्षतीर्षाजनं नमः Mk. 1. 34; स्थितः पृथिव्या इव मानदंडः Ku. 1. 1; cf. S. D. 686-692 and R. G. under उत्थेक्षा also.

उत्थुवः A jump, leap, bound. -वा A boat.

उत्थुवनं Jumping or leaping up, springing upon.

उत्थल An excellent fruit.

उत्थालः 1 A jump, spring, rapid motion; Mk. 6. 2 The jumping attitude.

उत्थुल p. p. 1 Opened, full blown (as flowers). 2 Widely opened, expanded, dilated (eyes). 3 Swollen, increased in bulk. 4 Sleeping supinely or on the back; cf. उत्थान -लं The female organ of generation.

उत्थः 1 A spring, fountain. 2 A watery place.

उत्थंगः 1 The lap; वृक्षपूर्वोत्थंग U. 1; V. 5. 10; न केवलमुत्थंगश्चिरात्तन्मनोरोधोपि मे पूर्वः U. 4; Me. 87. 2 Embrace, contact, union; Māl. 8. 6. 3 Interior, vicinity; दरीपुहोत्थंगविषयमासः Ku. 1. 10; शब्दोत्थंगे Me. 93. 4 Surface, side, slope; दृषदो वासितोत्थंगः R. 4. 74, 14. 76. 5 The haunch or part above the hip (निर्धनं) 6 The upper part, top. 7 The acclivity or edge of a hill; तुयं न्नात्थंगविषयः रोह R. 6. 3. 8 The roof of a house.

उत्थंजिङ्ग a. 1 Associated, joined, brought in contact with; Si. 3. 79. 2 Taken in the lap.

उत्थंजनं Throwing upwards, lifting up.

उत्थय p. p. 1 Decayed. 2 Destroyed, ruined, uprooted, left off; उत्थयोजि K. 164 undone; मकरवज इवोत्थयविहः K. 54; Pg. 1. 44; निद्रा K. 171 3 Cursed, wretched. 4 Fallen into disuse, extinct (as a book)

उत्थर्गः 1 Laying or leaving aside, abandoning, suspension; Ku. 7. 45. 2 Pouring out, dropping down, emission; तोषोत्थर्गमुत्तरमतिः Me. 19, 37. 3 A gift, donation, giving away.

Ms. 11. 194. 4 Spending. 5 Loosening, letting loose; as in वृषोत्सर्गः. 6 An oblation, libation. 7 Excretion, voiding by stool &c.; पुरीषं, मलसूत्रं. 8 Completion (as of study or a vow); cf. उत्सृष्टा वै वेदाः. 9 A general rule or precept (opp. अपवाद a particular rule or exception); अपवादोऽस्मिन्सर्गः कृतव्याहृतयः परः Ku. 2. 27; अपवादोऽस्मिन्सर्गः व्यावर्तयितुमीश्वरः R. 15. 7. 10 The anus.

उत्सर्जनं 1 Leaving, abandoning, letting loose, quitting &c. 2 A gift, donation. 3 Suspension of a Vedic study. 4 A ceremony connected with this suspension (to be performed half yearly); वेदोत्सर्जनस्य कर्म करिष्ये Śrāvāṇī Mantra; Ms. 4. 96.

उत्सर्पः-र्पणं 1 Going or gliding upwards. 2 Swelling, heaving.

उत्सर्पिन् a. 1 Moving or gliding upwards, rising; R. 16. 62. 2 Soaring, towering; उत्सर्पिणी खलु महता प्रायेण S. 7.

उत्सवः 1 A festival, joyous or festive occasion, jubilee; रत्नं S. 6. 19; ताडनं festive or joyous dance; U. 3. 18; Ms. 3. 59. 2 Joy, merriment, pleasure; स कृत्वा विरतोत्सवान् R. 4. 17, 16. 10; परमबोध्युत्सव एव मानिनां Ki. 1. 41. 3 Height, elevation. 4. Wrath. 5 Wish, rising of a wish. -Comp. संकेताः (m. pl.) N. of a people, a wild tribe of the Himalaya; शरिरुत्सव-संकेतान् स कृत्वा विरतोत्सवान् R. 4. 78.

उत्सादः 1 Destruction, decay, ruin, loss; गीतमुत्सादकारि सुगणं K. 32.

उत्सादनं 1 Destroying, overturning; उत्सादनार्थं लोकानां Mb.; Bg. 17. 19. 2 Suspending, interrupting. 3 Cleaning the person with perfumes; Ms. 2. 209, 211. 4 Healing a sore. 5 Going up, ascending, rising. 6 Elevating, raising. 7 Ploughing a field twice (thoroughly)

उत्सारकः 1 A policeman. 2 A guard. 3 A porter, door-keeper.

उत्सारणं 1 Removing, keeping at a distance, driving out of the way. 2 Reception of a guest.

उत्साहः 1 Effort, exertion; धृष्टु-त्साहसमन्वितः Bg. 18. 26. 2 Energy, inclination, desire; मंदोत्साहः कृतोस्मि सुगयापवादिना मातव्येन S. 2; ममोत्साहमयं मा कृयाः H. 3. do not damp my energy. 3 Perseverance, energy, one of the three Saktis or powers of a ruler (the other two being मंत्र and प्रभाव); Ku. 1. 22. 4 Determination, resolution; हसितेन भाषिमणोत्साहस्तया सूचितः Amaru. 10. 5 Power, ability; Ms. 5. 86. 6 Firmness, fortitude, strength. 7 (In Rhet.) Firmness or fortitude regarded as the feeling which gives rise to the heroic or heroic sentiment; कार्याभिप्रेतं संरम्भः स्थेयाबुत्साह उच्यते S. D. 3; or परपरक्रमद्वानाविस्तृतिजम्भा औत्साह्याः

उत्साहः R. G. 8 Happiness. -Comp. -वर्धनः the heroic sentiment (वरित्त) (-न) increase of energy, heroism. -शक्तिः f. firmness, energy; see (3) above. -हेतुक a. one who encourages or excites to exertion; S. 2.

उत्साहनं 1 Effort, perseverance. 2 Encouraging, exciting.

उत्सिक्त p. p. 1 Sprinkled. 2 Proud, haughty, puffed up. 3 Flooded, overflowing, excessive; see सिञ्च with उत्. 4 Fickle, disturbed (in mind); जानीयादस्थिरं वाचमुत्सिक्तमनसां तथा Ms. 8. 71.

उत्सुक a. 1 Anxiously desirous, eagerly expecting, striving for (any object) (with instr. or loc. or comp.); निद्रया निद्रायां बोत्सुकः Sk.; मने नियोगक्रियणोत्सुकं ने R. 5. 11; R. 2. 45; Ms. 99; संगमं S. 3. 14. 2 Restless uneasy, anxious; R. 12. 24. 3 Fond of, attached to; वस्तोत्सुकापि R. 2. 22. 4 Regretting, repining, sorrowing for.

उत्सृज a. 1 Unstrung, loose, detached (from the string); Si. 8. 53. 2 Irregular. 3 Deviating from the rule (स्व) of Pāṇini; Si. 2. 112.

उत्सूरः Evening, twilight.

उत्सृकः 1 Sprinkling, pouring. 2 Spouting out or over, showering. 3 Overflow, increase, excess; रुधिरोत्सृकाः Mv. 5. 33; दर्पं, बलं &c. 4 Pride, haughtiness, insolence; उपदा विविशुः शश्वजोत्सृकाः कोसलेश्वरं R. 4. 70; अनुत्सृको लक्ष्म्या Bh. 2. 64.

उत्सृकिन् a. 1 Overflowing, excessive. 2 Proud, haughty, puffed up; मायेष्णनुत्सृकिनी S. 4. 17.

उत्सृचनं The act of showering or spouting upwards.

उत्सृधः 1 A height, elevation; (fig. also); पयोधरोत्सृधविशीर्णसंहति (बलकलं) Ku. 5. 8, 24 high or projecting breasts. 2 Thickness, fatness. 3 The body. -धं Killing, slaughter.

उत्सृयः Smile.

उत्सृन a. High-sounding. -नः A loud sound.

उत्सृमायते Den. A. To talk in one's sleep, dream through uneasiness.

उद् ind. A prefix to verbs and nouns. G. M. gives the following senses with illustrations:- 1 Superiority in place, rank or power; up, upwards, upon, on, over, above; (उद्गल). 2 Separation; disjunction; out, out of, from, apart &c.; (उद्गच्छति) 3 Motion upwards (उत्तिष्ठति) 4 Acquisition, gain; (उपार्जति). 5 Publicity; उद्घरति. 6 Wonder; anxiety; उद्बुध. 7 Liberation; उद्भव. 8 Absence; उत्सृध. 9 Blowing, expanding, opening; उद्गल. 10 Pre-eminence; उद्दिष्ट. 11 Power; उत्साहः. With nouns it forms adj. and adv. compounds; उद्वाचिस्, उद्भिस्, उद्वाह, उद्भिद्, उत्पथं, उद्गमं &c.

उद्वक् ind. Northward, to the north of, above (with abl.).

उद्वक् Water; अनीत्वा पक्तां धूलिसुदकं नावतिष्ठते Si. 2. 34. -CrMP. -अंतः margin of water, bank, shore; ओदकांतास्त्रि-म्यो जनेषु गतव्य इति श्रूयते S. 4. -अधिन् a.

thirsty. -आधारः a reservoir, a cistern, well. -उद्वजनः a water-jar. -उद्वर् dropsy. -कर्मन्, -कार्य, -क्रिया, -दानं presentation of (a libation of) water to dead ancestors or the Manes इकोद्वर्गोद्वकक्रियां कुरु Ve. 6; Y. 3. 4. -कुम्भः a water-jar. -गाहः entering water, bathing. -ग्रहणं drinking water. -द्व, -दातु, -दायिन्, -दानिक a. giver of water, (-द्वः) 1 a giver of water to the Manes, 2 an heir, kinsman. -दानं = कर्मन् q. v. -धरः a cloud. -भारः, -वीथः a yoke for carrying water. -वज्रः a thunder-shower. -ज्ञातं any aquatic herb. -ज्ञातिः f. sprinkling holy or consecrated water over a sick person to allay fever; cf. शाल्यु-दकं. -स्पर्शः touching different parts of the body with water. -हारः a water-carrier.

उदक (कि) ल a. watery, containing water.

उदकेचरः An aquatic animal.

उदक्त a. Raised or lifted up; उदक्त-सुदकं कृपात् Sk.

उदक्य a. Requiring water. -क्या A woman in her courses.

उद्वय a. 1 With elevated top, projecting, pointing upwards; as in उद्व. 2 Tall, lofty, high, elevated, exalted (fig. also); उद्वयदशनांशुभिः Si. 2. 21, 4. 19; उद्वयः क्षुब्धशब्दः R. 2. 53; उद्व-प्रभुत्वान् S. 1. 7 high leaps. 3 Large, broad, vast, big; अवन्तिनायोयमुद्वयबाहुः R. 6. 32. 4 Advanced in age. 5 Conspicuous, distinguished, exalted, magnified, increased; स मेगलोद्वयतुप्रभावः R. 2. 71, 9 64, 13. 50. 6 Intense, unbearable (as heat). 7 Fierce, fearful; संद्वे दशमुद्वयतारका R. 11. 69. 8 Excited, furious, enraptured; मदोद्वयः ककुब्धतः R. 4. 22.

उद्वकः A leathern vessel (for oil &c.).

उद्वक्, उद्वक् a. (m. उद्वक्, n. उद्वक्, f. उद्वक्) 1 Turned or going upwards. 2 Upper, higher. 3 Northern, turned towards the north. 4 Subsequent. -Comp. -अग्निः the northern mountain, Himalaya. -अयनं the sun's progress north of the equator (=उत्तरायणं q. v.). -आवृत्तिः f. return from the north; उद्वगावृत्तिपथेन नारदः R. 8. 33. -पथः a northern country. -प्रवण a. inclining or sloping towards the north. -मुख a. facing the north; उत्तरोद्वक्मुखः खं Me. 14.

उद्वचनं 1 A bucket, a pail for drawing water out of a well; उद्वचनं

सर्जुं पुरः विक्षेप Dk. 130. 2 Rising, ascending. 3 A cover or lid.

उदञ्जलि a. One who hollows the palms and then raises them.

उदङ्गपालः 1 A fish. 2 A kind of snake.

उदधिः See under उदन्.

उदन् n. Water (usually occurring in compounds either at the beginning or at the end, and as an optional substitute for उदक after the acc. dual. It has no forms for the first five inflections. In comp. drops its *र*); e. g. उदधि, अच्छेद, क्षीरोद &c. -COMP. -कुम्भः a water-jar; Ms. 2. 182, 3. 68. -ज a. aquatic, watery. -धानः 1 a water-jar. 2 a cloud. -धिः 1 the receptacle of waters, ocean; उदधेरिव निम्नगाशतेष्वभवासा विमाना कश्चित् R. 8. 8. 2 a cloud. 3 a lake, any large reservoir of water. 4 a water-jar. कन्या, तनया, सुता Lakshmi, the daughter of the ocean. मेखला the earth. राजः the king of waters, i. e. the chief ocean. -सुता N. of Lakshmi, and of Dvārakā, the capital of Krishna. -पात्रं, -त्री a water-jug, vessel. -पानः न a small pool or pond near a well, or the well itself. मंडूकः (lit.) a frog in a well; (fig.) one who has had no experience of the world at large, a man of limited ideas who knows only his own neighbourhood; cf. कूपमंडूक. -पेषः a paste. -पिंडुः a drop of water; Ku. 5. 24. -भारः a water-carrier, i. e. a cloud. -संधः barley-water. -मानः, -न a fiftieth part of an आठक q. v. -मेघः a watery cloud. -लावणिक a. salted, briny. -वज्रः a thunder-shower; water-spout. -वासः standing or residence in water; सहस्रपत्रीरुद्रासतपरा Ku. 5. 26. -वाह a. bringing water. (-हः) a cloud. -वाहन a water-vessel. -शरावः a jar filled with water -श्वित् n. butter-milk containing fifty per cent water (i. e. 2 parts of butter-milk and 1 part of water). -हरणः a vessel for drawing water.

उदंतः 1 News, intelligence, full tidings, account, history; श्रुत्वा रामः त्रियदंत R. 12. 66; कतोदंतः सुहृदुपगतः संगमास्तिचिदूतः Me. 100. 2 A pure and virtuous man (साधु).

उदंतकः News, intelligence.

उदंतिका Satisfaction, satiety.

उदन्त्य a. Thirsty. -न्या Thirst; निर्वस्यतामुदन्त्याप्रतीकारः Ve. 6; Bk. 3. 40.

उदन्त्यत् m. The ocean; उदन्त्यच्छाद्यः B. R. 1. 8; R. 4. 52, 58; 10. 6; Ku. 7. 73.

उदयः 1 Rise (fig. also); चंद्रोदय इवोदयः R. 12. 36, 2. 73; going upwards. 2 Appearance, production; घनोदयः प्राक् S. 7. 30; फलोदय R. 1. 5 rising or accomplishment of the fruit; Ku.

3. 18. 3 Creation (opp. प्रलय); Ku. 2. 8. 4 The eastern mountain (behind which the sun is supposed to rise) उदयदृष्टशशांकमतीचिभिः V. 3. 6. 5 Advancement, prosperity, rise (opp. व्यसन); तेजोदयस्य युगपद्व्यसनोदयाम्बा S. 4. 1; R. 8. 84, 11. 73. 6 Elevation, exaltation, rise, growth; उदयमस्तमयं च रघुद्वहात् R. 9. 9, 7. 7 Result, consequence. 8 Accomplishment, fulfilment; उपास्यतोदयं R. 3. 1; प्रारंभसहस्रोदयः 1. 15. 9 Profit, advantage. 10 Income, revenue. 11 Interest. 12 Light, splendour. -COMP. -अचलः -आदिः, -गिरिः, -पर्वतः, -शैलः the eastern mountain behind which the sun, moon &c. are supposed to rise; उदगिरिर्वनालीबालमंदारपुष्पं Udb; अतिोदयाद्रेवामिसायमुच्चैः Si. 1. 16; ततः-उदयगिरिरेवैक एव Māl. 2. 10. -प्रस्थः the plateau of the mountain behind which the sun is supposed to rise.

उदयनं 1 Rising, ascending, going up. 2 Result. -नः 1 N. of Agastya. 2 N. of the king Vatsa; प्राप्यावतीरुदयनकयाकांविद्वान्महद्भारम् Me. 30 [A celebrated Prince of the lunar race, who is usually styled Vatsaraja. He reigned at Kausambi, Vasavadatta, Princess of Ujjayini, saw him in a dream and fell in love with him. He was decoyed to that city and there kept in prison by Chandamahāsena, the king. But on being released by the minister he carried off Vasavadatta from her father and a rival suitor. Udayana is the hero of the play called Ratnavali and his life has been made the subject of several other minor compositions. See Vatsa also].

उदरं 1 The belly; दुष्परोदरपूजाय Bh. 2. 119; cf. कुशोदरी, उदरभरि &c. 2 The interior or inside of anything, cavity; तडागं Pt. 2. 150; R. 5. 70; त्वां कारयामि कमलोदरबंधनस्य S. 6. 19; 1. 19; Amaru. 88. 3 Enlargement of the abdomen from dropsy or flatulence; तस्य होदरं जज्ञे Ait. Br. 4 Slaughter. -COMP. -आध्मानः flatulence of the belly. -आमयः dysentery, diarrhoea. -आवर्तः the navel. -आवेष्टः the tape-worm. -त्राणं 1 a cuirass, armour covering the front of the body. 2 a belly-band -पिशाच a. gluttonous, voracious (having a devilish appetite). (-चः) a glutton. -पूरं ind. till the belly is full; उदरपूरं भुंक्ते Sk. eats his fill. -पोषणं, -भरणं feeding the belly, support of life. -शय a. sleeping on the face or on the belly. (-यः) foetus. -सर्वस्वः a glutton, an epicure (one to whom the belly is all-in-all).

उदरधिः 1 The ocean. 2 The sun.

उदरभरि a. 1 Nourishing one's own belly, selfish. 2 Gluttonous.

उदरवत्, उदरिक-ल a. Having a large belly, corpulent, fat.

उदरिच 2. Having a large belly,

fat, corpulent. -णी A pregnant woman.

उदकः 1. (a) End, conclusion; सुखोदकं K. 328 (b) Result, consequence, future result of an action; किंतु कल्याणोदकं भविष्यति U. 4; प्रयत्नः सफलोदकं एव Māl. 8; Ms. 4. 176, 11. 10. 2 Future time, futurity.

उदकिच a. Shining or blazing upwards, radiant, glowing; स्फुरन्नुदधिः सहसा तृतीयादृश्यः कृशातुः किल- निष्पात Ku. 3. 71, 7. 79; R. 7. 24, 15. 76. -m. 1 Fire; प्रक्षिप्योदकिचं कक्षे शेरते तेजमिमाकृतं Si. 2. 42, 20. 75. 2 The god of love. 3 N. of Siva.

उदवसितं A house, dwelling.

उदधु a. Bursting into tears, one whose tears gush forth, weeping; R. 12. 14; Amaru. 11.

उदसनं 1 Throwing, raising, erecting. 2 Expelling.

उदात्त a. 1 High, elevated; अन्वयैः K. 92; Ve. 1. 2 Noble, dignified. 3 Generous, bountiful. 4 Famous, illustrious, great; ललितोदात्तमहिमा Bv. 1. 79. 5 Dear, beloved. 6 Highly or acutely accented (as a Svara); see below. -त्तः 1 The acute accent; उदैदात्तः P. 1. 2. 29, तात्वादिषु सभागेषु स्थानेषुर्ध्वभागेनिष्पन्नोऽनुदात्तः Sk.; see under अनुदात्त also; निहृत्पयनिकपदे य उदात्तः स्वरातिव Si. 2. 95. 2 Gift, donation. 3 A kind of musical instrument, a large drum. -त्तं (In Rhet.) A figure of speech; S. D. 752; cf. also K. P. 10; उदात्तं वस्तुनः संपन्नमहतां चोपलक्षणं.

उदानः 1 Breathing upwards. 2 Breathing, breath in general. 3 One of the five vital airs or life-winds which rises up the throat and enters into the head; the other four being प्राण, अपान, समान and व्यान; रसंदयत्यवरं वदन् गान्धर्वप्रकोपनः ॥ उद्वेजयति भर्माणि उदानो नाम मारुतः ॥ 4 The navel.

उदायुध a. With uplifted weapons, upraising weapons; मधुजयधुभिर्निर्मयैर्दिग्भ-वज्रिरुदायुधैः Ve. 3. 22; उदायुधानापततस्तान्धवा-न्नेत्र्य रावणः R. 12. 44.

उदार a. 1 Generous, liberal, munificent. 2 (a) Noble, exalted; स तथेति विनेतुस्त्वारमतेः R. 8. 91, 5. 12; Bg. 7. 18. (b) High, illustrious, distinguished; कीर्तिः Ki. 1. 18. 3 Honest, sincere, upright. 4 Good, nice, fine; उदारः कव्यः S. 5. 5 Eloquent. 6 Large, extensive, grand, splendid; R. 13. 79; उदारत्वमप्युन्नतं 6. 6 richly dressed. 7 Beautiful, charming, lovely; Ku. 7. 14; Si. 5. 21. -ई ind. Loudly; Si. 4. 33. -COMP. -आरम्भन्, -चेतस्, -चरित, -मनस्, -सत्त्व a. noble-minded, magnanimous; उदारचरितानां तु वसुधैव कुटुम्बकं H. 1. -यी a. of sublime genius, highly intelligent; R. 3. 30. -दर्शन a. good-looking (having large eyes); Ku. 5. 36.

उद्धारता 1 *Liberality*. 2 *Richness* as of expression); वचसः *Māl.* 1. 7. **उद्दास** *a.* Indifferent, apathetic, unconcerned. —सः, —सिन् *m.* 1 A stoic, philosopher. 2 Indifference, apathy. **उद्दासीन** *pres. p.* 1 indifferent, unconcerned, passive; तद्दर्शिनमुद्दासीनं स्यान्नेव पुरुषं विदुः *Ku.* 2. 13. (taking no part in the creation of the material universe); see सान्ध्य. 2 (In law) Not involved in any dispute. 3 Neutral (as a king or nation). —नः 1 A stranger. 2 A neutral, an indifferent person; *Bg.* 6. 9. 3 A common acquaintance.

उद्दास्थितः 1 A superintendent. 2 A door-keeper. 3 A spy, an emissary. 4 An ascetic who has given up his vow.

उद्दाहरणं 1 Relating, declaration, saying. 2 Narration, recital, opening a conversation; अथागिरसमग्रण्यसुद्दाहरणवस्तु *Ku.* 6. 65. 3 A declaratory song or poem, a sort of panegyric beginning with words like जयति and full of alliteration चरणेष्वस्वदीयं जयोद्दाहरणं शुभा *V.* 1; जयोद्दाहरणं ब्राह्मणोपयामास किन्नरान् *R.* 4. 78; *V.* 2. 14; (येन केनापि तालेन गद्यपद्यसमन्वितं । जयव्युपक्रमं मालिन्यादिप्रासविचित्रितम् ॥ तदुद्दाहरणं नाम विभक्त्यष्टांगसंयुतं। *Prataparudra*) 4 An instance, example, illustration; सङ्कलपातमन्त्रतः पराबोधयति मानिनः । प्रवृत्तितान्त्रमस्तस्योद्दाहरणं त्विः ॥ *Si.* 2. 33. 5 (In *Nyāya*) The third member of an Indian syllogism (which has five members). 6 (In *Rhet.*) An illustration reckoned as a figure of speech by some rhetoricians. It resembles अर्थतिरस्यसः; *e. p.* अमितयुगोपि पद्मार्थो बोधेणे-केन निदिष्टो भवति । निखिलरसायनराजो गंधेयोगेण लब्ध इव ॥ *R. G.* (For a clear distinction between the two figures see *R. G.*, under उद्दाहरणं).

उद्दाहारः 1 An example or illustration. 2 The beginning of a speech.

उद्दित *p. p.* 1 Risen, ascended; उद्दितशुविहः *Māl.* 1; *Bv.* 2. 85. 2 High, tall, lofty. 3 Grown, augmented. 4 Born, produced. 5 Spoken, uttered (fr. उद्). —*Comp.* —उद्दित *a.* well grounded in the *Sāstras*.

उद्दीर्क्ष 1 Looking up to. 2 Seeing, beholding.

उद्दीची The north; तेनोदीचीं विश्राममुत्तरेः *Me.* 57.

उद्दीचीन *a.* 1 Turned towards the north. 2 Northern.

उद्दीच्य *a.* Living or being in the north. —*च्यः* The country to the north and west of the river *Sarasvatī*. 2 (Pl.) The inhabitants of this country; *R.* 4. 66. —*च्यं* A kind of perfume.

उद्दीपः High water, inundation, flood.

उद्दीरण 1 Utterance, pronunciation. expression; उद्घातः प्रणवो मासा न्यवैक्षिभि-रुद्दीरणं *Ku.* 2. 12. 2 Speaking, saying. 3 Throwing, discharging (as a missile).

उद्दीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Grown, risen, produced. 2 Puffed up, elated. 3 Increased, intense.

उद्दुवरः See उद्दुवर.

उद्दुखल = उल्लुखल *q. v.*

उद्दुहा A married woman.

उद्देजय *a.* Shaking, causing to tremble, terrifying; उद्देजयान् श्रुतगणान् न्येषीत् *Bk.* 1. 15.

उद्दतिः *f.* 1 Going up, rising, ascent. 2 Appearance; rise, origin. 3 Vomiting.

उद्दधि *a.* 1 Fragrant; विजृम्भणोद्दधिषु कुहमलेषु *R.* 16. 47. 2 Having a strong smell (good or bad).

उद्दमः 1 Going up, rising (of stars); ascent; आन्यधूमोद्दमेन *S.* 1. 15. 2 Standing erect (of hair); रोमोद्दमः प्रादुरभ्युदमायाः *Ku.* 7. 77; *M.* 4. 1; *Amaru.* 36. 3 Going out, departure. 4 Birth, production, creation, पारिजातस्योद्दमः *Māl.* 2; appearance; फलेन सहकारस्य पुष्पोद्दम इव प्रजाः *R.* 4. 9; कतिपयकुहमोद्दमः कर्द्वः *U.* 3. 20; *Amaru.* 81. 5 Projection, elevation. 6 A shoot (of a plant); हरिततृणोद्दमशंकया शृण्णिभिः *Ki.* 5. 38. 7 Vomiting, casting up.

उद्दमने Rising, becoming visible.

उद्दमनीय *pot. p.* To be gone up or ascended. —*चं* A pair of bleached or washed clothes (तस्यादुद्दमनीयं यद्दौतयोर्व-क्षयोयुग्मं); यौतोद्दमनीयवासिनी *Dk.* 42; गृहीत-पशुदुद्दमनीयवस्त्रा *Ku.* 7. 11 (where *Malli.* renders उद् by यौतवस्त्रं, and 'says युगग्र-हणं तु प्रायिकाभिप्रायं &c.; see *ad loc.*).

उद्दाह *a.* Deep, intense, excessive, much; उद्दाहरणोद्दा *Māl.* 5. 7, 6. 6. —*ह* Excess. —*ind.* Excessively, extremely.

उद्दात्र *m.* One of the four principal priests at a sacrifice, one who chants the hymns of the *Sāmaveda*.

उद्दात्रः 1 (a) Ejection, spitting out, vomiting, giving out, emitting; सञ्जुष्टीस्कंधमद्दानं मदीन्द्रासुमिषि *R.* 4. 57; *Bh.* 2. 36; *Me.* 63, 69; *Si.* 12. 9. (b) Oozing, stream, issuing out; *R.* 6. 60; *Mv.* 6. 33. 2 Repeating, narration; *Māl.* 2. 13. 3 Spittle, saliva. 4 Eructation, belching.

उद्दात्रि *a.* 1 Going up, rising. 2 Emitting, sending forth; *R.* 13. 47.

उद्दिरणं 1 Vomiting. 2 Slavering. 3 Eructation. 4 Extermination

उद्दीतिः *f.* 1 Singing aloud. 2 Chanting of the *Sāmaveda*. 3 A variety of the *Āryā* metre; see Appendix.

उद्दीथः 1 Chanting of the *Sāmaveda* (the office of an *udgātri*). 2 The second part of the *Sāmaveda*; सुसं

उद्दीथविदो वसन्ति *U.* 2. 3. 3 Designation of ओम् the three syllabled name of God.

उद्दीर्ण *a.* 1 Vomited. 2 Emitted, poured out.

उद्दुर्ण *a.* Raised, uplifted; *Ve.* 6. 12.

उद्दंभः A section, chapter.

उद्दंभि *a.* Untied (fig. also).

उद्दंभः, -र्ण 1 Taking up, raising. 2 An object that can be accomplished by religious or other acts. 3 Eructation.

उद्दंभः 1 Lifting or taking up. 2 Replying in argument; rejoinder.

उद्दंभहणिकार Replying in argument.

उद्दंभहित *p. p.* 1 Lifted or taken up. 2 Taken away. 3 Excellent; exalted. 4 Deposited, delivered. 5 Bound, tied. 6 Recalled, remembered.

उद्दंभीन, उद्दंभीविन् *a.* With the neck uplifted; उद्दंभीविमूर्धः *M.* 1. 21; *Amaru.* 63.

उद्दः 1 Excellence, eminence; (at the end of comp.); ब्राह्मणोद्दः = an excellent or superior *Brāhmaṇa*; उद्दा-व्यश्च नियतलिगा न तु विशेष्यलिगाः *Sk.*; cf. मतल्लिकामचार्थिका प्रकाशप्रवृत्तलजो प्रशस्तवाचका-न्यद्वा *Ak.* 2 Happiness. 3 The hollow hand. 4 Fire. 5 A model. 6 Organic air in the body.

उद्दनः A carpenter's bench (the plank on which he works); लौहोद्दन-चनस्कंवां ललितापचनां स्त्रियं *Bk.* 7. 62.

उद्दहनः, -ना Friction, striking against; *Me.* 61.

उद्दर्षणं 1 Rubbing, rubbing up; यस्मोद्दर्षणलोद्दकंरपि सदा पुष्टे न जातः किणः *Mk.* 2. 11. 2 A cudgel.

उद्दाट A watch or guard-house.

उद्दावकः 1 A key. 2 The rope and bucket of a well (—कं also).

उद्दाटन *a.* (नी *f.*) Opening, unlock- ing; धर्मं यो न करोति विदितमतिः स्वर्गलोद्दाटनं *H.* 1. 153. —*नं* 1 Opening; *Ve.* 1. 2 Raising; lifting up. 3 A key. 4 The rope and bucket of a well; a water-wheel.

उद्घातः 1 Beginning, commencement; उद्घातः प्रणवो मासा *Ku.* 2. 12; आहुमरक्तयोद्घातं शालिगोष्ठो जग्रथेशः *R.* 4. 20. 2 Allusion, reference. 3 Striking, wounding. 4 A stroke, blow, wound. 5 Jolting, shaking (as of a carriage); *Si.* 12. 2; *R.* 2. 72; *Ve.* 2. 28. 6 Rising, elevation. 7 A club, mallet. 8 A weapon (in general). 9 A division of a book, chapter; section.

उद्घोषः 1 Announcing aloud, proclaiming. 2 Popular talk, general report.

उद्देशः 1 A bug. 2 A louse. 3 A mosquito.

उद्दंड *a.* 1 With the stalk, stem, or staff raised or rising up; उद्दंडपद्मं गृह-दीर्घिकायां R. 16. 46; उद्दंडातपत्राः Māl. 6. 2 Formidable, terrific. —Comp.—पालः 1 a punisher, 2 a kind of fish, 3 a kind of serpent; (cf. उद्दंडपाल)

उद्दंत *a.* 1 Large-toothed or having projecting teeth. 2 High, tall. 3 Terrific, formidable.

उद्दंत *a.* 1 Energetic, 2 Humble.

उद्दानं 1 Binding, confinement; उद्दाने क्रियमाणे तु मत्स्यानां तत्र रज्जुभिः Mb. 2 Taming, subduing. 3 The middle, the waist. 4 A fire-place. 5 The submarine fire.

उद्दाम *a.* 1 Unbound, unrestrained, unchecked, free; Si. 4. 10. 2 (a) Strong, powerful; Pt. 3. 148. (b) Furious, intoxicated; श्लोतस्त्रुद्धामदिग्जे R. 1. 73; Si. 11. 19. 3 Dreadful. 4 Self-willed. 5 Luxuriant; large, great, excessive; Me. 25; Ratn. 2. 4.—नः 1 N. of Yama. 2 N. of Varuna.—नं ind. Violently, fiercely, strongly; अयोदानं ज्वलिष्यतः U. 3. 9.

उद्दालकं A kind of honey.

उद्धित *a.* Tied, bound.

उद्धिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Mentioned, particularized, specially told. 2 Desired, wished for. 3 Explained, taught &c.

उद्धीपः 1 Inflaming, lighting. 2 An inflamer.

उद्धीपक *a.* 1 Exciting. 2 Lighting, inflaming.

उद्धीपनं 1 Inflaming, exciting. 2 (In Rhet.) That which excites or feeds (a sentiment or *rasa*), see आलंबनं. 3 Illuminating, lighting. 4 Burning of a body.

उद्धीम *a.* Shining, blazing.—घः, —घं Bdelium.

उद्धुम *a.* Proud, haughty.

उद्देशः 1 Pointing to or at, directing. 2 Mention, specification. 3 Illustration, explanation, exemplification. 4 Ascertainment, inquiry, investigation, search. 5 A brief statement or account; एष उद्देशतः ग्रीको विभूतेर्विस्मरो मया Bg. 10. 40. 6 Assignment. 7 Stipulation. 8 Object, motive. 9 A spot, region, place; अहो प्रवातसुभगोयुद्धेशः S. 3; M. 3.

उद्देशकः 1 An illustration, example. 2 (In Math.) A question, problem.

उद्देश्य *pot. p.* 1 To be illustrated or explained. 2 To be intended or aimed at.—इयं 1 The object in view, an incentive. 2 The subject of an assertion (opp. विधेय); see the word अनुवाच also.

उद्दयः तः Light, lustre (lit. and fig.); जिभिर्नयैः कृतोद्दयोत Mb.; कुलोद्दयोतकरी तयः ॥ m. adorning or gracing. 2 A div. of a book, chapter, section.

उद्दयः Light, retreat

उद्धत *p. p.* 1 Raised up, elevated, lifted up; लण्डलसुद्धतं धुन्वन् Bk. 9. 7, आलोद्धतैरपि रजोभिः S. 1. 8 raised; R. १. 50; लण्डवद; Ki. 8. 53. 2 Excessive, very much, exceeding. 3 Haughty, vain, puffed up; अक्षवधोद्धतः R. 12. 63. 4 Harsh. 5 Excited, inflamed, intensified; मनोभवरागा Ki. 9. 68, 69; मदीद्धताः प्रत्यनिल विचरुः Ku. 3. 31. 6 Majestic, stately; धीरोद्धता नमयतीव गतिरिच्छीं U. 6. 19 Rude; ill-mannered.—तः A king's wrestler. —Comp.—मन-घः, मनस्क *a.* high-minded, haughty, proud.

उद्धतिः *f.* 1 Elevation. 2 Pride, haughtiness; Si. 3. 28. 3 Rudeness, insolence. 4 A stroke.

उद्धमः 1 sounding, blowing. 2 Breathing hard, panting.

उद्धरणं 1 Drawing or taking out, taking off (clothes &c.). 2 Extraction, pulling or tearing out; कंटकं Ms. 9. 252; चक्षुषोरुद्धरणं Mit. 3 Extricating, deliverance, rescuing (from danger); द्धिनोद्धरणोचितस्य R. 2. 25; स वंध्युर्यो विपन्ना-नामापदुद्धरणक्षमः H. 1. 3. 4 Eradication, extermination, deposition. 5 Lifting, raising. 6 Vomiting. 7 Final emancipation. 8 Acquittance of debt.

उद्धर्तु, उद्धारक *a.* 1 One who raises or lifts up. 2 A sharer, co-heir.

उद्धर्ष *a.* Delighted, glad.—र्षः 1 Great joy or delight. 2 Courage to undertake a thing. 3 A festival (especially a religious one).

उद्धर्षणं 1 Animating. 2 Erection of the hair (on the body), thrill.

उद्धवः 1 A sacrificial fire. 2 A festival, holiday. 3 N. of a Yādava, uncle and friend of Krishna. [When Krishna was taken by Akura to Mathura, Uddhava was implored by the citizens of Gokula to go and fetch him. He was very much attached to Krishna. On seeing the destruction of the Yadavas to be inevitable, he went to Krishna and asked him what to do; whereupon he was told to go to Badarikasrama to practise penance and to secure heaven. He is the subject of two short poems, उद्धवदूत and उद्धवसंदेश.]

उद्धस्त *a.* Extending or raising the hands.

उद्दानं 1 A fire-place. 2 Ejecting, vomiting.

उद्दान्त *a.* Ejected, vomited.—तः An elephant out of rut.

उद्धारः 1 Drawing out, extraction. 2 Deliverance, redemption, saving, rescuing, extrication. 3 Raising, lifting up. 4 (In law) A part to be set aside from the paternal property for the benefits of the eldest son; the surplus allowed by Law to the eldest beyond the shares of the younger brothers; Ma. 9. 112. 5 The sixth

part of booty taken in war which belongs to the king; Ma. 7. 97. 6 Debt. 7 Recovering property. 8 Final beatitude.

उद्धारणं 1 Raising, elevating. 2 Rescuing, drawing out of (danger), delivering.

उद्धुर *a.* Unrestrained, unchecked, free. 2 Firm, intrepid. 3 Heavy, full of; Si. 5. 64. 4 Thick, gross. 5 Able, competent; Bv. 4. 40.

उद्धूत *p. p.* 1 Shaken off, fallen from; raised or thrown up; मास्तभरोद्धूतोपि धूलिजः Dhan. V. 2 Exalted, high.

उद्धूतनं 1 Throwing upwards, raising. 2 Shaking.

उद्धूपनं Fumigating.

उद्धूलनं Powdering, sprinkling with dust or powder; मस्योद्धूलन K. P. 10.

उद्धूषणं Erection of the hair (on the body), thrill, horripilation.

उद्धूत *p. p.* 1 Drawn up or out, extracted &c. 2 Raised, elevated, lifted up. 3 Uprooted, eradicated; उद्धूतारिः R. 2. 30.

उद्धृतिः *f.* 1 Drawing or pulling out, extracting. 2 An extract, passage selected. 3 Delivering, rescuing. 4 Especially, delivering or purifying from sin, final liberation; नृपते तीर्थानि स्मरितमिह यस्योद्धृतिविधौ G. L. 28.

उद्धमानं A fire-place, stove.

उद्धवः (उद्धवस्यकामिति उद्धवः Malli.) N. of a river; तोयदागम इवोद्धवमिच्छया; R. 11. 8.

उद्धध *a.* Loosened.—घः, —घनं 1 Tying up, hanging. 2 Hanging oneself.

उद्धधकः N. of a mixed tribe (doing the duty of washermen); cf. Usanas:—आवेगवेन विप्रायां जातास्तात्रोपजीविनः । तस्यैव नृपकन्यायां जातः क्षत्रिक उच्यते ॥ क्षत्रिकस्य नृपायां तु जाता उद्धधकाः स्वताः । निर्जे-जयेयुर्वन्नाणि अयुशाश्च भवन्त्यतः ॥

उद्धल *a.* Strong, powerful.

उद्धाण *a.* Filled or suffused with tears; Ki. 3. 59.

उद्धाहु *a.* Having the arms raised, stretching or extending the arms; प्राञ्जलस्ये फले लोभादुद्धाहुनि वामनः R. 1. 3.

उद्धुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Awakened, aroused, excited. 2 Opened, expanded, full-blown; Māl. 1. 40. 3 Reminded. 4 Recalled to memory (as an object seen before).

उद्धोधः, —घनं 1 Awakening, reminding. 2 Recalling to memory, rousing up; ननु कथं एमादिरयायुद्धोधकारणैः सीतादिभिः

सामाजिकानां स्मृद्धोधः S. D. 3, so रत्.

उद्धोधक *a.* 1 Reminding, that which reminds or calls to remem-

ance. 2 Exciting. —कः N. of the sun.

उद्भू *a.* 1 Excellent, pre-eminent; एवे एवे संति मदा एणोद्भूताः N. 1. 132. 2 Exalted, magnanimous. —टः 1 A fan for winnowing corn. 2 A tortoise.

उद्भवः 1 Production, creation, birth, generation (lit. and fig.); इति हेतुस्तदुद्भवे K. P. 1; Y. 3. 80; oft. at the end of comp. in the sense of 'springing or arising from,' 'produced from'; उद्भूत्वा V. 1. 3; मणिराकरोद्भवः R. 3. 18. 2 Source, origin. 3 N. of Vishnu.

उद्भावः 1 Production, generation. 2 Magnanimity.

उद्भावनं 1 Thinking, thinking over. 2 Production, generation, creation. 3 Inattention, neglect, disregard.

उद्भावयितु *a.* Raising upwards, exalting (fig. also).

उद्भासः Radiance, splendour.

उद्भासित, उद्भासुर *a.* Shining, radiant, splendid; विद्युषणद्भासि विनद्धभोगि वा Ku. 5. 78; Mk. 8. 38; Amaru. 81.

उद्भिद् *a.* Sprouting shooting forth. —म. 1 A sprout or shoot (of a plant); अङ्कुरोऽभिनवोद्भिदि Ak. 2 A plant. 3 A spring, fountain. —COMP. —ज *a.* (उद्भिज्) sprouting, germinating (as a plant). (—जः) a plant. —विद्या the science of botany.

उद्भिद् *a.* Sprouting, germinating.

उद्भूत *p. p.* 1 Born, produced, generated. 2 Lofty (lit. and fig.). 3 Perceptible, capable of being perceived by the senses; as a gun.

उद्भूतिः *f.* 1 Generation, production, 2 Elevation, exaltation, prosperity; वरा शंभुलं हेष तत्कुलोद्भूतये विधिः Ku. 6. 82.

उद्भेदः, —वर्ण 1 Breaking through or out, becoming visible; appearance, manifestation, or growth; उमास्तनोद्भेदमनु प्रवृद्धः Ku. 7. 24; तं यौवनोद्भेदविशेषकान्तं R. 5. 38; Si. 18. 36. 3 A spring, fountain. 4 Horripilation; as in पुलकोद्भेद.

उद्भूमः 1 Whirling turning round, flourishing. (as of a sword). 2 Wandering. 3 Regret.

उद्भूमणं 1 Moving or wandering about. 2 Rising.

उद्यत *p. p.* 1 Raised, lifted up; अशितः, पाणिः &c. 2 Persevering, diligent, active. 3 Bent, drawn (as a bow); Ki. 1. 21. 4 Ready, prepared, on the point of, eager, bent or intent on, engaged in; with dat., loc., inf. or usually in comp.; उद्यतः स्वेष्ट कर्मसु R. 17. 61; हेतु स्वजनमुद्यताः Bg. 1. 45; जयं, वयं &c.

उद्यमः 1 Raising, elevation. 2 Strenuous or assiduous effort, exertion, diligence, perseverance; निशम्य

चिनां तपसे कुतोयमां Ku. 5. 3; शाशाक मेना न नियंतुमुद्यमात् 5 firm resolve; उद्यमेन हि सिध्यति कार्याणि न मनोरथैः Pt. 2. 131. 3 Readiness, preparation. —COMP. —भूत् *a.* striving hard; Bh. 2. 74.

उद्यमनं Raising, elevation.

उद्यमिन् *a.* Diligent, persevering.

उद्यानं 1 Going or walking out. 2 A garden, park, pleasure-garden; बाह्योद्यानस्थितहरिश्रीश्रद्धिकाशैतहर्ष्या Me. 7. 26, 33. 3 Purpose, motive. —COMP. —पालः, —पालकः, —रक्षकः a gardener, superintendent or keeper of a garden; Ku. 2. 36.

उद्यानकं A garden, park.

उद्यापनं Bringing to a conclusion, completing finishing (as व्रतोद्यापन).

उद्योगः 1 Effort, exertion, industry; तद्विमति सच्चिन्मयज्योत्स्नोद्योगमात्मनः Pt 2. 140.

2 Work, duty, office; तृत्थोद्योगस्तव दिनकृतश्राद्धिकारो मतो नः V. 2. 1. 3 Perseverance, diligence.

उद्योगिन् *a.* Active, persevering, industrious.

उद्गः A king of aquatic animal.

उद्गथः 1 The pin of the axle of a carriage. 2 A cock.

उद्गावः A loud noise, uproar.

उद्गिक *p. p.* 1 Increased, excessive, abundant. 2 Distinct, evident.

उद्गुज *a.* Destroying, undermining (as a bank); as in कूलमुद्गुज q. v.

उद्ग्रेकः Increase, excess, preponderance, abundance; ज्ञानोद्ग्रेकाद्विचरिततमोऽग्रथः सत्त्वविद्याः Ve. 1. 23; गन्धोद्ग्रेकं जघनपुल्लि Si. 7. 74.

उद्ग्रेकरः A year.

उद्ग्रेपनं 1 A gift, donation. 2 Pouring or shaking out.

उद्ग्रेमनं, उद्ग्रेतिः *f.* Vomiting, ejecting.

उद्ग्रेतः 1 A remainder, surplus. 2 Excess, preponderance. 3 Rubbing or smearing the body with perfumes.

उद्ग्रेतनं 1 Going up, rising. 2 Springing up, growth. 3 Prosperity, elevation. 4 Turning from side to side; springing up; चटुलशफोद्ग्रेतनश्रेष्ठितानि Me. 40. 5 Grinding, pounding. 6 Rubbing and cleaning the body with perfumes or fragrant unguents, or the unguents used for this purpose or to relieve pain.

उद्ग्रेर्धनं 1 Increase. 2 Sly or suppressed laughter.

उद्ग्रेह *a.* 1 Carrying, leading up. 2 Continuing, perpetuating (as a family); कुलं U. 4; so रघुद्ग्रेहं 4. 22; R. 9. 9. 11. 54. —हः 1 A son. 2 One (i. e. the 4th) of the seven courses of air. 3 Marriage. —हा A daughter.

उद्ग्रेहनं 1 Marrying. 2 Supporting, holding or lifting up, carrying; युवः प्रयुक्तोद्ग्रेहनाक्रियायाः R. 13. 1, 14. 20; R. 2. 18; Ku. 3. 13. 3 Being carried on, riding; Ms. 8. 370.

उद्ग्रेहान *a.* Vomited, ejected. —नं 1 Ejecting, vomiting. 2 A stove.

उद्ग्रेति *a.* 1 Vomited. 2 Out of rut (as an elephant).

उद्ग्रेपः 1 Ejection, throwing out. 2 Shaving. 3 (In logic) Non-existence of a subsequent consequent on the absence of an antecedent (Wilson).

उद्ग्रेतः 1 Banishment. 2 Abandonment. 3 Killing.

उद्ग्रेतनं 1 Expelling, banishing. 2 Abandoning. 3 Taking out of or away (from the fire) 4 Killing.

उद्ग्रेहः 1 Bearing up, supporting. 2 Marriage, wedding; असत्पर्याप्तव्यं ज्यो विधिकद्ग्रेहकर्मणि Ms. 3. 43. (The Smritis mention 8 forms of marriage: —ब्राह्मो देवस्तथा चार्यः राजापत्यस्तथासुरः । गोषर्वा पक्षसंक्षेपं वैशाखश्राद्धमःस्ततः) ॥

उद्ग्रेहनं 1 Lifting up. 2 Marriage. —नी 1 A cord. 2 A small shell, cowrie (वराटिका).

उद्ग्रेहिक *a.* Relating to marriage, matrimonial (as a Mantra); Ms. 9. 95.

उद्ग्रेहिन् *a.* 1 Raising, drawing up. 2 Marrying. —नी A rope, cord.

उद्ग्रेय *p. p.* Grieved, afflicted, sorrowful, anxious (as for any absent lover).

उद्ग्रेक्षणं 1 Looking up or upwards. 2 Sight, an eye, seeing, looking at; सखीजनोद्ग्रेक्षणकौमुदीमुखं R. 3. 1.

उद्ग्रेजनं Fanning.

उद्ग्रेहणं Increase, growth.

उद्ग्रेह्यत *p. p.* 1 Raised, elevated. 2 Flowing out, overflowing; उद्ग्रेह्यः क इव हवावहः रेखा Si. 8. 18. (where उः means also 'gone astray, ill behaved'). उद्ग्रेयः 1 Trembling, shaking, waving. 2 Agitation, excitement; Bg. 12. 15. 3 Alarm, fear; शातोद्ग्रेयस्तिमितनयनं दृष्टमक्तिर्भवात्या Me. 36; R. 8. 7. 4 Anxiety, regret, sorrow. 5 Admiration, astonishment. —नं A betelnut (fruit).

उद्ग्रेजनं 1 Agitation, anxiety. 2 Infliction of pain, torture; उद्ग्रेजनकरिद्दे-श्रिहृषिवा प्रवासयेत् Ms. 8. 352. 3 Regret.

उद्ग्रेहि *a.* Having a raised seat or throne in it; विमानं नममुद्ग्रेहि R. 17. 9.

उद्ग्रेपः Shaking, trembling, excessive tremor.

उद्ग्रेह *a.* 1 Overflowing its banks (as a river); R. 10. 34; K. 333. 2 Transgressing the proper limits.

उद्ग्रेहित *p. p.* Shaken, tossed up. —तं Shaking.

उद्ग्रेहन *a.* 1 Loosened; कयाचिद्ग्रेहनवा-तमालः R. 7. 6; Ku. 7. 57. 2 Freed from bonds, unbound. —नं 1 The act of surrounding or enclosing. 2 An enclosure, fence. 3 A pain in the buttocks or back of the body.

उद्ग्रेह *m.* A husband.

उधस् *n.* An udder; see ऊधस्.
उह 7. P. (उनाति, उध-उध) To wet, moisten, bathe; या: पृथिवीं पयोद्वंति.
उधन Moistening, wetting.
उधनः, उधुरः, उधुः, उधुः A mouse, rat.

उन्नत *p. p.* 1 Raised, elevated, uplifted (fig. also); Bh. 3. 24; Si. 9. 79; नतोन्नतमुदिभागे S. 4. 14. 2 High (fig. also), tall, lofty; great, eminent R. 1. 14; V. 5. 22; Ki. 5. 15; 14. 23. 3 Plump, full (as breasts). --तः A boa (अजगर). --त 1 Elevation. 2 Ascension, altitude. --COMP. --आगत *a.* elevated and depressed, uneven; उधुर उन्नतानत Ak. --चरण *a.* rampant. --शिरः *a.* carrying the head, high proud.

उन्नतिः *f.* 1 Elevation, height (fig. also); see उन्नतिम् below. 2 Exaltation, dignity, rise, prosperity; स्तोकेनोन्नतिमायाति स्तोकेनायात्ययोगति Pt. 1. 150; Si. 16. 22; Bv. 1. 40; महाजनस्य संपर्कः कस्य नोन्नतिकारकः H. 3. 3 Raising. --COMP. --ईशः N. of Garuda (lord of उन्नति). उन्नतिम् *a.* Elevated, projecting, plump (as breasts); सा पीनोन्नतिमस्योपरुणं वसे Amaru. 30; Si. 9. 72. उन्नमन 1 Raising, lifting up. 2 Height.

उन्नत *a.* Erect, upright, lofty, high (fig. also); उन्नतप्रतपटमंभयमंहितं तत् Si. 5. 61.

उन्नयः, उन्नायः 1 Raising, elevating. 2 Height, elevation. 3 Analogy, resemblance. 4 Inference.

उन्नयन 1 Raising, elevating, lifting up. 2 Drawing up water. 3 Deliberation, discussion. 4 Inference.

उन्नस *a.* Having a prominent nose; उन्नसं दधती वक्त्रं Bk. 4. 18.

उन्नात्तः Crying out, roar; humming, chirping &c.

उन्नाभ *a.* 1 Having a projecting navel, corpulent.

उन्नाहः 1 Projection, protuberance. 2 Tying up, binding. --ह Sour gruel made from the fermentation of rice.

उन्नाद्र *a.* 1 Sleepless, awake; तामुन्नाद्रामनिशयनां सौषवातायनस्य Me. 88. विषयमस्तुन्नाद्र एव क्षपाः S. 6. 4; Mu. 4. 2 Expanded, full-blown, budded (as lotuses); उन्नाद्रयुष्माक्षिसहस्रभाजा Si. 4. 13, 8. 28.

उन्नेतु *a.* Raising. --*m.* One of the 16 priests at a sacrifice.

उन्मज्जन् Emerging, coming out of water.

उन्मत्त *p. p.* 1 Drunk, intoxicated. 2 Insane, frantic, mad; द्रावशोमनौ V. 2; Ms. 9. 79. 3 Puffed, elevated; wild; Pt. 1. 161; Si. 6. 31. 4 Possessed by a ghost or an evil spirit, Y. 2. 32; Ms. 3. 161. (वातपितृश्लेष्मन्निपातयह-संभवेनोपबृहः Mit.) --तः The thorn

apple (वस्त्र) --COMP. --कीर्तिः, --वेशः N. of Siva. --शंख N. of a country (where the Ganga roars furiously along). --वृक्ष, --रूप *a.* mad in appearance. --मलपित *a.* spoken in drunkenness or madness. (--त) the words of a madman.

उन्मथन 1 Shaking off, throwing off or down. 2 Killing, slaughter; अन्योन्यसूतोन्मथनात् R. 7. 52.

उन्मद *a.* 1 Intoxicated, drunk; R. 2. 9, 16. 54. 2 Mad, furious, extravagant; Si. 10. 4, 16. 69. 3 Causing intoxication, intoxicating; मधुकरीगन्ता सुदुर्गन्धव्यानिधता विधुताक्षरमुज्जगे Si. 6. 20. --द्वः 1 Insanity. 2 Intoxication.

उन्मद्वन *a.* Affected or inflamed with love; तदाप्रभसुन्मदना नक्ष Ku. 5. 55.

उन्मदिष्यु *a.* 1 Mad. 2 Intoxicated, drunk. 3 In rut (as an elephant).

उन्मनसः, नस्त *a.* 1 Excited or disturbed in mind, agitated, uneasy; R. 11. 22; Ki. 14. 45. 2 Regretting, repining for a lost or departed friend. 3 Anxious, eager, impatient.

उन्मनायते Den. A., उन्मनीयु To be uneasy; to be disturbed in mind.

उन्मथः 1 Agitation. 2 Killing, slaughter.

उन्मथन 1 Shaking off, agitating. 2 Killing, slaughter, hurting. 3 Beating (with a stick).

उन्मयूख *a.* Shining, radiant; R. 16. 69.

उन्मद्वन 1 Rubbing, kneading. 2 A fragrant essence used for the purpose of rubbing.

उन्माथः 1 Torment, deep pain. 2 Shaking, agitation. 3 Killing, slaughter. 4 A snare or trap.

उन्माद *a.* 1 Mad, insane. 2 Extravagant. --द्वः 1 Madness, insanity; अहो उन्मादः U. 3. 2 Intense passion. 3 Lunacy, mania (considered as a disease of the mind). 4 (In Rhet.) Madness considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings; चित्तसंभोह उन्मादः कामशोकमयादिभिः S. D. 3; or according to R. G. विप्रलम्भमहापत्तिपरमांदादिजन्माज्य-स्मिन्न्यावभास उन्मादः 5 Bloom; उन्मादं वक्ष्य पद्मानां S. D. 2.

उन्मादन *a.* Maddening, intoxicating --तः One of the five arrows of Cupid.

उन्मान 1 Weighing, measuring upwards. 2 A measure of size or quantity. 3 Price.

उन्मार्ग *a.* Going to a wrong path. --र्गः 1 A wrong road, deviation from the right road (fig. also). 2 An improper conduct, evil course; उन्मार्गप्रस्थितानि इन्द्रियाणि K. 155; 'प्रवर्तकः 103. --र्ग ind, Astray; Pt. 1, 161.

उन्माजन Rubbing, wiping off, removing.

उन्मितिः *f.* Measure; price.

उन्मिश्र *a.* Mixed with; variegated.

उन्मिषित *p. p.* Opened (as eyes), blown, expanded &c. --त A look, glance; Ku. 5. 25.

उन्मीलः, लन 1 Opening (of the eyes), awaking. 2 Unfolding, opening; U. 6. 34. 3 Expanding, blowing.

उन्मुख *a.* (खी *f.*) 1 Raising the face, looking up; अद्रेः क्षुणं हरति पवनः कित्तिदित्युन्मुखीभिः Me. 14, 100; R. 1. 39, 11. 26; आश्रम 1. 53. 2 Ready, intent on, on the point of, prepared for; तमरण्यसमाश्रयोन्मुखं R. 8. 12 about to retire to the woods; 16. 9, 3. 12. 3 Eager, waiting for, expecting; तस्मिन् संयमिनामाये जाते परिणयोन्मुखे Ku. 6. 34; R. 12. 26, 6. 21, 11. 23. 4 Sound- ing, speaking or making a sound; Ku. 6. 2.

उन्मुखर *a.* Loud sounding, noisy.

उन्मुद्र *a.* 1 Unsealed 2 Opened, blown, expanded. (as a flower).

उन्मूलन Plucking up by the roots, eradication, uprooting; न पादोन्मूलनश- कि रूः R. 2. 34.

उन्मेदा Corpulence, fatness.

उन्मेषः, --वर्ण 1 Opening (of the eyes), winking; Mu. 3. 21. 2 Blow- ing, opening, expansion; उन्मेषं यो मम न सहते जातिवैरी निशायां K. P. 10; दीर्घिका- कमलोन्मेषः Ku. 2. 33. 3 Light, flash, brilliancy; सत्त प्रलोन्मेषः Bh. 2. 114; विद्युदुन्मेषदृष्टि Me. 81. 4 Awakening, rising, becoming visible, manifesta- tion; ज्ञानं Sānti. 3. 13.

उन्मोचन Unfastening, loosening.

उप ind. 1 As a prefix to verbs and nouns it expresses (1) nearness, contiguity; उपविशति, उपगच्छति; (2) power, ability; उपकरोति; (3) pervasion; उपकीर्ण; (4) advice, instructing as by a teacher; उपदिशति, उपदेश; (5) death, extinction, उपसत; (6) defect, fault; उपपात; (7) giving; उपनयति, उपहरति; (8) action, effort; उपत्वा नेच्य; (9) beginning, commencement; उपक्रमते, उपक्रम; (10) study; उपाध्याय; (11) reverence, worship; उपस्थानं, उपचरति पितरं पुत्रः. 2 As unconnected with verbs and prefixed to nouns, it expresses nearness, resemblance, con- tiguity in space, number, time, degree &c., but generally involving the idea of subordination or inferiority; उप- कनिष्ठिका the finger next to the little finger; उपपुराण a secondary Purāṇa; उपशुक्रः an assistant master; उपाध्यक्षः a vicepresident. It usually, however, forms Avyayt. comp. in these senses; उपगमं--गमायाः समीपे; उपकूलं, 'वनं &c. 3 With numerals it forms संख्याबहुव्रीहि and means 'nearly', 'almost'; उपविशतिः

nearly thirty. 4 As a separable preposition (a) with acc. when it means inferiority; उप हरिः Sk. the gods are inferior to Hari. (b) With loc. it expresses (1) over, above, superior to; उपनिष्के कार्षापणं, उप पराधि हरेर्गणाः; (2) addition.

उपकृतः-ठ 1 Proximity, vicinity, neighbourhood; आप तालीवनस्याममुपकृतं महोदधेः R. 4. 34, 13. 48; Ku. 7. 51; Māl. 9. 2. 2 Space near a village or its boundary. -ind. 1 Upon the neck, near the throat. 2 In the vicinity of, near.

उपकथा A short story or tale.

उपकनिष्ठिका The finger next to the little finger.

उपकरणं 1 Doing service or favour, helping. 2 Material, implement, instrument, means; उपकणीभावमायाति U. 3. 3; पतोपकारीकरणं शरीरं K. 207; Y. 2. 276; Ms. 9. 270. 3 Means of subsistence, anything supporting life. 4 The insignia of royalty.

उपकर्णनं Hearing.

उपकणिका Rumour, report.

उपकर्तुः a. One who does a service or favour, useful, friendly; इनीन्युपकर्तुणि प्रवृद्धानि विकुर्वते R. 17. 58; उपकर्त्री सादीनां S. D. 624; Si. 2. 37.

उपकल्पनं, -ना 1 Preparation. 2 Fabricating, making.

उपकारः 1 Service, help, assistance, favour, obligation (opp. अपकारः); उपकारो हि लब्धं लक्षणमेतयोः Si. 2. 37; शास्त्रोक्त्युपकरणे नोपकारणं वृजितः Ku. 2. 40, 3. 73; Y. 3. 284. 2 Preparation. 3 Ornament, decoration. -री 1 A royal tent, palace. 2 Caravansera.

उपकार्यः a. To be assisted. -र्या A royal house, palace; रस्यां रघुतिनिविष्टः नशोपकार्या बाल्यासरामिव दशमं मदनोद्युवाच R. 5. 63; a royal tent; 5. 41, 11. 93, 13. 79, 16. 55, 73.

उपकुचिः, -चिका Small cardamoms.

उपकुम्भः a. 1 Near, proximate. 2 Solitary, retired, secluded.

उपकुर्वाणः A Brāhmaṇa in a state of pupilage (ब्रह्मचारि) who wishes to pass on to the state of a householder (गृहस्थ).

उपकुल्या A canal, trench.

उपकूपं-ये ind. Near a well; जलाशयः a trough near a well for watering cattle.

उपकृतिः f., उपक्रिया Favour, obligation.

उपक्रमः 1 Beginning, commencement; रामोपक्रममाचक्षते रक्षःपरिमव नवि R. 12. 42 begun by Rāma. 2 Approach, advance; साहसं forcible advance Māl. 7; so योषितः सुकुमारोपक्रमाः ibid. 3 An undertaking, work, enterprize. 4 A plan, means, expedient, stratagem, remedy; सामादिसिमुपक्रमैः Ms. 7. 107, 159; R. 13. 15; Y. 1. 345; Si.

20. 76. 5 Attendance on a patient, practice of medicine. 6 A test of honesty; see उपश.

उपक्रमणं 1 Approaching. 2 Undertaking. 3 Commencement. 4 (Medic.) Treatment, physicking.

उपक्रमणिका A preface, introduction.

उपक्रीडा A play-ground, a place for playing.

उपक्रोशः, -शानं Censure, reproach, ignominy; प्राणैरुपक्रोशमलीमहेर्वा R. 2. 53.

उपक्रोट् m. An ass (braying aloud).

उपक्र (क्रा) णं The sound of a lute.

उपक्षयः 1 Waste, decay, loss. 2 Expenditure.

उपक्षेपः 1 Throwing at hurling. 2 Mention, allusion, hint, suggestion; कार्योपक्षेपमादी तमुपि त्वयन् Mu. 4. 3; दारुणः सत्यक्षेपः पापस्य Ve. 5. -3 A threat, specific mention or charge.

उपक्षेपणं 1 Throwing or casting down. 2 Accusing, charging.

उपग a. (At the end of comp. only)

1 Approaching, following, joining.

2 Receiving; Ms. 1. 46; Si. 16. 68.

उपगणः A small or subordinate class.

उपगतः p. p. 1 Gone to, approached.

2 Occurred. 3 Got. 4 Experienced.

5 Promised, agreed.

उपगतिः f. 1 Approach, going near. 2 Knowledge, acquaintance. 3 Acceptance. 4 Attainment, acquirement.

उपगमः, -मनं 1 Going to, drawing towards, approach; सीमंते च त्वदुपगमजं यत्र नीपे ववृतां Me. 65 your advent; व्यावर्तताम्योपगमात्कुमारी R. 6. 69, 9. 50. 2 Knowledge, acquaintance. 3 Attainment, acquiring; विद्यातोपगमाद्भिक्षगतयः S. 1. 14. 4 Intercourse (as of the sexes). 5 Society, company; न पुनरपमानमुपगमः H. 1. 136. 6 Undergoing, suffering, feeling. 7 Acceptance. 8 An agreement, promise.

उपगिरिः-र ind. Near a mountain. -रिः N. of a country situated near a mountain in the north.

उपगु ind. Near a cow. -गुः A cowherd.

उपगुरुः An assistant teacher.

उपगृहः p. p. Hidden; clasped. -हः An embrace; उपगृहानि सवेपथूनि च Ku. 4. 17; Si. 10. 88; कदाश्लेषोपगृहं Bh. 3. 82; Me. 97.

उपगृहणं 1 Hiding, concealing. 2 An embrace. 3 Astonishment, surprise.

उपग्रहः 1 Confinement, seizure. 2 Defeat, frustration; Mu. 4. 2. 3 A prisoner. 4 Joining, addition. 5 Favour, encouragement. 6 A minor planet (राहु, केतु &c.).

उपग्रहणं 1 Seizing (from below);

taking hold of; as in रादोपग्रहणं. 2 Seizure, capture. 3 Supporting, promoting. 4 Holy study; वेदोपग्रहणार्थाय तावदाहयत प्रभुः Rām.

उपग्राहः 1 Making a present. 2 A present.

उपग्राहः 1 An offering or present. 2 Particularly, a present or offering to a great man or king; the modern *Nazarana*.

उपघातः 1 A stroke, injury; insult; Ms. 2. 179; Y. 2. 256. 2 Destruction, ruin. 3 Touch, contact. 4 Assault, violence. 5 Disease. 6 Sin.

उपघोषणं Proclaiming, publication, making known.

उपग्रहः 1 Contiguous support; षेदादि-वोपग्रहोऽत्रेत्यो R. 14. 1. 2 Shelter, support, protection.

उपचक्रः A variety of the ruddy goose.

उपचक्रुः n. An eye-glass, spectacles.

उपचयः 1 Accumulation, addition, accession. 2 Increase, growth, excess; बलं K. 105; स्वशक्त्युपचये Si. 2. 57, 9. 32. 3 Quantity, heap. 4 Prosperity, elevation, rise.

उपचारः 1 Cure, treatment. 2 -उपचरणं Approach.

उपचाव्यः A kind of sacred fire.

उपचारः 1 Service, attendance; honouring, worshipping, entertaining; अस्त्रालोपचारः R. 5. 20. 2 Civility, politeness, courtesy, polite behaviour, (external display of courtesy); परिग्रहः H. 1. 133; विधिर्मनस्विनीनां M. 3. 3; पदं न चेद्विदं Ku. 4. 9 a merely complimentary saying, a flattering compliment. 3 Salutation, usual or customary obeisance, homage; नोपचारमर्हति S. 3. 18; संवयया M. 4; अंजलिः R. 3. 11 folding the hands in salutation. 4 A form or mode of address or salutation; राममद्र हृदये मां प्रत्युपचारः शोभते तातपरिजनस्य U. 1; यथा गुरुस्तस्योपचारेण 6. 5 External show or form, ceremony; प्राकृष्यैरेव लिखेद्भूमि राजोपचारः V. 4. 6 A remedy, physicking, application of cure or remedy; शिशिरं Dk. 15. 7 Practice, performance, conduct, management; व्रतचर्यां Ms. 1. 111, 10. 32; कामोपचारः Dk. 81 in the conduct of love-affairs. 8 Means of doing homage or showing respect; प्रकीर्णभिनवोपचारः (राजमार्गः) R. 7. 4, 5. 41. 9 Hence, any necessary or requisite article, (of worship, ceremony, furniture &c.); सन्मंगलोपचाराणां R. 10. 77; Ku. 7. 88; R. 6. 1 (the Upachāras or articles of worship are variously numbered, being 5, 10, 16, 18 or 64). 10 Behaviour, conduct, demeanour; वैश्यग्रहोपचारं च Ms. 1. 116. 11 Employment, use. 12 Any religious performance, a ceremony;

प्रयुक्तपाणिग्रहणोपचारी Ku. 7. 86; Mv. 1. 24. 13 (a) Figurative or metaphorical use, secondary application (opp. मुख्य or primary sense); अचेतनेषु चेतनव-
दुपचादर्शनात् S. B.; न चास्य करधृतत्वं तत्त्वतो-
स्तीति मुख्येऽपि उपचार एव शरणं स्यात् K. P. 10.
(b) Supposed or fancied identification
founded on resemblance; उभयस्या
चेर्यं शुद्धा उपचारेणामिश्रितत्वात् K. P. 2. 14
A bribe. 15 A pretext; Si. 10-2. 16
A request, solicitation. 17 Occur-
rence of ए and ए in the place of
Visarga.

उपाधिः f. Accumulation, collec-
tion; growth, increase.

उपाचूलनं Heating, burning.

उपाच्छदः A coverlet.

उपाच्छदं 1 Coaxing, persuading;
उपाच्छदनेरेव स्वं ते दापयितुं प्रयत्निते Dk. 65.
2 Inviting.

उपजनः 1 Addition, increase. 2
Appendage. 3 Rise, origin.

उपजल्पनं-लपनं Talk.

उपजापः 1 Secretly whispering into
the ear or communicating; परकृत्य^०
Mu. 2. 2 Secret overtures or nego-
tiations (with the enemy's friends),
sowing the seeds of dissension in-
stigating to rebellion; उपजापः कृतस्तेन
तानाकोपवतस्त्वयि Si. 2. 99; उपजापसहान्
विलयन् स विधाता नृपतीन्द्रोद्धतः Ki. 2. 47,
16. 42. 3 Disunion, separation.

उपजीवक, -विन् a. Living upon,
subsisting by (instr. or in comp.);
जातिमात्रोपजीविनां Ms. 12. 114, 8. 20;
नानापण्योपजीविनां 9. 257; यतोपजीव्यसि Mk.
2. —m. A dependant, servant; भूमि-
कतिर्नृपणैः स बहुषोपजीविनाम् R. 1. 16.

उपजीवनं, -जीविका 1 Living. 2 Sub-
sistence, livelihood; निदितायीपजीवनं Y.
3. 236. 3 A means of living, such as
property; किंचिद्व्योपजीवनं Ms. 9. 207.

उपजीव्य pot. p. 1 Affording a live-
lihood; Y. 2. 227. 2 Giving patron-
age, patronizing. 3 (fig.) Supply-
ing materials for writing, that from
which one derives materials; सर्वेषां
कविमुख्यानामुपजीव्यो भविष्यति Mb. —स्यः 1
A patron. 2 A source or authority
(from which one derives his materi-
als); इत्यलमुपजीव्यानां मान्यानां व्याख्यानैश्च
कटाक्षनिक्षेपेण S. D. 2.

उपजोषः-षणं 1 Affection. 2 Enjoy-
ment. 3 Frequenting.

उपज्ञा 1 Knowledge acquired by
oneself and not handed down by
tradition, invention, usually in comp.
which is treated as a neuter noun;
पाणिनिरुपज्ञा पाणिन्युपज्ञं ग्रन्थः Sk.; प्राचेतसोपज्ञं
रामायणं R. 15. 63. 2 Undertaking or
commencing a thing not done before;
लोकेऽभूदुपज्ञमेव विदुषां सौज्यमयज्यं यज्ञः Malli.
on Raghuvamsa.

उपहौकनं A respectful offering or
present, *Nazarānā*.

उपतापः 1 Heat, warmth. 2 Trouble,

distress, pain, sorrow; सर्वथा न केचन न
सुखंयुपतापाः K. 135. 3 Calamity, mis-
fortune. 4 Sickness. 5 Haste, hurry.

उपतापनं 1 Heating. 2 Distressing,
tormenting.

उपतापिन् a. 1 Heating, inflaming.
2 Suffering heat or pain, being sick.

उपतिष्ठ 1 N. of the lunar mansion
or asterism called अश्लेषा. 2 N. of an-
other asterism called पुनर्वसु.

उपत्यका A land at the foot of a
mountain, low land; मलयोद्गिरुपत्यकाः R.
4. 46; एते खलु हिमवतो गिरिरुपत्यकारण्यवासिनः
संज्ञाताः S. 5.

उपदंशः 1 Anything which excites
thirst or appetite, a relish, condiment
&c.; द्विषादुपदंशानुपपाय Dk. 133; अग्रमांसो-
पदंशं पिब नवशोणितसत्वं Ve. 3. 2 Biting,
stinging. 3 The venereal disease.
उपदंश a. (pl.) About or nearly
ten.

उपदर्शकः 1 One who shows the way,
a guide. 2 A door-keeper. 3 A wit-
ness.

उपदा 1 A present, an offering to
a king or a great man a *Nazarānā*;
उपदा विविधः शस्त्रशोसेकाः कोशलेश्वरं R. 4.
70, 5. 41, 7. 30. 2 A bribe.

उपदानं, -नकं 1 An oblation, a pre-
sent (in general). 2 A gift made
for procuring favour or protection,
such as a bribe.

उपदिष्ट f., उपदिष्टा 1 An inter-
mediate quarter, such as पेशानी, आग्नेयी
नेत्रेती and वायवी.

उपदेवः —देवता A minor or inferior
god.

उपदेशः 1 Instruction, teaching,
advice, prescription; हाक्षितोपि सर्वं उप-
देशेन निपुणो भवति M. 1; स्थितोपदेशासुपदेशकाले
प्रेक्षिते प्राक्तनजन्मविद्याः Ku. 1. 30; M. 2.
10; S. 2. 3; Ms. 8. 272; Amaru. 26;
R. 1. 57; परोपदेशं चादित्यं H. 1. 103. 2
Specification, mentioning. 3 A plea,
pretext. 4 Initiation, communication
of an initiatory Mantra or formula;
चंद्रसूर्यं हि तीर्थं सिद्धक्षेत्रं शिवालयं । मंत्रमात्रप्रकथन-
मुपदेशः स उच्यते ॥

उपदेशक a. Giving instruction,
teaching. —कः An instructor, a guide,
preceptor.

उपदेशनं Advising, instructing.

उपदेशिन् a. Advising, instructing.

उपदेष्टु a. Giving instruction or
advice. —m. (स्त्र) A teacher, prece-
ptor; especially a spiritual preceptor;
चत्वारो वयमुपदेविजः स भगवान्कर्मोपदेश हरिः Ve.
1. 23.

उपदेहः 1 An ointment. 2 A cover.

उपदोहः 1 A nipple of the udder of
a cow. 2 A milking vessel.

उपद्रवः 1 An unhappy accident,
misfortune, calamity. 2 Injury,
trouble, harm; पुंसामसमर्थानामुपद्रवायामनो
भवेत्कोपः Pt. 1. 324; निरुपद्रवं स्थानं Pt. 1.

3 Outrage, violence. 4 A national
distress (whether caused by the
king or famine, seasons &c.). 5 A
national disturbance, rebellion. 6 A
symptom, a supervenient disease.

उपधर्मः A by-law, a secondary or
minor religious precept (opp. पर);
Ms. 2. 237, 4. 147.

उपधा 1 Imposition, forgery, fraud,
deceit; Ms. 8. 193. 2 Trial or test of
honesty, (धर्माद्यैस्तरीक्षणं); (said to be
of 4 kinds: 1 loyalty, 2 disinterest-
edness, 3 continence, 4 courage);
(शोचयेत्) धर्मोपधापिर्विधा सर्वमिः सचिवान्
पुनः Kālīkā P. 3 A means or expedient;
अशोभिदुरा लोके कोपधा; मरणाद्वेत्ते Si. 19. 58.
4 (In gram.) A penultimate letter.
—Comp. —भूतः a servant who has been
guilty of dishonesty. —शुचि a. tried,
of approved loyalty.

उपधातुः 1 An inferior metal, semi-
metal. They are seven; सरोपधातवः
स्वर्णं माक्षिकं ताम्राक्षिकं । तस्य कांस्यं च रितित्वं
सिद्धं च शिलाजतु ॥ 2 A secondary secre-
tion of the body (six in number);
स्तन्यं रजो वसा स्वेदो दंताः केशास्तथैव च । ओ-
ज्यस्यं सप्तधातूनां क्रमात्सरोपधातवः ॥

उपधानं 1 Placing or resting upon.
2 A Pillow, cushion; विपुलमुपधानं युजलता
Bh. 3. 79. 3 Peculiarity, individual-
ity. 4 Affection, kindness. 5 A reli-
gious observance. 6 Excellence or
excellent quality; सोपाधाना विषं वीराः
स्थैर्यं खट्वयति ये Si. 2. 77 (where उ.
also means a pillow). 7 Poison.

उपधानीयं A pillow.

उपधारणं 1 Consideration, reflec-
tion. 2 Drawing, pulling (as by a
hook).

उपधिः 1 Fraud, dishonesty; अरिषि हि
विजयाधिः क्षितौषा विद्वति सोपाधिं संधिदूषणानि
Ki. 1. 45, see अनुपधि also. 2 (In law)
Suppression of the truth, a false
suggestion; Ms. 8. 165. 3 Terror,
threat, compulsion, false inducement;
बलोपधिविनिर्मुक्तान् व्यवहारानिवर्तयेत् Y. 2. 31,
89. 4 The part of a wheel between
the nave and the circumference, or
the wheel itself.

उपधिकः A cheat, knave; see औप-
धिक the more correct form.

उपधूपित a. 1 Fumigated. 2 Being
at the point of death. 3 Suffering
extreme pain. —तः Death.

उपधृतिः f. A ray of light.

उपध्मानः A lip. —नं Blowing upon,
breathing.

उपध्मानीयः The aspirate Visarga
before the letters ए and ए; उधूपध्मानी
यानामोहो Sk.

उपनक्षत्रं A subordinate constel-
lation, secondary star (their number
is said to be 729).

उपनगरं A suburb.

उपनत *p. p.* Come, arrived, got, befallen &c.; नम् with उप.

उपनति: *f.* 1 Approach 2 Bending, bow, salutation.

उपनयः 1 Bringing near, fetching. 2 Gaining, attaining, procuring. 3 Employing. 4 Investiture with the sacred thread, initiation into sacred study; गृह्योक्तकर्मणा येन समीपं नीयते द्योतः । बालो वेदाय तद्योगात् बालस्योपनयं विदुः ॥ 5 The fourth member of the five-membered Indian syllogism (in logic), the application to the special case in question; व्याप्तिविशिष्टस्य हेतोः पक्षधर्मताप्रतिपादक वचनमुपनयः Tarka K.

उपनयनं 1 Leading to or near. 2 Presenting, offering. 3 Investiture with the sacred thread; आसमावर्तनाख्यं कृतोपनयनो द्विजः Ms. 2. 108, 173. उपनायिका A variety of sweetsounding letters (माधुर्ययोजकवर्ण); e. g. cf. the example cited in K. P. 9; अपसारय वनसारं कुरु हारं दूर एव किं कमलेः । उलमलमालि मणालिरिति वदति विद्यानिशं बाला ॥

उपनायः, नायनं = उपनयः *q. v.*

उपनायकः 1 A character in a dramatic or any other work of art next in importance to the hero; e. g. Lakshmana in Rām.; Makaranda in Māl. &c. &c. 2 A paramour.

उपनायिका A character in a dramatic or any other work of art next in importance to the heroine; e. g. Madayantika in Māl.

उपनाहः 1 A bundle. 2 An unguent applied to a wound or sore. 3 The tie of a lute, a peg to which the strings of a lyre are attached and by which they are tightened.

उपनाहनं 1 Applying an unguent. 2 Anointing, plastering.

उपनिक्षेपः 1 The act of depositing or placing down. 2 An open deposit, any article given in another's charge by letting him know its form, quantity &c.; Y. 2. 25; (on which Mit. says:—उपनिक्षेपो नाम रूपसंस्कारदर्शनेन रक्षणार्थं परस्मै हस्तं निहितं प्रत्यं).

उपनिधानं 1 Placing near. 2 Depositing, entrusting to one's care. 3 A deposit.

उपनिधिः 1 A deposit, pledge. 2 (In law) A sealed deposit; Y. 2. 25; Ms. 8. 145, 149; cf. Medhātithi:—पदप्रदर्शितरूपं सविह्वलविना निहितं निक्षिप्यते; also cf. Y. 2. 65 and Nārada quoted in Mit.

उपनिपातः 1 Approaching, coming near. 2 A sudden and unexpected attack or occurrence.

उपनिपातिर्य. Coming (unexpectedly); उन्नेपनिपातिर्योज्याः S. 6.

उपनिषद् 1 A means of accomplishment 2 Binding.

उपनिमन्त्रण Invitation, inauguration.

उपनिवेशित *a.* Placed, established, colonized; Ku. 6. 37; R. 15. 29.

उपनिषद् *f.* 1 N. of certain mystical writings attached to the Brāhmanas, the chief aim of which is to ascertain the secret meaning of the Vedas; Bv. 2. 40; Māl. 1. 7; (the following etymologies are given to explain the name:—

(1) उपनीय तमात्मानं ब्रह्मापास्तद्वयं यतः । निहृद्यविद्यां तज्जं च तस्मादुपनिषद्भवेत् ॥ or (2) निहृत्पानर्थक्यं स्वाविद्यां प्रत्यक्षया परं । नयत्यपास्तसंभवेदमती बोधनिषद्भवेत् ॥ or (3) प्रवृत्तिहेतुविः शेषास्तन्मूलोच्छेदकत्वतः । यतोवसाद्येद्विद्यां तस्मादुपनिषद्भवेत् ॥ In the मुक्तकोपनिषद् 168 Upanishads are mentioned, but some more have been added to this number.

2 (a) An esoteric or secret doctrine. (b) Mystical knowledge or instruction; Mv. 2. 2. 3 True knowledge regarding the Supreme Spirit. 4 Sacred or religious lore. 5 Secrecy, seclusion. 6 A neighbouring mansion.

उपनिष्करः A street, a principal road, high way.

उपनिष्क्रमणं 1 Going out, issuing. 2 One of the Samskāras or religious rites, i. e. taking out a child for the first time into the open air (which is usually performed in the fourth month of its age); cf. Ms. 2. 34. 3 A main or royal road.

उपनृत्यं A place for dancing.

उपनेतु *a.* One who leads or brings near, fetching; Ku. 1. 60; मालव्यमिज्ञानस्योपनेत्री Māl. 9. —*m.* (ता) A preceptor who performs the उपनयन ceremony.

उपन्यासः 1 Placing near to, juxtaposition. 2 A deposit, pledge. 3 (a) Statement, suggestion, proposal; पावकः सल्लु एव वचनोपन्यासः S. 5. (b) Preface, introduction; निर्यातः शृङ्गेरलीकवचनोपन्यासमालीजनः Amaru. 23; (c) Allusion, reference; आत्मन उपन्यासपूर्व S. 3. 4 A precept, law.

उपपत्तिः A paramour; उपपत्तिरिव नीचैः पश्चिमातिनं चन्द्रः Si. 11. 65, 15. 63; Ms. 3. 155; 4. 216, 217.

उपपत्तिः *f.* 1 Happening, occurring, appearance, production, birth; Si. 1. 69; Bg. 13. 9. 2 Cause, reason, ground; Ki. 3. 52. 3 Reasoning, argument; उपपत्तिमूर्तिर्ज्ञेयं वचः Ki. 2. 1 argumentative. 4 Fitness, propriety. 5 Ascertainment, demonstration, demonstrated conclusion; उपपत्तिरुद्धता बलात् Ki. 2. 28. 6 (In Arith. or Geom.) Proof, demonstration. 7 A means, an expedient. 8 Doing, effecting, gaining, accomplishment; स्वार्थोपपत्तिं दुर्बलाशः R. 5. 12; तात्पर्यादुपपत्तिः

Bhāṣā P.; see अनुपपत्ति. 9 Attainment getting; असंशयं प्राक् तनयोपपत्तेः R. 14. 78; Ki. 3. 1.

उपपदं 1 A word prefixed or previously uttered; धनुरुपपदं वेदे Ki. 18. 44. (धनुर्वेदे); तस्याः स उपजोपपदं निज्ञातं R. 16. 40. 2 A title, a degree; epithet of respect, such as आर्य, शर्मन्; कथं निरुपपदमेव चाणक्यमिति न आर्यचाणक्यमिति Mu. 3. 3 A secondary word of a sentence, a preposition, particle &c. prefixed to a verb or a noun derived from a verb which determines or qualifies the sense of the verb.

उपपन्न *p. p.* 1 Obtained; attended by, in company with, endowed with. 2 Right, fit, proper, suitable (with gen. or loc.); उपपन्नमिवं विशेषणं बायोः V. 2; उपपन्नमेतदस्मिन् राजनि S. 2.

उपपरीक्षा-क्षण Investigation, examination.

उपपातः 1 An unexpected occurrence. 2 A calamity, misfortune, accident.

उपपातकं A minor sin, crime or sin of the second degree; महापातकतुल्यानि पापान्युक्तानि यानि तु । तानि पातकसंज्ञानि तन्यन्मुपपातकम् ॥ Y. 2. 210.

उपपादनं 1 Effecting, accomplishing, doing. 2 Giving, delivering, presenting. 3 Proving, demonstration, establishing by arguments. 4 Examination, ascertainment.

उपपापं = उपपातकं *q. v.*

उपपाशः 1 A shoulder. 2 A flank, side. 3 The opposite side.

उपपीडनं 1 Pressing down, devastating, laying waste. 2 Inflicting pain, injuring; व्याप्तिमिश्रोपपीडनं Ms. 6. 62, 12. 80. 3 Pain, agony.

उपपुरं A suburb.

उपपुराणं A secondary or minor Purāṇa (for an enumeration of their names, see under अष्टादशन्).

उपपुष्पिका Yawning, gaping.

उपप्रदर्शनं Pointing out, indication.

उपप्रदानं 1 Delivering over, entrusting. 2 A bribe, present; उपप्रदानैर्माजितो हितकृतार्थते जनैः Pt. 1. 95. 3 A tribute.

उपप्रलोभनं 1 Seducing, alluring. 2 A bribe, an inducement, allurements; उच्चापान्युपप्रलोभनानि Dk. 48.

उपप्रेक्षणं Overlooking, disregarding.

उपप्रेषः Invitation summons.

उपप्लवः 1 Misfortune, evil, calamity, distress, adversity, अयं मदनवपुःप्लवात... परिपालयान्दुः Ku. 4. 46; जीवन्मुनः शत्रुप्लवेभ्यः प्रजाः पशे R. 2. 48. 2 (a) An unlucky accident, injury, trouble; कञ्चिद्वायविरुपप्लवो वः R. 5. 6; Me. 17. (b) An obstacle, impediment. 3 Oppression, harassing, troubling; उपप्लवाय लोकानां धुमकेतुर्विधोक्तिः Ku. 2. 32. 4 Danger, fear; see उपप्लव below. 5

A portent or natural phenomenon forboding evil. 6 Particularly, an eclipse of the sun or moon. 7 N. of Rāhu, the ascending node. 8 Anarchy.

उपपत्ति a. 1 Distressed, troubled. 2 Suffering oppression; उपा इवोपपत्तिः ऐश्वर्यः R. 13. 7.

उपपत्तिः 1 Connection. 4 An affix. 3 A particular mode of sexual enjoyment.

उपपत्तिः ईष्य A pillow.

उपपत्ति a. A few, a tolerable number.

उपपत्तिः The lower arm.

उपपत्तिः 1 Fleeing away, retreat. 2 A division (of a verse).

उपपत्तिः A secondary dialect.

उपपत्ति f. A round cup used in sacrifices.

उपपत्तिः 1 (a.) Enjoyment, eating, tasting; न जातु कामः कामानामुपपत्तिं शायति Ms. 2. 94, Y. 2. 171; काम° Bg. 16. 11. (b) Use, application; S. 4. 4. 2 Enjoyment (of a woman), cohabitation; R. 14. 24. 3 Usufruct. 4 Pleasure, satisfaction.

उपपत्तिः 1 The act of addressing, inviting, calling. 2 Persuading (उपपत्तिं दत्तं).

उपपत्तिः A staff for stirring (fire).

उपपत्तिः 1 Friction, rubbing or pressing down, crushing under one's weight; अन्त्यास तावदुपपत्तिं सतासु शुभं तं च विनोदय मनः शुभनोलातम् S. D. (where उ also means rough handling or enjoyment). 2 Destruction, injury, killing. 3 Reproach, abuse, insult. 4 Unhuckling. 5 Refutation of a charge.

उपपत्ति 1 Resemblance, similarity, equality; सुदोषं भूमिस्मिन् शम्भुना Si. 1. 4, 17. 69. 2 (In Rhet.) Comparison of two objects different from each other, simile, comparison; साधनमुपमा भेदे K. P. 10; or सादृश्यं सुदूरं वाक्याधीनत्वात्क- ह्युपमानं कृतिः B. G.; or उपमा वच सादृश्यलक्ष्मी- कृतमिति द्वयोः । हंतीव कुम्भं ते कीर्तिः वर्णमालवमाहते ॥ Chandr. 5. 3; उपमा कालिदासस्य Subhāsh. 3 The standard of comparison (उपमान); यथा शनो विनातस्त्री मेते सोपमा स्मृता Bg. 6. 19; see 'दृश्य' below; mostly at the end of comp., 'like', 'resembling'; सुबुधे न ह्युपमाः B. 1. 47; so अमरौपमः अमुपम &c. 4 A likeness (as a picture, portrait &c.). -Comp. -दृश्यं any object used for a comparison; सर्वो- पमाद्व्यसमुच्चयेन Ku. 1. 49.

उपपत्ति f. 1 'A second mother, wet nurse. 2 A near female relative; मातृपुत्रा मातुलानी पितृपुत्री पितृपुत्रा । भ्रातृ- पुत्रपुत्री च मातृपुत्राः प्रकीर्तिताः Sabdak.

उपपत्ति 1 Comparison, resemblance; साक्षात्साधनमुपमानाः Ka. 1. 36. 2 The standard of comparison, that with

which anything is compared (opp. उपमेय); one of the four requisites of an उपमा; उपमानमर्थद्विधासिन्ना Ku. 4. 5; उपमानस्यापि सत्ते प्रत्युपमानं वयुलस्याः V. 2. 3; Si. 20. 49. 3 (In Nyāya phil.) Analogy, recognition of likeness, considered as one of the four kinds of pramanas or means of arriving at correct knowledge. It is defined as प्रसिद्धसाधनस्य साधनसाधन; or उपमितिकरणमुपमानं तच्च सादृश्यज्ञानात्मकं Tarka K.

उपपत्तिः f. 1 Resemblance, comparison, similarity; पद्मवैपत्तिसाम्यसम्पत्तिं S. D.; तद्वानुसंग्यमिति दृष्टिना N. 1. 24. 2 (In Nyāya phil.) Analogy, deduction, knowledge of things derived from analogy, a conclusion deduced by means of an उपमानः प्रत्यक्षमप्युपमित- योपमितिशब्दे Bhāshā P. 52. 3 A figure of speech—उपमा q. v.

उपमेय pot. p. Fit to be likened or compared, comparable with; (with instr. or in comp.); भूमिमासीदुपमेय- कतिः सुदूरं R. 6. 4; 18. 34, 37; Ku. 7. 2. -च The subject of comparison, that which is compared (opp. उपमान); उपमानोपमेयस्य यदेकस्यैव वस्तुनः Chandr. 6. 7. 9. -Comp. -उपमा a figure of speech in which the उपमान and उपमेय are compared to each other with a view to imply that the like of them does not exist: विवर्णित उपमेयोपमानयोः K. P. 10.

उपपत्ति m. A husband; अयोपयंतरामलं समाधिना Ku. 5. 45; R. 7. 1. Si. 10. 45.

उपपत्ति A minor surgical instrument. उपपत्तिः 1 Marriage, marrying; कन्या लज्जातोपपत्ति सलज्जा नववीर्यना S. D. 2 Restraint.

उपपत्ति 1 Marrying. 2 Restraining. 3 Placing down the fire.

उपपत्ति m. One who repeats उपपत्ति, one of the 16 priests at a sacrifice.

उपपत्ति a. One who asks or solicits, suitor, beggar.

उपपत्ति Soliciting, begging, ap- proaching with a request or prayer.

उपपत्ति p. p. Begged, requested. -च 1 A request or prayer in general. 2 A present promised to a deity for the fulfilment of a desired object and generally to propitiate her, (the present may be an animal or even a human being); निक्षेपि श्रित्येतुं त्वं प्रदास्यास्य- पचाचितं Pt. 1. 14; अथ मया भगवत्याः करा- लायाः प्रादुष्यप्रापितं क्षीरमुपपत्तये Mā. 5. 3 A request or prayer to a deity for the accomplishment of a desired object.

उपपत्ति—उपपत्ति above; सिद्धायत- नानि कृतविधिप्रेषितोपपत्तिरिति K. 64.

उपपत्ति Additional formulae at a sacrifice.

उपपत्ति Approaching, coming near; ह्योपपत्तिरिति वचनं Ku. 7. 22.

उपपत्ति p. p. 1 Attached &c. 2 Fit, right, proper. 3 Serviceable, useful.

उपपत्तिः 1 Employment, use, appli- cation, service; अजति...अनर्गलसंक्रिययो- पयोगं Ku. 1. 7. 2 Administration of medicine or preparation of them. 3 Fitness, suitableness, propriety. 4 Contact, proximity.

उपपत्ति a. 1 Employing, using. 2 Serviceable, useful. 3 Fit, proper.

उपपत्ति p. p. 1 Afflicted, overtaken by calamity, distressed. 2 Eclipsed. 3 Tinged, coloured; Si. 2. 18. -च The sun or moon in eclipse.

उपपत्ति A body-guard.

उपपत्ति A guard, an out-post.

उपपत्ति p. p. 1 Stopped, ceased रज- स्सुपत्ते Ms. 5. 66. 2 Dead; उद्यद् दशमो मासस्तातस्योपपत्तिर्य Mu. 4. -Comp. -उपपत्ति a. not relying on worldly acts. -उपपत्ति a. void of desire, indifferent to worldly attachments or possessions.

उपपत्ति f. 1 Ceasing, stopping, 2 Death. 3 Abstaining from sexual enjoyment. 4 Indifference. 5 Ab- staining from prescribed acts; the conviction that ceremonial acts are futile and ceasing to rely on them.

उपपत्ति A secondary or inferior gem; उपपत्तिना काचश्च कर्पूरीश्चमा तथैव च । शुक्रा शुक्लिस्तथा शंस इत्यादीनि बहुवचि । एषा यथैव तन्मात्रमुपपत्तेः ते तथा । किंतु किञ्चित्तो हीना विशेषोऽप्युपपत्तिः ॥

उपपत्ति (र) m. 1 Ceasing, stopping. 2 Abstaining from, giving up. 3 Death.

उपपत्ति 1 Abstaining from sexual pleasures. 2 Refraining from ceremo- nial acts. 3 Ceasing, stopping.

उपपत्ति 1 A secondary mineral. 2 A secondary passion or feeling. 3 A subordinate flavour.

उपपत्ति 1 An eclipse of the sun or moon; उपपत्तिरिति शशिनः समुपगता रोहिणी योयं S. 7. 22; Si. 20. 45. 2 Hence, Rāhu or the ascending node. 3 Redness, red colour; colour; 4 A calamity, affliction, injury; इषालिनी हेमविषोपपत्ति B. 16. 7. 5 Reproach, blame, abuse.

उपपत्ति A viceroy, one inferior to the ruling authority.

उपपत्ति ind. 1 As a separable pre- position (usually with gen., rarely with acc. or loc.) it means (a) Above, over, upon, on, towards; (opp. अपा) (with gen.); तदुपरि वनमा S. 7. 7; अवाह्युपपत्तिरिति इतिः पत्ता B. 2. 60; अर्धस्योपरि S. 2. 8; oft. at the end of comp.; रत्नं, तत्परं. (b) At the end of, at the head of; सर्वानुदानामुपरि वर्तमाना K 158. (c) Beyond, in ad- dition, to Y. 2. 253. (d) In con- nection with, with regard to, towards, upon; परस्परस्योपरि वर्तमानं R. 3. 24; Sānti. 3. 23; तथोपरि श्रावणेन कश्चिदपि

on your account. (e) After; सुहृत्परि-
उपरि उपायायशेदाद्यच्छेत् P. III. 3. 9 Sk.
उपरि joined to उपरि (with acc. or
gen. or by itself) means (a) Just
above; लोकादुपर्युपर्यस्ते मायवः Vop. (b)
higher and higher, far high, high
above, उपर्युपरि सर्वेषामादिष्व इव तेजसा
Mb. 2 (As a separable adverb)
It means (a) high above, upon,
towards the upper side of (opp.
अधः); उपर्युपरि पर्यन्तः सर्व एव दृष्टिम्
H. 2. 2; oft. in comp.; स्वसुदोपरि-
विहितं Y. 1. 319. (b) Besides, in addi-
tion, further, more; शतान्युपरि चैवाष्टौ
तथा श्रयश्च सप्ततिः Mb. (c) Afterwards;
यथा पूर्वं नासीदुपरि च तथा नैव भविता Sānti.
2. 7; सर्पिः पीतोपरि पयः विभेत् Susr.-Comp.
—वर a. moving above (as a bird).
—तन, —स्थ a. upper, higher. —भागः the
upper, portion or side. —भायः being
above or higher. —भूमिः f. the ground
above.

उपरिहात ind. [cf. P. V. 3. 31]
1 As an adverb it means (a) Over,
above, on high; Bh. 3. 131; Y. 1.
106. (b) Further or later on, after-
wards; कल्याणावतंसा हि कल्याणसंपदुपरिहाद्भवति
Māl. 6; इदमुपरिहात् व्याख्यातं in the sequel.
(c) Behind (opp. पुरस्तात्). 2 (As a
preposition) it means (a) Over,
upon (with gen., rarely acc.); Si.
11. 3. (b) Down upon. (c) Behind
with gen.).

उपरीतकः A particular mode or
posture of sexual enjoyment; (also
called विपरीतकः); ऊर्ध्विकपदं कृत्वा द्वितीयं स्कन्ध-
संस्थितं । नारी कामयते कामी बन्धः स्यादुपरीतकः ॥
Sābdak.

उपरूपकं A drama of an inferior
class, of which 18 kinds are enu-
merated; नाटिका शोटकं गोष्ठी सट्टकं नाट्यरासकं ।
प्रस्थानोद्घाटन्याकान्यानि प्रेक्षणं रासकं तथा ॥ संलपकं
श्रीगदितं शिल्पकं च विलासिका । दुर्मेष्टिका प्रकरणी
हृष्टीशो भाषिकेति च ॥ S. D. 276.

उपरोधः 1 Obstruction, impediment,
obstacle; R. 6. 44; Si. 20. 74. 2
Disturbance, trouble; तपोवननिवासिनामु
परोधो मा भूत् S. 1; अनुग्रहः सत्त्वेन नोपरोधः V.
3. 3 Covering, surrounding, blocking
up. 4 Protection, favour.

उपरोधक a. 1 Obstructing. 2 Cover-
ing, surrounding. —कं An inner room,
a private apartment.

उपरोधन Obstruction, impediment
&c.; see उपरोध.

उपलः 1 A stone, rock; उपलशकलमे-
तद्देवकं गोमयानां Mu. 3. 15; कति कथं चादे-
तदादुपलेन चेतः S. Til. 3; Me. 19; S.
1. 14. 2 A precious stone, jewel.

उपलकः A stone. —ला 1 Sand. 2
Refined sugar.

उपलक्षणं 1 Looking at, beholding,
marking; चेलोपलक्षणार्थं S. 4. 2 A mark,
characteristic or distinctive feature;
V. 4. 33. 3 Designation. 4 Implying

something that has not been actually
expressed, implication of something
in addition or any similar object
where only one is mentioned; synec-
doche of a part for the whole. of
an individual for the species, &c.
(स्वप्रतिपादकस्येति सति स्वेतप्रतिपादकस्य); मंत्रग्रहणं
ब्राह्मणस्यानुपलक्षणं P. II. 4. 80 Sk.

उपलब्धिः f. 1 Getting, obtaining;
acquisition; वृथा हि मे स्यात्स्वपदोपलब्धिः R.
5. 56. 8. 17. 2 Observation, percep-
tion, knowledge (ज्ञान); नाभाव उपलब्धेः
cf. Nyāya S. 2. 28. 3 Understand-
ing, mind (मति). 4 A conjecture or
guess. 5 Perceptibility, appearance
(recognized as a kind of proof by
the Mimāṃsakas); see अनुपलब्धि.

उपलभः 1 Acquisition; अस्मादुपलभो-
पलभास्त्यनिरुपलभ्या S. 7. 2 Direct percep-
tion or recognition, comprehension
otherwise than from memory (same
as अनुभव q. v.). प्राक्तनोपलभं Māl. 5;
ज्ञाती हतस्पर्शश्लोपलभात् R. 14. 2. 3
Ascertaining, knowing; आविर्भक्त्योपल-
भाव S. 1.

उपलालनं Fondling.

उपलालिका Thirst.

उपलिंगं A portent, natural pheno-
menon, considered as boding evil.

उपलिप्ता A desire to obtain.

उपलेपः 1 Anointing, smearing. 2
Cleaning, white-washing. 3 Obstruc-
tion; becoming deadened or dull
(said of senses).

उपलेपनं 1 Smearing, anointing,
plastering. 2 An ointment, unguent.

उपवनं A garden, grove, a planted
forest; पांडुच्छायापवनवृत्तयः; केतकिः सूचिभिर्भे-
मे. 23; R. 8. 73, 13. 79; लता a gar-
den creeper.

उपवर्णः Minute or detailed descrip-
tion.

उपवर्णनं Minute description, delin-
eation in detail; अतिशयोपवर्णनं व्याख्यातं
Susr.; Y. 1320.

उपवर्तनं 1 A place for exercise. 2 A
district or Parganā. 3 A kingdom
(राज्य) 4 A bog, marshy place.

उपवसथः A village.

उपवस्ते A fast.

उपवासः 1 A fast; सोपवासस्यहम् वसेत्
Y. 1. 175. 3. 190; Ms. 11. 196.
2 Kindling a sacred fire.

उपवाहनं Carrying to, bringing
near.

उपवाह्यः—ह्या 1 A king's riding
elephant (male or female); चन्द्रगोप-
वाह्यां गजवशां Mu. 2. 2 A royal vehicle
(in general).

उपविद्या Profane science, inferior
kind of knowledge.

उपविषः—षं 1 An artificial poison. 2
A narcotic, any poisonous drug;
अर्कशीरं सुदीशीरं तथैव कलिहारिका । पचतुः करवी-
रश्चैव नोपविषाः स्मृताः ॥

उपवीणयति Den. P. To play on the
Vipā or lute (before a deity &c.);
उपवीणयितुं ययौ खेरुदयानुचिपेन नारदः R. 8.
33; N. 6. 65; Ki. 10. 38.

उपवीतं 1 Investiture with the
sacred thread. 2 The sacred thread
worn by the first three classes of
Hindus; विध्यमंशमुपवीतलक्षणं मातृकं च यदु-
जितं द्यवत् R. 11. 64; Ku. 6. 6; Si. 1.
7; Me. 2. 44, 64, 4. 36.

उपवृद्धिर्न Increase, collection.

उपवेदः 'Inferior knowledge', a
class of writings subordinate to the
Vedas. There are four such
Upavedas, one being attached to
each of the four Vedas:—thus
आयुर्वेद or Medicine to ऋग्वेद; (accord-
ing to some authorities such as Su-
sruta it is a part of the Atharvaveda);
यजुर्वेद or military science to यजुर्वेद;
गान्धर्ववेद or Music to सामवेद, and
स्थापत्य-
शास्त्रवेद or Mechanics to अथर्ववेद.

उपवेशः—ज्ञानं 1 Sitting, sitting down;
as in प्राचीनवेशन. 2 Being attached to.
3 Voiding by stool.

उपवेशनं The three periods of the
day; i. e. morning, midday, and
evening (त्रिसंध्यं).

उपव्याख्यानं A supplementary ex-
planation or interpretation.

उपव्याधः A small hunting leopard.

उपशमः 1 Becoming quiet, assuage-
ment, pacification; कुतःस्या उपशमः Ve.
3; मनुदुःसह एव यात्युपशमं नो सात्वतः स्फुटं
Amaru. 5; cessation, stopping,
extinction. 2 Relaxation, intermis-
sion. 3 Tranquility, calmness,
patience. 4 Control or restraint of
the senses.

उपशमनं 1 Quieting, calming,
appeasing. 2 Mitigation. 3 Extinc-
tion, cessation.

उपशयः 1 Lying by the side of. 2
A lair, ambush; Si. 2. 80.

उपशाल्यं An open place in the
vicinity of a town or village, suburb;
अथोपशाल्ये विद्युमग्नशाल्यः R. 16. 37, 15. 50;
Si. 5. 8.

उपशाखा A secondary branch

उपशान्तिः f. 1 Cessation, allaying,
alleviation; R. 8. 31; Amaru. 65. 2
Appeasing, assuaging.

उपशायः Sleeping in turn, rotation
for sleeping with (another who
keeps watch at night.)

उपशालं A place near a house, a
court before a house. —लं ind. Near
a house.

उपशास्त्रं A minor science or treatise.

उपशिक्षा—क्षणं Learning, training.

उपशिष्यः The pupil of a pupil;
शिष्योपशिष्यरूपगीयमानमवेहि तन्मदनमिभयाम
Udb.

उपशोभनं—शोभा Adorning, orna-
menting.

उपशोषणं Drying up, withering.

उपश्रुतिः *f.* 1 Hearing, listening. 2 Range of hearing. 3 A supernatural voice heard at night and personified as a nocturnal deity revealing the future; नक्तं निगम्य यत्किञ्चिच्छ्रुमाशुभकरं वचः । श्रुते तद्विदुर्षिः देवप्रभुमुपश्रुतिः ॥ Hārāvāli; परिजनोऽपि चास्याः सततमुपश्रुत्यै निर्जगाम K. 65. 4 Promise, assent.

उपश्लेषः, -षण 1 Juxta-position, contact. 2 An embrace. **उपश्लोकपति** Den. P. To extol or praise in verses.

उपसंयमः 1 Curbing, restraining, binding. 2 The end of the world, universal destruction.

उपसंयोगः A secondary connection, modification.

उपसंरोहः Growing together or over, cicatrizing.

उपसंवादः An agreement, a contract. **उपसंख्यानं** An under-garment, अंतरं वहिर्योगोपसंख्यानयोः P. I. 1. 36.

उपसंहरणं 1 Withdrawing, taking away or back. 2 Withholding. 3 Excluding. 4 Attacking, invading.

उपसंहारः 1 Drawing in or together, contracting. 2 Withdrawing, withholding. 3 A collection, assemblage. 4 Summing up, winding up, conclusion. 5 A peroration (of a speech &c.). 6 A compendium, *re'sume'*. 7 Brevity, conciseness. 8 Perfection. 9 Destruction, death. 10 Attacking, invading.

उपसंहारिन् *a.* 1 Comprehending. 2 Exclusive.

उपसंक्षेपः An abstract, summary, *re'sume'*.

उपसंख्यानं 1 Addition. 2 Supplementary addition, further or additional enumeration (a term technically applied to the *Vārtikas* of Kātyāyana which are intended to supply omissions in Pāṇini's *Sūtras* and generally to supplement them.); *e. g.* जुयुष्साविगमप्रमादार्थानामुपसंख्यानं; *cf.* इति. 3 (In gram.) A substitute in form or sense.

उपसंयहः, -हण 1 Keeping pleasant, supporting, maintaining. 2 Respectful salutation (as by touching the feet of the person saluted); रुकुति रभसायाणि पादोपसंयहणाय च Mv. 2. 30. 3 Accepting, adopting. 4 Polite address, obeisance. 5 Collecting, joining. 6 Taking, accepting (as a wife); दातोपसंयहः Y. 1. 56. 7 (An external) appendage, any necessary article either for use or decoration (उपकरण).

उपसंतिः *f.* 1 Connection, union. 2 Service, worship, attendance upon. 3 Gift, donation.

उपसदः 1 Approach. 2 A gift, donation.

उपसदनं 1 Going near to, approaching. 2 Sitting at the feet of a teacher, becoming a pupil; तत्रोपसदनं चक्रे द्रोणस्ये-
ष्वन्नकर्मणि Mb. 3 Neighbourhood. 4 Service.

उपसंतानः 1 Immediate connection. 2 A descendant.

उपसंघानं Adding, joining.

उपसंन्यासः Laying down, giving up, resignation.

उपसमाधानं Gathering together, heaping; उपसमाधानं राशीकरणं Sk.

उपसंपत्तिः *f.* 1 Approaching, arriving at. 2 Entering into any condition.

उपसंपन्न *p. p.* 1 Gained. 2 Arrived at. 3 Furnished with, possessing. 4 Killed at a sacrifice (as an animal), immolated; Ms. 5. 81. —**सं** Condi-
ment.

उपसंभाषः, -वा 1 Conversation; Ki. 3. 3. 2 Friendly persuasion; उपसंभाषा उपसंभाषे P. I. 3. 47 Sk.

उपसर्गः 1 Approaching (as a cow). 2 The first pregnancy of a cow; गवामुपसर्गः Sk.

उपसर्गणं 1 Going towards. 2 That which is approached as a refuge

उपसर्गः 1 Sickness, disease, change occasioned by a disease; क्षीणं हन्युश्चोप-
सर्गः प्रभूताः Suer. 2 Misfortune, trouble, calamity, injury, harm; Ratn. 1. 10. 3 Portent, natural phenomenon foreboding evil. 4 An eclipse. 5 An indication or symptom of death. 6 A preposition prefixed to roots; नि-पाताश्चादयो ज्ञेयाः प्रादयस्तुपसर्गकाः । योतकत्वात् क्रियायोगे लोकादवगता इमे ॥ *Upasargas* are 20 in number:—अ, परा, अप, सम्, अनु, अव, निस् or निर, दुस् or दुर्, वि, आ (ह), नि, अवि, अवि, अति, सु, उद्, अभि, प्रति, पति, उप; or 22 if निस्-निर and दुस्-दुर् be taken as separate words. There are two theories as to the character of these prepositions. According to one theory roots have various meanings in themselves (अनेकार्था हि धातवः) when prepositions are prefixed to them they simply bring to light those meanings already existent but hidden in them, but they do not express them, being meaningless themselves. According to the other theory prepositions express their own independent meanings; they modify, intensify; and sometimes entirely alter, the senses of roots; *cf.* Sk.:—उपसर्गणं धात्वर्थो नलादन्यत्र नयिते । प्रहाराहरसंहारविहारविहारवद् ॥ *cf.* also धात्वर्थं वाचते कश्चिद्विश्वमनुवर्तते । तमेव विशिनष्टव्य उपसर्गगतिश्चिदा ॥

उपसर्जनं 1 Pouring on. 2 A misfortune, calamity (as an eclipse), portent. 3 Leaving. 4 Eclipsing. 5 Any person or thing subordinate to another, a substitute. 6 (In gram.)

A word which either by composition or derivation loses its original independent character, while it also determines the sense of another word (opp प्रथान).

उपसर्गः Approach, access.

उपसर्पणं Going near, approaching, advancing towards.

उपसर्पा A cow fit for a bull.

उपसुदः N. of an Asura, son of Nikumbha and younger brother of Sanda.

उपसूर्यकं The disc of the sun or its halo.

उपसृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Joined, connected with, accompanied by. 2 Seized or possessed by (a demon or evil spirit); उपसृष्टा इव क्षुद्राधिष्ठितमनसाः K. 107. 3 Troubled, affected, injured; रोगोपसृष्टमनुवर्त्तमानं सुखसुः R. 8. 94. 4 Eclipsed. 5 Furnished with an उपसर्ग (as a root); कृष्णद्वहोरुपसृष्टयोः कर्म P. I. 4. 38. —**सृष्टः** The sun or moon when eclipsed. —**सृष्ट** Sexual union.

उपसेचनं, **उपसेकः** 1 Pouring or sprinkling upon, watering. 2 Infusion; juice. —**नी** A ladle or cup for pouring.

उपसेवनं, **सेवा** 1 Worshipping, honouring, adoring. 2 Service; राज° Ms. 3. 64. 3 Addiction to; विषय° 4 Using, enjoying (carnally also); परदा° Ms. 4. 134.

उपस्करः 1 Any article which serves to make anything complete, an ingredient. 2 (Hence) Condiment or seasoning for food (as mustard, pepper &c.). 3 Furniture, appurtenance, apparatus, instrument (उपकरण); Si. 18. 72. 4 Any article or implement of household use (such as a broomstick); Y. 1. 83, 2. 193; Ms. 3. 68, 12. 66, 5. 150. 5 An ornament. 6 Censure, blame.

उपस्करणं 1 Killing, injuring. 2 A collection. 3 A change, modification. 4 An ellipsis. 5 Blame, censure.

उपस्कारः 1 Anything additional, supplement. 2 (Supplying) an ellipsis; सकाक्षममुपस्कारं विषयमिति निराकृतं Ki. 11. 38. 3 Beautifying, ornamenting by way of adding grace; उपस्कारं सोपस्कारमाह Malli. on R. 11. 47. 4 An ornament. 5 A stroke. 6 A collection.

उपस्कृत *p. p.* 1 Prepared. 2 Collected. 3 Beautified, ornamented. 4 Supplied (as an ellipsis) 5 Modified.

उपस्कृतिः *f.* Supplement.

उपसंभ्रमः, -भ्रम 1 Stay, support. 2 Encouragement, incitement, aid. 3 Basin, ground, occasion.

उपस्तरणं 1 Spreading out, scattering. 2 A covering. 3 A bed. 4 Anything spread out (as a covering); अस्तोपस्तरणमसि स्वाहा.

उपाधिः 1 Fraud, deceit, trick, 2 Deception, disguise (in Vedānta). 3 Discriminative or distinguishing property, attribute, peculiarity; तदुपाधिव संकेतः K. P. 2. It is of four kinds:—ज्ञानि, कृष्ण, क्रिया, संज्ञा. 4 A title, nick-name; (भट्टाचार्य, महामहोपाध्याय, पंडित &c.). 5 Limitation, condition (as of time, space &c.); (oft. occurring in Vedānta phil). 6 A purpose, occasion, object. 7 (In logic) A special cause for a general effect. 8 A

man who is careful to support his family.

उपाधिक a. Exceeding, supernumerary, additional.

उपाध्यायः 1 A teacher or preceptor in general. 2 Particularly, a spiritual teacher, religious preceptor; (a sub-teacher who instructs for wages only in a part of the Veda and is inferior to an आचार्य); cf. Ms 2. 141;—एकदेशं तु वेदस्य वेदगान्धर्वि वा पुनः । योऽध्यापयति वृत्त्यर्थं मुपाध्यायः स उच्यते ॥ see अध्यापक, and under आचार्य also.—या A female preceptor.—यी 1 A female preceptor. 2 The wife of a preceptor.

उपाध्यायानी The wife of a preceptor.

उपासक f. A sandal, shoe; उपासकदूपा-
दस्य सर्वा चर्मवृत्तेषु भूः H. 1. 142; Ms. 2. 246; या यदि कियते राजा स किं नाश्नाद्युपासकं H. 3. 58.

उपातः 1 Border, edge, margin, skirt, point (of anything); उपातयोर्निष्पत्तिं विद्मः R. 7. 50; Ku. 3. 69; R. 32; Amaru. 23; U. 1. 26; वल्कलं K. 136. 2 The corner or angle of the eye; R. 3. 26. 3 Immediate proximity, vicinity; तयोः उपातस्थितिसिद्धिर्लैङ्गिकं R. 3. 57, 7. 24, 16. 21; Me. 24. 4 Side or alope (नितम्ब); Me. 18.

उपातिक a. Near, proximate, neighbouring.—क Vicinity, proximity.

उपात्य a. Last but one; उत्तमपदमुपात्य-
स्योपलक्षणार्थम् Sk.—त्यः The corner of the eye.—त्य Vicinity.

उपायः 1. (a) Means, an expedient, remedy; उपायं चित्तयेत्याजस्तथापायं च चित्तयेत् Pt. 1. 406. Amaru. 21; Ms. 8. 48, 7. 177. (b) A mode, way, stratagem. 2 Beginning; commencement. 3 Effort, exertion; Bg. 6. 36; Ms. 9. 248, 10. 2. 4 A means of success against an enemy; (these are four:—सामन् conciliation or negotiation; दानं bribery; भेदः sowing dissensions; and दंडः punishment (open attack); some authorities add three more:—माया deceit; उपेक्षा trick, deceit or neglect; इंद्रजालं conjuring; thus making the total number 7); चतुर्थोपायसाधये तु रिपौ सांख्यमपक्रिया Si. 2. 54; सामादीनामुपायानां चतुर्णामपि पंडिताः Ms. 7. 109. 5 Joining (as in singing). 6 Approach.—COMP.—चतुष्टयं the four expedients against an enemy; see above (4).—ज्ञ a. fertile in expedients.—तुरीयः the 4th expedient, i. e. दंड or punishment.—योगः application of means or remedy; Ms. 9. 10.

उपायनं 1 Going near, approach. 2 Becoming a pupil of. 3 Engaging in any religious rite. 4 A present, gift; मालविकोपायनं प्रेषिता M. 1; तस्योपायन-
योग्यानि वस्तूनि सरिता पतिः Ku. 2. 37; R. 4. 79.

उपादंभः Beginning, commencement.

उपाजने, -ना Acquiring, gaining.

उपाथ a. Of little worth.

उपालम्भः, -भनं 1 Abuse, taunt, censure; अस्या महदुपालम्भं गतोस्मि S. 5; तयोपालम्भे पतितास्मि M. 1 laid myself open to your censure. 2 Delaying, putting off.

उपावर्तनं 1 Coming or turning back, return; त्वदुपावर्तनं शक्ति मे मनः (करोति) R. 8. 53. 2 Revolving, turning round. 3 Approaching.

उपाश्रयः 1 Recourse (for aid), asylum, support; Bh. 2. 48. 2 Receptacle, recipient. 3 Reliance, dependence upon.

उपासकः 1 One who waits upon, a worshipper. 2 A servant, follower. 3 A Sūdra, a low fellow.

उपासनं, -ना 1 Service, attendance, waiting upon; शीलं खलोपासनात् (विनश्यति). Pt. 1. 169; उपासनमित्येष पितुः स्म सृज्यते N. 1. 34; Ms. 3. 107; Bg. 13. 7; Y. 3. 156. 2 Engaging in, being intent on, performing; संगीतं Mk. 6; Ms. 2. 69. 3 Worship, respect, adoration. 4 Practice of archery. 5 Religious meditation. 6 The sacred fire.

उपासा 1 Service, attendance. 2 Worship, adoration. 3 Religious meditation.

उपास्तमनं Sunset.

उपास्ति f. 1 Service, attendance upon (especially a deity). 2 Worship, adoration.

उपास्र A secondary or minor weapon.

उपहारः Slight refreshment (fruits, sweetmeats &c.).

उपाहित p. p. 1 Placed, deposited, put on &c. 2 Connected, joined.—तः Danger or destruction from fire.

उपेक्षणं=उपेक्षा.

उपेक्षा 1 Overlooking, disregard, neglect. 2 Indifference, contempt, disdain; कुर्यामुपेक्षां हतजीवितेऽस्मिन् R. 14. 65. 3 Leaving, quitting. 4 Neglect, trick or deceit (one of the 7 expedients in war).

उपेत p. p. 1 Come near, approached. 2 Present. 3 Endowed with, possessed of; with, instr. or in comp.; पुत्रमेवंयुगोपेतं चक्रवर्तिनमाग्रहि S. 1. 12.

उपेन्द्रः N. of Vishnu or Krishna as the younger brother of Indra in his 5th or dwarf incarnation; see इंद्र; उपेन्द्रं यत्रापि दारुणोऽसि Git. 5; यदुपेन्द्रस्त्वमर्तादि एव सः Si. 11. 70.

उपेय pot p. 1 To be approached. 2 To be got. 3 To be effected by any means.

उपोद p. p. 1 Collected, accumulated, stored up. 2 Brought near, near. 3 Arrayed for battle. 4 Begun. 5 Married

उपोत्तम a. Last but one.—सं(अक्षरं) The last letter but one.

उपोद्घातः 1 A beginning. 2 An introduction, a preface. 3 An example, an apposite argument or illustration. 4 An occasion, medium, means; तत्पत्तिर्लक्ष्यमुपोद्घातेन माधवातिकमुपेयात् Mal. 1. 5 Analysis, ascertaining the elements of anything.

उपोद्बलक a. Confirming.

उपोद्बलनं Confirmation, corroboration.

उपोषणं, उपोषितं A fast.

उत्तिः f. Sowing seed.

उत्थ 6 P. (उज्जति, उज्जित) 1 To press down, subdue. 2 To make straight.

उष्, उष् 6. 9. P. (उभति or उभति, उभ्नाति, उभति) 1 To confine. 2 To compact together. 3 To fill with; जलकुम्भं भितरं सपदि सरस्याः समानयंयास्ते Bv. 2. 144. 4 To cover or overspread with; सर्वममंशं काकुत्स्थमीमंशीक्षणेः शिलीमुखैः Bk. 17. 88.

उभ pron. a. (Used only in the dual) Both; उभौ तौ न विजानीतः Bg. 2. 19; Ku. 4. 43; Ms. 2. 14; Si. 3. 8.

उभय pron. a. (यी f.) (Though dual in sense, it is used in the singular and plural only; according to some grammarians in the dual also) Both (of persons or things); उभयमन्व-
परितोषं समर्थये S. 7; उभयमानशिरे बहुधापिपाः R. 9. 9; उभयी सिद्धिमुपायवापुः 8. 23, 17. 38; Amaru. 60; Ku. 7. 78; Ms. 2. 55, 4. 224, 9. 34.—COMP.—चर a. living in water and on land or in the air, amphibious.—विद्या two-fold sciences i. e. religious knowledge and knowledge about worldly affairs.—विद्य a. of both kinds.—वेतन a. receiving wages from both (parties), serving two masters, treacherous.—व्यंजन a. having the marks of both sexes.—संभवः a dilemma.

उभयतः ind. 1 from both sides; on both sides, to both sides (with acc.); उभयतः कृष्णं गोपाः Sk.; Y. 1. 58; Ms. 8. 315. 2 in both cases. 3 In both ways; Ms. 1. 47.—COMP.—वृत्, वृत् a. having a double row of teeth; Ms. 1. 43.—मुख a. 1. looking either way. 2 two-faced (as a house &c.). (—जी) a cow; Y. 1. 206-7.

उभयत्र ind. 1 In both places. 2 on both sides. 3 In both cases; Ms. 3. 125, 167

उभयथा ind. 1 In both ways; उभ-
यथापि घटते V. 3 2 In both cases.

उभये (र) दृष्ट ind. 1 On both days. 2 On two subsequent days.

उम् ind. An interjection of (1) anger; (2) interrogation; (3) promise or assent; (4) cordiality or pacification.

उमा 1 N. of the daughter of Himavat and Menā and wife of Siva; Kālidāsa thus derives the name:—उमेति (oh do not, *scil.* practise penance) मात्रा तपसा विविद्धा पश्चाद्माख्या सुमुखी जगाम Ku. 1. 26; उमावृषांकी R. 3. 23. 2 Light, splendour. 3 Fame, reputation. 4 Tranquillity, calmness. 5 Night. 6 Turmeric. 7 Flax.—Comp.—सुवः, —जनकः N. of the Himalaya (as the father of उमा). —पतिः N. of Siva; सुहृन्नुस्मायेतमुक्षुषं विपुरदाहमुमापतिसंविनः Ki. 6. 14; so ईशः, वैभवं, सहायः &c.—सुतः N. of Kārtikeya or of Ganesa.

उम (डु) रः The upper timber of a door-frame.

उरः A sheep.

उरगः (गी. f.) 1 A serpent, snake; अंशुलीबोरणक्षता R. 1. 28, 12. 5, 91. 2 A Nāga or semidivine serpent usually represented in mythology with a human face; देवर्षयर्वमासुषोऽरगसुसाल Nala. 1. 28; Ms. 3. 196. 3 Lead.—गा N. of a city; R. 6. 59.—Comp.—अरिः, —अश्विनः, —शत्रुः 1 N. of Garuda (enemy of snakes) 2 a pea-cock. —इन्दुः, —राजः N. of Vāsuki or Sesha. —प्रतिसर a. having a serpent for a wedding-ring.—वृषणः N. of Siva (decked with serpents). —सारचन्दनः, —नं a kind of sandalwood.—स्थाने the abode of the Nāgas, i. e. Pātāla

उरगः, —गमः A snake.

उरणः (गी. f.) 1 A ram, sheep; वृकीबोरणमासाय सुहृन्नुदाय गच्छति Mb. 2 A certain demon killed by Indra.—गी A ewe.

उरणकः 1 A ram. 2 A cloud.

उरुः A ram.

उरु इ. a. A particle implying (1) assent admission or acceptance. (In this sense it is usually used with the roots कृ, घृ, or अह, and it has the force of a गति or preposition उरुकृत्य not उरुकीकृत. Other forms of the word are उरी, उरुही, ऊरी and ऊरुही); (2) extension. (उरुकीकृ 8 U. To consent, allow, accept; गिरि न कां कासुरीचकार Bv. 2. 13; Si. 10. 14).

उरु n. (उः) The breast, bosom; व्यदोरस्को वृषकंयः R. 1. 13, Ku. 6. 51; उरसे कृ to clasp to the bosom.—Comp.—क्षतं injury to the chest. —ग्रहः, —घातः a disease of the chest, pleurisy. —उदः, —वर्णः a cuirass, breastplate; Si. 15. 80. —जः, —धूः, उरसिजः, उरसिकृहः the female breast; रेजाते रुचिरदशासुरोज-कुंभे Si. 8. 53, 25, 59. —धूषणं an ornament of the breast. —सूत्रिका a necklace of pearls hanging over the breast. —स्थलं the breast, bosom.

उरुस्य a. 1 Being in the breast. 2 Legitimate (as a son or daughter); born from a married couple of the

same tribe or caste. 3 Excellent. —स्यः A son.

उरुस्वतः, उरुसिल a. Broad-chested, full-breasted.

उरी A particle of assent; see उरु. (उरीकृ 1 To allow, admit, accept; दक्षेणोरीकृतं त्वया Bk. 8, 11; R. 15. 70. 2 To follow, have recourse to; अयि रोषमुरीकरोषि नो चेत् Bv. 1. 44).

उरु a. (रु-की f.; compur. वरीयस; superl. वरिष्ठ) 1 Wide, spacious. 2 Great, large; R. 6. 74. 3 Excessive, much, abundant. 4 Excellent, precious, valuable.—Comp.—कीर्ति a. renowned, well-known; R. 14. 74. —क्रमः an epithet of Vishnu in the dwarf incarnation.—गाय a. sung or praised by the great; Asvad. 61. —मार्गः a long road.—विक्रम a. valiant, mighty.—स्वन a. having a loud voice, stentorian.—हारः a valuable necklace.

उरुही—उरुही q. v.

उरुहः—उरुह q. v.

उरुनामः A spider; cf. ऊर्णनाम

उर्ण 1 Wool, felt. 2 A circle of hair between the eye-brows; see ऊर्ण.

उर्बटः 1 A calf. 2 A year.

उर्वरा 1 Fertile soil; Si. 15. 66. 2 Land in general.

उर्वशी N. of a famous Apsaras or nymph of Indra's heaven who became the wife of Pururavas. [Urvashi is frequently mentioned in the Rigveda; at her sight the seed of Mitra and Varuna fell down, from which arose Agastya and Vasishtha; (see Agastya). Being cursed by Mitra and Varuna she came down to the world of mortals and became the wife of Pururavas, whom she chanced to see while descending, and who made a very favourable impression upon her mind. She lived with him for some time, and went up to heaven at the expiration of her curse. Pururavas was sorely grieved at her loss, but succeeded in securing her company once more. She bore him a son named Ayus, and then left him for ever. The account given in the Vikramorvasiyan differs in many respects. Mythologically she is said to have sprung from the thigh of the sage Narayana, q. v.]. —रमणः, —सहायः, —वह्नुमः N. of Pururavas.

उर्वीकः A kind of cucumber; see इर्वीक.

उर्वी 1 'Wide region' the earth; स्तोकसुर्वी प्रयाति S. 1. 7; जुगोप गौरुपयसामि-वोर्वी R. 2. 3, 1. 14, 30, 75, 2. 66. 2 Land, soil. 3 The open space or expanse.—Comp.—ईशः, —ईश्वरः, —पतिः, —धरः a king.—धरः 1 a mountain. 2 the serpent Sesha.—धुत् m. 1 a king. 2 a mountain.—दृष्टः a tree; Si. 4. 7.

उलपः 1 A creeping plant, a spreading creeper. 2 Soft grass (कोमलं वृणः):

गोमर्षिणीप्रियवचोपमालभातिसेव्योपकंठविपिनावलयो भवति Māl. 9. 2; Si. 4. 8.

उलुप—उलप q. v.

उलूकः 1 An owl; नोत्कृन्त्यलोके यदि दिवा सूर्यस किं दृष्येण Bh., 2. 93; ख्यजति सुदसुलूकः प्रीतिमांश्चक्रवाकः Si. 11. 64. 2 N. of Indra.

उलूखलं A wooden mortar used for cleansing rice (from the husk &c.); अवहननायालूखलं Mbh.; Ms. 3. 88, 5. 117.

उलूखलकं A mortar.

उलूखलिक a. Pounded in a mortar.

उलूतः A large snake, the Boa.

उलूपी A Nāga princess. [She was the daughter of the serpent Kauravya. While one day she was bathing in the Ganges, she happened to see Arjuna, and being enamoured of his handsome form, she managed to have him conveyed to her home, the Pātala, and there induced him to take her as his wife, which he, after considerable hesitation, consented to do. She bore him a son named Iravat. When Arjuna's head was cut off by Babhruvachana's arrow, it was with her assistance that he was restored to life; see Arjuna].

उल्का 1 A fiery phenomenon in the sky, a meteor; Si. 15. 92; Ms. 1. 38, Y. 1. 145. 2 A fire-brand, torch. 3 Fire, flame; Ms. 53.—Comp.—धारिन् a. a torch-bearer.—घातः the fall of a meteor.—मुखः a demon or goblin (having a mouth of fire); Ms. 12. 71; Māl. 5. 13.

उल्लुकी 1 A meteor. 2 A fire-brand.

उल्बः, —ल्वं 1 Fetus. 2 The vulva. 3 The womb.

उल्ब (ल्व) ण a. 1 Thick, clotted, copious, abundant (blood &c.). 2 Much, excessive, intense; Si. 10. 54; Ku. 7. 84. 3 Strong, powerful, great; Si. 20. 41. 4 Manifest, clear; तस्यासी-दुल्बणो मार्गः R. 4. 33.

उल्मुकः A fire-brand, torch.

उल्लंघनं 1 Leaping or passing over. 2 Transgression, violation.

उल्लल a. 1 Shaking, tremulous. 2 Covered with thick hair, shaggy.

उल्लसने 1 Happiness, joy. 2 Horripilation.

उल्लसित p. p. 1 Shining, brilliant, splendid. 2 Happy, delighted.

उल्लाघ a. 1 Recovered from sickness, convalescent. 2 Dexterous, clever, skilful. 3 Pure. 4 Happy, delighted

उल्लापः 1 Speech, words; श्रुता मयायं-पुत्रस्योल्हापाः U. 3. 2 Insulting words, taunting speech, taunt; सल्लोल्हापाः कोदाः Bh. 3. 6. 3 Calling out in a loud voice. 4 Change of voice by emotion, sickness &c. 5 A hint, suggestion. उल्लाप्य A kind of drama; see S. D. 645.

उल्लासः 1 Joy, delight; सोल्लासं U. 6; सकौतुकोल्लासं U. 2; उल्लासः कुलपकेरुहपटल-पतन्मत्तयुग्मं यानां S. D. 2 Light, splendour. 3 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech thus defined:— अन्यद्विगुणदोषयुक्तमन्यस्य गुणदोषयोरपक्षमसुल्लासः R. G.; for examples, see R. G. *ad. loc.*; or Chandr. 5. 131, 133. 4 A division of a book, such as chapter, section &c.; as the ten Ullāśas of the Kāvya-prakāśa.

उल्लासनं Splendour,

उल्लिखितं a. Famous, known.

उल्लिखः a. Rubbed, polished; मणिः शाणोद्गीतः Bh. 2. 44.

उल्लुचनं 1 Plucking out, cutting; इकेशांशुककरोल्लुचनेषु ण्यान् दृश (दमः) Y. 2. 217. 2 Plucking or pulling out the hair.

उल्लुठनं, उल्लुठा Irony; धीरार्थरा तु सोल्लुठभाषणेः खेदयेदं S. D. 105; सोल्लुठ ironically, often occurring as a stage-direction in plays.

उल्लेखः 1 Allusion, mention. 2 Description, utterance. 3 Boring or digging out. 4 (In Rhetoric) A figure of speech:— बहुभिन्नवर्णोद्देशादेकस्योद्देश इत्यनेन । कर्मिः कामोऽर्थिभिः स्वदुः कालः शत्रुभिः तैस्त्रिभिः Chandr. 5. 19; cf. S. D. 682. 5 Rubbing, scratching, tearing up; सुखलोद्देशः K. 191; कुट्टिमं 232.

उल्लेखनं 1 Rubbing, scratching, scraping &c. 2 Digging up; Y. 1. 188; Ms. 5. 124. 3 Vomiting. 4 Mention, allusion. 5 Writing, painting.

उल्लोचः A canopy, an awning.

उल्लोलः a. Violently moving, excessively tremulous; Māl. 5. 3. —लः A large wave or surge.

उल्लवः, उल्लवणः see उल्लव, उल्लवण.

उल्लानम् m. (nom. sing. उल्लाना; voc. sing. उल्लानम्, उल्लानः, उल्लानः) N. of Sukra, regent of the planet Venus, son of Bṛighu and preceptor of the Asuras. In the Vedas he has the epithet *Kṛdya* given to him, probably because he was noted for his wisdom; cf. Bg. 10. 37; कर्वाणामुल्लानः कविः. He is also known as a writer on civil and religious law (Y. 1. 4). and as an authority on civil polity; शास्त्रमु-

ज्ञानसा प्रणीतं Pt. 5; अध्यापितस्योशनसापि नीति Ku. 3. 6.

उल्लि Wish, desire.

उल्लि (बी) रः —रः. **उल्लि (बी) रकं** The fragrant root of a plant (बीरणमूल, Mar. काळावाळा); स्तनन्यस्तोऽंशिरं S. 3. 9.

उल्ल 1 P. (ओषति, ओषित-उषित-उल्ल) 1 To burn, consume; ओषाचिकार कामा-सिद्धेशवकर्ममार्गं Bk. 6. 1, 14 62; Ms. 4. 186. 2 To punish, chastise; दंडेनैव तमन्योषित् Ms. 6. 273. 3 To kill, injure.

उल्लः 1 Early morning, dawn. 2 A libidinous man. 3 Saline earth.

उल्लणं 1 Black pepper. 2 Ginger.

उल्लपः 1 Fire. 2 The sun.

उल्लपः f. 1 Dawn, morning; उदयापूर्व-रिवोषति R. 12. 1; उल्लपि उल्लाप rising at day-break. 2 Morning light. 3 The deity that presides over the morning and evening twilights (used in dual). —सी The end of the day, evening twilight. —COMP. —बुधः fire; U. 6.

उल्लपः 1 Early morning, dawn. 2 Morning light. 3 Twilight. 4 Saline earth. 5 A boiler, cooking-pot (उल्लप). 6 N. of the daughter of the demon Bāna and wife of Aniruddha. [She beheld Aniruddha in a dream and became passionately enamoured of him. She sought the assistance of her friend Chitraklekha, who advised her to have with her the portraits of all young princes living round about her. When this was done, she recognized Aniruddha and had him carried to her city, where she was married to him; see अनिरुद्ध also]. —COMP. —कालः a cock. —पतिः, —रमणः. —ईशः N. of Aniruddha, husband of Ushā.

उल्लितः a. 1 Dwelt. 2 Burnt.

उल्लिर—उल्लिर q. v.

उल्लः 1 A camel; अथोष्टधामीशतवाहितार्थ R. 5. 32; Ms. 3. 162, 4. 120, 11. 202. 2 A buffalo. 3 A bull with a hump. —ह्री A she-camel.

उल्लिका 1 A she-camel. 2 An earthen wine-vessel of the shape of a camel; Si. 12. 26.

उल्लणः a. Hot, warm, f. अंशुः, °रः &c. 2 Sharp, strict, active; आद्रे नानिशी-

नोष्णो नभस्वानिव दक्षिणः R. 4. 8 (where उल्लण has sense 1 also). 3 Pungent, acrid (as a रस). 4 Clever, sharp. 5 Choleric. —उल्लः, —उल्लं 1 Heat, warmth. 2 The hot season (ग्रही). 3 sunshine. —उल्लणः An onion. —COMP. —अंशुः, —करः, —रुः, —वीथितिः, —रदिमः, —रुचिः 'hot-rayed', the sun; R. 5. 4, 8. 30; Ku. 3. 25. —अभिगमः. —आगमः, —उपगमः approach of heat, hot season. —उल्लकं warm or hot water. —कालः, —नः the hot season. —बारणः 1 tears. 2 hot vapour. —बारणः—णं an umbrella, parasol; यदर्थमभारतमिषोण्यवारणं Ku. 6. 52.

उल्लणकः a. 1 Sharp, smart, active. 2 Sick with fever, suffering pain. 3 Warming, heating. —कः 1 Fever. 2 The hot season, summer.

उल्लणालु a. Not being able to bear heat; scorched by, suffering from, heat; उल्लणालुः शिशिरे निषीदति तरोर्मुलालाले शिखी V. 2. 23.

उल्लणिका Rice-gruel.

उल्लणमन् m. Heat.

उल्लणीयः, —यं 1 Anything wound round the head. 2 Hence, a turban, diadem, crown; बलाकापाहुर्गुण्णीयं Mk. 5. 19. 3 A distinguishing mark.

उल्लणीयिनः a. Wearing a diadem; K. 229. —m. N. of Siva.

उल्लणः, उल्लणकः 1 Heat. 2 The hot season. 3 Anger, warmth of temper. 4 Ardour, eagerness, zeal. —COMP. —अन्वितः a. enraged. —भास् m. the sun. —स्वेदः a vapour bath.

उल्लणम् m. 1 Heat, warmth; अर्थोऽयम् Bh. 2. 40; Ms. 9. 231, 2. 23; Ku. 5. 46, 7. 14. 2 Steam, vapour; Ku. 5. 23. 3 The hot season. 4 Ardour, eagerness. 5 The letters श, ष, स and ह, (in gram.); see ऊल्लणम्.

उल्लः 1 A ray (of light), beam; सर्वरुचैः समगस्सर्वमिव नृपयुगेर्द्विधे सतसतिः M. 2. 13; R. 4. 66; Ki. 5. 31. 2 A bull. 3 A god. —सा 1 Morning, dawn. 2 Light. 3 A cow.

उल्ल 1 P. (ओहति, उल्लि) 1 To hurt or give pain. 2 To kill, destroy WITH अप or व्यप see ऊह.

उल्लैः उल्लै ind. An interjection of calling.

उल्लः A bull.

ऊ.

ऊः 1 N. of Siva. 2 The moon.—out. 1 A particle used to introduce a subject. 2 An interjection of (a) calling; (b) of compassion; (c) protection

ऊहः a. (fr. वह) 1 Borne, carried, as a load or burden. 2 Taken. 3 Married —हः A married man. —हः A

girl who is married. —COMP. —कंकटः a. mailed. —भार्यः a. one who has married a wife. —वयसः a young man.

ऊहः f. Marriage.

ऊतिः f. 1 Weaving, sewing. 2 Protection. 3 Enjoyment. 4 Sport, play

ऊधम् n. An udder (changed to ऊधम् in Bah. comp.).

ऊधन्यं or **ऊधस्यं** Milk (produced from the udder); ऊधस्यमिच्छामि त्वोप-भोक्तुं R. 2. 66.

ऊनः a. 1 Wanting, deficient, defective; किमिदं ननु नयेः उपलब्धये नये R. 10

1; incomplete, insufficient. 2 Less than (in number, size or degree); ऊनद्विषर्ष निखनेत् Y. 3. 1 less than two years old. 3 Weaker, inferior; ऊनं न सत्त्वेष्वधिको बन्वाये R. 2. 14. 4 Minus (in this sense used with numerals); एकोन less by one; °विंशतिः 20 minus 1 = 19.

ऊम् *ind.* An interjection of (a) interrogation; (b) anger; (c) reproach, abuse (d) arrogance; (e) envy.

ऊम् 1 A. [ऊयते, ऊत] To weave, sew.

ऊररी = उररी q. v.

ऊरव्यः (व्या f.) A Vaisya, a man of the third tribe (as born from the thighs of Brahmā or Puruṣa); cf. Ma. 1. 31, 87.

ऊरः (m.) 1 The thigh; ऊरु तद्वत्स्य यद्वेद्यः Rv. 10. 90. 12. —COMP. —अङ्गीरं thigh and knee. —उद्भूत a. born or sprung from the thigh; V. 1. 3. ज, जन्मन्, —संभव a. sprung from the thigh. (—m.) a Vaisya. —दृक्, —द्वयस, —मात्र a. as high as or reaching the thighs, knee-deep. —पर्यन्त m. n. the knee. —कलकं the thigh-bone, hip-bone.

ऊररी = उररी q. v.

ऊर्ज 1 f. 1 Strength, vigour. 2 Sap. 3 Food.

ऊर्जः 1 N. of the month Kārtika; Si. 6. 50. 2 Energy. 3 Power, strength. 4 Procreative power. 5 Life, breath. —ऊर्जा 1 Food. 2 Energy. 3 Strength, sap. 4 Growth.

ऊर्जस् n. 1 Vigour, energy. 2 Food.

ऊर्जस्त्व a. 1 Rich in food; juicy. 2 Powerful.

ऊर्जस्त्वल a. Great, powerful, strong, mighty; R. 2. 50; Bk. 3. 55.

ऊर्जस्विन् a. Mighty, strong, great.

ऊर्जित a. 1 Powerful, strong, mighty; मानुकं च धनुर्जितं दत्त R. 11. 64; vigorous, strong (speech); Si. 16. 38. 2 Distinguished, superior; excellent, beautiful; °आः Si. 16. 85; मङ्गो-जितकेतनं R. 9. 39. 3 High, noble, spirited; °आश्रयं वचः Ki. 2. 1 spirited or noble. —तं 1 Strength, might. 2 Energy.

ऊर्जी 1 Wool. 2 A woollen cloth. —COMP. —नाभः, —पटः, —नाभिः a spider. —प्रद, —दृक् a. soft as wool.

ऊर्णा 1 Wool; R. 16. 87. 2 A circle of hair between the eyebrows. —COMP. —पिंडः a ball of wool.

ऊर्णायु 2. Woollen. —गुः 1 A ram. 2 A spider; Bv. 1. 90. 3 A woollen blanket.

ऊर्णु 2 U. [ऊर्णो (र्णं) ति, ऊर्णित] To cover, surround, hide; Bk. 14. 103;

Si. 20. 14. —Caus. ऊर्णयति. —Desid. ऊर्णयति, ऊर्णयन्तु विषयि. WITH प्र to cover, hide &c.

ऊर्ध्व a. 1 Erect, upright, above; °केश &c.; rising or tending upwards.

2 Raised, elevated, erected; °हस्तः, °पादः, &c. 3 High, superior, upper.

4 Not sitting (opp. आसीनः). 5 Torn (as hair). —ऊर्ध्व Elevation, height.

—ऊर्ध्व *ind.* 1 Upwards, aloft, above.

2 In the sequel (= उपरिष्ठात्). 3 In a high tone, aloud. 4 Afterwards, subsequent to (with abl.); ते ज्यहा-दूर्ध्वमाख्याय Ku. 6. 93; R. 14. 66.

—COMP. —कच, —केश a. 1 having the hair erect. 2 one whose hair is torn. (—चः) N. of Ketu. —कर्मन् n.

—क्रिया 1 motion upwards. 2 action for attaining a high place. (—m.) N. of Vishnu. —कायः, —र्य the upper part of the body. —ग, —गामिन् a. going upwards ascended, rising. —गति a.

going upwards. (—तिः f.), —गमः, —गमनं 1 ascent, elevation. 2 going to heaven. —चरण, —पाद a. having the feet upwards. (—णः) a fabulous animal called Sarabha. —जाड, —ज, —शु a. 1 raising the knees, sitting on the hams; Si. 11. 11. 2 longebanked.

—दृष्टि, —नेत्र a. 1 looking upwards. 2 (fig.) aspiring, ambitious. (—ष्टिः f.) concentrating the sight on the spot between the eyebrows (in Yoga phil.). —वेहः a funeral ceremony.

—वातनं causing to ascend, sublimation (as of mercury). —पात्रं a sacrificial vessel; Y. 1. 182. —मुख a. having the mouth or opening upwards; east or directed upwards; Ku. 1. 16; R. 3. 57. —सौहृदिक a. happening after a short time. —रैतस् a. one who lives in perpetual celibacy or abstains from sexual intercourse. (—m.) 1 N. of Siva. 2 Bhishma. —लोकः the upper world, heaven. —वर्त्मन् m. the atmosphere. —वातः, —वायुः the wind in the upper part of the body. —शायिन् a. sleeping with the face upwards (as a child). (—m.) N. of Siva. —शोधनं vomiting. —श्वातः expiration. —स्थितिः f. 1 the rearing of a horse. 2 a horse's back. 3 elevation, superiority.

ऊर्मिः m. f. 1. A wave, billow; ययो वेववत्याश्लोमि Me. 24. 2 Current, flow.

3 Light. 4 Speed, velocity. 5 A fold or plait in a garment. 6 A row, line.

7 Distress, uneasiness, anxiety. —COMP. —मालिन् a. wreathed or adorned with waves. (—m.) the ocean.

ऊर्मिका 1 A wave. 2 A lingering (shining like a wave). 3 Regret, sorrow for anything lost. 4 The humming of a bee. 5 A plait or fold in a garment.

ऊर्ध्व a. Extensive, great. —र्यः Submarine fire.

ऊर्ध्वरा Fertile soil.

ऊर्ध्वपिन् A porpoise; see ऊर्ध्वपिन्.

ऊर्ध्वक = उर्ध्व q. v.

ऊर् 1. P. (ऊयति, ऊयित) To be diseased or disordered; be ill.

ऊर् 1 Salt ground. 2 An acid. 3 A cleft, fissure. 4 The cavity of the ear. 5 The Malaya mountain. 6 Dawn, daybreak (—र्य according to some).

ऊर्कं Dawn, day-break.

ऊर्णं —णा 1 Black pepper. 2 Ginger.

ऊर्णर a. Impregnated with salt or saline particles. —र्य, —र्य A barren spot with saline soil; Si. 14. 46.

ऊर्णवत् = ऊर्णर a. q. v.

ऊष्मः 1 Heat. 2 Summer.

ऊष्मण, —ज्य a. Hot, steaming.

ऊष्मन् m. 1 Heat, warmth. 2 The hot season, summer. 3 Steam, vapour, exhalation. 4 Ardour, passion.

violence. 5 (In gram.) The sounds द, ध, ण, and ह. —COMP. —उपगमः approach of summer. —र्यः 1 fire. 2 a class of Manes (pl.).

ऊह 1. 1 U. (ऊहति-ते, ऊहित) 1 To note, mark, observe. 2 To guess, conjecture, infer; अनुक्तमव्यूहति पडितो जनः Pt. 1. 43. 3 To comprehend, conceive, perceive, expect; ऊहाचके जयं न च Bk. 14. 72. 4 To reason, deliberate about. —Caus. To cause to reason, think, infer or conjecture; Ki. 16. 19. WITH अय् 1 to remove, drive away; स हि विज्ञानयेहति S. 3. 1. 2 to follow immediately. —अपवि to prevent, ward off. —अभि 1 to guess, conjecture. 2 to cover. —उय् to bring near or down. —निर्वि to accomplish, bring about (see निर्वृद्ध). —परिर्वि to sprinkle round about. —मति 1 to oppose, interrupt, impede. 2 to deny; see पराह. —मतिवि to array troops against. —वि 1 to arrange troops in battle array; दृष्ट्वा वसेण वैवेतान् व्यूहेन व्यूहं योषयेत् Ms. 7. 191. —सं to gather, assemble.

ऊहः 1 A guess, conjecture. 2 Examination and determination. 3 Understanding. 4 Reasoning, arguing. 5 Supplying an ellipsis. —COMP. —अपोहः full discussion, consideration of the pros and cons; Bv. 2. 74; see अपोह.

ऊहन् Inferring, guessing.

ऊहनी A broom.

ऊहिन् a. Who or what reasons, inferring. —नी 1 An assemblage, collection. 2 Arrangement, a multitude reduced to order (cf. अशोषिणी).

क.

क *ind.* An interjection of (1) calling; (2) ridicule; (3) censure or abuse.

क I. 1 P. (कच्छति, कत; *caus.* अर्पयति; *desid.* अतिरेपति) 1 To go, move; अम्भ-रुणामच्छाच्छति Si. 4. 44. 2 To raise, tend towards. -II. 3 P. (इयति, कत) (Mostly used in the Veda) 1 To go. 2 To move, shake. 3 To obtain, acquire, reach, meet with. 4 To move, excite. -III. 5 P. (कणोति, कण) 1 To injure, hurt. 2 To attack. -*Caus.* (अर्पयति, अपित) 1 To throw, cast, fix or implant in; R. 8. 87. 2 To put or place on, fix upon, direct or cast towards (as the eye &c.). 3 To place in, insert, give, set or place. 4 To hand or make over, give to, consign, deliver; इति वृत्त्या-भरणान्यर्पयति S. 1, 4. 19.

कक्षण *a.* Wounded, injured, hurt.

कक्ष 1 Wealth. 2 Especially property, possessions, effects (left at death); see रक्षि. 3 Gold. -*COMP.* -ग्रहणे receiving or inheriting property. -याहः an inheritor or receiver of property. -भागः 1 division of property, partition. 2 a share, inheritance. -भागिन्, -हर, -हारिन् *n.* 1 an heir. 2 a co-heir.

कक्षः 1 A bear; Ms. 12. 67. 2 N. of a mountain. -क्षः, -क्ष 1 A star, constellation, lunar mansion; Ms. 2. 101. 2 A sign of the zodiac. -क्षः (Pl. pl.) The seven stars called Pleiades; afterwards the seven Rishis; R. 12. 25. -क्षः The north. -क्षी A female bear. -*COMP.* -चक्रं the circle of stars. -नाथः, -ईशः 'lord of stars', the moon. -नेमिः N. of Vishnu. -राजः, -राजः 1 the moon. 2 Jambuvāt, the king of bears. -हरीश्वरः the lord of bears and apes; R. 13. 72.

कक्षरः 1 A priest (कविज्). 2 A thorn.

कक्षवत् *m.* N. of a mountain near the Narmadā; वयक्रियाकक्षवत्स्तेषु R. 5. 44; कक्षवन्ते विरिषेष्टमयास्ते नमदा पिबन् Rām.

कक्ष 6 P. (कक्षति, 1 To praise, extol. 2 To cover, screen. 3 To shine.

कक्ष f. 1 A hymn (in general) 2 A verse of the Rigveda (opp. यजुस् and सामन्). 3 The collective body of the Rigveda (pl.). 4 Splendour (for. वृत्). 5 Praise. 6 Worship. -*COMP.* -विधानं the performance of certain rites by reciting verses of the Rigveda. -वेदः the oldest of the four Vedas, and the most ancient sacred book of the Hindus. -संहिता the arranged collection of the hymns of Rigveda.

कक्षीयः A bell. -क्ष A frying pan.

कक्ष 6 P. (कच्छति) 1 To become hard or stiff. 2 To go. 3 To fail in faculties.

कक्षका Wish, desire.

कक्ष I. 1 A. (अर्जते, कक्षित) 1 To go. 2 To obtain, acquire. 3 To stand or be firm. 4 To be healthy or strong. -II. 1 P. To acquire, earn; cf. अर्ज.

कक्षीय see कक्षीय.

कक्ष, कक्षुक *a.* (कु or जी f.) (compar. कक्षीयस् superl. कक्षिष्ठ) 1 Straight (fig. also); उमा स पदयन् कक्षुनेव वक्षुषा Ku. 5. 32. 2 Upright, honest, straightforward; Pt. 1. 415. 3 Favourable, good. -*COMP.* -यः 1 one who is honest in his dealings. 2 an arrow. -रोहितं the straight red bow of Indra.

कक्षी 1 A straight-forward or plain woman. 2 A particular gait (of the planets).

कक्ष 1 Debt; (as to the three kinds of debt, see अनु) ; अन्त्यं कक्षं (पितृणं) the last debt to be paid to the Manes, i. e. creation of a son. 2 An obligation in general. 3 (In alg.) The negative sign or quantity, minus (opp. धन). 4 A fort, stronghold. 5 Water. 6 Land. -*COMP.* -अंतकः the planet Mars. -अपनयनं, -अपनोदनं, -अपाकरणं, -दानं, -मुक्तिः, -मोक्षः, -शोधनं paying off debt, discharge or liquidation of debt. -आदानं 'recovery of a debt,' receipt of money lent &c. -कक्षं (कक्षणं) debt for a debt, debt incurred to liquidate another debt. -ग्रहः 1 borrowing (money). 2 a borrower. -दातुः, -दायिन् *a.* one who pays a debt. -दासः one who is bought as a slave by paying off his debts; कक्षमोचनेन दास्यत्वमभ्युपगतः कक्षदासः Mit. -मस्तुक्षः, -सार्गः a security, bail. -मुक्तः *a.* released from debt. -मुक्तिः &c. see कक्षापनयनं. -लेख्यं 'debt-bond,' a bond acknowledging a debt (in law); (Mar. कर्जोपला).

कक्षिकः A debtor; Y. 2. 56, 93.

कक्षिज् *a.* A debtor, one indebted to another (on any account).

कक्ष *a.* 1 Proper, right. 2 Honest, true; Bg. 10. 14. 3 Worshipped, respected. -क्ष *ind.* Rightly, properly. -क्ष (Not usually found used in classical literature) 1 A fixed or settled rule, law (religious). 2 Sacred custom. 3 Divinelaw, divine truth. 4 Water. 5 Truth (in general), right. 6 Livelihood by picking or gleaned grains in a field (as opposed to the cultivation of ground); कक्ष-मुच्छिष्टं वृत्त Ms. 4. 4. -*COMP.* -धामन् *a.* of a true or pure nature (-*m.*) N. of Vishnu.

कक्षीया Censure, reproach.

कक्षुः 1 A season, period of the year, commonly reckoned to be six; विशाखे वसंतश्च ग्रीष्मो वर्षाः शरद्धिमः; sometimes only five; विशाख and हिम or हेमंत being counted together. 2 An epoch, a period, any fixed or appointed time. 3 Menstruation, courses, menstrual discharge. 4 A period favourable for conception; वसुतुषु नैवामिगमनं Pt. 1; Is. 3. 46; Y. 1. 11. 5 Any fit season or right time. 6 Light, splendour. 7 A symbolical expression for the number 'six.' -*COMP.*

-कालः, -समयः, -वेला 1 the time favourable for conception, i. e. 16 nights from menstrual discharge; see कक्षु above. 2 the duration of a season. -गणः the seasons taken collectively.

-गामिन् *a.* having intercourse with a wife (at the time fit for conception, i. e. after the period of menstruation) -पर्यः N. of a king of Ayodhyā, son of Ayutāyu, a descendant of Ikshvāku. [Nala, king of Nishadha, entered into his service after he had lost his kingdom and suffered very great adversity. He was 'profoundly skilled in dice'; and he exchanged with Nala this skill for his skill in horsemanship; and by virtue of it the king succeeded in taking Nala to Kundinapura before Damayanti had put into execution her resolve of taking a second husband] -पर्यायः, -वृत्तिः the revolution of the seasons. -मुखं the beginning or first day of a season. -राजः the spring. -लिंगं 1 a characteristic or sign of the season (as the blossom of the mango tree in spring). 2 a symptom of menstruation. -संधिः the junction of two seasons. -स्नाता a woman who has bathed after menstruation and who is, therefore, fit for sexual intercourse; परमलोपभयाद्राजीवतुल्यतामिमं स्मरन् R. 1. 73.

-स्नानं bathing after menstruation. कक्षुमती A woman during her courses.

कक्ष *ind.* Except, with the exception of without, (with abl.); कक्षे क्रौंत्समायातः Bk. 8. 105; अवेहि मां यीतस्ते तुल्यमात् R. 3. 63; पापदते S. 6. 22; Ku. 1. 51; 2. 57; sometimes with acc. कक्षेऽपि त्वां न मविध्यति सर्वे Bg. 11. 32; rarely with instr.

कक्षिज् *m.* A priest who officiates at a sacrifice; the four chief Ritvijas are होतृ, उद्गातृ, अन्वयु and ब्रह्मन्; at grand ceremonies 16 are enumerated.

कक्ष p. p. 1 Prosperous, thriving, rich; R. 14. 30. 2. 50, 5. 40. 2 Increased, growing. 3 Stored (as

grain). **वृ**: N. of Vishnu. **वृ** 1 Increase, growth. 2 A demonstrated conclusion; distinct result.

वृद्धि: f. 1 Growth, increase. 2 Success, prosperity; affluence. 3 Extent or magnitude; magnificence. 4 Supernatural power or supremacy. 5 Accomplishment.

वृद्ध 4. 5. P. (**वृद्धति**, **वृद्धति**, **वृद्ध**) 1 To prosper, flourish, thrive, succeed. 2 To grow, increase (fig. also). 3 To satisfy, gratify, please, propitiate; Māl. 5. 29. With **सं** to thrive.

वृद्ध: A deity, divinity; a god.

वृद्ध: 1 N. of Indra. 2 Heaven (of Indra) or paradise.

वृद्धि m. (Nom. **वृद्धिः**, acc. pl. **वृद्धिः**) N. of Indra.

वृद्धक: A player on a kind of musical instrument.

वृद्ध: A white-footed antelope. **वृद्ध** Killing. -COMP. -**वृद्ध**, -**वृद्ध**: 1 N. of Aniruddha, son of Pradyumna. 2 N. of the god of love.

वृद्ध I. 6 P. (**वृद्धति**, **वृद्ध**) 1 To go, approach. 2 To kill, injure. -II. 1 P.

(**वृद्धति**) 1 To flow. 2 To glide.

वृद्ध: 1 A bull. 2 The best or most excellent (as the last member of a comp.); as **वृद्धवर्मा**, **वृद्धवर्मा** &c. 3 The second of the seven notes of the gamut; **वृद्धवर्मा** गीत इति Aryā S. 141. 4 A boar's tail. 5 A crocodile's tail.

—**वृद्ध** 1 A woman with masculine features (as a beard &c.). 2 A cow. 3 A widow. -COMP. -**वृद्ध**: N. of a mountain. -**वृद्ध**: N. of Siva.

वृद्ध: 1 An inspired poet or sage. 2 A sanctified sage, an ascetic, anchorite. 3 A ray of light. -COMP.

—**वृद्ध** a sacred river. -**वृद्ध** libation offered to the Rishis. -**वृद्ध** N. of a festival or ceremony on the fifth day in the first half of Bhādrapada (observed by women). -**वृद्ध**: the world of the Rishis. -**वृद्ध**: 1 praise of the Rishis. 2 a particular sacrifice completed in one day.

वृद्ध: m. f. 1 A double-edged sword. 2 A sword (in general). 3 Any weapon (as a spear or lance &c.).

क.

क ind. An interjection of (1) terror; (2) warding off; (3) repro-

ach or censure; (4) compassion; (5) remembrance. -m. (**कः**) 1 N. of

Bhairava. 2 A Dānava or demon. **क** 9 P. (**कति**, **ई**) To go, move.

ए.

ए: m. N. of Vishnu. -ind. An interjection of (1) remembering; (2) envy; (3) compassion; (4) calling; (5) contempt or censure.

एक *pron. a.* 1 One, single, alone, only. 2 Not accompanied by any one. 3 The same, one and the same, identical; मनस्येकं वचस्येकं कर्मण्येकं महात्मना H. 1. 101. 4 Firm, unchanged. 5 Single of its kind, unique, singular. 6 Chief, supreme, prominent, sole; एको रागिणु राजते Bh. 3. 121. 7 Peerless, matchless. 8 One of two or many; Me. 30, 78. 9 Oft. used like the English indefinite article 'a' or 'an'; ज्योतिरेक S. 5. 30; एकः -अन्यः, or अपरः the one-the other; एक is used in the plural in the sense of some, its correlative being अन्ये or अपरे (others.) see अन्य, अपर also. -COMP. -**एक** a. 1 having only one axle. 2 having one eye. (**एक**) 1 a crow. 2 N. of Siva. -**एक** a. monosyllabic. (**ए**) 1 a monosyllable. 2 the sacred syllable ओम्. -**एक** a. 1 fixed on one object or point only. 2 closely at-

tentive, concentrated, intent; R. 15. 66; मनुमेकाग्रमासीनं Ms. 1. 1. 3 unperplexed. -**एक** -**एक**. (**एक**) concentration. -**एक**: 1 a body-guard 2 the planet Mercury or Mars. -**एक** a funeral ceremony performed for only one ancestor (recently dead). -**एक** a. 1 solitary. 2 aside, apart, 3 directed towards one point or object only. 4 excessive, great; Ku. 1. 36. 5 absolute, invariable, perpetual; स्वायत्तमेकाग्रयणं Bh. 2. 7; Me. 109. (**एक**) 1 a lonely or retired place, solitude. 2 exclusive aim or boundary. (**एक**) an exclusive recourse, a settled rule or principle; तेजः क्षमा वा नैकांतं कालज्ञस्य महीपतेः Si. 2. 83. (**एक**, **एक**, **एक**) ind. 1 solely, invariably, always, absolutely. 2 exceedingly, quite, wholly; वयमन्येकांततो निःस्पृहाः Bh. 3. 24; दुःस्वमेकांततो वा Mo. 109. -**एक** a. next but one, separated by one remove; S. 7. 27. -**एक** a. final, conclusive. -**एक** a. 1 passable for only one (as a foot-path). 2 closely attentive, intent; see एकग्र. (**एक**) 1 a

lonely or retired place. 2 a meeting-place, rendezvous. 3 monotheism. 4 the sole object; सा लेहस्य एकाग्रनिधिता M. 2. 15. -**एक**: 1 the same thing, object, or intention. 2 the same meaning. -**एक** (**ए**) 1 the period of one day. 2 a sacrifice lasting for one day. -**एक** a. characterized by only one umbrella (showing universal sovereignty); एकाग्रपत्रं जगतः प्रभुत्वं R. 2. 47, Si. 12. 33; V. 3. 19. -**एक**: one substitute for two or more letters (got by either dropping one vowel, or by the blending of both); as the **ए** in एकाग्र. -**एक**: **एक** f. 1 a single string of pearls, beads &c.; एकाग्रली कंठविभूषणं वः Vikr. 1. 30. लताविष्टे एकाग्रली लम्बा V. 1. 2 (in Rhetoric) a series of statements in which there is a regular transition from a predicate to a subject, or from a subject to a predicate; स्वाग्र-तेजोवते वापि यथापूर्वं परस्परं विशेषणतया यथ वस्तु एकाग्रली द्विधा K. P. 10. -**एक**: (a relative) connected by the offering of funeral libations of water to the

same deceased ancestor. -उद्गरः, -रा
uterine, (brother or sister). -उद्दिष्टं
a Śrāddha or funeral rite performed
for one definite individual deceased,
not including other ancestors. -ऊन
a. less by one, minus one. -एक a.
one by one, one taken singly, a single
one; R. 17. 43. (-कं) -एकैकशः,
ind. one by one, singly, severally.
-ओषः a continuous current. -कर a.
(-रि f.) 1 doing only one thing.
2 (-रा) one-handed. 3 one-rayed.
-कार्य a. acting in concert with, co-
operating, co-worker. (-र्यं) sole or
same business. -कालः 1 one time.
2 the same time. -कालिक, -कालीन a.
1 happening once only. 2 contemporary,
coeval, -कुंडलः N. of Kubera;
of Balabhadra; and of Sesha. -गुरु,
-गुरुक a. having the same preceptor.
(-रुः, -रुकः) a spiritual brother. -चक्र
a. 1 having only one wheel. 5 governed
by one king only. (-क्रः) the
chariot of the sun. -चत्वारिंशत् f.
forty-one. -चर a. 1 wandering or
living alone; Ki. 13. 3. 2 having
one attendant. 3 living unassisted.
-चारिन् a. solitary. (-णी) a loyal
wife. -चित्त a. thinking of one thing
only. (-त्तं) 1 fixedness of thought
upon one object. 2 unanimity; एकचि-
त्तीय H. 1 unanimously. -चेतस्, -मनस्
a. unanimous; see -चित्. -जन्मन् m.
1 a king. 2 a Śūdra; see -जाति be-
low. -जात a. born of the same
parents. -जातिः a Śūdra (opp. द्विज-
न्मन्); ब्राह्मणः क्षत्रियो वैश्यश्चो वर्णा द्विजातयः ।
चतुर्थे एकजातिस्तु शुद्धो नास्ति तु पंचमः Ms. 10.
4; S. 270. -जातीय a. of the same
kind or family. -ज्योतिस् m. N. of
Siva. -ज्ञान a. concentrated or fixed
on one object only, closely attentive;
ब्रह्मेकज्ञानमनसो हि वासिष्ठमिश्रः Mv. 3. 11.
-तालः harmony, accurate adjustment
of song, dance, and instrumental
music (cf. तौर्ध्विकं). -तीर्थिन् a. 1
bathing in the same holy water.
2 belonging to the same religious
order; Y. 2. 137. (-म) a fellow-
student, spiritual brother. -त्रिंशत् f.
thirty-one. -दंष्ट्रः, -दंष्टः "one-tusked,"
epithets of Ganesa -दंष्ट्रिन् m. N. of
a class of Sannyāsins or beggars
(otherwise called हंस). They are
divided into four orders: -कुटीचको
बहुदको हंसश्चैव तृतीयकः । चतुर्थः परहंसश्च यो यः
पश्चात्स उत्तमः ॥ Hārita, -दृष्ट a. one-
eyed. (-मः) 1 a crow. 2 N. of Siva.
3 a philosopher. -देवः the supreme
god. -देशः 1 one spot or place. 2 a
part or portion (of the whole), one
side; तस्यैकदेशः U. 4; विभाजितैकदेशेन देयं
यद्भिज्यते V. 4. 17 'what is claimed
should be given by one who is proved
to have got a part of it': (this is
sometimes called एकदेशविभाजित्याय).

-धर्मन्-धर्मिन् a. 1 possessing the same
properties, of the same kind. 2 pro-
fessing the same religion. -धुर,
-धुरावह, -धुरीण a. 4 fit for but one
kind of labour. 2 fit for but one
yoke (as cattle for special burden;
P. IV. 4. 79). -नटः the principal
actor in a drama, the manager (सूत्रधार)
who recites the prologue. -नवति; f.
ninety-one. -पक्षः one side or party;
°आश्रयविक्रमत्वात् R. 14. 34. -पत्नी 1 a
faithful wife (perfectly chaste);
तां चावश्यं दिवसगणनात्परमिकपत्नी Me. 10
2 a co-wife सर्वासामेकपत्नीनामेक चेत्पुत्रिणी
भवेत् Ms. 9. 183. -पट्टी a foot-path.
-पदे ind. suddenly, all at once,
abruptly; निहृत्परिकपदे य उदात्तः स्वराणि
Si. 2. 95; R. 8. 48. -पादः 1 one or
single foot. 2 one and the same
Pāda. 3 N. of Vishnu and Siva.
-पिंगः, -पिंगलः N. of Kubera. -पिंड a.
united by the offering of the funeral
rice-ball. -भार्या a faithful or chaste
wife. (-र्यः) one having one wife
only. -भाव a. sincerely devoted;
honest, -रष्टिः, रष्टिका a single string
of pearls. -योनि a. 1 uterine. 2 of
the same family of caste; Ms. 9.
148. -रसः 1 oneness of aim or feel-
ing. 2 the only flavour or pleasure.
-राज, -राजः m. an absolute king.
-रात्रः a ceremony lasting one night.
-रिक्थिन् m. a co-heir. -रूप a. 1 like,
similar. 2 uniform. -लिंगः 1 a word
having one gender only. 2 N. of
Kubera. -वचनं the singular number.
-वर्णः one caste. -वर्षिका a heifer one
year old. -वाक्यता consistency in mean-
ing, unanimity, reconciling dif-
ferent statements. -वारः, -वारे ind.
1 only once. 2 at once, suddenly.
3 at one time. -विंशतिः f. twenty-
one -विलोचन a. one-eyed; see एक-
रष्टि. -विषयिन् m. a rival. -वीरः a pre-
eminent warrior or hero; Mv. 5. 48.
-वेणिः-णी f. a single braid of hair
(worn by a woman as a mark of her
separation from her husband &c.);
गंडाभोगात्कटिनविषयामेकवेणीं करेण Me. 92; S.
7. 21. -शफ a. whole-hoofed. (-कः)
an animal whose hoof is not cloven
(as a horse, ass &c.). -शरीर a. con-
sanguineous. °अवयवः consanguine-
ous descent. °अवयवः blood-kinsman.
-शाखः a Brāhmaṇa of the same
branch or school. -शृंग a. having
only one horn. (-गः) 1 a unicorn;
rhinoceros. 2 N. of Vishnu. -शेषः
'the remainder of one', a species of
Dvīndva compound in which one of
two or more words only is retained;
e. वितरी father and mother parents,
(=मातापितरौ); so भयूरी, व्रातः &c. -श्रुत
a. once heard. -धर a. keeping in
mind what one has heard once. -श्रुतिः
f. monophony. -सप्ततिः f. seventy-one

-सर्ग a. closely attentive. -साक्षिक a.
witnessed by one. -हायन a. one year
old; Mā. 4. 8; U. 3. 28. (-नी) a
heifer one year old.

एकक a. 1 Single, alone, solitary,
without a co-adjutor; U. 5. 5. 2
Same, identical.

एकतम a. (n. °मत् f. °मा) 1 One of
many. 2 One (used as an indefinite
article).

एकतर (n. °तरं) 1 One of two,
either. 2 Other, different. 3 One of
many.

एकतस् ind. 1 From one side, on
one side. 2 Singly, one by one;
एकतः-अन्यतः on one side on the other
side; R. 6. 85; Ki. 5. 2.

एकत्र ind. 1 In one place. 2 To-
gether, all taken together.

एकदा ind. 1 Once, once upon a
time, at one time. 2 At the same
time, all at once, simultaneously;
H. 4. 93.

एकधा ind. 1 In one way. 2 Singly.
3 At once, at the same time. 4
Together.

एकल a. Alone, solitary; U. 4.

एकज्ञात् ind. One by one, singly.

एकाकिन् a. Alone, solitary.

एकादशन् num. a. Eleven.

एकादश a. (शी f.) Eleventh. -शी
The eleventh day of every fortnight
of a lunar month, sacred to Vishnu
-COMP. -द्द्वारं the eleven holes of the
body see ख. -रुद्राः (pl.) the eleven
Rudras; see रुद्र.

एकीभावः 1 Combination, associa-
tion. 2 Common nature or property.

एकीय a. Belonging to, or proceed-
ing from, one. -एः A partisan, an
associate.

एज् I. 1 A. (epic P.) (एजते, एजित)
1 To tremble. 2 To move, stir. 3 To
shine (P.). -WITH अप् to drive away.
-उद् to rise, go upwards.

एजक a. Shaking.

एजनं Trembling, shaking.

एद् 1 A. (एदते, एदित) To annoy,
resist, oppose.

एड a. Deaf. -डः A kind of sheep.
-COMP. -धूक a. 1 deaf and dumb;
cf. अनेडधूक. 2 wicked, perverse.

एडकः 1 A ram. 2 A wild goat.
-का A ewe.

एणः, एणकः A kind of black ante-
lope; the several kinds of deer are
given in this verse: -अन्वचो माणको जेय
एणः कृष्णयुगः स्रुतः । रुक्मीरखः शोकः शंबरः
शोण उच्यते ॥. -COMP. -अजिनं deer-skin.
-तिलकः, -धृत् the moon; so °अंकः,
°लाछनः &c. -दृशू a. one having eyes
like those of a deer. (-मः) Cap-
ricorn.

एणी A female black deer.

एत a. (एतत, एती f.) Of a varie-

gated colour; shining. — नः A deer or antelope.

एतद् *pron. a. (m. एतः, f. एता, n. एतद्)* 1 This, this here, yonder (referring to what is nearest to the speaker समीपतरवर्ति चेतव्यो रूपः). In this sense एतद् is sometimes used to give emphasis to the personal pronouns; एतद् कार्यवशादायोपिकस्तदानीन्तनञ्च संवृतः U. 1. 2 It often refers to what precedes, especially when it is joined with इद् or any other pronoun; एव वै प्रथमः कल्पः Ms. 3. 147; इति एतदं तदेतदित्यं. 3 It is used in connection with a relative clause, in which case the relative generally follows; Ms. 257. — *ind.* In this manner, thus, so. *Note.* एतद् appears as the first member of compounds which are mostly self-explaining; e. g. ^०अन्तर immediately after this; ^०अंत ending thus. — *Comp.* — *द्वितीय a.* one who does anything for the second time. — *प्रथम a.* one who does anything for the first time.

एतदीय *a.* Belonging to this.
एतनः Breath, expiration.
एतर्हि *ind.* Now, at this time, at present.

एतादृश, — इव, — इव (—र्हि, —र्हि *f.*)
a. 1 Such, such like; सर्वेपि नेतादृशः Bh. 2. 51. 2 Of this kind.

एतावत् *a.* So much, so great, so many, of such extent, so far, of such quality or kind; एतावदुक्त्वा विरले सुमेदे R. 2. 51; Ku. 6. 89; एतावान्ने विभक्तौ भवेत् सविदुः M. 2. — *ind.* So far, so much, in such a degree, thus.

एत् 1 A. (एते, एति) 1 To grow, increase; Pt. 2. 164. 2 To prosper, live in comfort; दृष्टवैतौ हसन्मेते Pt. 1.

318. — *Caus.* To cause to grow or increase; to greet, honour; Ku. 6. 90.

एतः Fuel; सुलिगावस्थया वह्निरेषापेक्ष इव स्थितः S. 7. 15; Si. 2. 99.

एतद् 1 A man. 2 Fire.
एतद् *n.* Fuel; ग्रैवांसि समिद्धेऽग्निर्यमसात् कुस्तेऽर्जुन Bg. 4. 37; अनलायायुर्बुद्धेर्नैषते R. 8. 71.

एता Prosperity, happiness.
एतिष *p. p.* 1 Grown, increased. 2 Brought up; इयशाचैः सममेचितो जनः S. 2. 18.

एतद् *n.* 1 Sin, offence, fault; Si. 14. 35. 2 Mischief, crime. 3 Unhappiness. 4 Censure, blame.

एतस्वत् or एतस्विन् *a.* Wicked, sinful.

एतः The castor-oil plant (a small tree with a scanty number of leaves); and hence the proverb: निस्तपाक्षे देशे एतदपि प्रयावते.

एलकः A ram; see एडक.
एलबालु *n.*, एलबालुकं 1 The fragrant bark of कपिल. 2 A granular substance (used as a drug and perfume).

एलबिलः N. of Kubera; see एलविल.
एला 1 Cardamom plant; एलाना फल-रेणवः R. 4. 47, 6. 64. 2 Cardamoms (the seed of the plant). — *Comp.* — एर्णी the plant Mimosa Ootandra.

एलीका Small cardamoms.

एव *ind.* 1 This particle is most frequently used to strengthen and emphasize the idea expressed by a word:—(1) Just, quite, exactly; एवमेव quite so, just so; (2) same, very, identical; अयमेवमा विरहितः पुरुषः स एव Bh. 2. 40; (3) only, alone, merely, (implying exclusion); सा तथ्यमेवामिहितता

भवेन Ku. 3. 63 only the truth, nothing but the truth; (4) already; (5) scarcely, the moment, as soon as; chiefly with participles; उपस्थितेयं कल्याणी नाम्नि कीर्तित एव यत् R. 1. 87; (6) like, as (showing similarity); अस्ति एव यस्तु G. M. (=एव इव); and (7) generally to emphasize a statement; भवितव्यमेव तेन U. 4 it will (surely) take place. It is also said to imply the senses of (8) detraction; (9) diminution; (10) command; (11) restraint; or (12) used merely as an expletive.

एवं *ind.* 1 Thus, so, in this manner or way; अस्त्येवं Pt. 1 it is so; एवंवादिनि देवर्षी Ku. 6. 84; नवा एवं Me. 101 (what follows.); एवमस्तु be it so, amen; एवेयं if so. 2 Quite so (implying assent); एवं वदाम्येव मगन् Ku. 2. 31. — *Comp.* — एवस्थ *a.* so situated or circumstanced. — *आदि, —आद्य a.* such and the like. — *कारं ind.* in this manner. — *गुण a.* possessing such virtues; S. 1. 12. — *वकार, —वाच a.* of such a kind; U. 5. 29; S. 7. 24. — *युक्त a.* of such quality or description, so, such. — *रूप a.* of such a kind or form. — *विध a.* of such a kind, such.

एत् 1 U. (एतन्ति, एति) 1 To go or approach. 2 To hasten towards, fly at. WITH एति to seek.

एवजः An iron-arrow. — *जं* 1 Seeking. 2 Wish. — *जं* Wish, desire.

एवजिका A goldsmith's balance.

एवा Desire, wish.

एविन् *a.* Desiring, wishing (at the end of comp.); औषधे विचरेविनाम् R. 1. 8.

दे.

देः *m. N. of. Siva.* — *ind.* An interjection of (1) calling (=Halo, ho); (2) remembrance; (3) inviting.

देक्यं *ind.* At once.
देक्यं Singleness of time or occurrence.

देक्यत्वे Sole sovereignty, supreme power.

देकपदिक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to a simple word.

देकपदं 1 Unity of words. 2 Being formed into one word.

देक्यत्वे Unanimity, agreement; R. 18. 36.

देकागारिकः A thief; केनचित् इतवतेकागारिकेन Dk. 67; Si. 19. 111. 2 The owner of a single house.

देकार्यं Intentness on one object.

देकारः A soldier of the bodyguard; Rā. T. 5. 249.

देकार्यं 1 Unity, unity of soul. 2 Identity, sameness. 3 Oneness with the Supreme Soul.

देकाधिकार्यं 1 Oneness of relation. 2 Existence in the same subject; co-extension (in Logic); साधने हेतोरिकाधिकार्यं धातुरिक्त्येन Bhāṣā P. 69.

देकात्मिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Absolute, complete, perfect. 2 Assured, certain. 3 Exclusive

देकात्मिकः A pupil who commits one error in reading or reciting (the Vedas).

देकाद्यै 1 Sameness of aim or purpose. 2 Consistency in meaning.

देकाहिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Ephemeral. 2 Of one or the same day, quotidian.

देक्यं 1 Oneness, unity. 2 Unanimity. 3 Identity, sameness. 4 Especially, the identity of the human

soul or of the universe with the Deity. 5 An aggregate.

देक्य *a.* (की *f.*) Made of, or produced from, sugar-cane, — *दे* 1 Sugar. 2 A kind of spirituous liquor.

देक्य *a.* Made of sugar-cane.

देक्य *a.* 1 Suitable for sugar-cane. 2 Bearing sugar-cane. — *कः* A carrier of sugar-cane.

देक्यारिक *a.* Carrying a load of sugar-canes.

देक्य *a.* Belonging to Ikshvāku. — *कः, —कुः* 1 A descendant of Ikshvāku; सत्ययज्ञ्याकः सत्यसि U. 5. 2 The country ruled by the Aikshvāku.

देक्य *a.* (की *f.*) Produced from the इक्षु tree. — *दे* The nut of the इक्षु tree.

देच्छिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Optional, voluntary. 2 Arbitrary.

ऐक्य *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to a sheep. —कः A species of sheep.
ऐक्य (ल) बिहः (ल) N. of Kubera

ऐक्य *a.* (की *f.*) Of or belonging to an antelope (as skin, wool &c.): Y. 1. 259.

ऐक्य *a.* (की *f.*) Produced from the black doe or from anything connected with her.—यः A black antelope.—यः A kind of ecitis (रतिवध).

ऐतदास्थं The state of having this property or peculiarity.

ऐतरेयिन् *m.* A reader of the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa.

ऐतिहासिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Traditional. 2 Historical. —कः 1 An historian. 2 One who knows or studies ancient legends.

ऐतिह्य Traditional instruction, legendary account; ऐतिह्यमनुमानं च प्रत्यक्षमपि चागमम् Rām.; किलेख्येतिह्ये. (ऐतिह्य is regarded as one of the Pramāṇas or proofs by the Paurāṇikas and reckoned along with वक्तव्य, अनुमान &c.; see अनुभव).

ऐतदर्थं Substance, scope, bearing (lit. state of being द्योत, i. e. having this meaning, purport or scope): द्योतनार्थं Māl. 2. 7.

ऐतसि Sin.

ऐतव्य *a.* (की *f.*) Luna —कः A lunar month.

ऐन्द्र *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging or sacred to Indra; R. 2. 50. —नः N. of Arjuna and of Vāli. —नी 1 N. of a Rik

addressed to Indra; इत्यादिना काविर्देवी समाम्नाता J. N. V. 1 The east, (presided over by Indra); Ki. 9. 18. 3 Misfortune, misery. 4 An epithet of Durgā. 5 Small cardamoms.

ऐन्द्रजालिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Deceptive, magical, illusive. 2 Familiar with magic. —कः A juggler; Si. 15. 25.

ऐन्द्रलुसिक *a.* (की *f.*) Affected with morbid baldness of the head
ऐन्द्रकिरः A species of elephant.

ऐन्द्रिः 1 N. of Jayanta, Arjuna, or Vāli, the monkey chief. 2 A crow; ऐन्द्रिः किल नवैतत्सा विद्मः स्तनी द्विजः R. 12. 22.

ऐन्द्रिय-यक *a.* 1 Belonging to the senses, sensual. 2 Present, perceptible to the senses. —यः The world of the senses.

ऐधन *a.* (की *f.*) Consisting of fuel. —नः N. of the sun.

ऐधत्वं Quantity, number.

ऐरावतः Indra's elephant.

ऐरावतः 1 N. of the elephant of Indra. 2 An excellent elephant. 3 One of the chiefs of the Nāgas or serpent-race (inhabiting Pātālā.) 4 The elephant presiding over the east. 5 A kind of rainbow. —ती 1 The female of Indra's elephant. 2 Lightning. 3 N. of the river Rāvi in the Panjāba (= इरावती).

ऐरेवं Spirituous liquor (prepared from food).

ऐलः 1 N. of Purūravas (son of Ilā and Budha). 2 The planet Mars.

ऐलवालुकः N. of a perfume.

ऐलबिलः 1 N. of Kubera; S. 13. 18. 2 The planet Mars.

ऐलेवः 1 A kind of perfume. 2 Mars.

ऐश *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to Siva; R. 2. 75. 2 Supreme regal.

ऐशान *a.* Belonging to Siva. —नी 1 The north-eastern direction. 2 N. of Durgā.

ऐश्वर्य *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Majestic. 2 Powerful, mighty. 3 Belonging to Siva; R. 11. 76. 4 Supreme, royal. 5 Divine. —ती N. of Durgā.

ऐश्वर्य 1 Supremacy, sovereignty; ऐश्वर्यस्थितोऽपि M. 1. 1. 2 Might, power, sway. 3 Dominion. 4 Affluence, wealth, greatness. 5 The divine faculties of omnipotence, omnipresence &c.

ऐश्वर्य ind. During this year, in the present year.

ऐश्वर्यस्तन-मस्त्य *a.* Belong to the present year.

ऐष्टिक *a.* (की *f.*) Sa official, ceremonial. —Comp. —पूतिक *a.* belonging to दृष्टार्थ (belonging to sacrifices or charitable works).

ऐलौकिक *a.* (की *f.*) Happening in or belonging to this world, temporal, sublunary (opp. पारलौकिक).

ऐहिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Of this world or place, temporal, secular, worldly. 2 Local. —कः Business (of this world).

ओ.

ओ *m.* (ओः) N. of Brāhmā. —ind. 1 A vocative particle (oh). 2 An interjection of (1) calling; (2) remembrance; (3) compassion (ah!).

ओकः 1 A house. 2 A refuge, shelter. 3 A bird. 4 A Sūdra.

ओकजः (जिः) A bug; so ओकोदनी.

ओकस्य *m.* 1 A house, residence; as in दिव्योक्त or स्वर्गोक्त a god. 2 An asylum, refuge.

ओस 1 P. (ओसति, ओसित) 1 To be dry. 2 To be able; be sufficient. 3 To adorn or grace. 4 To refuse. 5 To ward off.

ओसः 1 A flood, stream, current; पुनरोपेन हि युज्यते नदी Ku. 4. 44. 2 An inundation. 3 A heap, quantity, multitude. 4 The whole. 5 Continuity. 6 Tradition, traditional instruction. 7 A king of dance.

ओकारः See under ओम्.

ओक्ष 4. 10. U. (ओजति, ओजयति, ओजित) To be strong, or able.

ओज *a.* Odd, uneven. —जः औजस् 9. v.

ओजस् *m.* 1 Bodily strength, vigour; energy. 2 Virility, the generative faculty. 3 Splendour, light. 4 (In Rhet.) An elaborate form of style, abundance of compounds (considered by Dandin to be the 'soul of prose'); ओजः समसस्यस्वमेतदयस्य जीवितम् Kāv. 1. 80; said to be of 5 kinds in R. G. 5 Water. 6 Metallic lustre.

ओजसीन, ओजस्य *a.* Strong, powerful.

ओजस्वत्, ओजस्विन् *a.* Strong, vigorous, energetic, powerful.

ओहः (*m.* pl.) N. of a people and their country (the modern Orissa); Ma. 10. 44. —हः The Javā-flower.

ओत *a.* Woven, sewn with threads across. —Comp. ओत *a.* 1 sewn cross-wise and length-wise. 2 extending in all directions.

ओतः A cat (*f.* also); as in स्थूलो (ली) तः.

ओदनः, न 1 Food, boiled rice; *a. g.* दध्मोदनः, दूत. 2 Grain mashed and cooked with milk.

ओम् ind. 1 The sacred syllable om, uttered as a holy exclamation at the beginning and end of a reading of the Vedas, or previous to the commencement of a prayer or sacred work. 2 As a particle it implies (*a*) solemn affirmation and respectful assent (so be it, amen!); (*b*) assent or acceptance (yes, all right); ओमिष्युच्यतामनायः Māl. 6; ओमिष्युच्यतामनायः शार्ङ्गिण इति Si. 1. 75; द्वितीयश्रेयोमिति वमः S. D. 1. (*c*) command. (*d*) auspiciousness; (*e*) removal or warding off. 3 Brahman. —Comp. —कारः 1 the sacred syllable ओम्. 2 the exclamation ओम्.

ओरफः A hard scratch; Māl. 7.

ओल *a.* Wet, damp.

ओलङ् 1 P., 10 U. (ओलङति, ओलङति, ओलङित) To cast or throw upwards, throw up.

soul, Brahman. 2 A follower of the doctrines of the Upanishads.

औपनीविक *a.* (की *f.*) Being or placed near गीवि (the knot of the wearing garment) (of males or females); औपनीविकमण्डल किल जी (क) Si. 10, 60; Bk. 4, 26.

औपपक्षिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Ready at hand, within reach. 2 Fit, proper. 3 Theoretical.

औपमिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Serving for a simile or comparison. 2 Shown by a simile.

औपम्यः Comparison, resemblance, analogy; आलोपम्येन मृतेषु दया कुर्वति साधवः H. 1, 12.

औपयिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Proper, fit, right. 2 Obtained by efforts. -कः -कं A means, an expedient, a remedy; शिवमीपयिकं गरीयसी Ki. 2, 35.

औपरिह *a.* (की *f.*) Being or produced above.

औपरो (रौ) चिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Proceeding from, or relating to, favour or kindness. 2 Opposing, impeding. -कः A staff of the wood of the Pilu tree.

औपल *a.* (की *f.*) Stony, of stone.

औपवस्तं Fasting, a fast.

औपवस्त्वं 1 Food suitable for a fast.

2 Fasting.

औपवाह्य *a.* 1 Serving for riding on. -कः 1 A king's elephant. 2 Any royal vehicle.

औपवेशिक *a.* (की *f.*) Getting livelihood by entire devotion to any employment.

औपसंख्यायिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Mentioned in a supplementary addition. 2 Supplementary.

औपसगिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Able to cope with adversity. 2 Portentous.

औपस्थिक *a.* Living by fornication. औपस्थ्यं Cohabitation, sexual intercourse.

औपहारिक *a.* (की *f.*) Serving as an oblation or offering. -कं An offering or oblation.

औपाधिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Conditional. 2 Pertaining to attributes or properties; an effect produced.

औपाद्यायक *a.* (की *f.*) Coming or obtained from a teacher.

औपासने *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to गृह्यग्निरु or household fire. -जः A fire used for domestic worship.

औम् ind. The sacred syllable of the Sūtras (for औम् which is forbidden to be uttered by them).

औरज *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to or produced from a ram. -ञ्च 1 Mutton. 2 Woollen cloth, coarse woollen blanket (औम् also).

औरजकं A flock of sheep.

औरजिकः A shepherd.

औरस *a.* (की *f.*) Produced from the breast, born of oneself, legitimate; R. 16, 88. -सः, -सी A legitimate son or daughter; Y. 2, 128.

औरस्य=औरस *q. v.*

और्ण, और्णिक, और्णिक *a.* (णी, -की *f.*) Woollen.

और्णिकालिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to subsequent or later time.

और्णिकदेह A funeral ceremony.

और्णिकदे (दे) हिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to a deceased person, funeral; किरा obsequies, funeral rites. -कं Funeral rites, obsequies.

और्व *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to Aurva. 2 Produced from the thigh.

-कः 1 N. of a celebrated Rishi.

[He was a descendant of Bhrigu. The Mahabharata relates that the sons of Kartavirya, with the desire of destroying the descendants of Bhrigu, killed even the children in the womb. One of the women of the family in order to preserve her embryo secreted it in her thigh (श्रु), whence the child at its birth was called Aurva. Beholding him the sons of Kartavirya were struck with blindness, and his wrath gave rise to a flame which threatened to consume the whole world, had he not, at the desire of his Pitris, the Bhargavas, cast it into the ocean, where it remained concealed with the face of a horse; cf. Vadavagni. Aurva was afterwards preceptor to king Sagara of Ayodhya]. 2 Submarine fire; त्वयि ज्वलन्तीव इवावराशी S. 3, 3; so अनलः

औलूक A collection of owls.

औलूक्यः N. of Kapāda, the propounder of the Vaiseshika philosophy (see औलूक्यदर्शन in Sarva. S.).

औलूक्यं Excess, superabundance, virulence.

औशनः, औशनस *a.* (नी, -सी *f.*) Belonging or peculiar to Usanas; originating from Usanas, or taught by him. -सं The law-book of उशनस (a treatise on civil polity).

औशीनरः The son of Usanas. -री N. of the wife of king Pururavas.

औशीर 1 The handle of a fan or chowri. 2 A bed; औशीर कामचारः कृतोद्धार Dk. 72. 3 A seat (chair, stool &c.). 4 An unguent made of Ustra. 5 The root of the fragrant grass उशीर *q. v.* 6 A fan.

औषणं 1 Pungency. 2 Black pepper.

औषणं 1 A herb; herbs taken collectively. 2 A medicament, medicine in general. 3 A mineral.

औषधिः, -धी *f.* 1 A herb, plant (in general); see औषधि. 2 A medicinal herb; अश्विस्तो हि मणिमन्त्रोपनीतं प्रमायः Ratn. 2. 3 An herb which emits fire; विरमंति न ज्वलितुमीषधयः Ki. 5, 24 (गुणज्यो गीवि Malli.); cf. Ku. 1, 10. 4 An annual or deciduous plant; औषधिः N. of Soma, the lord of plants.

औषधीय *a.* Medicinal, consisting of herbs.

औषदं, -रकं Rock-salt.

औषस *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to dawn, early. -सी Day-break, morning.

औषसिक, औषिक *a.* (की *f.*) Early born or produced at dawn.

औष्ट्र *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to, or produced from, a camel. 2 Abounding in camels. -दं The milk of a camel.

औष्ट्रक A multitude of camels Si. 5, 65.

औष्ठ्य *a.* Relating to the lip, labial. -COMP. -वर्णः a labial letter; i. e. उ, ऊ, ए, ऐ, ओ, अ, इ, ए, and ए. -स्थान *a.* pronounced with the lips. -स्वरः a labial vowel.

औष्ण्य Heat, warmth.

औष्ण्यं, औष्ण्यं Heat; R. 17, 33.

क.

कः 1 Brahman. 2 Vishnu. 3 Kāma-dova. 4 Fire. 5 Wind or air. 6 Yama. 7 The sun. 8 The soul. 9 A king or prince. 10 A knot or joint. 11 A peacock. 12 The king of birds. 13 A bird. 14 The mind. 15 Body. 16 Time. 17 A cloud. 18 A word, sound. 19 Hair. -क 1 Happiness, joy, plea-

sure (as in नाक). 2 Water; सत्येन माभिरक्ष त्वं वरुणस्यभिशाप्य के Y. 2, 108; के शयं पतिते दृष्टा पांडवा हर्षवर्धनः Subhāsh. (where a pun is intended on केशव). 3 The head; as in केशव (=के शिरो धारयतीति)

कंसः -सं 1 A drinking-vessel, cup, goblet. 2 Bell-metal, white copper.

3 A particular measure known as आदक, *q. v.* -सः N. of a king of Mathurā, son of Ugrasena and enemy of Krishṇa. [He is identified with the Asura Kalanemi, and acted inimically towards Krishṇa and became his implacable foe. The circumstance which made him so was the following. While,

after the marriage of Devaki with Vasudeva, he was driving the happy pair home, a heavenly voice warned Kamsa that the eighth child of Devaki would kill him. Thereupon he threw both of them into prison, loaded them with strong fetters, and kept the strictest watch over them. He took from Devaki every child as soon as it was born and slew it, and in this way he disposed of her first six children. But the 7th and 8th, Balarama and Krishna, were safely conveyed to Nanda's house in spite of his vigilance, and Krishna grew up to be his slayer according to the prophecy. When Kamsa heard this, he was very much enraged and sent several demons to kill Krishna, but he killed them all with ease. At last he sent Akura to bring the boys to Mathura. A severe duel was fought between Kamsa and Krishna, in which the former was slain by the latter]. -COMP. -अति; अरति; जित्, कृत्, द्विष्ट, हन् m. 'slayer of Kamsa', i. e. Krishna; स्वयं संधिकारिणा कंसारिणा द्वेन Ve. 1; विषेदिवान् कंसकृपः स विष्टे Si. 1. 16. -अस्थि n. bell-metal. -कारः (सि. f.) 1 a mixed tribe; कंसकार-शंखकारी नाङ्गणारसंभूतः Sabdak. 2 a worker in pewter or white-brass, a bell-founder.

कंसक Bell-metal.

ककु 1 A. (ककते, ककित) 1 To wish. 2 To be proud. 3 To be unsteady; see कच्.

ककुजलः The Chātaka bird.

ककुद् f. 1 A summit, peak. 2 Chief, head; see ककुद् below. 3 The hump on the shoulders of the Indian bull. 4 A horn. 5 An ensign or symbol of royalty (as the छत्र, चामर &c.) (According to Pāṇini V. 4. 146-147 ककुद् is the form to be substituted for ककुद् in adj. or Bah. comps.; e. g. विककुद्). -COMP. -स्थः an epithet of Puranjaya, son of Sasāda, a king of the solar race, and a descendant of Ikshvāku; इक्ष्वाकुवंशः ककुद् नृपाणां ककुत्स्थ इत्याहितलक्षणोऽयम् R. 6. 71. Mythology relates that, when in their war with the demons, the gods were often worsted, they, headed by Indra, went to the powerful king Puranjaya, and requested him to be their friend in battle. The latter consented to do so, provided Indra carried him on his shoulders. Indra accordingly assumed the form of a bull, and Puranjaya, seated on its hump, completely vanquished the demons. Puranjaya is, therefore called *Kakutsīha* 'standing on a hump'.

ककुद्-दं 1 The peak or summit of a mountain. 2 A hump (on the shoulders of an Indian bull). 3 Chief, fore-most, pre-eminent; ककुद् वेदविदां तपोधनम् Mk. 1. 5; इक्ष्वाकुवंशः ककुद् नृपाणां

R. 6. 71. 4 A sign or symbol of royalty; वृत्तिककुद् R. 3. 70, 17. 27.

ककुम्भत् a. Furnished with a hump. -m. 1 A mountain (having peaks). 2 A buffalo; मदीदमाः ककुम्भतः R. 4. 22; a humped bull; 13. 47; Ku. 1. 56. -ली The hip and the loins.

ककुम्भिन् a. 1 Peaked; furnished with a hump &c. -m. 1 A bull with a hump on his shoulders. 2 A mountain. 3 N. of king चितक. कन्या-सुता N. of Revati and wife of Balarama; Si. 2. 20.

ककुम्भत् m. A buffalo with a hump on his shoulders.

ककुम्भर The cavities of the loins; Y. 3. 96 (जघनकूप).

ककुम्भ f. 1 A direction, quarter of the compass; विद्युक्ताः कान्तेन क्षिय इव न राजन्ति ककुम्भः Mk. 5. 26; Si. 9. 25. 2 Splendour, beauty. 3 A wreath of Champaka flowers. 4 A sacred treatise or Sāstra. 5 A peak, summit.

ककुम्भः 1 A crooked piece of wood at the end of the lute. 2 The tree Arjuna; ककुम्भसुरभिः शैलः U. 1. 33. -म् A flower of the Kufaja tree; Mo. 22.

ककुलः The Bakula tree.

ककुलः-ली N. of a plant bearing a berry; ककुलीफलजम्बि Māl. 6. 19. v. 1. -लं, -लकं 1 A berry of this plant. 2 A perfume prepared from its berries.

ककुखट a. 1 Hard, solid. 2 Laughing.

ककुखटी Chalk.

कक्षः 1 A lurking or hidingplace. 2 The end of the lower garment; see कक्षा. 3 A climbing plant, creeper. 4 Grass, dry grass; यस्तु कक्षस्तत एव वह्निः R. 7. 55, 11. 75; Ms. 7. 110. 5 A forest of dead trees, dry wood. 6 The arm-pit; प्रक्षिप्योद्विषं कक्षे शरते तेजसि-मरुतं Si. 2. 42. 7 The harem of a king. 8 The interior of a forest; आशु निर्गत्य कक्षात् Rs. 1. 27; कक्षातरगती वायुः Rām. 9 The side or flank (of anything). 10 A buffalo. 11 A gate. 12 A marshy ground. -क्षा 1 Painful boils in the arm-pit. 2 An elephant's rope; also his girth. 3 A woman's girdle or zone; a girdle, waist-band (in general); Si. 17. 24. 4 A surrounding wall; a wall. 5 The waist, middle part. 6 A courtyard; area. 7 An enclosure. 8 An inner apartment, a private chamber; a room in general; Ku. 7. 70; Ms. 7. 224; गृहकलहसंकान्तुसरत्न कक्षातिप्रपवितः K. 63, 182. 9 A harem. 10 Similarity. 11 An upper garment. 12 Objection or reply in argument (in Logic &c.). 13 Emulation or rivalry. 14 The end of the lower garment which, after the cloth is girt round the

lower part of the body, is brought up behind and tucked into the waist-band (Mar. कसोटा). 15 Tying up the waist. 16 The wrist. -क्ष 1 A star. 2 Sin. -COMP. -अग्निः wild fire, conflagration; R. 11. 92. -अंतरं inner or private apartment. -अवेक्षकः 1 a superintendent of the harem. 2 a keeper of a royal garden. 3 a door-keeper. 4 a poet. 5 a debauchee. 6 a player; painter. 7 an actor. 8 a paramour. 9 strength of feeling or sentiment (Wilson). -धरं the shoulder-joint. -पः a tortoise. -(क्षर) पटः a cloth passed between the legs to cover the privities. -पुटः the arm-pit -शायः -युः a dog.

कक्षा 1 The girth of an elephant or horse. 2 A woman's girdle or zone; Si. 10. 62. 3 The upper garment. 4 The border of a garment. 5 The inner apartment of a palace. 6 A wall, enclosure. 7 Similarity.

कक्ष्या An enclosure; division of a large building.

कंकः 1 A heron. 2 A variety of mango. 3 N. of Yama. 4 A Kāshtriya. 5 A false or pretended Brāhmana. 6 Name assumed by Yudhishtīra in the palace of Virāṭa. -COMP. -पत्र a. furnished with the feathers of a heron. (-चः) an arrow furnished with a heron's feathers; R. 2. 31; U. 4. 20; Mv. 1. 18. -पञ्चिन् m. कंकपत्रः. -मुखः a pair of tongs; Ve. 5. 1. -शायः a dog (sleeping like a heron).

कंकटः, कंकटकः 1 Mail; defensive armour; military accoutrements; Ve. 2. 26, 5. 1; R. 7. 59. 2 An iron hook to goad an elephant (अकुञ्ज).

कंकणः, -णं 1 A bracelet; दानेन पाणिर्न तु कंकणेन विभाति Bh. 2. 71; इदं हवर्णकंकणं युज्यतां H. 1. 2 The marriage-string (fastened round the wrist); U. 1. 18; Māl. 9. 9; देव्यः कंकणमोक्षपाय मिलिता राजन् वरः प्रेक्ष्यतां Mv. 2. 50. 3 An ornament in general. 4 A crest. -णः Water-spray; नितम्बे हाराली नयनयुगले कंकणमस्तु Udb. -णी, कंकणिका 1 A small bell or tinkling ornament. 2 An ornament furnished with bells.

कंकतः, -तं, कंकती, -तिका A comb, hair-comb; Si. 15. 33.

कंकरी Buttermilk (mixed with water).

कंकालः-लं A skeleton; Māl. 5. 14. -COMP. -पालिन् m. N. of Siva. -शेष a. reduced to a skeleton; U. 3. 43.

कंकालयः Body.

कंकलः-ल्लिः The Asoka tree.

कंकोली = ककोली q. v.

ककुलः The hand.

कच् 1. 1 P. (कचति, कचित) To

sound, cry. -II. 1 U. 1 To bind, fasten (with आ); त्वक् च चक्चे वर Bk. 14. 94. 2 To shine.

कचः 1 Hair (especially of the head); कचेषु च नियुक्ताम् Mb.; see ०ग्रह below; अलिनीजिष्णुः कचानां चयः Bh. 1. 5. 2 A dry or healed sore, scar, 3 A binding, band. 4 The hem of a garment. 5 A cloud. 6 N. of a son of Brihaspati. [In their long warfare with the demons, the gods were often times defeated, and rendered quite helpless. But such of the demons as would be slain in battle were restored to life by Sukracharya their preceptor, by means of a mystic charm which he alone possessed. The gods resolved to 'secure, if possible, this charm for themselves, and induced Kacha to go to Sukracharya and learn it from him by becoming his disciple. So Kacha went to the preceptor but the demons killed him twice lest he should succeed in mastering the lore; but on both occasions he was restored to life by the sage at the intercession of Devayani, his daughter, who had fallen in love with the youth. Thus discomfited the Asuras killed him a third time, burnt his body, and mixed his ashes with Sukra's wine; but Devayani again begged her father to restore to life the youth, which the kind father did. Devayani thenceforward began to make stronger advances of love to him, but he steadily resisted her proposals, telling her that she was to him as a younger sister. She thereupon cursed him that the great charm he had learnt would be powerless; he, in return, cursed her that she should be sought by no brahmana, but would become a Kshatriya's wife]. -चा A female elephant. -COMP. -अग्रं curls, end of hair. -आचित a. having dishevelled hair; Ki. 1. 36. -ग्रहः seizing the hair, seizing (one) by the hair; R. 10. 47, 19. 31. -पक्षः, -पाशः, -हस्तः thick or ornamented hair; (according to Ak. these three words denote a collection; पाशः पक्षश्च हस्तश्च कलापार्थाः कचास्परे). -मालः smoke.

कचंगमं A free market (where no duty or custom has to be paid).

कचाकचि ind. ' Hair against hair', (fighting by) pulling each other's hair.

कचंगलः The ocean.

कचादुरः A gallinule.

कचुर 1 Bad, dirty. 2 Wicked, vile, debased.

कञ्चित् ind. A particle of (a) interrogation (often translatable by ' I hope '); कञ्चित् अहमिव विस्मृतवानसि त्वं S. 6; कञ्चिन्मृगीणामनवा प्रसूतिः R. 5. 7; also 5, 6. 8, 9; (b) joy; (c) auspiciousness.

कञ्चः -च्छ 1 Bank, margin, skirt, bordering region (whether near

water or not); यमुनाकञ्चमवतीर्णः Pt. 1; गंधमादनकञ्चोऽध्यासितः V. 5; Si. 3. 80. 2 A marsh, morass, fen. 3 The hem of the lower garment tucked into the waistband; see कक्षा. 4 A part of a boat. 5 A particular part of a tortoise (as in कच्छप). -च्छा A cricket. -COMP. -अंतः the border of a lake or stream. -पः (पी f.) 1 a turtle, tortoise; केदाव धृतकच्छपरुष जय जगदीश हरे Git. 1; Ms. 1. 44, 12-42. 2 An attitude in wrestling. 3 One of the nine treasures of Kubera. (-पी) 1 a female tortoise. 2 A kind of lute; also the lute of Sarasvanti. -सूः f. marshy ground, morass.

कच्छ (च्छा) टिका, कच्छाटी The end or hem of a lower garment which, after being carried round the body, is gathered up behind and tucked into the waist-band.

कच्छुः -कच्छु f. Itch, scab.

कच्छुर a. 1 Scabby, itchy. 2 Unchaste, libidinous.

कज्जलं 1 Lamp-black or soot, considered as a collyrium and applied to the eyelashes or eyelids medicinally, or sometimes as an ornament; यथा यथा च यपला दीप्यते तथा तथा दीपशिखेव कज्जलमलिनमेव कर्मकेवलमुद्रमति K. 105; अथापि तां विधृतकज्जललोलेनेत्रां Ch. P. 15; कालिमा Amaru. 88. 2 Sulphuret of lead or antimony (used as a collyrium). 3 Ink. -COMP. -स्वजः a lamp. -रोचकः -कं the wooden stand on which a lamp is placed.

कञ्च 1 A. 1 To bind. 2 To shine.

कञ्चारः The sun. 2 The Arka plant.

कञ्चुकः 1 An armour, mail. 2 The skin of a snake, slough; Pt. 1. 65. 3 A dress, garb, cloth (in general); धर्म ० प्रवेशिनः S. 5. 4 A dress fitting close to the upper part of the body. robe; अंतःकञ्चुकिकञ्चुकस्य विशति त्रासाद्यं वामनः Ratn. 2. 3; Pt. 2. 64. 5 A bodice, jacket; कञ्चिद्वैदग्जजाजिनकञ्चुकः Si. 6. 51, 12. 20; Amaru. 81; (Phrase: -निदति कञ्चुककारं प्रायः शुष्तनकि नारी; cf. " a bad workman quarrels with his tools ").

कञ्चुकाक्षः A snake.

कञ्चुकित a. 1 Furnished with armour, mailed. 2 Having a garment; कथा ० Bh. 3. 130.

कञ्चुकिन् a. Furnished with armour or mail. -m. 1 An attendant on the women's apartments, a chamberlain; (an important character in dramas अंतःपुरचरो वृद्धो विप्रो गुणगणान्वितः । सर्वकार्याङ्कुशलः कञ्चुकित्यभिधीयते ॥). 2 A libidinous man, debauchee. 3 A serpent. 4 A door-keeper. 5 Barley.

कञ्चुलिका, कञ्चुली A bodice; त्वं सुयाक्षि विनैव कञ्चुलिकया धत्से मनोहारिणी लक्ष्मी Amaru. 23.

कञ्जः 1 The hair. 2 N. of Brahmā.

-जं 1 A lotus. 2 Ambrosia, nectar. -COMP. -जः N. of Brahmā. -नामः N. of Vishnu.

कञ्जकः -की A kind of bird.

कञ्जनः 1 The god of love. 2 A kind of bird (the bird of Kandarpa).

कञ्जरः, कञ्जारः 1 The sun. 2 An elephant. 3 The belly. 4 An epithet of Brahmā.

कञ्जलः A kind of bird.

कञ्ज 1P. (कटि, कटि) 1 To go. 2 To cover. WITH प्र 1 to appear. 2 to shine. (Caus. -कटयति) to show, display, exhibit, manifest; औज्ज्वल्यं परमागतः प्रकटयत्याभोगमीमं तमः Māl. 5. 11; सुहृदि प्रकटय्य सुखप्रदां प्रथममेकरसामनुकूलतां U. 4. 15; Ratn. 4. 16.

कटः 1 A straw-mat; Ms. 2. 204. 2 The hip. 3 The hip and loins; the hollow above the hips. 4 The temples of an elephant; कट्टयमानिन कटं कटचित् R. 2. 37. 3. 37. 4. 47. 5 A kind of grass. 6 A corpse. 7 A hearse, bier. 8 A particular throw of the dice in hazard; नर्दितदर्शितमार्गः कटेन विनिपातितो यामि Mk. 2. 8. 9 Excess (as in उकट). 10 An arrow. 11 A custom. 12 A cemetery, burial-ground. -COMP. -अक्षः a glance, a side-long look, leer; गाढं निखात इव मे हृदये कटाक्षः Māl. 1. 29; also 25, 28; Me. 35. -उक्कं 1 water for a funeral libation. 2 rut, ichor (issuing from an elephant's temples). -कारः 1 a mixed tribe (of low social position); (शुद्रायां वैश्यतश्चो-यात् कटकार इति स्मृतः Usanas). 2 a weaver of mats. -कोलः a spitting pot. -खादकः 1 a jackal. 2 a crow. 3 glass-vessel. -घोषः a hamlet inhabited by herdsmen. -पूतनः, -ना a kind of departed spirits; अमयकुणपासी च क्षत्रियः कटपूतनः Ms. 12. 71; उतालाः कटपूतनाप्रभृतयः सर्पाविणं कुर्वते Māl. 5. 12; (पूतन v. l.); also 23. -प्रः 1 Siva. 2 an imp or goblin. 3 a worm. -मोथः, -थं the buttocks. -भंगः 1 gleaned corn with the hands. 2 any royal calamity or misfortune. -मालिनी wine.

कटकः, -क 1 A bracelet; आबद्धहेमकटको रहसि स्मरति Ch. P. 15. 2 A zone or girdle. 3 A string. 4 The link of a chain. 5 A mat. 6 Sea-salt 7 The side or ridge of a mountain; प्रकुलवृक्षैः कटकैरिव स्त्रैः Ku. 7. 52; R. 16. 31. 8 Table-land; Si. 4. 65. 9 An army, a camp; Mu. 5. 10 A royal capital or metropolis (राजधानी). 11 A house or dwelling. 12 A circle, wheel.

कटकिन् m. A mountain.

कटंकटः 1 Fire 2 Gold. 3 N. of Ganesa; Y. 1. 285.

कटनं The roof (or thatch) of a house.

कटाहः 1 A frying pan, a shallow boiler for oil or butter (of a

semispheriodal shape and furnished with handles; Mar. कटि. 2 A turtle's shell. 3 A well. 4 A hill or mound of earth. 5 fragment of a broken jar; Si. 5. 37; N. 22. 32.

कटिः, -टी f. 1 The hip. 2 The buttocks (considered by rhetoricians as vulgar and colloquial in these senses; the word कटि in कटिस्ते हस्ते मनः in S. D. 574 is said to be ग्राम्य). 3 An elephant's cheek. -Comp. -तटं the loins; कटीतटनिविशितं Mk. 1. 27. -त्रं 1 a cloth girt round the loins. 2 a zone, girdle. -मोयः the buttocks. -मालिका a woman's girdle or zone. -रोहकः the rider of an elephant. -शीर्षकः the loins. -शृङ्खला a girdle furnished with small bells. -सूत्रं a woman's girdle or zone.

कटिका The hip.

कटीरः -रं 1 A cave, hollow. 2 The cavity of the loins. -रं A hip.

कटीरकं The posteriors.

कटु a. (डु or डी f.) 1 Pungent, acrid; (said of a rasa or flavour; the rasas are six; मधुर, कटु, अम्ल, तिक्त, कषाय, & लघ्न) Bg. 18. 9. 2 Fragrant, exhaling strong odour; R. 5. 43. 3 Ill-smelling, having a bad smell. 4 (a) Bitter, caustic (words); Y. 3. 142. (b) Disagreeable, unpleasant; अवणकटु सृणामिकवाक्यं विवक्षितः R. 6. 85. 5 Envious. 6 Hot, impetuous. -डुः Pungency, acerbity (one of the six flavours). -डु n. 1 An improper act. 2 Scandal, reproach, censure. -Comp. -कीडः, -कीटकः a gnat, mosquito -कणः the द्विष्टि bird. -ग्रंथि n. dried ginger; so भंगः, भङ्गं dried ginger or ginger. -निष्ठावः grain not inundated. -सोदं a certain perfume. -रवः a frog.

कटुक a. 1 Sharp, pungent. 2 Impetuous, hot. 3 Unpleasant, disagreeable. -कः Pungency, acerbity (as one of the six flavours); see कटु above.

कटुकता Rough manners, rudeness.

कटुर् Buttermilk mixed with water.

कटोरं An earthen vessel.

कटोलः 1 A pungent taste or flavour. 2 A man of an inferior and degraded caste, such as a Chāṇḍāla.

कट 1 P. To live in distress; see कटु.

कटः N. of a sage, pupil of Vaiśampāyana, teacher of that branch of the Yajurveda which is called after him. -डाः The followers of that sage. -Comp. -धर्तः a Brāhmaṇa well-versed in the कट branch of the Yajurveda. -ओजियः a Brāhmaṇa who has mastered the कट branch of the Yajurveda.

कटमहः An epithet of Siva.

कटर a. Hard, stiff
कटिका Chalk.

कठिन a. 1 Hard, stiff; कठिनविषमामेक-वेणी सारयन्ती Me. 92; Amaru. 72; so स्तनी. 2 Hard-hearted, cruel, ruthless; न विदीर्य कठिनाः खलु क्षियः Ku. 4. 5; Pt. 1. 64; Amaru. 6; so हृदय. 3 Inexorable, inflexible. 4 Sharp, violent, intense (as pain &c.); नितान्तकठिना रुजं मम न वेद सा मानसीम् V. 2. 11. 5 Giving pain. -नः A thicket. -ना 1 A sweetmeat made with refined sugar. 2 An earthen vessel for cooking; (n. also in this sense).

कठिनिका, कठिनी 1 Chalk. 2 The little finger.

कठोर a. 1 Hard, solid; कठोरस्थिग्रंथि Māl. 5. 34. 2 Cruel, hard-hearted, ruthless; अयि कठोर यशः किल ते प्रिय U. 3. 27; so हृदय, चित्त. 3 Sharp, piercing; अङ्कुश Sānti. 1. 22. 4 Full developed, complete, full-grown; कठोरगर्भा जानकी विमुच्य U. 1. 1. 49; so कठोरताराविपलाच्छन्नहविः Si. 1. 20. 5 (Fig.) Matured, refined; कलाकलापालोचनकठोर-मतिभिः K. 7.

कटु-कंठ q. v.

कड a. 1 Dumb. 2 Hoarse. 3 Ignorant, foolish.

कडंग (क) रः Straw.

कडंग (क) रीय a. To be fed with straw. -यः An animal fed with straw, such as a cow or buffalo; R. 5. 9.

कडत्रं A kind of vessel.

कडंदिता Science (कलंडिका).

कडं (लं) बः Stem or stalk (of a pot-herb).

कडार a. 1 Tawny. 2 Proud, haughty, impudent. -रः 1 The tawny colour. 2 A servant.

कडितुलः A sword, scimitar.

कण् 1. 1 P. (कणति, कणित) 1 To sound or cry (as in distress); moan. 2 To become small. 3 To go; -II. 10 P. or Caus. To wink, to close the eye with the lashes.

कणः 1 A grain; तडुलकणान् H. 1; Ms. 11. 92. 2 An atom or particle (of anything). 3 A very small quantity; द्रविण° Sānti. 1. 19; 3. 5. 4 A grain of dust; R. 1. 85; or of pollen; V. 2. 7. 5 A drop (of water) or spray; कणवाही मालिनीतरोराम् S. 3. 5; अङ्कु, अङ्कु; Me. 26, 45, 69; Amaru. 54. 6 An ear of corn. 7 Spark (as of fire). -Comp. -अवः, -भक्षः, -भुज m. a nickname given to the philosopher who propounded the Vaiśeṣika system of philosophy (which may be said to be a 'doctrine of atoms'). -जीरकं small cumin seed. -भक्षकः a kind of bird. -लाभः a whirlpool.

कणपः A kind of iron lance or bar; लोहस्तम्बस्तु कणपः Vajrayanti; चापकणप-कर्ण &c. Dk.

कणज्ञा ind. In small parts or minute particles, grain by grain, little by little, drop by drop &c.; तद्वत् कणशो विकीर्यते (भस्म) Ku. 4. 27.

कणिकः 1 A grain. 2 A small particle. 3 An ear of corn. 4 A meal of parched wheat.

कणिका 1 An atom, a small or minute particle. 2 A drop (of water); Me. 98. 3 A kind of corn or rice.

कणिज्ञः, -ज्ञः An ear of corn.

कणीक a. Small, diminutive.

कणे ind. A particle expressing the satisfaction of a desire (अद्वाप्रती-पात); कणहस्य पयः पिबति Sk. 'he drinks milk to his heart's content or till he is satisfied'.

कणेर-रः f. 1 A she-elephant. 2 A courtesan, a harlot.

कंटकः, -कं 1 A thorn; पादलं कणस्थेन कंटकेन कंटकं (उद्धरत्) Chāṇ. 22. 2 A prickle, sting; Y. 3. 53. 3 (Fig.) Any troublesome fellow who is, as it were, a thorn to the state and an enemy of order and good government; उरुक्षतलोकलयकंटकेऽपि R. 14. 73; निर्विषमद्वैतदानकंटके S. 7. 3; Ms. 9. 260.

4 (Hence) Any source of vexation or annoyance, nuisance; Ms. 9. 253. 5 Horripilation, erection of hair. 6 A finger-nail. 7 A vexing speech. -कः 1 A bamboo. 2 A workshop, manufactory. -Comp. -अशनः, -भक्षकः, -भुज m. a camel. -उद्धरणं 1 (lit.) extracting thorns, weeding. 2 (fig.) removing annoyances; extirpating thieves and all such sources of public annoyance; कंटकेऽद्धरणे नित्यमातिष्ठेयलमुत्तमम् Ms. 9. 252. -हुमः 1 a thorn, bush; भवति नितरां स्तीताः सुखेन कंटकद्वयाः Mk. 9.

7. 2 the Sālmali tree (Mar. सावरी). -फलः the bread-fruit tree. -मर्दनं suppressing disturbances. -विशोदनं extirpating every source of trouble; राज्यकंटकविशोधनेयतः Vikr. 5. 1.

कंटकित a. 1 Thorny. 2 Covered with erect hair; thrilled, horripilated; व्रीतिकंटकितत्वः Ku. 6. 15; R. 7. 22.

कंटकिन् a. (नी f.) 1 Thorny, prickly; कंटकिनी वनांतः Vikr. 1. 116. 2 Vexatious, troublesome. -Comp. -फलः the breadfruit tree (पनस).

कंटकिलः Any thorny kind of bamboo.

कंट 1. 10. U. (कंटति-ने, कंटयति-ने, कंटित) 1 To mourn, grieve for. 2 To miss, be anxious or long for, remember with regret; (in this sense generally used with the preposition उद् and a noun in the gen. or loc or dat. case); परिष्वंगस्य वातलयाद्यमुक्कंटते जनः U. 6. 21; यथा स्वर्गाय नोक्कंटते V. 3; सुत-व्यापारलीलाविधौ चेतः समुक्कंटते K. P. 1.

कंठः -ठं 1 The throat; कंठे निर्पीडयन् मारयति Mk. 8; कंठः स्तमितवाप्यवृत्तिकदुष

S. 4. 5; कंठेष्ठु स्थलितं गतेपि शिखिरे पुंस्कोक्ति-
लानां स्तम्भ 6. 3. 2 The neck; कंठाश्लेषप-
रिमहे शिथिलता Pt. 4. 6; कंठाश्लेषप्रणयिनि
जने किं पुनर्दुःसंस्थे Me. 3, 97, 112; Amaru.
19, 57; Ku. 5. 57. 3 The voice; सा
मुक्कटं चक्रंद R. 14. 65; किन्नरकंठि 8 63;
आर्यपुत्रोपि प्रमुक्कटं रोदिति U. 3. 4 The
neck or brim of a vessel. 5 Vicinity,
immediate proximity (as in उपकंठ).
-COMP. -आभरणं a neck-ornament;
परिक्षितं काव्यसुवर्णनेतृकोस्य कंठाभरणत्वमेतु
Vikr. 1. 24; cf. names like सरस्वती-
कंठाभरण. -कूणिका Indian lute. -गत a.
being at or in the throat, coming to
the throat, i. e. on the point of
departing; न बदेद्यावन्ती भाषा प्राणेः कंठगतैरपि
Subhāsh. -तटः, -टंटी the side of the
neck. -दृग a. reaching to the neck.
-नीडक a kite. -नीलकः a large lamp
or torch (Mar. मशाल). -पाशकः 1 a
rope tied round an elephant's neck.
2 a halter in general. -शूषा a short
necklace; विदुषां कंठशूषात्वमेतु Vikr. 18.
102. -मणिः 1 a jewel worn on the
neck. (fig.). 2 a dear or beloved
object. -लता 1 a collar. 2 a horse's
halter. -वातिन् a. being at or in the
throat; i. e. on the point of depart-
ing; प्राणिः R. 12. 54. -शोषः (lit.) 1
drying up or parching of the throat.
2 (fig.) fruitless expostulation.
-सज्जनं hanging on, by, or round the
neck. -सूत्रं a kind of embrace; यत्कुर्वते
वक्षसि बलमस्य स्तनाभिवातं निविडोपग्रहात् ।
परिश्रमार्थं ज्ञानकैर्विद्वद्भास्तत्कंसूत्रं प्रब्रूयति संतः;
कंसूत्रमपादिदुष्य योषितः R. 19. 22; (also
called स्तनालिग्न). -स्थ a. 1 being in
the throat. 2 guttural.

कंठतः ind. 1 From the throat, 2
Distinctly, explicitly.

कंठालः 1 A boat. 2 A spade, hoe.
3 War. 4 A camel. -ला A churning
vessel.

कंठिका A necklace of a single
string or row.

कंठी f. 1 Neck, throat. 2 A neck-
lace, a collar. 3 A rope round the
neck of a horse. -COMP. -रवः 1 a
lion. 2 an elephant in rut; कंठीरवमहा-
ग्रहेण न्यस्तत् Dk. 7. 3 a pigeon, 4
explicit declaration or mention;
(इति कंठीरवेणोक्तम्).

कंठीलः A camel.

कंठेकालः N. of Siva.

कंठ्य a. 1 Relating or suitable to,
or being at, the throat. 2 Guttural.
-COMP. -वर्णः a guttural letter;
namely अ, आ, इ, ए, ऋ, ॠ, उ, ऋ, ए, ओ, and ह.

-स्वरः a guttural vowel (अ & आ).

कंठु 1 U. 1 To be glad or satisfied.
2 To be proud. 3 To unhusk. -10
U. (कंठयति-ते, कंठित) 1 To thresh
(corn, grain &c.), unhusk. 2 To
defend, protect.

कंठनं 1 Threshing; separating the

chaff from the grain; अज्ञानतार्थं तत्सर्वं
(अध्ययनं) तुषाणां कंठनं यथा. 2 Chaff. -नी
1 A wooden mortar in which the
threshing of corn or grain is per-
formed. 2 A pestle.

कंठरा Sinew.

कंठिका A short section, shortest
subdivision; (as in the शृङ्ग यजुर्वेद).

कंठुः m. f. कंठुः f. 1 Scratching.
2 Itching; कपोलकंठुः कश्मिर्बिर्बनेतु Ku. 1.
9; Sānti. 4. 17.

कंठुतिः f. 1 Scratching. 2 Itching,
itch.

कंठयति-ते Den. U. (p. p. कंठयित) 1
To scratch, rub gently; कंठयमानेन
कंठं कंठाचिन् R. 2. 37; शृगीमकंठयत कृष्णसारः
Ku. 3. 36; शृंगे कृष्णशृङ्गस्य वामनयनं कंठयमानो
शृङ्गो S. 6. 16; Ms. 4. 42.

कंठयनं Scratching, rubbing; कंठयन्-
देशनिवारणे R. 2. 5. -नी A brush for
rubbing.

कंठयनकः A tickler; Pt. 1. 71.

कंठया 1 Scratching. 2 Itching.

कंठल a. Having an itchy sen-
sation, feeling the itch, itchy कंठल-
द्विपण्डिपिडकषणोत्कपेन संपातिभिः U. 2. 9.

कंठोलः 1 A basket for holding
grain (of cane or bamboo). 2 A
safe, store-room. 3 A camel. -ली The
lute of a Chāṇḍāla.

कंठोषः A caterpillar.

कण्वः N. of a sage, foster-father
of Sakuntalā and progenitor of the
line of the काण्व Brāhmanas -COMP.
-दुहितुः -सुता Sakuntalā, Kaṇva's
daughter.

कतः, कतकः The clearing nutplant
(the nut of which is said to clear
muddy water); फलं कतकवृक्षस्य यद्यप्यं-
बुधसादनम् । न नामग्रहणादेव तस्य वारि प्रसीदति
Ms. 6. 67. -त, -तकं The nut of this
tree; see अंबुप्रसादनं also.

कतम pron. a. (-मत् n.) Who or
which of many; अपि ज्ञायते कतमेन दिग्भा-
गेन गतः स जालम् इति V. 1. अथ कतमं पुनर्ह-
तुमधिकृत्य गास्वामि S. 1; कतमे ते छणास्तत्र
यातुदाहरत्यर्थमिथाः Māi. 1; (sometimes
used merely as a strengthened sub-
stitute for किम्).

कतर pron. a. (रत् n.) Who or
which of two; नैताद्विसः कतरजो गरीयो यद्वा
जयेम यदि वा नो जयेयुः Bg. 2. 6.

कतमालः Fire; cf. खतमाल.

कति pron. a. (always declined in
the plural only; कति कतिभिः &c.) 1
How many; कस्यग्रयः कति सूर्यासः Rv.
10. 88. 18. 2 Some. When followed
by चिद्, चन or अपि कति loses its inter-
rogative force and becomes indefinite
in sense, meaning 'some', 'several',
'a few'; तन्वी स्थिता कतिचिदेव पदानि गत्वा
S. 2. 12; कस्यपि वासराणि Amaru. 25;
तस्मिन्नद्वौ कतिचिद्वलविप्रयुक्तः स कामी नीत्वा
मासात् Me. 2.

कतिकुलम् ind. How many times.

कतिधा ind. 1 How often. 2 In how
many places or parts.

कतिपय a. 1 Some, several, a
certain number; कतिपयकुसुमोद्गमः कर्दबः
U. 3. 20; Me 23; कतिपयदिवसापमे some
days having elapsed; वयैः कतिपयैरेव प्राथि-
तस्य स्मरित्व Si. 2. 72.

कतिविध a. Of how many kinds.

कतिशय ind. How many at a time.

कत्थ 1 A. (कथ्यते, कथित) 1 To boast,
swagger; कृत्वा कथिष्यते न कः Bk. 16. 4;
कृतैतत्स्मरणा सर्वं कथ्यथाः Mb. 2 To praise,
to celebrate. 3 To abuse, revile.
-WITH वि 1 to boast; का सत्त्वेन प्रार्थ्य-
माना विकथ्यते V. 2. 2 to depreciate,
disparage; सदा भवान् फाल्गुनस्य ण्यरेस्मान्
विकथ्यते Mb.

कत्थनं, -न Bragging, boasting.

कत्थवरं The shoulder.

कथ 10 U. (कथयति, कथित) 1 To tell,
communicate (usually with dat. of
person); राममिष्यसदृशं नोत्सुकं मेधिलाय
कथयामास सः R. 11. 37. 2 To declare,
mention; Bg. 2. 34; R. 11. 15. 3 To
converse; talk with, hold conver-
sation with; कथयित्वा सुमनेन सह Rām.
4 To indicate, betray, show; V. 1.
7; आकारसदृशं चेष्टितमेवास् कथयति S. 7.
5 To describe, relate; किं कथ्यते श्रीरुम-
यस्य तस्य Ku. 7. 78; कथाच्छलेन बालानां
नीतिस्तादृक् कथ्यते H. 1. 1. 6 To inform,
give information about, complain
against; Mk. 3.

कथक a. A narrator, a relator. -कः
1 A chief actor. 2 A disputant. 3 A
story-teller.

कथनं Narration, relation, de-
scription.

कथम् ind. 1 How, in what way;
in what manner, whence; कथं मारालके
त्वयि विश्वासः H. 1; साधुबंधाः कथं न स्युः संपद्यो
मे निरापदः R. 1. 64, 3. 44; कथमात्मानं निवे-
द्यमि कथं वात्सापहारं करोमि S. 1 (where
the speaker is doubtful as to the
propriety of what he says). 2 It
often denotes surprise (Oh! indeed!);
कथं मामेवोद्दिशति S. 6. 3 It is often con-
nected with the particles इव, नाम, दु, वा
or हिद् in the sense of 'how indeed',
'how possibly', 'I should like to
know' (where the question is general-
ized); कथं वा गम्यते U. 3; कथं नामैतत् U.
6. 4 When connected with the parti-
cles चिद्, चन or अपि it means 'in every
way', 'on any account', 'somehow',
'with great difficulty', 'with great
efforts'; तस्य स्थित्वा कथमपि पुरः Me. 3;
कथमप्युन्नमितं न बुद्धितं तु S. 3. 25; न लोकवृत्तं
वर्तते वृत्तिहिनोः कथंचन Ms. 4. 11, 5. 143;
कथंचिदीशां ममसां बभूवुः 3. 34; कथं कथमपि
उत्थितः Pt. 1; विद्युज्ज कथमप्युन्नमम् Ku. 6.
3; Me. 22; Amaru. 12, 39, 50, 73.
-COMP. -कथिकः an inquisitive person.
-कारं ind. in what manner, how;
कथंकारमनालंभा कीर्तिर्धामशिरोहति Si. 2. 52;

कथंकारं सुके Sk.; N. 17. 126. -प्रमाण a. of what measure. -सूत a. of what nature or kind (oft. used by commentators). -रूप a. of what form.

कथंता What sort or manner.

कथा 1 A tale, story. 2 A fable, feigned story; कथाचलेन बालानां नीतिस्तद्दिह कथ्यते H. 1. 1. 3 An account, allusion, mention; कथापि खलु पापानामलम्भे-यसे यतः Si. 2. 40. 4 Talk, conversation, speech. 5 A variety of prose composition often distinguished from आख्यायिका; (प्रबंधकल्पनां स्तोत्रकासयां प्राज्ञाः कथां विदुः । परंपराश्रया या स्यात् सा मता-ख्यायिका बुवे ॥); see under आख्यायिका also. का कथा, or कथा with प्रति (what mention) is often used in the sense of 'what need one say of', 'not to mention', 'to say nothing of', 'how much more', or 'how much less'; का कथा बाणसंधाने ज्याराद्धैवैव दूरतः । हुंकारेण धनुषः स हि विज्ञानपेहाति S. 3. 1; अभितप्तमयोपि माद्वै भजते जैव कथा शरीरि R. 8. 43; आन-वागमुमानायां साध्यं त्वां प्रति का कथा 10. 28; Ve. 2. 25. -Comp. -अनुरागः taking pleasure in conversation; -अंतरं 1 the course of conversation; -स्मृतं व्योसि कथातरि भवता Mk. 7. 7. 2 another tale. -आरंभः commencement of a tale. -उद्भवः the beginning of a tale. -उद्भवतः 1 the second of the five kinds of प्रस्तावना; where the first character enters the stage after over-hearing and repeating either the words of the manager (सूत्रधार) or their sense; see S. D. 260; e. g. in Ratn.; Ve. or Mudrārākshasa. 2 commencement of a tale or narration; आकुमारकथोद्भवतः शालिमोषो जयवंशः R. 4. 20. -उपाख्यानं narration, relation. -छलं 1 the guise of a fable, 2 giving a false account. -नायकः, -पुरुषः the hero (of a story). -प्रीतं the introductory part of a tale or story. -प्रबंधः a tale, fiction, fable. -प्रसंगः 1 conversation, talk or course of conversation; नानाकथाप्रसंगावस्थितः H. 1. मिथः कथाप्रसंगेन विवादं किल चक्रतः Ks. 22. 181; N. 1. 35. 2 a curer of poisons (विषवैद्य); कथाप्रसंगेन जनेरुद्धतात् Ki. 1. 24 (where the word is used in sense 1 also). -प्राणः an actor. -मुखं the introductory portion of a story. -योगः course of conversation. -विपर्यासः changing the course of a story. -शेष, -अवशेष a. one of whom only the narrative remains, i. e. dead, deceased; (कथाशेषां गतः 'dead', 'deceased'). (-वः) the remaining part of a story.

कथानकं A small tale; e. g. Vetālapanchavimsati.

कथित p. p. 1 Told, described, narrated. 2 Expressed (वाच्य). -Comp. -यद् तautology, repetition, considered as a fault of composition, relating to a sentence, where a word

is used without any specific purpose; see K. P. 7; S. D. 575 ad loc.

कद् 1. A. (कथं) To be confounded or confused, to suffer mentally. -II. 1 A. (कदं) also 1 P. 1 To cry, to weep or shed tears. 2 To grieve. 3 To call. 4 To kill or hurt; see कद्.

कद् ind. This particle, which is a substitute for the word कृ, is often used as first member of comp., and expresses the senses of badness, littleness, deterioration, uselessness, defectiveness &c. of anything. -Comp. -अक्षरं 1 a bad letter. 2 bad writing. -अग्निः a little fire. -अद्वयम् a. a bad road. -अन्नं bad food. -अपत्यं a bad child. -अप्यासः a bad habit or custom. -अर्थ a. useless, unmeaning. -अर्थनं, -ना troubling, tormenting, torture. -अर्थयति Den. P. 1 to despise, slight. 2 to trouble, torment; Bh. 3. 100; N. 8. 75. -अर्थित a. 1 despised, disdained, slighted; कदर्थितस्यापि हि धैर्यवृत्तेन शक्यते धैर्यगुणः प्रमादम् Bh. 2. 106. 2 tormented, teased; आः कदर्थितांश्चने-भिर्बोर्वारं वरिसंवादविप्रकारिभिः U. 5. 3 insignificant, mean. 4 bad, vile. -अर्धः a miser; Ms. 4. 210, 224; Y. 1. 161. -भावः avarice, stinginess. -अश्वः a bad horse. -आकार a. deformed, ugly. -आचार a. following evil practices, wicked, depraved, (-रः) bad conduct. -उद्भ्रः a bad camel. -उदण a. tepid, lukewarm. (-वण) lukewarmness. -रथः a bad chariot or carriage; युवि कदथ-वद्भीमं वमजं ध्वजशालिनं Bk. 5. 103. -वद् a. 1 speaking ill or inaccurately or indistinctly; येन जातं प्रियापाये कद्वद् हंस-कोकिलम् Bk. 6. 75; वाग्विदां वमकद्वदो नृपः Si. 14. 1. 2 vile, contemptible.

कदकं A canopy, awning.

कदन् 1 Destruction, slaughter, havoc. 2 War. 3 Sin.

कदंबः, कदंबकः 1 A kind of tree (said to put forth buds at the roaring of thunder-clouds); कतिपयकुसुमो-द्भवः कदंबः U. 3. 20; Māl. 3. 7; U. 3. 41; Me. 25; R. 12. 99. 2 A kind of grass. 3 Turmeric. -कं 1 A multitude; छायावद्भक्तदंबकं दृगुलं रोमंथमभ्यस्यतु S. 2. 6. 2 The flower of the Kadamba tree; पुष्पकदंबकदंबकराजितम् Ki. 5. 9. -Comp. -अनिलः 1 a fragrant breeze (charged with the odour of Kadamba flowers); ते चोन्मीलितमालतीसुभयः ग्रीहाः कदंबानिलाः K. P. 1. 2 spring. -कोरकन्यायः see under न्याय. -नायुः a fragrant breeze; = अनिल.

कदरः 1 A saw. 2 An iron goad for an elephant. -रं Coagulated milk.

कदलः, कदलकः The plantain tree; ऊरुद्वयं युगदशः कदलस्य कांडो Amaru. 95. -ली 1 The plantain tree; किं यासि बाल-कदलीव विकंपमाना Mk. 1. 20; यासत्यरुः

सरसकदलीस्तंभगीरक्षालत्वं Me 96, 77; Ku 1. 36; R. 12. 96; Y. 3. 8. 2 A kind of deer. 3 A flag carried by an elephant. 4 A flag or banner.

कदा ind. When, at what time; कदा गमिष्यसि-एव गच्छामि; कदा कथयिष्यसि &c. when connected with a following अपि it means 'now and then', 'at times', 'sometimes', 'at some time'; न कदापि never; with a following न्न it means 'at some time', 'one day', 'at one time or another', 'once'; आनंदं ब्रह्मणो विद्वान् विभेति कदाचन Ms. 2. 54, 144, 3. 25, 101; with a following चित् it means 'at one time', 'once upon a time', 'at some time or other'; अथ कदाचित् once upon a time; R. 2. 37, 12. 21; नाक्षेः क्रीडत्कदाचित् Ms. 4. 74, 65, 169; कदाचित्-कदाचित् 'now-now'; कदाचित् काननं जगदि कदाचित् कमलवनेषु रेमे K. 58 et seq.).

कदु a. (दु or दू f.) Tawny -दुः, -दूः f. Wife of Kasyapa and the mother of the Nāgas. -Comp. पुत्रः, -सुतः a serpent.

कनकं Gold; कनकवलयं लसत् ससत् मया प्रतिसार्यते S. 3. 13; Me 2, 37, 67. -कः 1 The Palāsa tree. 2 The Dhattūra tree. 3 Mountain ebony. -Comp. -अंगदं a gold bracelet. -अचलः, -अद्रिः, -गिरिः, -शैलः epithets of the mountain Sumeru; अधुना क्वचित् ते स्थिते किल कनकाचलेन सार्यम् Bv. 2. 9. -आलुका a golden jar or vase. -आह्वयः the Dhattūra tree. -हंकः a golden hatchet. -द्वंदं, -द्वंदकं (golden-sticked) the royal parasol. -पत्रं an earornament made of gold; जीवति मंगलवचः परिहृत्य कपात् कर्णं कृतं कनकपत्रमनालपत्रम् Ch. P. 10. -परागः gold-dust. -रसः 1 a yellow orpiment. 2 fluid gold. -सूत्रं a gold necklace; काक्या कनकसूत्रेण कृष्णसर्पे विनाशितः Pt. 1. 207. -स्थली 'a land gold', gold-mine.

कनकमय a. Made of gold, golden.

कनखलं N. of a Tirtha or sacred place and the hills adjoining it; (तीर्थं कनखलं नाम गंगाद्वारेऽस्ति पावनं); तस्माद्द्वंद्वरुक्कनखलं शैलराजावतीर्णां जह्वां कन्याम् Me. 50.

कनन a. One-eyed; cf. काण.

कनयति Den. P. To lessen, reduce in size, make small, diminish; कीर्ति-नः कनयति च Bk. 18. 25.

कनिष्ठ a. (Saperl. of अल्प or युवन्) 1 The smallest, least 2 The youngest.

कनिष्ठिका The little finger. कनिष्ठिकाऽपिष्ठिकाकालिदासा Subhāsh.

कनीनिका, कनीनी 1 The little finger. 2 The pupil of the eye.

कनीयस् a. (सी f.) (Compar. of अल्प or युवन्) 1 Smaller, less. 2 Younger; कनीयान् भ्राता, कनीयसी भगिनी &c.

कनेरा 1 A harlot. 2 A female elephant; (cf. कनेरा).

कंदुः 1 Cupid, the god of love. 2 Heart (seat of thought and feeling). 3 Granary.

कंधा A patched garment, wallet (worn by ascetics); जीर्णं कंधा ततः किं Bh. 3. 74, 19, 86; Sānti. 4. 5, 19. —COMP.—धारणं wearing a patched garment, as practised by some Yogins. —धारिन् *m.* a religious mendicant, Yogin.

कंदः, -दं 1 A bulbous root. 2 A bulb; Bh. 3. 69; (fig. also); ज्ञानकंदः. 3 Garlic. 4 A knot. —दः 1 Cloud. 2 Camphor. —COMP.—मूलः a radish. —सारं the garden of Indra.

कंदहं The white water-lily; cf. कंदोहः.

कंदरः, -रं A cave, a valley; किं कंदरः कंदरेभ्यः प्रलयमुपगताः Bh. 3. 69; वसुधाधरकंदरामिषी V. 1. 16; Me. 56. —रः A hook for driving an elephant. —रारि A cave, valley, hollow. —COMP.—आकारः a mountain.

कंदर्पः 1 N. of Cupid, the god of love; प्रजनश्रामि कंदर्पः Bg. 10. 28; कंदर्प इव लोभे Mb. 2 Love. —COMP.—कूपः Pudenda Muliebre. —ज्वरः fever of love, passion, vehement, desire. —दहनः N. of Siva. —सुखलः the male organ of generation. —शुखलः 1 membrum virile. 2 a particular mode of sexual enjoyment or coitus (रतिबंध).

कंदलः, -लं 1 A new shoot or sprout; U. 3. 40. 2 Reproach, censure. 3 The cheek, or the cheek and temple. 4 A portent. 5 Sweet sound. 6 The plantain tree; कंदलदलोद्भासाः पयोनिदवः Amaru 48. —लः 1 Gold. 2 War, battle 3 (Hence) War of words, controversy. —लं A Kandala flower; विदलकंदलकंपललितः Si. 6. 30; R. 13. 29.

कंदली 1 The plantain (or the Banana) tree; आरकराजिभिर्यं कुसुमैर्नव कंदली सलिलगर्भैः । कपाटनदीपे स्मरयति मां लोचने तस्याः V. 4. 5; Me. 21; Rs. 2. 5. 2 A kind of deer. 3 A flag. 4 Lotus-seed. —COMP.—कुसुमं a mushroom.

कंदुः *m. f.* A boiler; oven. कंदुकः, -कं A ball for playing with; पातितोऽपि कदा गतिरुपगतयेव कंदुकः Bh. 2. 85; Ku. 1. 29, 5. 11, 19; R. 16. 93. —COMP.—लीला any game with a ball

कंदोदः (-दः) 1 The white lotus. 2 The blue lotus; (a provincial form for नीलोत्पल); मेघकुलामाननेत्रकंदोदयुगलः Mā. 7.

कंधरः 1 The neck 2 'The holder of water', a cloud —रा The neck; कंधरां समग्रहाय कंधरां प्राप्य संयति जहास कस्यचिन्; Y. 2. 220; Amaru 16; see उरधर also.

कंधिः The ocean. —*f.* The neck.

कण 1. Sin. 2 A swoon, fainting fit.

कन्यका 1 A girl; संवद्वैसानसकन्यकानि R. 14. 28; 11. 53. 2 An unmarried girl; virgin, maiden; पृष्ठं युद्धं कुलकन्यकाः समुद्रवृत्तिः Mā. 7; Y. 1. 105. 3 A technical name for a girl ten years old; (आवृषोभवेद्वैरी नववर्षा च रोहिणी । दशमे कन्यका प्रोक्ता अत उर्ध्वं रजस्वला Sabdak.). 4 (In Rhet.) One of the several kinds of heroines; an unmarried girl serving as a chief character in a poetical composition; see under अन्यस्त्री. 5 The sign *Virgo*. —COMP.—छलः seduction; पेशाचः कन्यकाच्छलात् Y. 1. 61. —जनः maiden; विद्युद्गुप्तः कुलकन्यकाजनः Mā. 7. 1. —जातः the son of an unmarried girl; Y. 2. 129 (=कानीन).

कन्यसः The youngest brother. —सा The little finger. —सी The youngest sister.

कन्या 1 An unmarried girl or daughter; R. 1. 51, 2. 10, 3. 33; Ms. 10. 8. 2 A girl ten years old. 3 A virgin, maiden; Ms. 8. 367, 3. 33. 4 A woman in general. 5 The sixth sign of the zodiac, i. e. *Virgo*. 6 N. of Durgā. 7 Large cardamoms. —COMP.—अंतःपुरं the women's apartments; सुप्रसिद्धि कन्यांतःपुरं कश्चिद्विज्ञाति Pt. 1; Mv 2. 50. —आट *a.* following after or hunting young girls. (-टः) 1 the inner apartments of a house. 2 a man who hunts or goes after young girls. —कुञ्जः N. of a country. (-ञ्जः) N. of an ancient city in the north of India, situated on a tributary of the Ganges, now called Kanoja. —गतं the position of a planet in the sign *Virgo*. —ग्रहणं taking a girl in marriage. —दानं giving away a girl in marriage. —दूषणं defilement of a virgin. —दोषः a defect or blemish in a girl, bad repute (such as a disease &c.). —धनं dowry. —पतिः 'daughter's husband', a son-in-law. —पुत्रः the son of an unmarried daughter (called कानीन). —पुरं the women's apartments. —भर्तु *m.* 1 son-in-law. 2 N. of Kārtikeya. —रत्नं a very beautiful girl; कन्यारत्नमर्थो निजम् भवतामास्ते Mv. 1. 30. —राशिः the sign *Virgo*. —वेदिन् *m.* a son-in-law (marrying one's girl); Y. 1. 262. —सुत्कं money given to the bride's father as her price, purchase-money of a girl. —स्वयंवरः the choice of a husband by a maiden. —हरणं ravishment or seduction of a maiden; Ms 3. 33.

कन्यका, कन्यिका 1 A young girl. 2 A virgin.

कन्यामय *a.* Consisting of, or in the form of, a young girl; R. 6. 11, 16. 86. —रं The harem (consisting mostly of girls).

कपटः—दं Fraud, deceit, trick, cheating; कपटशतमये श्वेजमप्रस्थायानो Pt. 1. 121; कपटानुसारकुशला Mk. 9. 5. —COMP.—सापसा one who pretends to be an ascetic, pseudo ascetic. —पशु *a.* adopt in deceit, deceitful; छलयन् प्रजास्वमनुतेन कपटपट्टेन जालिकः Si. 15. 35. —प्रबंधः a fraudulent contrivance; H. 1. —लेख्यं a forged document. —वचनं deceitful talk. —वेश *a.* disguised, masked. (-ज्ञः) disguise.

कपटिकः A rogue, cheat.

कपर्दी, कपर्दकः 1 A small shell or cowrie (used as a coin). 2 Braided and matted hair, especially of Siva; G. L. 22.

कपर्दिका A small shell or cowrie (used as a coin); विभाष्यमित्रतां सौमि रस्य न स्युः कपर्दि (दं) काः Pt. 2. 98.

कपर्दिन् *m.* An epithet of Siva.

कपाटः, -टं 1 Leaf or panel of a door; कपाटवक्षाः परिणद्धकंठः R. 3. 34; स्वर्गद्वारकपाटपाटनपट्टेर्मणि नोपाजितः Bh. 3. 11. 2 A door; Si. 11. 60. —COMP.—उद्घाटनं the opening of a door. —घ्नः a house-breaker, thief. —संधिः the junction of the leaves of a door.

कपालः, -लं 1 The skull, skull-bone; बुद्धापीडकपालसंकुलगलनमंदाकिनीवारयः Mā. 1. 2; रुद्रो येन कपालपाणिपुटके भिक्षाटनं कारितः Bh. 2. 95. 2 A piece of a broken jar, potsherd; कपालेन भिक्षार्थी Ms. 8. 93. 3 A multitude, collection. 4 A beggar's bowl, Ms. 6. 44. 5 A cup, jar in general; पंचकपालः. 6 A cover or lid. —COMP.—पाणिः, —भूत, —मालिन्, —शिरस् *m.* epithets of Siva. —मालिनी N. of Durgā.

कपालिका A potsherd; Ms. 4. 78, 8. 250.

कपालिन् *a.* Furnished with or having a skull; Y. 3. 243. 2 Wearing skulls; कपालि वा स्यादथैवदुशेखरं (बुधः) Ku. 5. 78. —*m.* 1 An epithet of Siva; कर्णं कुर्वत्यपि किल कपालिप्रभृतयः G. L. 28. 2 A man of low caste (offspring of a Brāhmaṇa mother and fisherman father).

कपिः 1 An ape, a monkey; कपेरत्रा-सिधुर्नादात् Bk. 9. 11. 2 An elephant. —COMP.—आख्याः incense. —इन्ध्रः an epithet of (1) Rāma; (2) of Sugriva. —हृद्गः (the chief of monkeys) an epithet of (1) Hanumat; नश्यति ददर्श हृद्गानि कपीन्द्रः Bk. 10. 12; (2) of Sugriva; व्यर्थं यत्र कपीन्द्रसह्यमपि मे U. 3. 45; (3) of Jāmbavat. —कच्छुः *f.* N. of a plant. —केतनः, —ध्वजः N. of Arjuna; Bg. 1. 20. —जः, —तैलं, —नामन् *m.* storax or benzoin. —प्रभुः an epithet of Rāma. —लोहं brass.

कपिजलः 1 The Chātaka bird. 2 The Tittiri bird.

कपिरथः The wood-apple tree. —रथं The fruit of the above tree. —COMP.—आरथः a kind of monkey.

कपिल *a.* 1 Tawny; reddish; वाताय कपिला विष्णु Mbh. 2 Having tawny hair; Ms. 3. 8; (Kull. = कपिलकेश). -लः 1 N. of a great sage. [He reduced to ashes the 60,000 sons of Sagara who, while searching for the sacrificial horse of their father taken away by Indra, fell in with him and accused him of having stolen it; (see U. 1. 23.). He is also said to have been the founder of the Sankhya system of philosophy]. 2 A dog. 3 Benzoin. 4 Incense. 5 A form of fire. 6 The tawny colour. -ला 1 A brown cow. 2 A kind of perfume. 3 A kind of timber. 4 The common leech. -COMP. -अन्धः an epithet of Indra. -द्युतिः the sun. -धारा an epithet of the Ganges. -सूति *f.* the Sāṅkhya Sūtras of Kapila.

कपिश *a.* 1 Brown, reddish-brown. 2 Reddish; (द्रव्यः) संश्लेषयत्कपिशः पिशितानानां S. 3. 27; तोये काचनपरशुकपिशे 7. 12; V. 2. 7; Me. 21; R. 12. 28. -शः 1 The brown colour. 2 Storax or coarse benzoin. -शा 1 The Mādhavi creeper. 2 N. of a river.

कपिशित *a.* Embrowned; Si. 6. 5. **कपुच्छल**, **कपुटिका** 1 The ceremony of tonsure. 2 A patch of hair on each side of the head.

कपूय *a.* Mean, worthless, abject, low.

कपोतः 1 A dove, pigeon. 2 A bird in general. -COMP. -अंघ्रिः *f.* a sort of perfume. -अञ्जनं antimony. -अरिः a hawk, falcon. -चरणं a sort of perfume. -पालिका, -पाली *f.* an aviary, a pigeon-house, dove-cot. -जः the king of pigeons. -सारं antimony. -हस्तः a mode of folding the hands in supplication, fear &c.

कपोतकः A small pigeon. -कं Antimony.

कपोलः A cheek; शमशामकपोलमाननं S. 3. 10, 6. 14; R. 4. 68. -COMP. -काशः any object against which anything (especially the cheeks) is rubbed; Ki. 5. 36. -कलकः the (broad) cheeks. -भित्ति *f.* the temples and cheeks; or excellent (i. e. broad) cheeks; cf. गंडभित्ति. -रागः the flush in the cheek.

कफः 1 Phlegm, one of the three humours of the body (the other two being वात and पित्त); कफापचयादारोग्यैक-सूत्रमात्राभिप्रेक्षितः Dk. 160; प्राणप्रयानसमये कफवातपित्तैः कंठाचरोपनविधौ स्मरणं कृतं Udb. 2 A watery foam or froth in general. -COMP. -अरिः dry ginger. -कूचिका saliva, spittle. -क्षयः pulmonary consumption. -ह, -नाशन, -हर *a.* removing phlegm; antiphlegmatic. -ज्वरः fever caused by excess of phlegm.

कफल *a.* Phlegmatic.

कफिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Affected with excess of phlegm, phlegmatic. **कफणिः**, **कफोणिः**, (णी *f.*) The elbow.

कवचः, -धं A headless trunk (especially when it retains life); (स्व) दृश्यत्कवचं समरे ददर्श R. 7. 51, 12. 49. -धः 1 The belly. 2 A cloud. 3 A comet 4 N. of Rāhu. 5 Water (said to be n. also in this sense); Si. 16. 67. 6 N. of a mighty demon mentioned in the Rāmāyana. [While Rāma and Lakshmana lived in the Dandaka forest, Kabandha attacked them and was slain by them. It is said that, though at first a heavenly being, he was cursed by Indra to assume the form of a demon and to be in that state till killed by Rāma and Lakshmana].

कवर, -री Usually written कवर. -री q. v.

कविरथः The wood-apple tree.

कम् 1. 10. A (कामयते, कामित, कांत) 1 To love, be enamoured of, be in love with; कन्ये कामयमानं मानं क्वं कामयते कथं Kāv. 1. 63 (an instance of शायता); कलहसको मंदारिको कामयते Māl. 1. 2 To long for, wish; desire; न धिरश्च शर कामयत R. 14. 4; निष्कटुमर्थं चकमे कुवेरत् 5. 26; 4. 48; 10. 53; Bk. 14. 32. WITH अभि 1 to love. 2 to desire; -नि or -य to desire excessively, long vehemently.

कमठः 1 A tortoise; संप्राप्तः कमठः स चापि नियतं नष्टस्तादेष्टतः Pt. 2. 184. 2 A bamboo. 3 A water jar. -डी A female tortoise or a small tortoise. -COMP. -पतिः a king of tortoises.

कमंडलुः, -लु A water-pot (earthen or wooden) used by ascetics; कमंडलुमोऽ-मात्यस्तजुस्यागो बहुवृद्धः H. 2. 91; कमंडलुनोदकं सिक्त्वा; Ms. 2. 64; Y. 1. 133. -COMP. -तरुः the tree of which Kamaṇḍalus are made. -धरः an epithet of Śiva.

कमन *a.* 1 Lustful, libidinous. 2 Lovely, beautiful. -जः 1 Cupid, the God of love. 2 The Asoka tree. 3 N. of Brahmā.

कमनीय *a.* 1 To be desired, desirable; अन्यनारीकमनीयमकं Ku. 1. 37. 2 Lovely, charming, beautiful; शाखा-वसकमनीयपरिच्छदानां Ki. 7. 40; तदपि कमनीयं वपुरिदं S. 3. 9 v. 1.

कमर *a.* Lustful, desirous.

कमल 1 A lotus; कमलमनभसि कमले च कुवलये तानि कनकलतिकयां K. P. 10; so हस्तं, नेत्रं, चरणं, &c. 2 Water. 3 Copper. 4 A medicament, drug. 5 The Śārāsa bird. 6 The bladder. -लः 1 The Śārāsa bird. 2 A kind of deer. -COMP. -अक्षी *f.* a lotus-eyed lady. -आकरः 1 an assemblage of lotuses. 2 a lake full of lotuses. -आलया an epithet of Lakshmi; Mu. 2. -आसनः 'lotus seated' N. of Brahmā; कान्तानि

पूर्व कमलासनेन Ku. 7. 70, -ईशया a lotus-eyed lady. -उत्तरं safflower. -खंडं an assemblage of lotuses. -जः 1 an epithet of Brahmā 2 the lunar asterism called Rohini. -जम्बन् m., -भवः, -योनिः, -संभवः 'lotus-born', epithets of Brahmā.

कमलक A small lotus.

कमला 1 an epithet of Lakshmi.

2 An excellent woman. -COMP. -पतिः, -सखः an epithet of Viṣṇu.

कमलिनी 1 A lotus-plant; सन्निधौ स्थलकमलिनीं न प्रवृद्धां न युतां Me. 90; रत्नांतरः कमलिनीहृतिः सरोभिः S. 4. 10; R. 9. 30, 19. 11. 2 An assemblage of lotuses. 3 A place abounding with lotuses.

कृमा Beauty, loveliness.

कमिन् *a.* (त्री *f.*) Lustful, libidinous.

कंप 1 *A.* (कंपते, कंपित) To shake, tremble, move about; (fig. also); चकंपे तर्जिलोहित्ये तस्मिन् प्राज्योतिर्विभरः R. 4. 81; Mk. 4. 8; Bk. 14. 3f, 15. 70. WITH अतु to pity, take compassion on; नीयमाना भुजिग्यात्वं कंपसे नातुकंपसे Mk. 4. 8; किं वराकौ नातुकंपसे Māl. 10. (Caus.) to pity; Ku. 4. 39. -आ to shake, tremble. (-Caus.) to shake, put in motion; अनेकाकांपितपुष्प-गंधी R. 2. 13; Rs. 6. 22. -य to shake, tremble; प्राकंपत भुजः सख्यः Rām; प्राकंपत महाशैलः Mb. (-Caus.) to shake, put in motion; Bk. 15. 23. -शक्ति to shake, tremble; किं यासि बालकदलीव विकंपमाना Mk. 1. 20; स्फुरति नयनं वामो बाहु-सुहृद् विकंपते 9. 13; Bg. 2. 31. (-Caus.) to shake; R. 11. 19; Rs. 2. 17. -समस्तु to pity, feel pity for; R. 9. 14.

कंप 1 Shaking, tremor; कंपेन किंचित-तिष्ठत् सुखं R. 13. 44 with a gentle nod or bend of the head; 13. 28; Ku. 7. 46; भयकंप, विद्युत्कंप &c. 2 A modification of the Svarita accent. -या Shaking, moving, tremor. -COMP. -अश्वित *a.* tremulous, agitated. -लम्बन् m. wind.

कंपन *a.* Trembling, shaking. -जः The Śisira season, (November-December). -जं 1 Shaking, tremor. 2 Quivering pronunciation.

कंपाकः Wind.

कंपिल = कपिल q. v.

कंप *a.* Shaking, tremulous, moving, agitating; विषय कंपाणि मुखानि कं प्रति N. 1. 142; कंपा शाखा Sk.

कम् 1. P. (कंचति, कंचित्) To go, move.

कंवर *a.* Variegated. -रः Variegated colour.

कंचलः 1 A blanket (of wool); कंचल-वन्तं न चापते शीतं Subhāsh. ; कंचलावृतेन तेन H. 3. 2 A dewlap. 3 A sort of deer. 4 An upper garment of wool. 5 A wall. -लं Water. -COMP. -वाहकं a kind of carriage covered with a

coarse blanket, and drawn by oxen.

कंबलिका 1 A small blanket. 2 A kind of female deer.

कंबलिन् *a.* Covered with a blanket. —*m.* A bullock, ox. —*Comp.* —बाह्यकं a carriage covered with blankets and drawn by oxen, a bullock-cart.

कंबी (वी) *f.* A ladle or spoon.

कंडु *a.* (डु or रू *f.*) Spotted, variegated. —*डु* (*m. n.*) A conch, shell; स्मरस कंडुः किमं चकारि दिवि चिलोकीजयवादीयः N. 22. 22. —*डु* 1 An elephant 2 The neck. 3 The variegated colour. 4 A vein of the body. 5 A bracelet. 6 A tube-shaped bone. —*Comp.* —कंडी a lady having a neck like a conch-shell. —कंडी 1 a conch-shaped neck, (i.e. a neck marked with three lines like a shell and considered as a sign of great fortune). 2 a lady having a neck like a conch-shell.

कंडोजः 1 A shell. 2 A kind of elephant 3 (pl.) N. of a country and its inhabitants; कंडोजाः समरे सोडु तस्य शर्मनीयः R. 4. 69 v. 1.

कम्र *a.* Lovely beautiful.

कर *a.* (रा or री *f.*) (Mostly at the end of comp.) Who or what does, makes or causes &c; दुःखं, सुखं, मयं &c. —*र* 1 A hand; करं व्याधुन्वायाः पिबति रतिसर्वस्वमरं S. 1. 24. 2 A ray of light, beam; यमुद्धतं दृषा व्यवसित इवाल-वितकरः V. 4. 34; also प्रतिहृलतामुपगते दि विधौ विकलत्वमेति बहुसाधनता । अवलंबनाय वि-नमर्तुं दृष्टं पतिष्यतः करसहस्रमेति Si. 9. 6 (where the word is used in sense 1 also). 3 The trunk of an elephant; सेकः सीकरिणा करेण विहितः U. 3. 16; Bh. 3. 20. 4 A tax, toll, tribute; युवा करा-क्रांतमहीभुवुक्किरसंशयं संगति तेजसा रविः Si. 1. 70; (where कर means 'ray' also); (द्वे) अपरांतमहीपालाजिन रणे करं R. 4. 58; Ms. 7. 128. 5 Nail. 6 A particular measure of length equal to 24 thumbs. 7 The asterism called हस्त. *Comp.* —अग्रं 1 the forepart of the hand. 2 the tip of an elephant's trunk. —आघातः a stroke or blow with the hand. —आरेडः a finger-ring. —आलेखः supporting with the hand, giving a helping hand. —आस्कोटः 1 the chest. 2 a blow with the hand. —कंदकः —कं a finger-nail. —कमले —कंके a lotus-like hand; a beautiful hand; ककमलवितीर्णैरुमोवारकलः U. 3. 25. —कलवाः —कं the hollow of the hand (to receive water). —किसलयः, —कं 1 'sprout-like hand,' a tender hand; ककिसलयतल्लिभुपया नखमानं U. 3. 19; Rs. 6. 30. 2 a finger. —कोवः the cavity of the palms, hands hollowed to receive water; विधुमु Ghat. 22. —ग्रहः —ग्रहणं 1 levying a tax, 2 taking

the hand in marriage. 3 marriage.—ग्रहः 1 a husband. 2 a tax-collector. —जः a finger-nail; तीक्ष्णकरजमुष्णात् Ve. 4. 1; so Amaru. 85. (जं) a kind of perfume.—जालं a stream of light. —तलः the palm of the hand; चन्देवता-करतलेः S. 4. 4; कतलगतमपि नदपति यस्य तु भवितव्यता नास्ति Pt. 2. 124. °आमलकं (lit.) an amalaka fruit (fruit of the Myrobalan) placed on the palm of the hand; (fig.) ease and clearness of perception, such as is natural in the case of a fruit placed on the palm of the hand; cf. कतलामलकफलवदखिलं जगदालोक्यता K. 43. °स्थ *a.* resting on the palm of the hand. —तालः, —तालकं 1 clapping the hands; स जहास दत्तकरालमुचकैः Si. 15. 39. 2 a kind of musical instrument, perhaps a cymbal. —तालिका, —ताली 1 clapping the hands; उच्चाटनीयः कतलि-कानां दानादिदानीं भवतीतिरिवः N. 3. 7. 2 beating time by clapping the hands. —तोया N. of a river. —द्व *a.* 1 paying taxes. 2 tributary; कदीकृतसिलनृपा मेदिनी Ve. 6. 18. —पत्रं a saw. —पत्रिका splashing water about while bathing or sporting in it. —पल्लवः 1 a tender hand. 2 a finger; cf. °किसलय. —पालः, —पालिका 1 a sword. 2 a cudgel. —पीडनं marriage; cf. पाणिपीडन. —पुटः the hands joined and hollowed to receive anything —पुटं the back of the hand. —बालः, —बालः 1 a sword; अथोपटः करबालपाणिर्व्यापादितः Māl 9; छेच्छनिहनिषेण कलयति करबालम् Gīt. 1. 2 a finger-nail. —भारः a large amount of tribute. —भूः a finger-nail. —भूषणं an ornament worn round the wrist such as a bracelet. —मालः smoke. —मुकं a king of weapon; see आधुप. —रहः 1 a finger-nail; अवाग्रते पुणं किसलयमलनं करहैः S. 2. 10; Me. 96. 2 a sword. —वीरः, —वीरकः 1 a sword or scimitar. 2 a cemetery. 3 N. of a town in the S. M. country. 4 a kind of tree. —साखा a finger. —सीकरः water thrown out by an elephant's trunk. —सुकः a finger-nail. —सारः fading away of rays. —सूत्रं a marriage string worn round the wrist. —स्वालिन *m.* an epithet of Siva. —स्वपः clapping the hands.

करकः —कं The water-pot (of an ascetic); K. 41. —कः The pomegranate tree. —का, —का, —कं Hail; तान्कुर्वीयास्तुमुलकरकाद्विपातावकीर्णम् Me. 54; Bv. 1. 35. —*Comp.* —अंभस् *m.* the cocoa-nut tree. —आसारः a shower of hail. —जे water. —वात्रिका a water-pot used by ascetics.

करकः 1 A skeleton. 2 The skull; प्रवरकः करकादृक्स्थादस्थिसंस्थं स्थपुटगन्धमपि कथमव्यवहारी Māl. 5. 16; also 5. 19. 3 A small pot (of cocoa nut); a small

box, as in तांबूलकरकादिनी (used in Kādambari).

करंजः N. of a tree (used in medicinal preparations).

करदः 1 An elephant's cheek. 2 Safflower. 3 A crow; Santi. 4. 19. 4 An atheist, unbeliever. 5 A degraded Brāhmaṇa.

करदकः 1 A crow; Mk. 7. 2 N. of कर्णरथ the propounder of the science and art of theft. 3 N. of a jackal in H. and Pt.

करदिन् *m.* An elephant; दिगंते अयंते मद्मलिनगंडाः कटिनाः Bv. 1. 2.

कर (रे) दुः A kind of bird (crane).

करणं 1 Doing, performing, accomplishing, effecting; परहितं, सत्यां, शिवं &c. 2 Act, action. 3 A religious action. 4 Business, trade. 5 An organ of sense; यद्यपि करणोज्जितेन सा निपतती पतिमप्यपातयत् R. 8. 38, 42; पदुकरेणः प्राणिभिः Me. 5; R. 14. 50. 6 The body; उपमानमधुदिलसिनां कर्णे पचत कातिनत्तया Ku. 4. 5. 7 An instrument or means of an action; उपभितिकरणग्रमानं T. 3. 8 (In Logic) The instrumental cause which is thus defined:—व्यापारादसाधारणं कारणं कर्णं. 9 A cause or motive (in general). 10 The sense expressed by the instrumental cause (in gram.); साधकतमं कर्णं P. 1. 4. 42; or क्रियायाः परिनिष्पादिवर्द्ध्यापारादन्तर्म् । विवक्ष्यते यदा यच्च कर्णं तत्तदा स्मृतम् ॥ 11 (In law) A document, a bond, documentary proof; Mn. 8. 51, 52, 154. 12 A kind of rhythmical pause, beat of the hand to keep time; Ku. 6. 40. 13 (In astrol.) A division of the day; (these Karapā are eleven). —*Comp.* —अधिपः the soul. —आयः the organs of sense taken collectively. —जीर्णं the head.

करंडः 1 A small box or basket (of bamboo); करंडपीडिततनोः भोगिनः Bh. 2. 84; सर्वमायाकरंडं 1. 77. 2 A bee-hive. 3 A sword. 4 A sort of duck (कांडव).

करंडिका, करंडी *f.* A small box made of bamboo.

करंधर *a.* Kissing the hand.

करभः 1 The back of the hand from the wrist to the root of the fingers; metacarpus; as in करभोरः R. 6. 83; see करभोर below. 2 The trunk of an elephant. 3 A young elephant. 4 A young camel. 5 A camel in general. 6 A kind of perfume. —*Comp.* —ऊरुः *f.* a lady whose thighs resemble the back of the forearm; अङ्गे निपाद्य करभोर यथासुखं ते S. 3. 21; Si. 10. 69; Amaru. 69; or (according to another explanation), whose thighs resemble the trunk of an elephant.

करभकः A camel.

करभिन् *m.* An elephant.

करंब, करंबित *a.* Mixed, intermingled, variegated; प्रकाममादिशमवाय कंटकैः करंबितामोदभरं विवृण्वती N. 1. 115; स्फुटतर-फेनकदंबकरंबितमिव यमुनाजलपूर Git. 11. 2 Set, inlaid.

करंभः (बः) 1 Flour or meal mixed with curds. 2 Mud; करंभवालुकातापान् Ma. 12. 76. (where the word is variously interpreted; but Medhātithi takes it to mean 'mud').

करहाटः N. of a country; (perhaps the modern Karhāda in Satāra district); करहाटपतेः पुत्री विजयमेवकांर्यम् Vikr. 8. 2. 2 The fibrous root or stem of a lotus.

कराल *a.* 1 Dreadful, formidable, frightful, terrible; U. 5. 5, 6. 1; Māl. 3; Bg. 11. 23, 25, 27; R. 12. 98; Mv. 3. 48. 2 Gaping, opening wide; U. 5. 6. 3 Great, large, high, lofty. 4 Uneven, jogged; pointed; Ve. 1. 6; Māl. 1. 38. -ला A terrific form of Durgā; अवातनं; न कालोपहाराच्च फलमन्य-द्विभाव्यते Māl. 4. 33. -COMP. -दंष्ट्र *a.* having terrific teeth. -वदना an epithet of Durgā.

करालिकः 1 A tree. 2 A sword. करिका Scratching, wound caused by a finger-nail.

करिणी *f.* A female elephant; कथमेव मतिर्विषयं करिणी पंक्तिवाचसीति Ki. 2. 6; Bv. 1. 2.

करिन् *m.* 1 An elephant. 2 The number '8' (in Math.). -COMP. -ईश्वरः, -ईश्वरः, -वरः a large elephant, lordly elephant; सदाशानः परिक्षीणः शस्त एव करिषरः Pt. 2. 70; दूरीकृताः करिवरेण मदांशुद्ध्या Nitipr. 2. -कुंभः the frontal globe of an elephant; Bv. 2. 177. -भजितं the roaring of an elephant (शंसितं करिभजितम् Ak.). -दंतः ivory. -पः an elephant-driver. -पोतः, -शावः, -शावकः a cub, young elephant. -बन्धः a column to which an elephant is tied. -माचलः a lion. -मुखः an epithet of Ganesa. -वरः ईश्वरः q. v. -वेज-वंसी *m.* a flag carried by an elephant. -स्कन्धः a herd or group of elephants.

करीरः 1 The shoot of a bamboo. 2 A shoot in general; अनित्यरे वंशकरी-स्त्रीलेः Si. 4. 14. 3 A thorny plant growing in deserts and eaten by camels; एवं चैव वंश करीरविष्टे दोषो वसंतस्य किं Bh. 2. 93; cf. also किं पुच्छे किं फलैस्तस्य करीरस्य बुरागमनः । येन वृद्धे समासाय न कुतः पञ्चसदः Subhāsh. 4 A water-jar.

करीरः, -दं Dry cow-dung. -COMP. -अग्निः fire of dry cow-dung.

करिषकया A strong wind or gale. करिषिणी The goddess of wealth. करुण *a.* Tender, pathetic, pitiable, exciting pity, mournful; करुणञ्जलिः U. 1; Si. 9. 67; विकलकरुणार्यचरितैः U. 1, 28. -जः 1 Pity, compassion,

tenderness. 2 Pathetic sentiment, grief, sorrow (as one of the 8 or 9 sentiments); पुटपाकप्रतीकादो रामस्य करुणो रसः U. 3. 1, 13; विलपन्...करुणाथयथितं प्रियां प्रति R. 8. 70. -COMP. -मल्ली the Mallikā plant. -विप्रलम्भः (in Rhet.) the feeling of love in separation.

करुणा Compassion, pity, tenderness प्रायः सर्वो भवति करुणावृत्तिराद्रीतराभा Me. 93; 80 सकृण kind; अकृण unkind. -COMP. -आर्द्र *a.* tender-hearted, moved with pity, sensitive. -निधिः store of mercy. -परः, -मय *a.* very kind. -विशुष *a.* merciless, cruel; करुणाविशुषेन सत्युना R. 8. 67.

करेडः A finger-nail.

करेणुः An elephant in general; करेणुरीदृश्ये निषादिमम् Si. 12. 5, 5. 48. 2 The Karnikāra tree. -पुः *f.* 1 A female elephant; ददौ रसात्कजरेणुमंथि Ku. 3. 37; R. 16. 15. 2 N. of the mother of Pālākāpya. -COMP. -भूः, -सुतः N. of Pālākāpya the founder of the science of elephants.

करोटं, करोटिः *f.* 1 The skull; Mv. 5. 19. 2 A cup or basin.

कर्कः 1 A crab. 2 Cancer, the fourth sign of the zodiac. 3 Fire. 4 A water-jar. 5 A mirror. 6 A white horse.

कर्कटः, -टकः 1 A crab. 2 Cancer, the fourth sign of the zodiac. 3 Compass, circuit.

कर्कटिः, -टी *f.* A sort of cucumber. कर्कटपुः, -पुः *f.* The jujube tree; कर्कटफलापाकमिश्रपचनामोदः परिस्तीयते U. 4. 1; कर्कटपुनासुपरि तुहिने रजयव्ययसंध्या S. 4. v. 1. 2 Fruit of this tree; Y. 1. 250.

कर्कर *a.* 1 Hard, solid. 2 Firm. -रः 1 A hammer. 2 A mirror. 3 A bone, broken-piece (of skull); fragment; Māl. 5. 19. 4 A strap or rope of leather. -COMP. -अक्षः a wag-tail. -अंगः the Khanjuna bird. -अंधुकः a blind well; cf. अंधूप.

कर्कराहुः A side-long look, a glance, leer.

कर्कराला A curl of hair, ringlet. कर्करी A water-jar with small holes at the bottom as in a sieve.

कर्कशः *a.* 1 Hard, rough (opp. कोमल or मृदु); सुखद्विपास्फालनकर्कशगुली R. 3. 55, 12. 41, 13. 73; परावतास्फालन-कर्कशेन हस्तेन पस्पशं तर्कमिदं Ku. 3. 22, 1. 36; Si. 15. 10. 2 Harsh, cruel, merciless (words, conduct &c.) 3 Violent, strong, excessive; तस्य कर्कशविहारसंभवः R. 9. 68. 4 Desperate. 5 Ilconducted, unchaste, unfaithful (as a woman). 6 Incomprehensible, difficult to comprehend; तर्कं वा शृङ्खल-कर्कशं मम समं लीलायते भारती P. R. 4. -शः A sword.

कर्कशिका, कर्कशी Wild jujube. कर्किः Cancer, the fourth sign of the zodiac.

कर्कोटः, -टकः N. of the eight principal cobras. [When king Nala, being persecuted by Kali, was made to undergo many hardships, Karkota, who was once saved by him from fire, so deformed him that none might recognise him during his days of adversity].

कर्चूरः A kind of fragrant tree. -रं 1 Gold. 2 Orpiment.

कर्ण 10 U. (कर्णयति, कर्णित) 1 To pierce, to bore. 2 To hear; usually with the preposition आ. WITH आ or समा to hear, to listen to; सर्वं सविस्मयमाकर्णयति S. 1; आकर्णयन्सुखं हंसनादान् Bk. 11. 7.

कर्णः 1 The ear; अहो खलुजुगंस्व विप-रीतवचकमः । कर्णे लगति चान्यस्य प्राणैरन्यो विद्युज्यते ॥ Pt. 1. 305, 304 also; कर्णं दा to listen; कर्णमागम् to come to the ear, become known; R. 1. 9; कर्णे कृ to put round the ear; Ch. P. 10; कर्णे कथयति whispers into the ear; see पदकर्णं, चतुर्कर्णं &c. 2 The handle or ear of a vessel. 3 The helm or rudder of a ship. 4 The hypotenuse of a triangle. 5 N. of a celebrated warrior on the side of the Kauravas mentioned in the Mahābhārata. [He was the son of Kunti begotten on her by the god Sun while she was yet a virgin residing at her father's house (see Kunti). When the child was born, Kunti afraid of the censure of her relatives and also of public scandal, threw the boy into the river, where he was found by Adhiratha, charioteer of Dhritarashtra and given over to his wife Radha who brought him up like her own child; whence Karṇa is often called Śūtiputra, Rādheya &c. Karṇa, when grown up, was made king of Anga by Duryodhana, and became by virtue of his many generous acts a type of charity. On one occasion Indra (whose care it was to favour his son Arjuna) disguised himself as a Brahmana and cajoled him out of his divine arms and ear-rings, and gave him in return a charmed javelin. With a desire to make himself proficient in the science of war he, calling himself a Brahmana went to Parasurama and learnt that art from him. But his secret did not remain long concealed. On one occasion when Parasurama had fallen asleep with his head resting on Karṇa's lap, a worm (supposed by some to be the form assumed by Indra himself to defeat Karṇa's object) began to eat into his lap and made a deep rent in it; but as Karṇa showed not the least sign of pain his real character was discovered by his preceptor who cursed him that the art he had learnt would avail him not in times of need. On another occasion he was cursed by a Brahmana (whose cow he had unwittingly slain in

chase) that the earth would eat up the wheel of his chariot in the hour of trial. Even with such disadvantages as these, he acquitted himself most valiantly in the great war between the Pandavas and Kauravas while acting as generalissimo of the Kaurava forces after Bhishma and Drona had fallen. He maintained the field against the Pandavas for three days, but on the last day he was slain by Arjuna while the wheel of his chariot had sunk down into the earth. Karna was the most intimate friend of Duryodhan, and with Sakuni joined him in all the various schemes and plots that were devised from time to time for the destruction of the Pandavas.] -COMP. -अंजलि: the auditory passage of the outer ear. -अनुजः Yudhishtira. -अंतिक *a.* close to the ear; स्वन्ति घृदु कर्णांतिकचरः S. 1. 24. -अंडुः-बू *f.* an ornament for the ear, ear-ring. -अर्पणं giving ear, listening. -आस्फालः the flapping of the elephant's ears. -उत्तंसः an ear-ornament or merely an ornament (according to some authorities). (Mammata says that here कर्ण means कर्णस्थितत्व; cf. also his remark *ad loc.* कर्णावतंसदिपदे कर्णादिध्वनिनिमित्तः । संनिधानार्थ-बोधार्थं स्थितेष्वेतत्समर्थनं ॥ K. P. 7). -उपकणिका rumour; (lit. 'from ear to ear'). -क्षेडः (in medic.) a constant noise in the ear. -गोचर *a.* audible. -ग्राहः a helmsman. -जप *a.* (also कर्णेजप) a secret traducer, talebearer, informer. -जपः, -जपः: slandering, tale-bearing, calumniating. -जाहः the root of the ear; अपि कर्णजाहनिनिवेशिताननः Māl. 5. 8. -जित् *m.* 'conqueror of Karna' epithet of Arjuna, the third Pāṇḍava prince. -तालः the flapping of the elephant's ears, the noise made by it; निस्तारितः कुंजकर्णतालः R. 7. 39, 9. 71; Si. 17. 37. -धारः a helmsman, a pilot; अकर्णधारा जलधौ विप्रवेतेह नौरिव H. 3. 2; अविनयनदीकर्णधार कर्ण Ve. 4. -धारिणी a female elephant. -पथः the range of hearing. -परंपरा from ear to ear, hearsay; इति कर्णपरंपरा श्रुते Rāt. 1. -पालिः *f.* the lobe of the ear. -पाशः a beautiful ear. -पूरः 1 an ornament (of flowers &c.) worn round the ear, an ear-ring; इदं च कर्तलं किमिति कर्णपूरतामरोपितं K. 60. 2 the Asoka tree. -पूरकः 1 an ear-ring. 2 the Kadamba tree. 3 the Asoka tree. 4 the blue lotus. -प्रांतः the lobe of the ear. -धूपणं, धूषणं an ear-ornament. -मूलं the root of the ear; R. 12. 2. -पोटी *f.* a form of Durgā. -बंशः a raised platform or dais of bamboo. -वर्जित *a.* earless. (-सः) a snake. -विवरं the auditory passage of the ear. -विष्ट *f.* ear-wax. -वेद्यः piercing the ears to put ear-rings on. -वेद्यः, -वेद्यनं an ear-ring. -वकुलो *f.* the outer part of the ear

(leading to the auditory passage); N. 2. 8. -बुलः, -लं ear-ache. -श्रव *a.* audible, loud; कर्णश्रवणिले Ms. 4. 102. -श्रावः, -संश्रवः 'running of the ear', discharge of pus or ichorous matter from the ear. -सु *f.* Kunti, mother of Karna. -हीन *a.* earless. (-नः) a snake.

कर्णकणि *a.* From ear to ear. कर्णाटः (pl.) N. of a country in the south of the Indian Peninsula; (काव्यं) कर्णाटदेशजगति विदुषां कंठशृणुत्वमेतु Vikr. 18. 102. -ही *f.* A woman of the above country; कर्णाटीचिकुराणां तांडवकरः Vb. 1. 29.

कर्णिक *a.* 1 Having ears. 2 Having a helm. -कः A steersman. -का 1 An ear-ring. 2 A knot, round protuberance. 3 Pericarp of a lotus. 4 A small brush or pen. 5 The middle finger. 6 A fruit-stalk. 7 The tip of an elephant's trunk. 8 Chalk.

कर्णिकारः 1 N. of a tree; निर्मिद्योपरि कर्णिकारमुकुलान्यालीयते वृषट् V. 2. 23; Rs. 6. 6, 20. 2 The pericarp of a lotus. -रं A flower of the Karpikāra tree. (This flower, though it has an excellent colour, has no smell and hence is not liked; cf. Ku. 3. 28 :—वर्णप्रकर्षे सति कर्णिकारं दुनोति निर्गन्धतया स्म चेत् । प्रविण सामयविधौ शृणानां पराङ्मुखी विशृङ्खलः प्रवृत्तिः ॥).

कर्णिक *a.* 1 Having ears. 2 Long-eared. 3 Barbed (as an arrow). -*m.* 1 An ass. 2 A helmsman. 3 An arrow furnished with knots &c.

कर्णी *f.* 1 An arrow of a particular shape (barbed arrow). 2 N. of the mother of Mūladeva, the father of the science and art of thieving. -COMP. -रथः a covered litter, a lady's vehicle, palanquin; कर्णीरथस्यां खुरीरपत्नी R. 14. 13. -सुतः Mūladeva, father of the science and art of thieving; कर्णीसुतकथेन संनिहितविपुलाचला K. 19; कर्णी-सुतवह्निं च पथि मतिमकरवम् Dk.

कर्तनं 1 Cutting, lopping off; Y. 2. 229, 286. 2 Spinning cotton or thread (तड्डुः कर्तनसाधनं).

कर्तनी *f.* Scissors.

कर्तरिका, कर्तरी 1 Scissors. 2 A knife. 3 Cutlass, small sword.

कर्तव्य *pot. p.* 1 What is fit or ought to be done; हीनसेवा न कर्तव्या कर्तव्यो महदाश्रयः H. 3. 11; मया प्रातर्नित्यं वने कर्तव्यं Pt. 1. 2 What ought to be cut or lopped, fit to be destroyed or put down; पुनः सखा वा भ्राता वा पिता वा यदि वा गुरुः । रिपुस्थानेषु वर्ततः कर्तव्या श्रुतिनिष्ठा ॥ Mb. -व्यं, कर्तव्यता What ought to be done, a duty, obligation; कर्तव्यं वो न पद्मानि Ku. 6. 61, 2. 62; Y. 1. 330.

कर्तु *a.* or *s.* 1 A deer, one who does, makes, performs &c.; व्याकरणस्य कर्ता author; कृणस्य कर्ता one who incurs

debt; हितकर्ता a benefactor; सुवर्णकर्ता a goldsmith &c. 2 (In gram.) An agent (the meaning of the instrumental case). 3 The Supreme spirit. 4 An epithet of Brahmā, 3 N. of Vishnu and Siva also.

कर्त्री 1 A knife. 2 Scissors.

कर्दं, कर्दंडः Mud.

कर्दुमः 1 Mud, slime, mire; पादौ दूषुर-लम्बकर्मधरो प्रक्षालयती स्थिता Mk. 5. 35; पथश्चाश्रयानकर्दमान् R. 4. 24. 2 Dirt, filth. 3 (Fig.) Sin. -मं Flesh. -COMP. -आटकः a receptacle for filth, sewer &c.

कर्पटः, -टं 1 Old, ragged or patched garment. 2 A piece of cloth, strip. 3 A soiled garment or a red-coloured garment.

कर्पटिक, -न् *a.* Covered with ragged garments.

कर्पणः A kind of weapon; चापचक्रकण-पकर्पणसप्तपट्टि &c. Dk. 35.

कर्परः 1 An iron sauce-pan; a frying-pan. 2 A pot or vessel in general (as of a potter). 3 A potsherd, piece of a broken jar; as in घटकर्परः, जीयेय येन कविना यमकेः परेण तस्मै वहेयसुदं घटकर्परेण Ghaṭ. 22. 4 The skull. 5 A kind of weapon.

कर्पासः, -सं, -सी The cotton tree.

कर्पूरः, -रं Camphor. -COMP. -हंडः 1 a field of camphor. 2 a piece of camphor. -तैलं camphor liniment.

कर्पूरः A mirror.

कर्दु *a.* Variegated, spotted; Y. 3. 166.

कर्दुर *a.* 1 Variegated, spotted; कश्चित्सूचननिकुरं कर्दुरः Si. 17. 56. 2 Of the colour of pigeons, whitish, gray; पर्वनेर्मस कपोतकर्दुरं Ku. 4. 27. -रः 1 The variegated colour. 2 Sin. 3 An evil-spirit, demon. 4 The Dhatura plant. -रं 1 Gold. 2 Water.

कर्दुरित *a.* Variegated; U. 6. 4.

कर्मेठ *a.* 1 Proficient in any work, clever. 2 Working diligently. 3 Exclusively devoted to the performance of religious rites. -टः The director of a sacrifice.

कर्मेण *a.* Skilful, clever. -ण्यं Wages. -ण्यं Activity.

कर्मेन् *n.* 1 Action, work, deed. 2 Execution, performance. 3 Business, office, duty; संग्रति विश्वैयानां कर्म M. 4. 4 A religious rite (it may be either नियम, धैमित्तिक or काव्य). 5 A specific action, moral duty. 6 Performance of religious rites as opposed to speculative religion or knowledge of Brahma (opp. ज्ञान); R. 8. 20. 7 Product, result. 8 A natural or active property (as support of earth). 9 Fate, the certain consequence of acts done in a former life; Bh. 2. 94. 10 (In gram.) The object of an action; कर्तुमिच्छिततनं कर्म P. I. 4. 79.

11 (In Vais. phil.) Motion considered as one of the seven categories of things; (thus defined:— एकद्वयमणं संयोगविभागव्यवहारकर्म Vais. Sūtra. It is five-fold:—उत्प्रेषणं ततोऽप्येवमाकर्तुं तथा । वस्तुतः च कर्म कर्मोपेतानि च ॥ Bb'asha' P. 6. —COMP. अक्षम a. incapable of doing anything. अक्षमं part of any act; part of a sacrificial rite (as प्रजापति of the Darsa sacrifice) —अधिकारः the right of performing religious rites. —अहुरूप a 1 according to action or any particular office. 2 according to actions done in a previous existence. —अंतः 1 the end of any business or task. 2 a work, business; execution of a business. 3 a barn, a store of grain &c. Ms. 7. 62 (कर्मतः इत्युक्त्यादि संग्रहः स्थानं Kull.). 4 cultivated ground. —अंतरं 1 difference or contrariety of action. 2 penance, expiation. 3 suspension of a religious action. —अंतिक a final (—कः) a servant, workman. —आजीवः one who maintains himself by some profession (as that of an artisan &c.). —आत्मन् a. endowed with principles of action, active; Ms. 1. 22, 23. (—m.) the soul. —इन्द्रियं an organ of action, as distinguished from ज्ञानेन्द्रिय; (they are:—संख्याणिपाद-पादस्थानि Ms. 11. 91; see under इन्द्रिय also). —उदारं any valiant or noble act, magnanimity, prowess. —उद्युक्त a. busy, engaged, active, zealous. —करः 1 a hired labourer (a servant who is not a slave); कर्मकरः स्थवरगादयः Pt. 1; Si. 14 16. 2 Yama. —कर्तुं m. (in gram.) an agent who is at the same time object of the action; e. g. पश्यते ओदनः; it is thus defined:— क्रियमाणं तु यत्कर्म स्वयमेव प्रसिध्यति । हरेः स्मृत्यैः कर्तुं कर्मकर्तृति तद्विदुः ॥ —कांडः, —अं that department of the Veda which relates to ceremonial acts and sacrificial rites and the merit arising from a due performance thereof. —कारः 1 one who does any business, a mechanic, artisan (technically a worker not hired). 2 any labourer in general (whether hired or not). 3 a blacksmith; हरिणादि कदाचन आत्मानमवलोक्य । न हि खलो विजानाति कर्मकारं स्व-कारणम् ॥ Udb. 4 a bull. —कारिन् m. a labourer, a workman. —कारुणः, —क a strong bow. —कीलकः a washerman. —क्षम a. able to perform any work or duty; आत्मकर्मस्य देहं क्षमो धर्म इवाभितः R. 1. 13. —क्षेत्रं the land of religious acts, that is, भरतवर्ष; cf. कर्मक्षेत्रम्. —गृहीत a. caught in the very act (as a thief). —घातः leaving off or suspending work. —च (चत) हालः 1 'base in deed', a man of very low acts or deeds; Vasiṣṭha mentions these

kindas:—अहुरूपः पिशुनश्च कुतश्चैव विपरीतः । वस्तुतः कर्मचाला जन्मनश्चैव विपरीतः ॥ 2 one who commits an atrocious deed; U. 1. 46. 3 N. of R'shu—चोदना 1 the motive impelling one to ritual acts. 2 any positive rule enjoining a religious act. —ज्ञः one acquainted with religious rites. —त्यागः renunciation of worldly duties or ceremonial acts. —दुष्ट a. corrupt in action, wicked, immoral, disrespectful. —दोषः 1 sin, vice; Ms. 6. 61, 95. 2 an error, defect, or blunder (in doing an act); Ms. 1. 104. 3 evil consequence of human acts. 4 discreditable conduct. —धारयः N. of a compound, a subdivision of Tat-purusha; (in which the members of the compound are in apposition); तद्युक्त कर्मधारय येनाहं स्वो बहुवीहिः Udb. —फलः 1 loss of fruit arising from religious acts. 2 disappointment. —नामन् (in gram.) a participial noun. —नासा N. of a river between Kāst and Vihāra. —निष्ठ a. devoted to the performance of religious acts. —पथः 1 the direction or source of an action. 2 the path of religious rites (opp. ज्ञानमार्ग). —पाकः ripening of actions, reward of actions done in a former life. —प्रवचनीय a. term for certain prepositions, particles, or adverbs when they are not connected with verbs and govern a noun in some case; e. g. आ in आ मुक्ते संसारः is a कर्मप्रवचनीय; so अनु in जानु प्रावर्तन् &c.; cf. उपसर्ग, गति and निपात also. —त्यागः renunciation of the result of religious acts. —फलं fruit or reward of actions done in a former life; (pain, pleasure) —बंधः बंधनं confinement to repeated birth, as the consequence of religious acts, good or bad (by which the soul is attached to worldly pleasures &c.). —भूः—भूमिः f. 1 the land of religious rites, i. e. भरतवर्ष. 2 ploughed ground. —सीमांसा the Mīmāṃsā of ceremonial acts; see मीमांसा. —मूलं a kind of sacred grass called कुश. —युगं the fourth (the present) age of the world, i. e. the Kaliyuga. —योगः 1 performance of actions, worldly and religious rites. 2 active exertion, industry. —वशः fate considered as the inevitable result of actions done in a former life. —विपाक—कर्मपाक. —शाला a workshop. —शीलः, —शूर a. assiduous, active, laborious. —संगः attachment to worldly duties and their results. —सचिवः a minister. —संन्यासिकः, —संन्यासिन् m. 1 a religious person who has withdrawn from every kind of worldly act. 2 an ascetic who performs religious deeds without looking to their rewards. —साक्षिन् m. 1

an eye-witness; Ku. 7. 83. 2 one who witnesses the good or bad actions of man; (there are nine divinities which are said to witness and watch over all human actions; द्युः सोमो यमः कालो महाभूतानि च ॥ १ ॥ एते गुणा-शुभस्येह कर्तुं नव साक्षिणः ॥) —सिद्धिः f. accomplishment of any business or desired object; success; Ku. 3. 57. —स्थानं a public office, a place of business.

कर्मिन् m. An ascetic, a religious mendicant.

कर्मरः A blacksmith; Y. 1. 163; Ms. 4. 21b.

कर्मिन् a 1 Working, active, busy. 2 Engaged in any work or business. 3 One who performs religious deeds with the expectation of reward or recompense; कर्मिन्श्रद्धाविको योगी तस्माद्योगी भवार्जुन Bg. 6. 46 —m. A mechanic, artisan; Y. 2. 265.

कर्मिन् a. Skilled in business, clever, diligent.

कर्तव्यः The market-town or capital of a district (of two hundred or four hundred villages).

कर्षः 1 Drawing, dragging, pulling; Y. 2. 217. 2 Attracting. 3 Ploughing. 4 A furrow, a trench. 5 A scratch. —कः—क a weight of gold or silver equal to 16 Māshas —Comp. —आगन्—कार्वाण q. v.

कर्षक a. Who or what draws, attracts &c —कः A cultivator, husbandman; Y. 2. 265

कर्षणं 1 Drawing, dragging, pulling; bending (as of a bow); अज्यमार्ग-मन्त्रिन् कर्षणात् R. 11. 46, 7. 62 2 Attracting. 3 Ploughing, tilling. 4 Injuring, tormenting; emaciation; Ms. 7. 112.

कर्षिणी he bit of a bridle.

कर्षः f. 1 A furrow, trench. 2 A river. 3 Casual. —m. 1 A fire of dried cow-dung. 2 Agriculture, cultivation. 3 Livelihood.

कहिचिद् ind. At any time, usually with न; Ms. 2. 4, 40, 97; 4. 77; 6. 50.

कल 1. 1 A. (कलति, कलित) 1 To count. 2 To sound. —ll. 10 U. (कल-यति-ने, कलित) 1 To hold, bear, carry, wield, have, put on; कलककंदलीकलित-शङ्खजलेर्बलेः U. 5. 5; कलनिवहतिपने कल-यासि कलवांलं Glt. 1; कलितललितवमालः; कलं कलयते ibid; कलय कलयणेणं पाणी पदे कुह द्युते 12; Sānti 4. 13. 2 To count, reckon; कालः कलयतमहं Bg. 10. 30. 3 To assume, take, have, possess; कलयति हि हिमांशोर्विकलं कलय लक्ष्मी Māl. 1. 22; Si. 4. 36, 9. 59. 4 To know, understand, observe, take notice of, think of; कलयन्ति सम्प्रयोगस्तस्ये Si 9. 83; कोपितं विरुद्धेदितविषा कान्तेव कलयन्त्यनुमिदे 10. 99; N. 2. 65. 3. 12, Māl. 2. 3 5 To think, regard, consider; कलयन्मानवमहं

सति मां Si. 9 58, 6. 54; Santi. 4. 15; व्यालिलसमिलनेन दलमिष कलयति मलयसमीरं Git. 4. 7. 6 To undergo, be influenced by; मल्लीलाकलितकामपाद M'al. 8; धन्यः केषि न विक्षिप्य कलयति प्राये नवे योवने Bh. 1. 72. 7 To do, perform. 8 To go. 9 To attach to, lie on; furnish with. -With आ 1 to take hold of, seize; Si. 7. 21; कुतलकलितहृदय K. 49. 2 to consider, regard know, take notice of; स्वामिपि पावनमाकलयति K. 108; सिद्धमयया हृदयं तवाकलयामि Git. 3. 3 to bind, fasten, tie up, restrain or hold together; Si. 1 6, 9. 45; K. 84. 99. 4 To cast, throw; Si. 3. 73. 5 To shake. -परि 1 to know, understand, consider, regard. 2 to be aware of, remember. -वि to maim, cripple, to make defective. -सं 1 to add or sum up; cf. संकलन. 2 to consider, regard. -III. 10 U. (कलयति-ते, कलित). To urge on, drive, impel.

कल अ. 1 Sweet and indistinct (असह्यमधुर); कर्णं कलं किमि रोति H. 1. 81; सारसः कलनिर्वाहः R. 1. 41, 8. 59; M. 5. 1. 2 Making noise. jingling, tinkling &c; मासकलद्वयपुराणा B. 16. 12; कलकिणीरवं Si. 9. 74, 82; कलमेखला; कलकलः 6. 14, 4. 57. 4 Weak. 5 Crude, undigested -लः A low or soft and inarticulate tone. -लं Semen. -Comp. -अंकुरः the Śārasa bird. -अनुनादिन m. 1 a sparrow. 2 a bee. 3 the Ch'ataka bird. -अविकलः a sparrow. -आलापः 1 a sweet humming sound. 2 sweet and agreeable discourse; सुकलकलापविलासकोमला करोति रावं इति कौतिकाविकम् K. 2. 3 a bee. -उच्चाल अ. high, wharp. -कण्ठ अ. having a sweet voice (-ठः) (सी. f.) 1 the (Indian) cuckoo. 2 a goose, swan. 3 a pigeon. -कलः 1 murmuring or hum of a crowd. 2 indistinct or confused noise; चालितया विद्वे कलमेखलाकलकलोञ्जकलोलदुःशाण्या Si. 6. 14; वेपथ्ये कलकलः (in dramas); Bh. 1. 27. 37; Amaru. 28 3 N. of Siva. -कुञ्जिका, कुञ्जिका a wanton woman. -गोषः the (Indian) cuckoo. -गुलिका a wanton or lascivious woman. -धौत 1 silver; Si. 13. 51, 4. 41. 2 gold; विमलकलपौतसुवणा खड्गेन Ve. 3. ०लिपिः f. 1 illumination of a manuscript with gold 2 characters written in gold. मरकतशङ्कलकलितकलपौतलिपेरिव रतिजयलेखं Git. 8. -रवलिः 1 a low sweet tone. 2 a pigeon 3 a peacock. 4 the (Indian) cuckoo. -नादः a low sweet tone. -भाषणं lisping, the prattle of childhood. -रवः 1 a low sweet tone. 2 a dove. 3 the (Indian) cuckoo. -हंसः 1 a gander, a swan; वयुदुहलं कलहंसलक्षणं Ku. 5. 67. 2 a duck, drake; Bk. 2. 18; B. 8. 59. 3 the Supreme soul.

कलंकः 1 A spot, a mark, a dark spot (lit.); R. 13. 15. 2 (Fig.) A stain, stigma, obloquy, disrepute; व्यानयतु कलंकं स्वस्वमावेन शेष Mk. 10. 34; R. 14. 37; so कलंकः. 3 A fault, defect; Bh. 3. 48. 4 Rust of iron.

कलंकः (सी. f.) A lion.

कलंकितः a. Spotted, stained, defamed.

कलंकुरः A whirlpool, eddy.

कलजः 1 A bird. 2 A deer or any other animal struck with a poisoned weapon. -जं Flesh of such an animal.

कलत्रं 1 A wife; वयमत्या हि नृपाः कलत्रिणः R. 9. 83; 1. 32; 12. 34; यद्भर्तुरेव हितमिच्छति तत्कलत्रं Bh. 2. 68. 2 The nip or luins; इदुर्ध्वतिनिबोद्धाममनयविलासयुहीतयुरकलत्रं K. 189 (where क' has both senses); Ki. 8. 9, 17. 3 Any royal citadel.

कलनं 1 A spot, a mark. 2 A defect, an offence, fault. 3 Taking, seizing, grasping; कलनासर्ववृत्तानां स कालः परिकल्पितः. 4 Knowing, understanding, apprehension. 5 Sounding. -ना 1 Taking, seizing, grasping; कालकलना A. L. 29. 2 Doing, effecting. 3 Subjection. 4 Understanding, comprehension. 5 Putting on, wearing.

कलदिता Wisdom, intelligence.

कलमः (भी. f.) 1 A young elephant, cub; ननु कलमेन वृषपतेलुकुलं M. 5; द्विषेद्भावं कलमः अयश्चि R. 3. 32; 11. 39; 18. 37. 2 An elephant 30 years old. 3 A young camel; the young of any other animal.

कलमः 1 Rice which is sown in May-June and ripens in December-January; हतेन पादोः कलमस्य गोपिका Ki. 4. 9, 34; Ku. 5. 47; R. 4. 37. 2 A pen, a reed for writing with. 3 A thief. 4 A rogue, rascal.

कलंचः 1 An arrow. 2 The Kadamba tree.

कलंबुटं (Fresh) Butter.

कललः, -लं The foetus, uterus.

कलर्विकः -गः 1 A sparrow; Ms. 5. 12; Y. 1. 174. 2 A spot, stain.

कलशः, -सः (जं, -सं) A pitcher, water-pot, a jar, diash; स्तनो मांसयुधी कनककलशाविलुपामितौ Bh. 3. 20, 1. 97; स्तनकलस Amaru. 54. ०ज्जमव, ०ज्जवः N. of Agastya.

कलशी (सी. f.) A pitcher, a jar. -Comp. -सुतः N. of Agastyn.

कलहः, -हं 1 Strife, quarrel; इयं कलहः Bh. 1. 2; लीला S. Til. 8; so शुष्ककलहः, प्रणयकलहः &c. 2 War, battle. 3 Trick, deceit, falsehood. 4 Violence, kicking, beating &c.; Ms. 4. 121; (where Medhātithi and Kullūka explain कलह by दंष्ट्रादिनेतेतराहं and दंष्ट्राद्व्याधि नः, positively).

-Comp. -अंतरिता a woman separated from her lover in consequence of a quarrel with him (one who is angry and yet sorry for it); she is thus defined in S. D.:—चादुकायपि प्राणनायं दोषादप्यस्य वा । पश्चात्तापमामोति कलहांतरिता तु सा ॥ 117. -अपहृत a. taken by main force or violence. -विष a. fond of (promoting) quarrels; ननु कलहप्रियोसि M. 1. (-हः) an epithet of Nārada.

कला 1 A small part of anything; a bit, jot; कलामप्यकृतपरिलंबः K. 304; सर्वे ते मित्रमात्रस्य कलां गहीति षोडशी Pt. 2. 55; Ms. 2. 86, 8. 36. 2 A digit of the moon (these are sixteen); जगति जयिनसो ते भावा नवकुलादयः Mal. 1. 36; Ku. 5. 72; Me. 89. 3 Interest on capital (consideration paid for the use of money); वनवीथिबीथिमवतीर्णवतो निधिरंमसाद्युपचयाय कलाः Si. 9. 32; (where कला means 'digit' also). 4 A division of time variously computed; one minute, 48 seconds, or 8 seconds. 5 The 60th part of one thirtieth part of a zodiacal sign, a minute of a degree. 6 Any practical art (mechanical or fine); there are 64 such arts, as music, dancing &c. 7 Skill, ingenuity. 8 Fraud, deceit. 9 (In Prosody) A syllabic instant. 10 A boat. 11 The menstrual discharge. -Comp. -अंतरं 1 another digit. 2 interest, profit; मासे शतस्य यदि एव कलांतरं स्यात् Lila. -अयनः a tumbler, a dancer (as on the sharp edge of a sword). -आकुलं deadly poison. -केलि a. gay, wanton. (-लिः) an epithet of Kāma. -स्वः waning (of the moon); R. 5. 16. -धर, -निधिः, -पूर्णः the moon; अहो महत्वं महतामयुर्वं विपचिकलापि परोपकारः । यथास्यमये पतितोपि राहोः कलानिधिः पुण्यचयं ददाति ॥ Udb. -भृत् m. the moon; so कलाभृत् m.; Ku. 5. 72.

कलाद्, -द्वकः A gold-smith.

कलापः 1 A band, bundle; मुक्ताकलापस्य च निस्तलस्य Ku. 1. 43 a necklace of pearls; रत्नाकलापः a zone of several strings. 2 A group or whole collection of things; अलिलकलाकलापकोचन K. 7. 3 A peacock's tail; तं मे जातकलापं देवय मणिकण्डं शिखिं V. 5. 13; Pt. 2. 80; Rs. 1. 16, 2. 14. 4 A woman's zone or girdle; (oft. with कंसी or रत्ना &c.); Bh. 1. 57, 67; R. 3. 20; Mk. 1. 27. 5 An ornament in general. 6 The rope round an elephant's neck. 7 A quiver. 8 An arrow. 9 The moon. 10 A shrewd and intelligent man. 11 A poem written in one metre. -पी A bundle of grass.

कलापक 1 A series of four stanzas on the same subject and forming one grammatical sentence (चतुर्भिस्तु कलापकः); for an illustration see Ki. 3. 41, 42, 43, 44. 2 A debt to be paid

when the peacocks spread their tails.
—कः 1 A band or bundle in general.
2 A string of pearls. 3 The rope round an elephant's neck. 4 A zone or girdle (=कलाप); Si. 9. 45. 5 A sectarian mark on the forehead (विशेषक).

कलापि m. 1 A peacock; कलविलापि कलापिकृष्णक Si. 6. 31; Pt. 2. 80; R. 6. 9. 2 The (Indian) cuckoo. 3 The Indian fig-tree (वृक्ष).

कलापिनी 1 The night. 2 The moon.
कलापः N. of a leguminous seed (Mar. वाटण); Si. 13. 21.

कलापिकः A cock.

कलाहकः A kind of musical instrument (वाहल).

कलिः 1 Strife, quarrel, dissension, contention; Si. 7. 55; कलिकामलि R. 9. 33; Amaru. 19. 2 War, battle. 3 The fourth age of the world, the iron age (consisting of 432,000 years of men and beginning from the 8th of February 3102 B. C.); Ms. 1. 86, 9. 301; कलिपर्याय इमानि &c. 4 Kali age personified (this Kali persecuted Nala). 5 The worst of any class. 6 The Bibhītaka tree. 7 The side of a die which is marked with one point. 8 A hero. 9 An arrow. —f. A bud. —COMP. —कारः, —कारकः, —क्रियः an epithet of Nārada. —द्रुमः, —द्रुमः the Bibhītaka tree. —युगं the Kali age, iron age; Ms. 1. 85.

कलिका, कलिः f. 1 An unblown flower, a bud; वृक्षात् चिरानन्तरं कलिका यस्यानि न स्वं रः S. 6. 6; किमात्रकलिकामं ममारभते S. 6; Rs. 6. 17; R. 9. 33. 2 A digit streak.

कलिगा (pl.) N. of a country and its inhabitants: (a district on the Coromandel coast); उल्लङ्घ्यतपः कलिगाभिमुखं ययौ R. 4. 38; (its position is thus described in Tantras:—जगन्नाथस्तमारभ्य कृष्णातीरतयः त्रिये । कलिगदेशः संप्रोक्तो वाममार्गपरतयः ॥

कलिजः A mat, a screen.

कलित α. Hoid, seized, taken; see कल. कलिहः 1 N. of the mountain on which the Yamunā rises. 2 The sun. —COMP. —कन्या, —जा, —तनया —नंदिनी epithets of the river Yamunā; कलिह-कन्या मधुरं गतापि R. 6. 48; कलिहजानीर Bv. 2. 120, Gīt. 3. —गिरिः the Kalinda mountain. —जा, —तनया, —नंदिनी epithets of the river Yamunā; Bv. 4. 3, 4.

कलिल α. 1 Covered with, full of. 2 Mixed, blended with; तत एवाकंदकलिलः कलकलः Mv. 1. 3 Affected by, subject to; अकलकलिलः Si. 19. 98. 4 Impervious, impenetrable. —लं A large heap, confused mass; विशिष्टं हृदयकलिलं Bh. 3. 34; confusion; यदा ते मोहकलिलं बुद्धिर्व्यतिथिस्थितं Bg. 2. 52.

कलुष α. 1 Turbid, dirty, muddy,

foul; गंगा रोषः पतनकलुषा गृहीतीष प्रसाद V. 1. 8; Ki. 8. 32; Ghat. 13. 2 Choked, hoarse, husky; कंठः स्मृतिवाक्यमुक्तिकलुषः S. 4. 6. 3 Bedimmed, full of; S. 6. 4. 4 Angry, displeased, excited; मायाबोधकलुषा इतिवै रात्रौ R. 5. 64. (Malli. takes कलुष to mean 'unable', 'incompetent'). 5 Wicked, sinful, bad. 6 Cruel, censurable; R. 14. 73. 7 Dark, opaque. 8 Idle, lazy. —कः A buffalo. —कः 1 Dirt, filth, mud; विगतकलुषमयः Rs. 3. 22. 2 Sin. 3 Wrath.—COMP. —दोषिज α. illegitimate, of impure origin; Ms. 10. 57, 58.

कलेवरः, —रै The body; यावत्स्वयमिदं कलेवरमुद्दं Bh. 3. 88; H. 1. 47; Bg. 8. 5; Bv. 1. 103, 2. 43.

कल्कः, —कल्कः 1 A viscid sediment deposited by oily substances when ground. 2 A kind of tenacious paste; Y. 1. 277. 3 (Hence) Dirt, filth (in general) 4 Ordure, faeces. 5 Meanness, deceit, hypocrisy; Si. 19. 98. 6 Sin. 7 Levigated powder; तौ लोत्र-कल्केन हतांगतौ Ku. 7. 9. —COMP. —कलः the pomegranate plant.

कल्कनं Deceiving, overreaching, falsehood.

कल्किः, —कल्किश्च m. The tenth and last incarnation of Viṣṇu in his capacity of the destroyer of the wicked and liberator of the world from its enemies; (Jayadeva, while referring to the several avatāras of Viṣṇu, thus refers to the last or Kalki avatāra:—स्लेच्छन्नि-बहनिष्वने कलयास्ते करवालम् धूमकतुमिव किमपि करालम् । केशव धृतकल्किशरीरं जय जगदीश हरे ॥ Gīt. 1. 10)

कल्प α. 1 Practicable, feasible, possible. 2 Proper, fit, right 3 Able, competent (with a gen., loc.; inf. or at the end of comp.); यस्मै, यज्ञसः, कल्पः, Bhāṣ. able to do his duty &c.; स्वकियायामकल्पः ibid not competent to do one's duty; अकल्प ययामयि-रोनुमंजसा पदं ibid, so स्वमरणकल्प &c. —कल्पः 1 A sacred precept or rule, law, ordinance. 2 A prescribed rule, a prescribed alternative, optional rule; प्रभुः प्रथमकल्पस्य सोऽनुकल्पेन वर्तते Ms. 11. 30 'able to follow the prescribed rule to be observed in preference to all others'; प्रथमः कल्पः M. 1 a very good (or best) alternative; एव वै प्रथमः कल्पः प्रदाने ह्यवकल्पयोः Ms. 3. 147. 3 (Hence) A proposal, suggestion, resolve, determination; उदारः कल्पः S. 7. 4 Manner of acting, procedure, form, way, method (in religious rites); ह्यपि कल्पेनोपनीय U. 2; कल्पवि-कल्पयामास वयमपिवाक्य संविधा R. 1. 94; Ms. 7. 185. 5 End of the world, universal destruction. 6 A day of Brahmā or 1,000 Yugas being a period of 432 million years of

mortals and measuring the duration of the world; श्रीधरपाराहकल्पे (the one in which we now live); कल्पं तिथते तदु-सृता तदुमिस्ततः किम् Sānti. 4. 2. 7 Medical treatment of the sick. 8 One of the six Ved'angas; viz.—that which lays down the ritual and prescribes rules for ceremonial and sacrificial acts; see under वेदान्. 9 A termination added to nouns and adjectives in the sense of 'a little less than,' 'almost like,' 'nearly equal to,' (denoting similarity with a degree of inferiority); कुमारकल्पं ह्युच्ये कुमारं R. 5. 36; उप-पक्षमेतदस्मिन्नाधिक्ये राजनि S. 2; व्रमातकस्या साधनेष्व शरीरे R. 8. 2; so वृत्तकल्पः, प्रतिपक्ष-कल्पः &c. —COMP. —अंतः end of the world, universal destruction; Bh. 2. 16. —इष्टादिश्च α. lasting to the end of a kalpa. —आदिः renovation of all things in the creation. —कारः author of a Kalpasūtra, q. v. —क्षयः end of the world universal destruction; s. g. पुरा कल्पक्षये ह्येव जातं जलमयं जगत् Ks. 2. 10. —तक्षः, —द्रुमः, —पादपः, —द्रुमः one of the trees of heaven or Indra's paradise; R. 1. 75; 17, 26; Ku. 2. 39; 6. 41. 2 a tree supposed to grant all desires, 'wish-yielding tree'; नाबुद्ध कल्प-द्रुमतां विहाय जातं तमालमृत्पिपपदं R. 14. 48; N. 1. 15. 3 (fig.) a very generous person; सकलार्थिसार्थकल्पद्रुमः Pt. 1.

—पालः seller of spirituous liquors. —लता, —लतिका 1 a creeper of Indra's paradise; Bh. 1. 90. 2 A creeper supposed to grant all desires; नानाफलैः कलति कल्पकतेव वृत्तिः Bh. 2. 46; cf. कल्प-तक्ष above. —द्रुमः a manual of ritual in the form of Sūtras.

कल्पकः 1 A rite 2 A barber.

कल्पनं 1 Forming, fashioning, ar- ranging. 2 performing, doing, effecting. 3 Clipping, cutting. 4 Fixing. 5 Anything placed upon another for decoration. —ज 1 Fixing, settlement; अनेकपितृकाणां तु पितृते मातृकल्पना Y. 2. 120, 247; Ms. 9. 16. 2 Making, performing, doing. 3 Forming, arranging; Mk. 3. 14. 4 Decorating, ornamenting. 5 Composition. 6 Invention. 7 Imagination, thought; कल्पनस्रोतः Sk = कल्पनाया अयोः. 8 An idea, fancy or image (conceiv- ed in the mind); Sānti. 2. 7. 9 Fabrication. 10 Forgery. 11 A contrivance, device. 12 (In Mīm. phil.) = अर्थापत्ति q. v.

कल्पनी Scissors.

कल्पित α. Arranged, made, fa- shioned, formed; see कल्प caus.

कल्मष α. 1 Sinful, wicked. 2 Foul, dirty. —कः —कः 1 Stain, dirt, dregs. 2 Sin; स हि गणविहारी कल्मषच्यैसकारी H. 1. 21; Bg. 4. 30; 5. 16; Ms. 4. 260, 12. 18, 22.

कल्याण *a* (बी. *f.*) 1 Variegated spotted. 2 Black and white. —*व* 1 The variegated colour. 2 A mixture of black and white. 3 A demon, goblin —*बी* N. of the river Yamunā. —*COMP.* —*कल*: an epithet of Siva.

कल *a* 1 Sound, free from sickness, healthy; सः कलं वसति यतते लघु-मयान्दुर्ग V. 3., Y. 1. 28; दावदेव भवे-कल्यस्तावच्छयः समाचरेत् Mb 2 Ready, prepared; कल्यस्त कलामेता कलः सः क्षयं नव Mb. 3 Clever. 4 Agreeable, auspicious (as a discourse) 5 Deaf and dumb. 6 Instinctive. —*ल* 1 Dawn, day break. 2 To morrow. 3 Spirituous liquor. 4 Congratulation, good wishes 5 Good news. —*COMP.* —*आका* : —*अजिह* *f.* the morning meal, break-fast. —*पाल* : —*पालक* : a distiller —*कल* : morning meal break-fast. —*(स)* (hence) anything light, trivial or unimportant; a trifle; ननु कल्यवनेतेतु Mk. 2 but a trifle; सीकल-वर्तस्य कायेन 4; स ह्यवीनयकल्यवर्तस्य कार-जादिदमकं करोति 9.

कलया 1 Spirituous liquor. 2 Congratulation. —*COMP.* —*पाल* : —*पालक* : a distiller.

कल्याण *a* (जा or जी *f.*) 1 Blessed, happy, lucky, fortunate; तमेव कल्याणि तवेत्युनीय R. 6. 29; Me 109 2 Beautiful, agreeable, lovely. 3 Excellent, illustrious. 4 Auspicious, salutary propitious, good; कल्याणानां त्वमसि नृपतां भाजनं विषयैः M'al. 1. 3. —*ज* 1 Good fortune, happiness, good, prosperity; कल्याणं कुरुतां जनस्य भगवांश्चार्थ-बुद्धामभिः H. 1. 212; तद्गल कल्याणपरंराजां मोक्षार्थं जन्मलभ्यते R. 2. 50; 17. 1; Ma. 3. 60; so °अभिनिवेशी K. 104. 2 Virtue 3 Festival. 4 Gold 5 Hea-ven. —*COMP.* —*कल* *a* 1 doing good, beneficial, good; Bg 6. 40. 2 propitious, lucky. 3 virtuous. —*धम* *a*. virtuous —*वचन* friendly speech, good wishes.

कल्याणक *a*. (गिका *f.*) Auspicious, prosperous, blessed.

कल्याणिक *a*. (गी *f.*) 1 Happy, pro- perous. 2 Lucky, fortunate, blessed. 3 Propitious, auspicious

कल्याणी A cow; R. 1. 87.

कल *a*. Deaf

कलोलः 1 A large wave, a billow; आतुः कलोलले Mb. 3. 82; कलोलमालाकुलं Bv 1. 59 2 An enemy. 3 Joy, hap- piness.

कलोलिणी A river; स्वर्लोककलोलिनि तं वापं निरेक्ष्युमा मम भवद्यालावलीडालनः G. L. 50, ac विह्वलुलिनाः कलोलिनीः

कल 1 A. (कते, कति) 1 To praise. 2 To describe, compose (as a poem) 3 To paint, picture.

कलकः A mouthful —*कं* A mush- room; विदुजानि कलकानि च Y. 1. 171; Ms. 5. 5; 6. 14.

कलकः —*क* 1 An armour, coat of mail, a mail. 2 An amulet, a charm, a mystical syllable (कुं-कुं) considered as a preservative like armour. 3 A kettle-drum. —*COMP.* —*वच* : the birch tree —*ह* *a*. 1 wearing armour. 2 old enough to wear an armour; कल-कः कुमारः Ku. ; cf वरहर in R. 8. 94.

कलदी The leaf or panel of a door. कल (क) र *a* (रा, —*रि* *f.*) 1 Mixed, intermingled; Si 5. 19. 2 Set, in- luid. 3 Variegated. —*र* : —*र* 1 Salt. 2 Sourness or acidity. —*र* : A braid or fillet of hair.

कल (र) रि A braid or fillet of hair; ह्येनी विनीलकवीकमाननं U 3. 4; Si. 9. 28; Amarn. 59 —*Comp* —*भर* : —*भार* : a fine head of hair; यद्य जयने कार्ष्णिमं च सजा कवीभरं Git. 12.

कल्ला —*ल* 1 A mouthful; अस्वाद- वज्जिः कल्लेयुजानां R. 2. 5; 9. 59; कल- ल्लेयु संयादिनाः U 3. 16.

कल्लित *a* 1 Taken, swallowed up (as a mouthful) 2 Chewed. 3 (Hence) Taken, seized; as in एलुना कल्लितः

कल्ल see कषा.

कुरि *a*. 1 Omniscient; Bg. 8. 9; Ms 4. 24. 2 Intelligent, clever, wise. 3 Thinking, thoughtful. 4 Praise- worthy —*वि* : 1 A wise man, a think- er, a sage : कवीनामुज्जना कविः Bg. 10. 37; Ms 7. 49, 2. 151. 2 A poet; तद्-बुद्धि

राजपरितः आयः कुरिरसि U. 2; मंदः कवियज्ञः- राशी R. 1. 3; इदं कविः पूर्वेष्वो नमोवाकं प्रज्ञास्महे U. 1. 1; Si 2. 83 3 An epi- thet of Sukra, the preceptor of the Anuras. 4 Vālmiki, the first poet. 5 Brahmā 6 The sun —*f.* The bit of a bridle; see कविका —*COMP.* —*उपेक्ष* : an epithet of Vālmiki the first poet. —*युज* : an epithet of Sukra. —*राज* : 1 a great poet; श्रीहर्ष कविराजराजिमुकुटालका- शेरः हते occurring in the last verse of every canto of Nai-hadha Charita. 2 N. of a poet, author of a poem called रावपांडवीय. —*रामाचय* : an epithet of Vālmiki.

कविका, का The bit of a bridle.

कविता Poetry; सुकविता व्यति राजेन की Bb. 2. 21.

कवि (वी) ये The bit of a bridle.

कवाण *a*. Slightly warm, tepid; R. 1. 67, 84.

कव्यं (opp हव्य) An oblation of food to deceased ancestors; एव वै प्रथमः कव्यः प्रदाने हव्यकव्ययोः Ms. 3. 147; 97, 128. —*व्य* : A class of manes. —*COMP.* —*वाह* *m.*, —*वाह* : —*वाहन* : fire.

कषा A whip (usually in pl.). —*का* A whip; इदानीं सुकुमारिस्मिन् निःशंकं कर्कशाः कषाः । तत्र गावो पतिष्यन्ति सहास्रकं मनाये ॥ Mk. 9. 35 (where the word may be *m.* or *f.*) 2 Flogging. 3 A string, rope.

कषिपु *m.* or *n.* 1 A mat. 2 A pil- low. 3 A bed. —*पु* : 1 Food. 2 Clo- thing. 3 Food and clothing (ac- cording to विश्व).

कशे (से) *m.* n. 1 The back-bone. 2 A kind of grass.

कश्मल *a*. Foul, dirty, disgraceful, ignominious; मसंवाकश्मला किंवदंती स्याद्विस्मयत विद्वन्मामयन् U. 1. 42. —*ल* 1 Dejection of mind, lowness or de- pression of spirits; कश्मलं महाविशालं Mb. ; कुनस्वा कश्मलमिदं विषये सयुपस्थितं Bg. 2. 2. 2 Sin. 3 Swoon.

कश्मीरः (pl) N. of a country, the modern Kāshmir. (Its position is thus de- scribed in Tantrān : —*शारदामठ* : मास्यं कुङ्कुमादिनटांकः । तावत्कश्मीरदेशः स्वात् पंचाशज्जेजनात्मकः). —*COMP* —*ज* —*ज* —*जम्भ* *m* n. saffron; कश्मीरजस्य कदुतादिवि नितान्तरण Bv. 1. 71.

कश्य *a*. Fit to be whipped or flog- ged. —*द्व* Spirituous liquor.

कश्यपः 1 A tortoise. 2 N. of a Rishi, the husband of Aditi and Diti and thus the father both of gods and demons. [He was the son of Marichi, the son of Brahma. He bears a very important share in the work of creation. According to Mahabharata and other accounts, he married Aditi and 12 other daughters of Daksha, and begot on Aditi the twelve Adityas. By his other twelve wives he had a numerous and very diversified progeny: serpents, reptiles, birds, demons, nymphs of the lunar constellation. He was thus the father of gods, demons, men, beasts, birds and reptiles—in fact of all living beings. He is therefore often called Prajapati].

कश्रु U (कषि-ने, कति) 1 To rub, scratch, scrape; सल्लकाषं कषति Sk. ; Bk. 3. 49. 2 To test, try, rub on a touch-stone (as gold); उद्धेम कषणिवा- लसत्कषावाणनिभे नमस्तले N. 2. 69. 3 To injure, destroy 4 To itch.

कष *a*. Rubbing, scraping. —*व* : 1 Rubbing. 2 A touch-stone; उद्धेम कषणिवालसत् कषावाणनिभे नमस्तले N. 2. 69; Mk. 3. 17.

कषण 1 Rubbing, marking, scratch- ing; कल्लदिपण्डितकषणोक्तेन संयातिभिः U. 2. 9; कषणकपानिस्तमहाभिः Ki. 5. 47. 2 Test of gold by the touch-stone.

कषा—कषा *q. v.*

कषाय *a*. 1 Astringent; S. 2. 2 Fragrant; सुदितकमलामोदमेरीकषायः Ms. 31; U. 2. 21; Mv. 5. 41. 3 Red, dark-red; वृताकुपसावकषायकटः Ku. 3. 32. 4 (Hence) Sweet-sounding; Māl. 7. 5 Brown. 6 Improper, dirty. —*व* : —*व* 1 Astringent flavour or taste (one of the six *rasas*); see कटु. 2 The red colour. 3 A decoction with one part of a drug mixed with four, eight, or sixteen parts of water (the whole being boiled down

until one quarter is left); Ms. 11. 154. 4 Plastering, smearing; Ku. 7. 17; anointing. 5 Perfuming the body with unguents; Rs. 1. 4. 6 Gum, resin, extract or exudation from a tree. 7 Dirt, uncleanness. 8 Dulness, stupidity. 9 Attachment to worldly objects. —**पः** 1 Passion, emotion. 2 Kaliyuga.

कवाचित *a.* 1 Tinge¹ reddened, coloured; अमुनेव कवाचितस्तवा Ku. 4. 4; Si. 7. 11. 2 Affected.

कवि *a.* Injurious, mischievous, hurtful.

कवे (से) क्वा The backbone, the spine.

कह *a.* 1 Bad, evil, ill, wrong; रामहस्तमुप्राप्य कहात् कहतरं वा R. 15. 43 'gone from bad to worse', (reduced to a wretched condition) 2 Painful, grievous; मोहादहकहतरः प्रबोधः R. 14. 56; कदोऽयं खलु भव्यमात्रः Bhatn. 1 full of cares; Ms. 7. 50; Y. 3. 29; कहा वृत्तिः पराधीना कदो वासो नियन्त्रयः । निर्वनो व्यवसायश्च सर्वकहा वृत्तिता ॥ Chāp. 59. 3 Difficult; क्षीय कदोऽधिकारः V. 3. 1. 4 Hard to subdue (as an enemy); Ms. 7. 186, 210. 5 Mischievous, hurtful, injurious. 6 Boding evil. —**ह** 1 Evil, difficulty, misery, suffering, hardship, pain; कष्टं खल्वनपवत्या S. 6; विमर्षाः कष्टसंश्रयाः Pt. 1. 163 2 Sin, wickedness. 3 Difficulty, effort; कष्टेन somehow or other —**ह** *ind.* Alas! Ah! हा विक्रं कष्टं; हा कष्टं जन्मभिन्नतपुरुषः पुनरेवजायते Pt. 4. 78. —**Comp.** —**आगत** *a.* arrived or got with difficulty —**कर** *a.* giving pain, troublesome. —**तपस्** *a.* one who practises hard penance; S. 7. —**साध्य** *a.* to be accomplished with difficulty. —**स्थानं** a bad station, a difficult or disagreeable place.

कहि *f.* 1 Test, trial. 2 Pain, trouble.

कह I. 1. P. (कसति, कसित) To move, go, approach. With **निश्च** (*Caus.*) 1 to take or draw out. 2 to turn or drive out, banish, expel; निकासयद्विभोतवहं विपदालयादुपरदिग्गणिका Si. 9. 10; वेगाद् जीवलोकाभिकासायिष्ये Mu. 6. —**प्र** to open, cause to expand; वनमुक्तांशुलव-**काशित** (कृष्णे) Ghat. 19. —**खि** to open, expand (*fig.* also); विकसति हि पतंगस्यो-**द्वे** पुंश्रितं Māl. 1. 28; Si. 9. 47, 82; Ku. 7. 55; निजहवि विकसंतः Bb. 2. 78. (*Caus.*) to open, cause to expand; चंद्रो विकासयति कैरवचक्रवालं Bh. 2. 73; Si. 15. 12; Amaru. 84. —**II.** 2 A. (कस्ते or कस्ते) To go. 2 To destroy.

कस्तु (स्तु) रिका, कस्तुरी Musk; कस्तुरिकातिलकमालि विधाय साधं Bv. 2. 4. 1. 121; Ch. P. 7. —**Comp.** —**धुवः** the mu-k-deer.

कह्लारं The white lotus, कह्लारपद्मकुसुमानि मुहूर्तिधुवत् Ra. 3. 15.

कहः A kind of cane.

कासीयं White copper.

कांस्य *a.* Made of white copper or bell-metal; Ms. 4. 55. —**ह** 1 Bell-metal or white copper; Ms. 5. 114; Y. 1. 190. 2 A gong of bell-metal. —**व्यः**, —**व्ये** A drinking vessel (of brass), a goblet; Si. 15. 81. —**Comp.** —**कारः** (पी *f.*) a brazier, a worker in bell-metal. —**तालः** a cymbal. —**भाजनं** a brass-vessel. —**वर्णं** verdigris.

काकः 1 A crow; काकेपि जीवति विराय वलि च मुंके Pt. 1. 24. 2 (Fig.) A contemptible fellow, base or impudent person. 3 A lame man. 4 Bathing by dipping the head only into water (as crows do). —**की** A female crow. —**क** A multitude of crows. —**Comp.** —**अक्षिबोलकम्पाय** see under न्याय. —**अरिः** an owl. —**उव्वः** a snake; काकादो वेन विनीतर्षः Kaviraja. —**उल्लुकि-का**. —**उल्लुकीयं** the natural enmity of the owl and the crow; (काकोल्लुकीयं is the name of the third Tantra in the Panchatantra). —**विचर** the gunja plant. —**वृजः**, —**वृजि** 1 a wagtail. 2 a side lock of hair; see काकपक्ष below. —**जातः** the (Indian) cuckoo. —**तालीय** *a.* (any thing) taking place quite unexpectedly and accidentally, an accident; अहो न खलु मेः तदेतत् काकतालीयं नान Māl. 5; काकतालीयवत्साहृदयि निधिमवतः H. Pr. 35; sometimes used adverbially in the sense of 'accidentally'; फलति काकतालीयं तेभ्यः राज्ञा न विन्यति Ve. 2. 14. —**न्याय** see under न्याय. —**तालुकिच** *a.* contemptible, vile. —**दंतः** (*lit.*) the tooth of a crow; (*fig.*) anything impossible or not existing; गवेक्षणं searching after impossibilities, (said of any useless and unprofitable task).

—**वजः** the submarine fire. —**विद्रा** a light slumber (easily broken) —**पक्षः**, —**पक्षकः** side-locks of hair on the temples of boys and young men (especially of the Kshatriya caste); काक-पक्षधरमेव याचितः R. 11. 1, 31, 42; 3. 28; U. 3. —**पक्षं** the sign (▲) in Maa. denoting that something has been left out. —**वृ** a particular mode of sexual intercourse. —**पुच्छः**, —**पुच्छः** the (Indian) cuckoo. —**वेय** *a.* shallow; काङ्ग्रेया नदी Sk. —**भीरुः** an owl. —**महुः** a gallinule. —**वजः** barren corn (the ear of which has no grain); यथा काकयवाः शोका यथारण्यमवास्तिलाः । नाममात्रा न सिद्धिं हि पनहीनास्तथा नराः ॥ Pt. 2. 86; तथैव पांडवाः सर्वे यथा काकयवा इव Mb.; (अहयवाः निष्फल-तृणान्यं) —**हस्तं** the shrill sound of a crow (considered as a sign of future good or evil under different circumstances); Si. 6. 76. —**वच्छा** a woman that bears only one child. —**स्वरः** a shrill tone (as that of a crow).

काकव (स) क *a.* 1 Timid, cowardly. 2 Naked. 3 Poor, indigent. —**क**: 1 A hen-pecked husband. 2 (की *f.*) An owl. 3 Fraud, deceit, trick.

काक (का) लः A raven. —**ल** A jewel worn upon the neck.

काकलिः, —**ली** *f.* 1 A low and sweet tone; अनुवदन्मुपकाकलीसहितं U. 3; Ra. 1. 8. 2 A musical instrument with a low tone used by thieves to ascertain whether a person is asleep or not; क-**लिमुपकाकलीसंश्रक**...प्रसूयनेकोपकरणयुक्तः Dk. 49. 3 Scissors. 4 The Gunja plant. —**Comp.** —**रवः** the (Indian) cuckoo.

काकिणी, **काकिणिका** 1 A shell or coriole used as a coin. 2 A sum of money equal to 20 cowries or to a quarter of a Papa. 3 A weight equal to a quarter of a Masha. 4 A part of a measure. 5 The beam of a balance. 6 A cubit.

काकिनी *f.* 1 A quarter of a Papa q. v. 2 A quarter of a measure. 3 A cowrie; H. 3. 123.

काकु *f.* 1 Change of the voice under different emotions such as fear, grief, anger; निष्कण्ठमनिर्वीरः काकु-**स्तिमिषिष्ये** S. D.; अलीककाकुकरणकुलता K. 222. (Hence). 2 A word of negation used in such a manner that it implies the contrary (affirmative) as in questions of appeal; (in such cases the intended meaning is suggested by a change of the voice). 3 Muttering, murmuring. 4 Tongue.

काकुत्स्यः A descendant of ककुत्स्य, an epithet of kings of the solar dynasty; काकुत्स्यमालोकयता नृपाणां R. 6. 2; 12. 30, 46; see ककुत्स्य.

काकुत् The palate.

काकालः 1 A raven; Y. 1. 174. 2 A snake. 3 A boar. 4 A potter. 5 A division of the infernal regions or hell; Y. 3. 223

काक्षः A sidelong look, a glance. —**क** Frown, look of displeasure, malicious look; काक्षेणानादरोक्षितः Bk. 5. 28.

कागः A crow; cf. काक.

काक्ष 1 P. (epic Atm. also). (कांक्षति, कांक्षित) 1 To wish, desire, long for; यत्कांक्षति तपोभिरन्यमुनयस्तस्मिन्नेव यत्समी S. 7. 12; न शोचति न कांक्षति Bg. 12. 7; न कांक्षे विजयं कृष्ण 1. 32; R. 12. 58; Ms. 2. 242. 2 To expect, wait for. With **अभि** to long for, wish. —**आ** 1 to desire, long or wish for; प्रत्यावर्तते तिरु-**राचकांक्ष** R. 7. 47, 5. 38; Ms. 2. 162; Me. 91; Y. 1. 153. 2 to require, need. —**प्रत्या** to lie in, wait for. —**वि** to wish, desire or long for. —**समा** to wish or desire.

कांक्षा 1 Wish, desire. 2 Inclination, appetite; as in यत्कांक्षा.

कांक्षिन् *a.* (पी *f.*) Wishing for, desirous; दर्शनं, जलं &c.; Bg. 11. 52.

काचः 1 Glass, crystal; आकरो पद्मरागणां जन्म काचमणेः कुतः H. Pr. 44; काचद्वयेन विकीर्तो हंत पितामर्षिर्नया Sānti. 1. 12. 2 A loop, a swinging shelf, a string so fastened to the yoke as to sup-

port burdens. 3 An eye-disease, an affection of the optic nerve, producing dimness of sight. -COMP. -परी a glass ewer. -भाजनं a glass vessel. -अणि orystal, quartz. -सल, -सलन, -सलन black salt or soda.

काचन, काचनक. A string or tape which ties a parcel or bundle of papers or the leaves of a Manuscript; cf. कपेल.

काचनकिर m. A manuscript, writing

काचुक: 1 A cock. 2 The Chakravāka bird.

काजल 1 A little water. 2 Bad water.

काञ्चन a. (नी f.) Golden, made of gold; तमजे च सटिकफलका काञ्चनी वासपति: Me. 79; काञ्चनं बलये S. 6. 5; Ms. 5. 112. -नं 1 Gold; (गह्वं) अनेकादि काञ्चनं Ms. 2. 239. 2 Lustre, brilliancy. 3 Property, wealth. 4 The filament of a lotus. -न: 1 The Dhātūrā plant. 2 The Champaka tree. -COMP. -अञ्जी a woman with a golden (i. e. yellow) complexion; Bv. 2. 72. -कंदर: a gold-mine. -गिरि: N. of the mountain Meru. -पु: f. 1 golden (yellow) soil. 2 gold-dust. -संधि: a treaty of alliance between two parties on terms of equality; of. H 4. 113.

काञ्चनार: (-ल:) The Kovidāra tree.

काञ्चि: -नी f. 1 A woman's girdle or zone furnished with small tinkling bells or other ornaments; रतापता नम्रमुद्युगोभि काञ्चिणस्थानमभिदिताया: Ku. 1. 37, 3. 55; Me. 28; Si. 9. 82; R. 6. 43. 2 N. of an ancient city in the south of India, regarded as one of the sacred cities of the Hindus; (for the names of the seven cities, see अञ्जि). -COMP. -पुरी, -नगरी the same as काञ्ची (2). -पद् the hips and loins.

काञ्जिक, काञ्जिका Sour gruel.

काजुक Acidity.

काठ: A rock, stone.

काठिन, -पद् 1 Hardness, tightness; काठिन्यमृक्त्वमे S. 3. 11. 2 Sternness, hard-heartedness, cruelty.

काण a. 1 One-eyed; अक्ष्ण काण: Sk.; काणि चक्षुषा किं वा H. Pr. 12; Ms. 3. 155. 2 Perforated, broken (as a cowrie), प्रात: काणवराटकोपि न मया मुञ्च्यं पुन हं च माम् Bb. 3. 4; (Mar. कुटकी कवरी).

काणय: -र: Son of a one-eyed woman.

काणेली 1 An unchaste or faithless woman. 2 An unmarried woman. -COMP. -मातु m. one whose mother is an unmarried woman; son of an unmarried woman; (a term of reproach occurring usually in the

voc. case only); काणेलीमात: अस्ति किं विविधं वृत्तपदस्य हि Bk. 1.

काण: -नं 1 A section, a part in general. 2 The portion of a plant from one knot to another. 3 A stem, stock, branch; सीलोत्सारदण्डकाणकपल-च्छेदे U. 3. 16; Anaru 95; Ms. 1. 46, 48. 4 Any division of a work; such as a chapter of a book; as the seven Kāpas of the Rām. 5 A separate department or subject; e. g. ज्ञानं कर्म &c. 6 A cluster, bundle, multitude. 7 An arrow. 8 A long bone, a bone of the arms or legs. 9 A cane, reed. 10 A stick, staff. 11 Water. 12 Opportunity, occasion. 13 Private place. 14 Vile, bad, sinful, (at the end of comp. only). -COMP. -कार: a maker of arrows. -शोकर: an iron arrow. -पदा, -पदक a screen surrounding a tent, curtain; Si. 5. 22. -पात: an arrow's flight, range of an arrow. -पुट: 1 one of the military profession, a soldier. 2 the husband of a Vaisya woman. 3 an adopted son, any other than one's own son. 4 (as a term of reproach) a base-born fellow, one who is faithless to his family, caste, religion, profession &c. In Mv. 3 Jāmadagnya is styled by शतानंद as काणपुट; (सकुलं पुटत: कृत्वा यो वे परकुलं व्रजेत् । तेन पुत्रवर्तिनासो काणपुट इति स्मृत:). -भंग: a fracture of bones or limbs. -बाणो the lute of a Chāṇḍāla. -संधि: a knot, joint (as of a plant). -स्युट: one who lives by arms, warrior, soldier.

काणवट m. An archer.

काणरी: An archer; (this word also is sometimes used like काणपुट as a term of reproach; cf. Mv. 3).

काणोल: A basket of rad; see कंडील.

कात् ind. An exclamation of abuse or insult, usually in combination with कृ; कात्कृ to insult, dishonour; यन्मयैश्वर्यमनेन वृक्ष: सदासि कात्कृता: Bhāg.

कातर a. 1 Cowardly, timid, discouraged; वज्रयंति च कातरा Pt. 4. 42; Anaru. 7, 30, 75; R. 11. 78; Me. 77. 2 Distressed, grieved, afraid; क्रियेव कातरासि S. 4. 3 Agitated, perplexed, confused; Bh. 1. 60. 4 Tremulous through fear (as eyes); R. 2. 52; Anaru. 79.

कातर्य Cowardice; कातर्य केवला नीति: शौर्यं आपद्बोधेति R. 17. 47.

कात्यायन: 1 N. of a celebrated writer on grammar who wrote Vārtikas to supplement the Sūtras of Pāṇini. 2 N. of a sage who is a writer on civil and religious law; Y. 1. 4.

कात्यायनी 1 An elderly or middle-aged widow; (dressed in red clothes). 2 N. of Pārvatī. -COMP. -दुक्का, -दुक्ता N. of Kārtika.

कायचित्क a. (स्त्री f.) Accomplished with difficulty.

कायिका A narrator of stories; also a writer of stories.

कादंबा 1 A kind of goose (कलईर); R. 13. 55; Rs. 4. 9. 2 An arrow; Si. 18. 29. 3 A sugarcane. 4 The Kadamba tree. -र Flower of the Kadamba tree; R. 13. 27.

कादंबर A spirituous liquor distilled from the flowers of the Kadamba tree. निषेध मनु माधवा: सरसम कादंबरं Si. 4. 66. -नी 1 A spirituous liquor distilled from the flowers of the कदंब tree. 2 Spirituous liquor or wine in general; कादंबरीसामिकं वयम: सोढुमिष्यते S. 6; or कादंबरीमदविह्वलितलोचनस्य पुत्रं हि लांगलवत: पतनं पृथिव्या Udb. 3 The fluid issuing from the temples of a rutting elephant 4 An epithet of Sarasvatī, the goddess of learning. 5 A female cuckoo.

कादंबिनी f. A row of clouds; महीमतिर्जुविनी मधु कापि कादंबिनी R. G.; Bv. 4. 9

कादाचित्क a. (स्त्री f.) Incidental, occasional.

कादंबेय: A kind of snake.

काननं 1 A forest, a grove; R. 12. 27, 13. 18; Me. 18, 42; काननायनि forest-ground. 2 A home, house. -COMP. -अग्नि: wild fire, conflagration. -ओक m. 1 an inhabitant of a forest. 2 a monkey.

कानिष्ठिक The little finger.

कानिष्ठिनेय: -नी The offspring of the youngest child.

कानीना 1 The son of an unmarried woman; कानीन: कन्यकाजातो मातामहद्वयो मत: Y. 2. 129; see also the definition given in Ms. 9. 172. 2 N. of व्यास. 3 N. of Karna.

कांत a. 1 Desired, favourite, loved, dear; कांतं कृतं चाक्षुषं M. 1. 4. 2 Pleasing, agreeable; कीमकंतेनृपुण्ये: R. 1. 16. 3 Lovely, beautiful; सर्व: कांतमाभीरं पश्यति S. 2. -ता 1 A lover. 2 A husband; कांतोक्त: हृदयुगत: संगमात् किंचिदुत: Me. 100; Si. 10. 3, 29. 3 Any beloved person. 4 The moon. 5 The spring 6 A kind of iron. 7 A precious stone (in comp. with सूर्य, चंद्र and अयस्क). 8 An epithet of Kārtike. -सै Saffron. -COMP. -आचरं the loadstone -पक्षि m. a peacock. -स्तोत्र the loadstone.

कांता 1 A beloved or lovely woman. 2 A mistress, wife in general; कांतसकस्य शयनीयशिलातलं ते U. 3. 21; Me. 19; Si. 10. 73. 3 The Priyangu creeper. 4 Large cardamoms. 5 The earth. -COMP. अशोकद्वय: the Asoka tree; see अशोक.

कांतार: -र 1 A large or dreary forest; वृक्षं तु पृथिवीनि कांतारवतिरिक्तं Pt. 4. 81; Bh. 1. 86; Y. 2. 38. 2 A bad road. 3 A hole, cavity. -र

- 1 A red variety of the sugarcane.
2 Mountain ebony.

कांतिः *f.* 1 Loveliness, beauty; *Ms.* 15; अङ्गिरसः *S.* 5. 19. 2 Brightness, lustre, brilliance; *Ms.* 84. 3 Personal decoration or embellishment. 4 Wish, desire. 5 (In Rhet.) Beauty enhanced by love; (*S. D.* thus distinguishes कांति from शोभा and दीप्तिः—स्वयौवनललितं भोगाद्यैरनुवर्णं । शोभा शोभा सैव कांतिर्मनोवापिता दीप्तिः । कांतिः पातिविस्तीर्णं दीप्तिरिष्यमिषीयं, 130, 131). 6 A lovely or desirable woman. 7 An epithet of Durgā. —*Comp.* —कर *a.* beautifying, illuminating. —व *a.* beautifying, adorning. (—वै) 1 bile. 2 clarified butter. —वृ, —वायक, —वायिच *a.* adorning. —भूत *m.* the moon.

कांतिमत् *a.* Lovely, beautiful, splendid; *Ku.* 4. 5, 5. 71; *Ms.* 30. —*m.* The moon.

कांतिर्वै Anything roasted or baked in an iron pan or oven.

कांतिविक्रः A baker, a confectioner.
कांतिविक्रीक *a.* 1 Put to flight, running away, fugitive; वृजः कांतिविक्रीकः संवृजः *Pt.* 1. 2 (Hence) Terrified, afraid; *Bv.* 2. 178.

कांतिवृजः *N.* of a country; see कन्वाकृजः.

कापटिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Fraudulent, dishonest. 2 Wicked, perverse. —कः A flatterer, parasite.

कापट्यं Wickedness, fraud, deceit.
कापट्यः A bad road; (lit. and fig.).

कापालः, कापालिकः A follower of a certain Saiva sect (the left-hand order) characterized by carrying skulls of men in the form of garlands and eating and drinking from them; *Pt.* 1. 212.

कापालिच *m.* *N.* of Siva.

कापिक *a.* (की *f.*) Shaped or behaving like a monkey.

कापिल *a.* (ली *f.*) 1 Peculiar or belonging to Kapila. 2 Taught by, or derived from, Kapila. —लः 1 A follower of the Sāṅkhya system of philosophy propounded by Kapila. 2 Tawny colour.

कापुरुषः A mean contemptible fellow, coward, wretch; हंसुहः कापुरुषः स्वल्पकेनापि तुष्यति *Pt.* 1. 25, 361.

कापिरेयं 1 The monkey species. 2 Monkey-like behaviour, monkey-tricks.

कापोत *a.* (ती *f.*) Grey, of a dirty white colour. —तः 1 A flock of pigeons. 2 Antimony. —तः The grey colour. —*Comp.* —अंजनं antimony applied to the eyes as collyrium.

काम् *inf.* An interjection used in calling out to another

कामः 1 Wish, desire; संतानकामाय *B.* 2. 65, 3. 67; oft. used with the *inf.* form; गंतुकामः desirous to go;

Bg. 2. 62; *Ms.* 2. 94. 2 Object of desire; सर्वान् कामान् समप्नुते *Ms.* 2. 5. 3 Affection. love. 4 Love or desire of sensual enjoyments considered as one of the four ends of life (पुरुषार्थ); cf. अर्थ 8 and अर्थकाम. 5 Desire of carnal gratification, lust *Ms.* 2. 214. 6 The god of love. 7 *N.* of Pradyumna. 8 *N.* of Balarāma. 9 A kind of mango tree. —नं 1 Object of desire. 2 Semen virile. [*Kama* is the Cupid of the Hindu mythology—the son of Krishna and Rukmini. His wife is Rati. When the gods wanted a commander for their forces in their war with Taraka, they sought the aid of *Kama* in drawing the mind of *Siva* towards *Parvati*, whose issue alone could vanquish the demon. *Kama* undertook the mission; but *Siva*, being offended at the disturbance of his penance, burnt him down with the fire of his third eye. Subsequently he was allowed by *Siva* to be born again in the form of *Pradyumna* at the request of *Rati*. His intimate friend is *Vasanta* or the spring; and his son is *Aniruddha*. He is armed with a bow and arrows—the bow-string being a line of bees, and arrows flowers of five different plants]. —*Comp.* —अग्निः 1 a fire of love, violent or ardent love. 2 violent desire, fire of passion. 3 seducing 1 inflaming the fire of love. 2 an aphrodisiac. —अङ्गुलः 1 a finger-nail. 2 the male organ of generation. —अंशः the mango tree. —अधिकारः the influence of love or desire. —अधिहित *a.* overcome by love. —अनलः see कामाग्नि. अंध *a.* blinded by love or passion. (—धः) the (Indian) cuckoo. —अंधा musk. —अभिरुचि *a.* getting food at will. —अभिकाम *a.* libidinous, lustful. —अरुच्यं a pleasant grove. —अरिः an epithet of *Siva*. —अयिच *a.* amorous, lustful, lascivious. —अवतारः *N.* of *Pradyumna*. —अवसायः suppression of passion or desire, stoicism. —अदानं 1 eating at will. 2 unrestrained enjoyment. —आतुर *a.* love-sick, affected by love; कामातुराणां न मयं न लज्जा *Subhāṣa*. —आत्मजः an epithet of *Aniruddha*, son of *Pradyumna*. —आत्मज *a.* lustful, libidinous, enamoured; *Ms.* 7. 27. —आयुधं 1 arrow of the god of love. 2 membrum virile. (—यः) the mango tree. —आयुध *m.* 1 a vulture. 2 *Garuda*. —आर्त *a.* love-stricken, affected by love; कामार्ता हि प्रकृतिकृपणाश्चेतनाचेतनेषु *Ms.* 5. —आसक्त *a.* overcome with love or desire, impassioned, lustful. —ईष्टु *a.* striving to obtain a desired object. —ईश्वरः 1 an epithet of *Kubera*. 2 the supreme soul. —उदकं 1 voluntary libation of

water. 2 a voluntary libation of water to deceased friends exclusive of those who are entitled to it by law; *Y.* 3. 4. —उपहत *a.* affected by or overcome with passion. —कली *N.* of *Rati*, the wife of *Kāma*. —काम, —कामिन् *a.* following the dictates of love or passion. —कार *a.* acting at will, indulging one's desires. (—रः) 1 voluntary action, spontaneous deed; *Ms.* 11. 41, 45. 2 desire, influence of desire; *Bg.* 5. 11. —कृतः 1 the paramour of a harlot. 2 harlotry. —कृत *a.* 1 acting at will, acting as one likes. 2 granting or fulfilling a desire. (—मः) the Supreme soul. —कलि *a.* lustful. (—लिः) 1 a paramour. 2 copulation. —क्रीडा 1 dalliance of love, amorous sport. 2 copulation. —न *a.* going of one's own accord, able to act or move as one likes. (—ना) an unchaste or libidinous woman; *Y.* 3. 6. —गति *a.* able to go to any desired place; *R.* 13. 76. गुणः 1 the quality of passion, affection. 2 satiety, perfect enjoyment. 3 an object of sense. —खर, —खार *a.* moving freely or unrestrained, wandering at will; *Ku.* 1. 50. —खार *a.* unchecked, unreined. (—रः) 1 unrestrained motion. 2 independent or wilful action, wantonness; न कामचारो मयि शङ्कनीयः *R.* 14. 62. 3 one's will or pleasure, free will, कामचारदुजा *Sk.* *Ms.* 2. 220. 4 sensuality. 5 selfishness. —चारिच *a.* moving unrestrained; *Ms.* 63. 2 libidinous, lustful. 3 self-willed. (—मः) 1 *Garuda*. 2 a sparrow. —ज *a.* produced by passion or desire; *Ms.* 7. 46, 47, 50. —जित् *a.* conquering love or passion; *R.* 9. 33. (—मः) 1 an epithet of *Skanda*. 2 of *Siva*. —तालः the (Indian) cuckoo. —द *a.* fulfilling a desire, granting a request or desire. —दा = कामधेनु *q. v.* —दृष्टं *a.* looking lovely. —दूध *a.* 'milking one's desires', granting every desired object; प्रीता कामदुधा दित्वा *R.* 1. 80, 2. 63; *Mā.* 3. 11. —दुधा, —दुह *f.* a fabulous cow yielding all desires; *Bg.* 10. 28. —दुही the female cuckoo. —देवः the god of love. —धेनु *f.* the cow of plenty, a heavenly cow yielding all desires. —धंसिच *m.* an epithet of *Siva*. —पति, —पत्नी *f.* *Rati*, wife of *Cupid*. —पालः *N.* of *Balarāma*. —प्रवेदनं expressing one's desire, wish or hope, कञ्चित् कामप्रवेदने *Ak.* —प्रश्नः an unrestrained or free question. —फलः a species of the mango tree. —भोगाः (pl.) sensual gratification. —महः a festival of the god of love celebrated on the full moon day in the month of *Chaitra*. —मूढ, —मोहित *a.* influenced or infatuated by love; *U.*

2. 5. -रसः seminal discharge. -रसिक *a.* lustful, libidinous; क्षणमपि युवा काम-
तृष्टिः Bh. 3. 112. -रूप *a.* 1 taking
any form at will; जानामि स्वं प्रकृतिरूपं
कामरूपं मयोनः Me. 6. 2 beautiful, pleasa-
ring. (-पाः) (pl.) a district lying in
the east of Bengal (the western por-
tion of Assam); R. 4. 83, 84. -रेखा
-लेखा *a.* harlot, courtesan. -लता
membrum virile. -लोल *a.* overcome
with passion, love-stricken. -वरः a
gift chosen at will. -वल्लभः 1 the
spring. 2 the mango tree. (-भा)
moon-light. -वशा *a.* influenced by
love. (-ज्ञः) subjection to love.
-वश्य *a.* subject to love. -वाद *a.* say-
ing anything at will. -विह्वल *a.* dis-
appointing desires. -वृत्त *a.* addicted
to sensual gratification, licentious,
dissipated; Ms. 5. 154. -वृत्ति *a.* act-
ing according to will, self-willed,
independent; न कामवृत्तिर्वचनीयमीक्षते Ku.
5. 82. (-रतिः) *f.* 1 free and unre-
strained action. 2 freedom of will.
-वृद्धिः *f.* increase of passion. -वृते
the trumpet flower. -शरः 1 a love-
shaft. 2 the mango tree. -शास्त्र the
science of love, erotic science.
-संयोगः attainment of desired ob-
jects. -सखः the spring. -सू *a.* fulfill-
ing any desire; R. 5. 33. -सुखं *N.* of
an erotic work by Vāṭayāyana.
-हेतुक *a.* produced by mere desire
without any real cause; Bg. 16. 8.

कामतः *ind.* 1 Of one's own accord,
willingly. 2 Voluntarily, knowingly,
intentionally, wilfully; Ms. 4. 130;
पदा सृष्टं च कामतः Y. 1. 168. 3 From
passion or feeling, lustfully; Ms. 3.
173 4 At will, freely, unrestrained.

कामन *a.* Lustful, libidinous -नं
Desire, wish. -ना Wish, desire.

कामनीयं Beauty, attractiveness.
कामधमिन् *m.* A brazier.

कामम् *ind.* 1 According to wish or
inclination, at will; काममाभी. 2
Agreeably to desire; Mu. 1. 25; 3 To
the heart's content; U. 3. 16. 4
Willingly, joyfully; Śānti. 4. 4. 5
Well, very well (a part of assen-
sent); it may be that; मनामन्याद्वत्त्वा
वा कामं क्षाम्यतु यः क्षमी Si. 2, 43. 6 Grant-
ed or admitted (that); true that, no
doubt; (generally followed by तु,
तथापि, yet, still); कामं न तिष्ठति ममानन-
संमुखी सा सुचिह्नमन्याविषया न तु दुष्टिरस्याः S. 1.
31; 2. 1; R. 4. 13, 6. 22; 13. 75;
M'al. 9. 34. 7 Indeed, foresooth,
really; R. 2. 43; (often implying
unwillingness or contradiction). 8
Better, rather (usually with न)
काममा मरणान्तिष्ठेद् गृहे कृत्यतुमर्षणि न केवेनो
पयच्छेत्तु गुणहीनाय कर्हिचित् Ms. 7. 89.

कामधमन } *a.* Lustful, libidinous;
कामधाम } R. 19. 60; S. 3.
कामधितु }

कामल *a.* Lustful, libidinous -लः 1
The spring. 2 A desert.
कामलिका Spirituous liquor.
कामवत् *a.* 1 Desirous, wishing 2
Lustful.

कामिन् *a.* (-नी *f.*) Lustful. 2 De-
sirous. 3 Loving, fond. -म. 1 A
lover, a lustful person (paying parti-
cular attention to ladies); स्वया चंद्रम-
सा चातिसंधीयते कामिजनसार्धः S. 3; स्वं
कामिनो मदनवृत्तिमुदाहरति V. 4. 11; Amaru.
2; M. 3. 14 2 A uxorious husband.
The ruddy goose or चक्रवाक bird. 4 A
sparrow. 5 An epithet of Siva. 6
The moon. 7 A pigeon. -नी 1 A
loving, affectionate or fond woman;
Ms. 8. 112. 2 A lovely or beautiful
woman; उद्यति हि शशांकः कामिनीगंडादुः
Mk. 1. 67; केना नैवा कथय कविताकामिनी
कीतुकाय P. R. 1 22. 3 A woman (in
general); सुगया जहार चतुरेव कामिनी R. 9.
69; Me. 63, 67; Rs. 1 28 4 A
timid woman. 5 Spirituous liquor.

कासुक *a.* (का or की *f.*) 1 Wishing,
desirous. 2 Lustful, libidinous -कः
1 A lover, a libidinous man; कासुकेः
कुम्भीलकेष्वपरिहर्तव्या चंद्रिका M. 4; R. 19.
33; Rs. 6. 9. 2 A sparrow. 3 The
Asoka tree -का *a.* woman desirous
of wealth. -की A libidinous or
lustful woman.

कापिलः, कापीलः *N.* of a tree; M'al.
9. 31.

कांचलः A carriage covered with a
woollen cloth or blanket.

कांचविकः A vendor of shell-orna-
ments, dealer in shells.

कांबोजः 1 A native of the Kam-
bojas; Ms. 10. 44. 2 A king of the
Kambojas. 3 The Punṇāga tree.
4 A species of horse from the
Kamboja country.

कांक्ष *a.* 1 To be desired, desira-
ble; सुधा विज्ञा च कामाक्षानं Śānti. 2. 8.
2 Optional, performed for some par-
ticular object (opp. नित्य); अंते कामस्य
कर्मणः R. 10. 50; Ms. 2. 2; 12. 89;
Bg. 18. 2. 3 beautiful, lovely, charm-
ing, handsome; नास्ती न कांक्षः R. 6. 30;
U. 5. 12. -म्ना *a.* wish, desire, in-
tention, request; माक्षजकाया Mk. 3; R.
1. 35; Bg. 10. 1. -COMP. -अभिप्रायः
a self-interested motive or purpose.
-कर्मन् *n.* a rite performed for some
particular object and with a view
to future fruition. -गिर *f.* agree-
able speech. -दानं 1 an acceptable
gift. 2 a free-will-offering; voluntary
gift. -मरणं voluntary death, suicide.
-व्रतं a voluntary vow.

काम्ल *a.* Slightly acid, acidulous.

कायः, च 1 The body; विभाति कायः
कृष्णावतणो पयोपरिरेतु चंदनेन Bh. 2. 71;
कायेन मनसा बुद्ध्या Bg. 5. 11; so कायेन,
वाचा, मनसा &c. 2 The trunk of a tree.
3 The body of a lute (the whole

lute except the wires). 4 A mul-
titude, assemblage, collection. 5
Principal, capital. 6 Home, resid-
ence, habitation. 7 A butt, a mark.
8 Natural temperament. -च (with or
without तीर्थ) The part of the hand
just below the fingers, especially the
little finger, (this part being consid-
ered sacred to Prajāpati is called
प्रजापतितीर्थ; cf. Ms. 2. 68-69). -वः
One of the eight forms of marriage,
generally known as राजापत्य q. v.; Y.
1. 60; Ms. 3. 38. -COMP. -अग्निः the
digestive faculty. -केशः bodily suf-
fering or pain. -चिकित्सा the third
of the eight departments of medical
science, treatment of diseases affect-
ing the whole body. -मानं measure-
ment of the body. -बलनं an armour.
-स्थः 1 the writer-caste (proceeding
from a क्षत्रिय father and a शुद्र mother).
2 a man of that caste; कायस्थ इति लज्जी
माया Mu. 1; Y. 1. 336; Mk. 9. (-स्था *f.*)
1 a woman of that caste. 2 the
myrobalan tree. (-स्त्री *f.*) the wife
of a कायस्थ. -स्थित *a.* corporeal,
bodily.

कायक (-यिका *f.*), कायिक (की *f.*)
a. Relating to the body, bodily,
corporeal; कायिकतपः Ms. 12. 8. -का
Interest (whatever is given for the
use of money). -COMP. -वृद्धिः *f.* 1
interest consisting in the use of any
animal or capital stock pawned. 2
interest of which the payment does
not affect the principal, or the use of
the body of an animal pledged by
the person to whom it is pledged.

कार *a.* (री *f.*) At the end of
comp.) Making, doing, performing,
working, maker, doer, author; संयकारः
author; कुम्भकारः, स्वर्णकार &c. &c. -रः 1
Act, action; as in पुरुषकार. 2 A term
denoting a sound or a word which is
not inflected; as अकार Ms. 2. 76, 126;
ककार, फकार &c. 3 Effort, exertion;
Si. 19. 27. 4 Religious austerity. 5
A husband, lord; a master. 6 Deter-
mination. 7 Power, strength. 8 A
tax or toll. 9 A heap of snow. 10
The Himālaya mountain. -COMP.
-अवरः a man of a mixed and low
caste, born from a Nishāda father
and Vaidehi mother; cf. Ms. 10. 36.
-कर *a.* working, acting as agent. -द्वारः
a toll-station.

कारक *a.* (रिका *f.*) (Usually at
the end of comp.). 1 Making, act-
ing, doing, performing, creating,
doer &c; स्वप्नस्य कारकः Y. 3. 150;
2. 156; वर्णसंकरकारकैः Bg. 1. 42; Ms.
7. 204; Pt. 5. 36. 2 An agent. -क
1 (In gram.) 1 The relation subsist-
ing between a noun and a verb in a
sentence; (or between a noun and
other words governing it); there

are six such Kārakas, belonging to the first seven cases, except the genitive: (1) कर्तृ; (2) कर्मन्; (3) करण; (4) संज्ञान; (5) अवादान; (6) अधिकरण. 2 That part of grammar which treats of these relations; i. e. syntax. -COMP. -स्त्रीक (in Rhet.) a figure of speech in which the same Kāraka is connected with several verbs in succession; e. g. लिखति कृणोति वेदति विचलति निमिषति विलोकयति तिष्ठति । अंतर्भवति बुभुक्षुमिच्छति नवपरिणया वधुः शयने K. P. 10. -हेतुः the active or efficient cause; (opp. ज्ञापकहेतु).

कारण 1 A cause, reason; कारणकोपाः कुटुम्बिन्यः M. 1. 18; R. 1. 74; Bg. 13. 21. 2 Ground, motive, object; किं पुनः कारणं Mbh.; Y. 2. 203; Ms. 8. 347; कारणमावृषी तनु R. 16. 22. 3 An instrument, means; Y. 3. 20, 65. 4 (In Nyāya phil.) A cause, that which is invariably antecedent to some product and is not otherwise constituted; or according to Mill, 'the antecedent or concurrence of antecedents on which the effect is invariably and unconditionally consequent'; according to Naiyāyikas it is of three kinds; (1) समवायि (intimate or inherent); as threads in the case of cloth; (2) असमवायि (non-intimate or non-inherent); as the conjunction of the threads in the case of cloth; (3) निमित्त (Instrumental) as the weaver's loom. 5 The generative cause, creator, father; Ku. 5. 81. 6 An element, elementary matter; Y. 3. 148; Bg. 18. 13. 7 The origin or plot of a play, poem, &c. 8 An organ of sense. 9 The body. 10 A sign, document, proof or authority; Ms. 11. 84. 11 That on which any opinion or judgment is based. -COMP. -उत्तर special plea, denial of the cause of complaint; admission of the charge generally but denial of the actual issue (in law). -कारण an elementary or primary cause; an atom. -गुणः a quality of the cause. -सूत a. 1 caused. 2 forming the cause. -माला a figure of speech, 'a chain of causes'; यद्येतरं चेत् पूर्वस्य पूर्वस्यार्थस्य हेतुता । तदा कारणमाला स्यात् K. P. 10; e. g. Bg. 2. 62, 63; also S. D. 728. -वादिन् m. a complainant, plaintiff. -वारि n. the original water produced at the beginning of the creation. -विहीन a. without a cause. -हारीर (in Vedānta phil.) the inner rudiment of the body, causal frame.

कारणा 1 Pain, agony. 2 Casting into hell.

कारणिक a. 1 An examiner, a judge. 2 Causal.

कारण्यः A sort of duck; तं वारि विहाय शीतलिपीं कारण्यः सेवते V. 2. 23.

कारणमिन् m. 1 Brazier. 2 A mineralogist.

कारकः A crow.

कारककरा N. of a tree (किपाक).

कारा 1 Imprisonment, confinement. 2 A prison-house, a jail. 3 Part of a lute below the neck. 4 Pain, affliction. 5 A female messenger. 6 A female worker in gold. -COMP. -अगार, -गृह, -वेदमन् n. a prison-house, a jail; कारागृहे विजितवासणेन लंकेभोजोपितमात्रसादात् R. 6 40; Sānti. 4. 10; Bh 3. 21. -गुप्तः a prisoner. -पालः a guard of a prison, jailor.

कारिः f. Action, act. -m. or f. An artist, mechanic

कारिका 1 A female dancer. 2 A business, trade. 3 A memorial verse, or a collection of such verses on grammatical, philosophical or scientific subjects; e. g. Bhartṛihari's Kārikās on grammar; साङ्ख्यकारिका. 4 Torment, torture. 5 Interest.

कारिकं A heap of dried cowdung.

कारक a. (स्त्री f.) 1 A maker, doer, an agent, servant. 2 An artisan, mechanic, artist; कारुभिः कर्तितं तेन कृत्रिमं स्वमहेतवे Vb. 1. 13; इति स सा कारुतेण लेखितं नलस्य च स्वस्य च सङ्घर्षीकृते N. 1. 38; Y. 2. 249, 1. 187; Ms. 5. 128; 10. 12. (They are:—तदा च तन्वायश्च नापितो रजकस्तथा । एवमश्रमकारश्च कारकः शिल्पिनो यताः ॥). -ज्ञः 1 An epithet of विश्वकर्मान् the architect of the gods. 2 An art, a science. COMP. -चोरः one who commits burglary, a dacoit. -जः 1 a piece of mechanism, any product of manufacture. 2 a young elephant. 3 a hillock, an ant-hill 4 froth.

कारुणिक a. (स्त्री f.) Compassionate, kind, tender; Nāg. 1. 1.

कारुण्य Compassion, kindness, pity; कारुण्यमातन्वते Git. 1; करिण्यः कारुण्यस्य Bv. 1. 1.

कार्कश्यं 1 Hardness, roughness. 2 Firmness. 3 Solidity; Si. 2. 17; Pt. 1. 190. 4 Hard-heartedness, sternness, cruelty; कार्कश्यं गमितेऽपि चेतसि Amaru. 24.

कार्तवीर्यः The son of Kṛitavīrya and king of the Haihayas, who ruled at Māhishmati. [Having worshipped Dattatraya, he obtained from him several boons, such as a thousand arms, a golden chariot that went wheresoever he willed it to go, the power of restraining wrong by justice, conquest of earth, invincibility by enemies &c; (cf. R. 6. 39.) According to the Vāyu Purāṇa he ruled justly and righteously for 85000 years and offered 10000 sacrifices. He was a contemporary of Ravana whom he once captured and confined like a beast in a corner of his city; cf. R. 6. 40. Kṛitavīrya was slain by Parasurama for having carried off by violence the Kāmādhenū of his

revered father Jamadagni. Kṛitavīrya is also known by the name Sahasrarjuna.]

कार्तस्वर Gold; स तत्तत्स्वरभासुरावरः Si. 1. 20; K. 82.

कार्ततिकः An astrologer, fortune-teller; कार्ततिको नाम सूता सुखं व्रजाम Dk. 130.

कार्तिक a. (स्त्री f.) Relating to the month of Kārtika; R. 1. 39. -कः 1 N. of the month in which the full moon is near the Kṛtika or Pleiades (corresponding to October-November). 2 An epithet of Skanda. -स्त्री f. The full moon day in the month of Kārtika.

कार्तिकेयः N. of Skanda (so called because he was reared by the six Kṛittikās). [Kartikeya is the Mars or god of war of the Indian mythology. He is the son of Siva (but born without the direct intervention of a woman). Most of his epithets have reference to the circumstances of his birth. Siva cast his seed into Agni (who had gone to the god in the form of a dove while he was enjoying Paryatī's company), who being unable to bear it cast it into the Ganges; (hence Skanda is called Agnibhu, Gangaputra). It was then transferred to the six Kṛittikās (when they went to bathe in the Ganges), each of whom therefore conceived and brought forth a son. But these six sons were afterwards mysteriously combined into one of extraordinary form with six heads and twelve hands and eyes, (hence he is called Kartikeya, Shadānana, Shasṃukha &c.). According to another account the seed of Siva was cast by the Ganges into a thicket of reeds (Sara); whence the boy was called Saravāṇabhava, or Sarajanman. He is said to have pierced the mountain Krauncha, whence his name Kraunchadarawa. He was the commander of the army of the gods in their war with Taraka, a powerful demon q. v., whom he vanquished and slew; and hence his names Senani and Tarakajit. He is represented as riding a peacock.] -COMP. -प्रसूः f. Pārvatī mother of Kārtikeya.

कार्तस्व्यं Totality, entirety; तन्निबोधत कार्तस्व्यं द्विजाम्पारं पत्न्यावनात् Ms. 3. 183.

कार्द्वेय a. (स्त्री f.) Muddy, soiled or covered with mud.

कार्ष्णः 1 A petitioner, a suitor, a candidate. 2 A rag. 3 La.

कार्ष्णिकः 1 A pilgrim. 2 One who maintains himself by carrying water from holy rivers. 3 A caravan of pilgrims. 4 An experienced man. 5 A parasite.

कार्ष्ण्यं 1 Poverty, indigence, wretchedness; व्यक्तकार्ष्ण्यः 2 Compassion, pity. 3 Niggardliness; अम्बन्तः Bg. 2. 7. 4 Levity, lightness of spirit.

कार्पास *a.* (सी. *f.*) Made of cotton. -सः -सं 1 Anything made of cotton; Ms. 8. 326; 12. 64. 2 Paper. -सी The cotton plant. COMP. -अस्थि *n.* the seed of the cotton plant. -नासिका spindle. -सौयिक *a.* made of cotton thread; Y. 2. 179.

कार्पासिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Made of or from cotton.

कार्पासिका, कार्पासी *f.* The cotton plant.

कार्मण *a.* (णी. *f.*) 1 Finishing a work. 2 Doing any work well or completely. -जं Magic, witchcraft; निखिलमयनकर्णे कार्मणज्ञा Bv. 2. 79; Vikr. 2. 14, 8. 2.

कार्मिक *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Manufactured, made 2 Embroidered, intermixed with coloured thread (as cloth). 3 Any variegated texture.

कार्यक *a.* (की. *f.*) Fit for or able to do a work, doing it well and completely. -कं 1 A bow; त्वयि चापिज्य-कार्यके S. 1. 6. 2 A Bamboo.

कार्य *pot. p.* What ought to be done, made, performed, effected &c; कार्यं सेकनलीनहसमिथुना स्रोतोवहा भालिनी S. 6. 16; साक्षिणः कार्यः Ms. 8. 61; so दंडः, विचारः &c. -र्थं 1 Work, affair, business; कार्यं त्वया नः प्रतिपन्नकलं Ku. 3. 14; Ms. 5. 150. 2 Duty; Si. 2. 1. 3 Occupation, enterprise, emergent business. 4 A religious rite or performance. 5 A motive, object, purpose; Si. 2. 36; H. 4. 61. 6 Want, need, occasion, business (with instr.); किं कार्यं भवतो ह्येतेन दयितास्तेहस्वहस्तेन मे V. 2. 20; त्वेन कार्यं भवतीचरणं Pt. 1. 71; Amaru. 71. 7 Conduct, department. 8 A law-suit, legal business, dispute &c; बहिर्निष्क-यं ज्ञायतां कः कः कार्यार्थंति Mk. 9; Ms. 8. 43. 9 An effect, the necessary result of a cause (opp. कारण). 10 (In gram.) Operation, विभक्तिकार्यं declension. 11 The denouement of a drama; कार्योपशेषमादी तनुमपि रचयन् Mu. 4. 3. 12 healthiness (in medicine). 13 Origin. -COMP. -अक्षम *a.* unable to do one's duty, incompetent. -अकार्य-विचारः discussion as to the propriety or otherwise of anything, deliberation on the arguments for and against any proceeding. -अधिपः 1 the superintendent of a work or affair. 2 the planet that decides any question in astrology. -अर्थः 1 the object of any undertaking, a purpose; Ms. 7. 167. 2 an application for employment. 3 any object or purpose. -अर्थिन *a.* 1 making a request. 2 seeking to gain one's object or purpose. 3 seeking an employment. 4 pleading a cause in court, going to law; Mk. 9. -आसनेन seat of transacting business. -ईक्षणं superin-

tendence of public affairs; Ms. 7. 141. -उद्धारः discharge of a duty. -कर *a.* efficacious -कारणे (*dual*) cause and effect; object and motive. -भावः the relation of cause and effect. -कालः time for action, season; fit time or opportunity. -गौरवं importance of an affair. -चितक *a.* 1 prudent, cautious, considerate. (-कः) manager of a business, executive officer; Y. 2. 191. -व्युत् *a.* out of work, out of employ, dismissed from an office. -दर्शनं 1 inspection of a work. 2 inquiry into public affairs. -निर्णयः settlement of an affair. -पुटः 1 a man who does any useless thing. 2 a mad, eccentric or crazy man. 3 an idler. -प्रद्वेषः dislike to work, idleness, laziness. -मेव्यः an agent, a messenger. -वस्तु *n.* an aim or object. -विपत्ति *f.* a failure, reverse, misfortune. -शेषः 1 the remainder of a business; Ms. 7. 153. 2 completion of an affair. 3 part of a business. -सिद्धिः *f.* success. -स्थानं place of business, office. -हंतुः 1 obstructing or marrying another's work; H. 1. 77. 2 opposed to another's interests.

कार्यतः *ind.* 1 Through some object or motive. 2 Consequently, necessarily.

कार्यं 1 Thinness, emaciation, leanness; Me. 29. 2 Smallness, littleness, scantiness; R. 5. 21.

कार्यः A husbandman, a cultivator.

कार्यार्थः, -जं (or -रणकः) A coin or weight of different values; Ms. 8. 136, 336; 9. 292 (=कर्षं). -जं Money.

कार्यार्थिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Worth one कार्यार्थः.

कार्यिक=कार्यार्थः *q. v.*

कार्त्तव्य *a.* (वी. *f.*) 1 Belonging to Krishna or Vishnu; R. 15. 24. 2 Belonging to Vyāsa. 3 Belonging to the black antelope; Ms. 2. 41. 4 black.

कार्त्तव्यस *a.* (सी. *f.*) Made of black iron. -सं Iron.

कार्त्तव्यः An epithet of the god of love; Si. 19. 10.

काल *a.* (ली. *f.*) Black, of a dark or dark-blue colour. -लः 1 The black or dark-blue colour. 2 Time (in general); बिलंबितकालः कालं विनाय स मनोरथः R. 1. 33; तस्मिन्काले at that time; काय-शास्त्रविनेदिन कालो गच्छति धर्मतां H. 1. 1 the wise pass their time &c. 3 Fit or opportune time (to do a thing), proper time or occasion; (with gen. loc., dat. or inf.); R. 3. 12, 4. 6, 12. 69; पञ्चमः कालवर्षं Mk. 10. 60. 4 A period or portion of time (as the hours or watches of a day); षडे काले दिवसस्य V. 2. 1; Ms. 5. 153. 5 The weather. 6

Time considered as one of the nine *dravyas* by the Vaiseshikas. 7 The supreme spirit regarded as the destroyer of the universe, being a personification of the destructive principle; कालः कात्या युवनफलके कीदृति प्राणि-शरिः Bh. 3. 39. 8 Yama, the God of death; कः कालस्य न गोचरतरगतः Pt. 1. 146. 9 Fate, destiny. 10 The black part of the eye. 11 The (Indian) cuckoo. 12 The planet Saturn. 13 N. of Siva. 14 A measure of time (in music or prosody). 15 A person who distills and sells spirituous liquor. 16 A section, part. -लं 1 Iron. 2 A kind of perfume. -COMP. -अयस iron. -अक्षरिकः a scholar, one who can read and decipher. -शमरः a kind of sandal tree, black kind of aloes; Bv. 1. 70; R. 4. 81. (-*n.*) the wood of that tree; Ra. 4. 5; 5. 5. -अग्निः, -अनलः the destructive fire at the end of the world. -अंग *a.* having a dark blue body (as a sword with a dark-blue edge). -अजिनं hide of a black antelope. -अंजनं a sort of collyrium; Ku. 7. 20, 32. -अंबजः the (Indian) cuckoo. -अतिपातः, -अतिरेकः loss of time, delay. -अवयवः 1 delay, lapse of time. 2 loss by lapse of time. -अव्ययः 1 'presiding over time,' epithet of the sun. 2 the Supreme soul. -अधुनादि *m.* 1 a bee. 2 a sparrow. 3 the Chataka bird. -अतकः time, regarded as the god of death, and the destroyer of every thing. -अंतरं 1 an interval. 2 a period of time. 3 another time or opportunity. -आवृत *a.* hidden or concealed in the womb of time. -क्षम *a.* able to bear delay; अकालक्षमा देव्याः शरीरावस्था K. 263; S. 4. -विषः an animal venomous only when enraged, as a rat. -अभ्रः a dark, watery cloud. -अवधिः appointed time. -अवधि *f.* period of mourning, ceremonial impurity caused by the birth of a child or death of a relation in the family; see अशीच. -आयस iron. -उस *a.* sown in due season. -कजं a blue lotus. -कटंकटः an epithet of Siva. -कंठः 1 a peacock. 2 a sparrow. 3 an epithet of Siva; U. 6. -करणं appointing or fixing time. -कणिका, -कर्णी *f.* misfortune. -हर्षन *n.* death. -कीलः noise. -कुटः Yama. -कुटः, -ई (*a.*) a deadly poison. (b) the poison churned out of the ocean and drunk by Siva; अद्यापि नोज्झति हरः किल कालकुटं Ch. P. 50. -कुत् *m.* 1 the sun. 2 a peacock. 3 supreme spirit. -क्रमः lapse of time, course of time; कालक्रमेण in course or process of time; Ku. 1. 19. -क्रिया 1 fixing a time. 2 death. -क्षेपः 1 delay, loss of time. Me. 22; मरणे कालक्षेपे मा कुरु Pt. 1. 2 passing the time. -क्षेत्रं,

-संह the liver. -संगा the river Yamunā. -संघः a year. -स्रक् 1 the wheel of time (time being represented as a wheel always moving). 2 cycle. 3 (hence fig.) the wheel of fortune, the vicissitudes of life. -सिद्ध a symptom of approaching death. -सोदित a. summoned by the angel of death. -ज्ञ a. knowing the proper time or occasion (of any action); अत्याह्वो हि नृपिणामकालो मनामवः R. 12. 33; Si. 2. 83. -ज्ञः 1 an astrologer. 2 a cock. -त्रय the three times; the past, the present and the future; वृत्ति K. 46. -वृद्ध death. -धर्मः, -धर्मन् m. 1 the line of conduct suitable to any particular time. 2 fated time, death; न पुनर्जीवितः कश्चिकालमवमुपागतः Mb.; परितः कालमया &c. -धारणा prolongation of time. -नियोगः decrees of fate or destiny; Ki. 9. 13. -निर्णयनं determination of time, chronology. -नेमिः the rim of the wheel of time. 2 N. of a demon, uncle of Rāvaṇa, deputed by him to kill Hanūmat. 3 N. of a demon with 100 hands killed by Viṣṇu. -पक्क a. ripened by time; i. e. spontaneously; Ms. 6. 17, 21; Y. 3. 49. -परिवासः standing for a time so as to become stale. -पाशः the noose of Yama or death. -पाशिकः a hangman. -पृष्ठ 1 a species of antelope. 2 a heron. (-क) 1 N. of the bow of Karpā; Ve. 4. 2 a bow in general. -शरदा autumn or Sarad; (the two months following the rainy season considered as the best time). -भक्तः as epithet of Siva. -मान measure of time. -मुखः a species of ape. -मेकी f. the Manjishtha plant. -यवनः a king of Yavanas and enemy of Krishna and an invincible foe of the Yadavas Krishna, finding it impossible to vanquish him on the field of battle, cunningly decoyed him to the cave where Muchukunda was sleeping who burnt him down. -यापः, -यापनं procrastination, putting off. -योगः fate, destiny. -योगिन् m. an epithet of Siva. -रात्रिः, -रात्री f. 1 a dark night 2 the night of destruction at the end of the world (identified with Durgā). -होह steel. -विप्रकर्षः prolongation of time. -वृद्धिः f. periodical interest (payable monthly, quarterly or at stated times); Ms. 8. 153. -वेला the time of Saturn, i. e. a particular time of the day (half a watch every day) at which any religious act is improper. -संरोधः 1 keeping back for a long time; Ms. 8. 143. 2 lapse of a long period of time. -सदृश a. opportune, timely. -सर्पः the black and most poisonous variety of the snake. -सरः the black

antelope. -स्रक्, -स्रक् 1 thread of time or death. 2 N. of a particular hell, Y. 2. 222; Ms. 4. 88. -स्रक् the tamāla tree. -स्वरूप a. terrible as death, (death-like in form). -हरः an epithet of Siva. -हरण loss of time, delay; S. 3; U. 5. -हानिः f. delay; R. 13 16.

कालक Liver. -कः 1 A mole, freckle. 2 A water-snake. 3 The black part of the eye.

कालंजरः 1 N. of a mountain and adjacent country (modern Kalinjār). 2 An assembly of religious mendicants. 3 An epithet of Siva

कालशेरं Buttermilk (produced in a jar by churning).

काला An epithet of Durgā.

कालापः 1 The hair of the head. 2 A serpent's hood. 3 A demon, an imp, a goblin. 4 A student of the Kalāpa grammar. 5 One who knows this grammar.

कालापकं 1 An assemblage of the pupils of Kalāpa. 2 The doctrines or teachings of Kalāpa.

कालिक a. (की f.) 1 Relating to time. 2 Depending on time; विशेषः कालिकोऽवस्था Ak. 3 Seasonable, timely.

-कः 1 A crane. 2 A heron. -का 1 Blackness, black colour. 2 Ink, black ink. 3 Price of a commodity to be paid by instalments. 4 Periodical interest paid at stated times. 5 A multitude of clouds, a dark cloud threatening rain; कालिकेव निविडा बलकिनी R. 11. 15. 6 Flaw (alloy &c.) in gold. 7 The liver. 8 A female crow. 9 A scorpion. 10 Spirituous liquor. 11 N. of Durgā. -क Black sandalwood.

कालिग a. (नी f.) Produced in or belonging to the Kalinga country.

-गः 1 A king of that country; प्रतिग्राह कालिगस्तमस्त्रिगजसाधनः R. 4. 40. 2 A snake of that country. 3 An elephant. 4 A species of cucumber.

-गाः (pl.) N. of a country; see कलिग. -गः A water-melon.

कालिद्व a. (की f.) Connected with or coming from the mountain Kalinda or the river Yamunā; कालिदाः पुलिनेषु केलिकुपिताम् Ve. 1. 1; R. 15. 28; Śānti. 4. 13. -COMP. -कर्पणः, -भेदनः an epithet of Balarāma q. v. -सू f. Sanjñā (संज्ञा), a wife of the sun. -सोदरः Yama, the god of death.

कालिमन् m. Blackness; Amaru. 88; Si. 4. 57.

कालियः N. of a tremendously large serpent who dwelt at the bottom of the Yamunā (which was a ground forbidden to Garuḍa, the enemy of serpents, owing to the curse of the sage Saubhari). He was crushed to death by Krishna when he was but a

boy; R. 6. 49. -COMP. -दमनः, -मर्दनः epithets of Krishna.

काली 1 Blackness. 2 Ink, black ink. 3 An epithet of Pārvatī, Siva's wife. 4 A row of black clouds. 5 A woman with a dark complexion. 6 N. of Satyawatī, mother of Vyāsa. 7 Night. -COMP. -तनयः a buffalo.

कालीकः A heron.

कालीन a. 1 Belonging to a particular time. 2 Seasonable.

कालीयं A kind of sandal-wood; also कालीयक.

कालुष्यं 1 Foulness, dirtiness, turbidness, muddiness (fig. also); कालुष्यमुपयाति बुद्धिः K. 103 becomes muddy or defiled. 2 Opacity. 3 Disagreement.

कालेय a. Belonging to the Kali age. -यं 1 The liver. 2 Black sandal-wood; Ku. 7. 9. 3 Saffron.

कालेयः 1 A dog. 2 A species of sandal.

काल्पानिक a. (की f.) 1 Existing only in fancy, fictitious; काल्पानिकी व्युत्पत्तिः. 2 Counter-feit, fabricated.

काल्य a. 1 Timely, seasonable. 2 Agreeable, pleasant, auspicious. -र्यं Day-break.

काल्याणकं Auspiciousness.

कावचिक a. (की f.) Armorial. -क A multitude of men in armour.

कावुकः 1 A cock. 2 The chakra-vāka bird.

कावेरं Saffron.

कावेरी 1 N. of a river in the south of India; कावेरी सरिता पयः शंकरादिवाकरोत् R. 4. 45. 2 A harlot, courtesan.

काव्य a. 1 possessed of the qualities of a sage or a poet. 2 Propetie, inspired, poetical. -व्यः N. of Sukra, preceptor of the Asuras. -व्या 1 Intelligence. 2 A female friend.

-व्ये 1 A poem; महाकाव्यं; मेघदूतं नाम काव्यं &c. 2 Poetics, poetry, poetical composition. (काव्य is defined by writers on Poetics in different ways; तद्वादी शब्दादीं सङ्गणयनलङ्कृती पुनः कापि K. P. 1.; वाक्यं सत्त्विकं काव्यं S. D. 1., रमणीयार्थप्रतिपादकः शब्दः काव्यं R. G; शरीरं तावद्विशारद्व्यवस्थिता पदावली K'av. 1.10; see (Chandr. 1. 7 also). 3 Happiness, welfare.

4 Wisdom. 5 Inspiration. -COMP. -अर्थः a poetical thought or idea. -चोरः a robber of the ideas of another poet, a plagiarist; यदस्य देव्या इव लुण्ठनाय काव्यार्थचोरः प्रयुगीभवति Vikr. 1. 11.

-चोरः a stealer of other men's poems.

-सीमांसकः a rhetorician, critic. -रसिक a. one who has a taste for and can appreciate the beauties of poetry.

-लिङ्ग a figure of speech; thus defined:—काव्यालिङ्गं हेतोर्वचन्यपदार्थता K. P. 10.

e. g. जितोसि मेद् कर्षं मञ्जिषस्तस्मिन् विलोचनः Chandr. 5. 119

काश 1. 4. A. (काश-इत्यन्ते, कश्चित्) 1 To shine, look brilliant or beautiful; R. 10. 86, 7. 24; Ku. 1. 24; Bk. 2. 25; Si. 6. 74. 2 To appear, be visible; नैव भूमिर्न च दिशः प्रदिशो वा चकाशिरि Mb. 3 To appear or look like. With **निष्** (*caus.*) 1 to turn out, expel, drive, banish; see कम् with निष्. 2 to open. 3 to take or bring out, present to the view. -प्र 1 to shine, look brilliant. 2 to be visible, appear; एव सर्वेषु श्वेतषु एतेऽस्मा न प्रकाशते Kath. 3 to look or appear like. (-*Caus.*) 1 to show, display, discover, disclose, reveal; अवसरयमारमानं प्रकाशयितुं S. 1; S'an. K. 59. 2 to bring to light, make public, proclaim; कदाचित्कृतं मित्रं सर्वशेषं प्रकाशयत् Ch'an 20. 3 to publish, bring out (as a work); प्रणीतः न तु प्रकाशितः U. 4. 4 to illuminate, lighten; यथा प्रकाशयत्येकः कृत्स्नं लोकमिमं रात्रे Bg. 13. 53; 5. 16. -प्रति 1 to appear like. 2 to shine in opposition or by contrast. -वि 1 to bloom, open (as a flower). 2 to shine -सं to appear like.

काशः, -ज्ञः A kind of grass used for mats, roofs, &c.; R. 3. 1, 2. -ज्ञः A flower of that grass; Ku. 7. 11; R. 4. 17; Pa. 3. 28. -ज्ञः=काशः q. v.

काशी *m. pl.* N. of a country.

काशीः, -शीर् *f.* N. of a celebrated city on the Ganges, the modern Benares and one of the seven sacred cities; see शीर् -Comp. -वः an epithet of Siv. -राजः N. of a king, father of अंग, अंबिका and अंबालिका q. v.

काशिश्व *a.* (नी *f.*) (Usually at the end of com.) Shining, appearing or looking like, having the semblance of; e *g.* जितकाशश्च one who behaves like a conqueror; see the word.

काशी See शशि -Comp. -नाथः an epithet of Siva. -यात्रा pilgrimage to Benares.

काश्मीरी A plant commonly called गंधारी; काश्मीरः कृतमालमुद्रतदलं कौटिलिकटीकते Mal. 9. 7.

काश्मीर *a.* (री *f.*) Born in, belonging to or coming from Kāshmir. -राः *pl.* N. of a country or its inhabitants; see कश्मीर also. -रं 1 Saffron; काश्मीरसंयुग्मना नेकुतांरणां Ch. P. 8; Bh. 1. 48; काश्मीरणीरवपुषामभिसारिकाणां Gt. 11; also 1. Root of a tree, -Comp. -जं, जन्मन् *n.* saffron; Bv. 1. 71; Si. 11. 53.

काश्यं Spbituous liquor. -Comp. चं flesh.

काश्यपः 1 N. of a celebrated sage. 2 N. of Kaśhāda. -Comp. -नंदनः 1 an epithet of Aruda. 2 N. of Aruna.

काश्यपि An epithet of Garuda and of Aruna.

काश्यपी The earth; तावपि द्यापि मातः काश्यपि यातस्तयापि च विवेकः Bv. 1. 68.

काशः 1 Rubbing, scratching; पृथिव्युषि विटविना स्कंधकाशेः सधुनः Ve. 2. 18. 2 That against which anything is rubbed (as the stock of a tree); लीनालिः सुरकिणां कपोलकाशः R. 5. 26; see कपोल-काश.

काशाय *a.* (री *f.*) Red, dyed of a Reddish colour; काशायवसनपत्रा Ak. -चं A red cloth or garment; इमे काशायै पृथग्ति M. 5; R. 15. 77.

काष्ठ 1 A piece of wood, especially one used as fuel; Ms. 4. 49, 241; 5. 69. 2 Wood or timber, piece or log of wood in general; यथा काष्ठं च काष्ठं च समयातां महोदयी H. 4. 69; Ms. 4. 49. 3 A stick; Y. 2. 218. 4 An instrument for measuring length. -Comp. -अगारः -रं a wooden house or enclosure. -अंबुवाहिनी a wooden bucket. -कदली the wild plantain. -कीटः a small insect found in decayed wood. -कुटः, -कूटः a woodpecker; Pt. 1. 332; (a worm generally found in wood). -कुडालः a kind of wooden shovel used for baling water out of a boat or for scraping and cleaning its bottom. -तक्ष *m.*, -तक्षकः a carpenter. -तंतुः a small worm found in timber. -दारुः the Indian pine tree; also called देवदारु. -द्रुः the Palāsa tree. -पुत्तलिका a wooden statue or image. -भारिकः a wood-carrier. -मंडी *f.* a funeral pile. -मल्लः a bier, a wooden frame on which dead bodies are carried. -लेखकः a small worm found in wood (=काष्ठकूट). -लोहिन् *m.* a cudgel armed with iron. -वाटः, -टं a wall made of wood.

काष्ठकं Aloe-wood.

काष्ठ 1 A quarter or region of the world, direction, region (दिग्); Ki. 3. 55 2 A limit, boundary, स्वयं विशीर्णद्रुमपर्ववृत्तिता परा हि काष्ठः तपसः Ku. 5. 28. 3 The last limit, extremity, excess; काष्ठगतज्वरसाधुविद्व Ku. 3. 35. 4 Race-ground, course. 5 A mark, goal. 6 The path of the wind and cloud in the atmosphere. 7 A measure of time=कुटु. Kalā.

काष्ठिकः A bearer of wood.

काष्ठिका A small piece of wood.

काष्ठिला *f.* The plantain tree.

काश् 1 A. (काश्ते, का, सेत) 1 To shine; see काश. 2 To cough, make a sound indicating any disease.

कासः, -सा 1 Cough, catarrh. 2 Sneezing. -Comp. -कुंठ *a.* affected with cough. -हन्, -हन् *a.* removing cough, pectoral.

कासरः (री *f.*) A buffalo.

कासारः, -रं A pond, pool, lake; Bv. 1. 43; Bh. 1. 39, Gt. 2.

काश् (शू *f.*) 1 A sort of lance. 2 Indistinct speech. 3 Light, lustre. 4 Disease. 5 Devotion. **कामुति** *f.* A bye-way, a secret path.

काहल *a.* 1 Dry, withered. 2 Mischievous. 3 Excessive, spacious, large. -लः 1 A cat. 2 A cock. 3 A crow. 4 A sound in general. -लं Indistinct speech. -लः A large drum (military). -ली *f.* A young woman.

किंवत् *a.* Poor, mean, insignificant.

किंशाकः 1 The beard of corn. 2 A heron. 3 An arrow.

किंशुकः A kind of tree having beautiful red blossoms but without any odour; विद्याहीना न शोभते निर्गन्धा इव किंशुकाः Chān 7; R. 6. 20; R. 9. 31. -कं The blossom of this tree; किंशुकैः शुक्रमुसच्छविभिर्न दग्धम् R. 6. 21.

किंशुलकः The palāsa tree; see किंशुक.

किकिः 1 The cocoa-nut tree. 2 The blue jay. 3 The Chātaka bird; (the bird is also named as किकिन्, किकिदिवि, किकीदिवि)

किक्णी, **किकिणिक्का**, **किक्णी**, **किक्णीका** A small bell or tinkling ornament; कणकनकाकिक्णीशृणुणायायितस्यैवे U. 5. 5; 6. 1; Si. 9. 74; Ku. 7. 49.

किकिरः 1 A horse. 2 The (Indian) cuckoo. 3 A large black bee. 4 N. of Cupid, the god of love. 5 The red colour. -रं The frontal sinus of an elephant. -रा Blood.

किकिरातः 1 A parrot. 2 The (Indian) cuckoo. 3 Cupid. 4 The Asoka tree.

किंजलः-**किंजल्कः** The filament or blossom of a lotus or any other plant; आकृष्यद्भिः पद्मकिंजल्कगंधां U. 3. 2; R. 15. 52.

किटिः A hog.

किटिभः 1 A louse. 2 A bug.

किट्टं, **किट्टकं** Secretion, excrement, sediment, dirt; अर्च.

किट्टालः 1 A copper vessel. 2 Rust of iron.

किणः A corn, callosity, a scar; नास्यसि कियद्भुजो मे रक्षति धीर्वाकिणां हति S. 1. 13; Mk. 2. 11; R. 16. 84; 18. 47; Gt. 1. 2 A wart, a mole. 3 An insect found in wood.

किण्वं Sin. -ण्वः, -ण्वं A drug or seed used to cause fermentation in the manufacture of spirits; Ms. 8. 326.

किन् 1 P. (केतद्भि) 1 To desire. 2 To live. 3 (विकिसति) To heal, cure.

कितवः (वी *f.*) 1 A rogue, liar, cheat; अहंति किल कितव उपद्रवं M. 4; Amaru. 17, 41; Me. 111. 2 The Dhatthra plant. 3 A kind of perfume.

किचिन् *m.* A horse.

किन्नर See under किम्.

किन् *ind.* Used for कृ only at the beginning of comp. to convey the senses of 'badness,' 'deterioration,' 'defect,' 'blame' or 'censure'; e. g. किन्ना a bad friend; किन्नरः a bad or deformed man &c.; see comp. below:—*Comp.*—*दासः* a bad slave, or servant. *-नरः* a bad or deformed man; a mythical being with a human figure and the head of a horse (अश्वमुखः); जयोदाहर्षणं बाहोर्गोत्रायामास किन्नरान् R. 4. 78; Ku. 1. 8. *किन्नाः*, *किन्नरः*. an epithet of Kubera. (*-री f.*) 1 a female Kinnara; Me. 56. 2 a kind of lute. *-पुरुषः* 'a low or despicable man,' a mythical being with a human head and the form of a horse; Ku. 1. 14. *किन्नरः* an epithet of Kubera. *-प्रभुः* a bad master or king; हितान्न यः संश्रूयते स किन्नरः Ki. 1. 5. *-राजन्* a having a bad king. (*-m.*) a bad king. *-सखि m.* (nom. sing. किन्ना) a bad friend; स किन्ना सधु न शस्ति योऽपि Ki. 1. 5.

किम् *pron. a.* (nom. sing. कः *m.*, का *f.*, किम् *n.*) 1 Who, what, which (used interrogatively); प्रजासु कः केन पथा प्रयातीत्यशेषतो वेदितुमस्ति शक्तिः S. 6. 25; कर्णविमुनेन शृणुना हस्ता स्वां वद किं न मे हृतं R. 8. 67; का खल्वनेन प्रार्थयमानाभ्या विकल्पते V. 2; कः कोऽत्र भो. The pronoun is often used to imply 'power or authority to do a thing'; e. g. के आवां परित्रातुं वृष्यतामाकन्द S. 1 'who are we &c.' i. e. what power have we &c. 2 The neuter (किं) is frequently used with instr. of nouns in the sense of 'what is the use of'; किं स्वाभिचेष्टानिष्पण्णेन H. 1; लोभश्चदुष्णेन किं &c. Bh. 2 55; किं तथा दृष्ट्या S. 3; किं कुलेनोपदिष्टेन शीलमेवात्र कारणम् Mk. 9. 7. *अपि, चित्, चन, चिदपि* or *स्वित्* are often added to किं to give it an indefinite sense; विदेश कश्चिजटिलस्त्वेषानं Ku. 5. 30 a certain ascetic &c.; कापि तत्र एवागमनती Māl. 1 a certain lady; कस्यापि कोपीति निवेदिते च 1. 33; किमपि किमपि...जल्पतराक्रमेण U. 1. 27; कश्चिजटिलमि महाभागधेयजन्मनि मन्यवविकारमुपलक्षितवानसि Māl. 1. किमपि, किञ्चित् 'a little', 'somewhat'; Y. 2. 116; U. 6. 35. किमपि also means indescribable; see अपि. इव is sometimes added to किम् in the sense of 'possibly', 'I should like to know'; (mostly adding force and elegance to the period); विना सीतादेव्या किमिव हि न दुःखं रघुपतेः U. 6. 30; किमिव हि मधुराणां मंडनं नाकृतीनां S. 1. 20; see इव also *-ind.* 1 A particle of interrogation; जातिमात्रेण किं कश्चिद्व्युत्पत्तेः प्रवृत्ते कश्चित् H. 1. 58 'is any eas killed or worshipped' &c.; तदा किं what then. 2 A particle meaning 'why', 'wherefore'; किं कारणमेव दर्शनं विरूपये रतये न दीयते Ku. 4. 7. 3 Whether 'its correlatives in the sense of 'or'

being किं, उन, उताहो, आहोस्ति, वा, किंवा, अथवा; see these words) —*Comp.*—*अपि ind.* 1 to some extent, somewhat, to a considerable extent. 2 inexpressibly, indescribably (as to quality, quantity, nature &c.). 3 very much, by far; किमपि कमनीयं वपुरिन्द S. 3; किमपि दीर्घं, किमपि कालं &c. *-अर्थ a.* having what motive or aim; किमर्थोऽयं यनः *-अर्थ ind.* why, wherefore. *-आख्य a.* having what name; किनाख्यस्य राजर्षेः सा पत्नी. S. 7. *-इति ind.* why indeed, why to be sure, for what purpose (emphasizing the question); तर्हि-मित्युदासते भरताः Māl. 1; किमित्युपास्याभरणानि यौवने धृतं त्वया वार्धक्यशोभि बलकल Ku. 5. 44. *-उत्त 1* whether-or (showing doubt or uncertainty); किम् विप्रदिसर्पः किम् मूः U. 1. 35, Amaru. 9. 2 why (indeed); प्रियहस्तार्थः किम् स्पज्यते. 3 how much more, how much less; यौवनं धनसंपत्तिः प्रयुल्लमाविबेकिता। एकैकमन्यनर्थाय किम् यत्र चतुष्टयं H. Pr. 11; सर्वास्त्रियानामेकैकमन्येष्टामावयतं किम्तु सनवायः K. 103; R. 14. 35; Ku. 7. 65. *-करः* a servant, slave; अवेदि मां किन्नरमद्वर्तः R. 2. 35. (*-रा*) a female servant. (*-री*) the wife of a servant. *-कृत्यता.* *-कार्यता* any situation in which one asks oneself what should be done; किन्तुत्यतामृदः 'being at a loss or perplexed what to do.' *-कारण a.* having what reason or cause. *-किल ind.* what a pity (expressing displeasure or dissatisfaction, (P. III. 3 151); न संभावयामि न मर्षयामि तत्रभवान् किंकिंलं वृषलं याजयिष्यति Sk. *-क्षण a.* one who says 'what is a moment,' a lazy fellow who does not value moments; H. 2. 91. *-गोत्र a.* belonging to what family. *-च ind.* moreover, and again, further. *-चन ind.* to a certain degree, a little. *-चित् ind.* to a certain degree, some what, a little; किञ्चित्कृतकेशशरीरे R. 15. 33; 2. 46, 12. 21. *-ज्ञ a.* 'knowing little', a smatterer. *-कर a.* doing something, useful. *-कालः* some time, a little time. *-माण a.* having a little life. *-मात्र a.* only a little. *-उद्भूत a.* conversant with which Veda *-तर्हि ind.* how then, but, however. *-यु ind.* but, yet, however, nevertheless; अथैव चैनामनयेति किं लोकापवादो बलवान्मतो मे R. 14. 40, 1. 65. *-देवत a.* having what deity. *-नामधेय, -नामन् a.* having what name. *-निमित्त a.* having what cause or reason; for what purpose. *-निमित्तम् ind.* why, wherefore. *-नु ind.* 1 whether; किं न मे मरणं श्रेयो परित्यागो जनस्य वा Nala. 10. 10. 2 much more, much less; अपि त्रैलोक्यराज्यस्य हेनोः किम् महीद्वते Bg. 1. 35. 3 what indeed; किम् नै राज्येनार्थः *-ह खलु ind.* 1 how possibly, how is it that, why indeed, why, to be sure; किं नु खलु गीतार्थमाकर्ष्य

इहजनाविरहातेपि बलवदुत्कटितोऽस्मि S. 5. 2 may it be that; किं नु खलु यथा वयमस्या-मेवमियमव्यस्मान् प्रति स्यात् S. 1. *-पच, -पचान a.* miserly, niggardly. *-पराक्रम a.* of what power or energy. *-पुनर् ind.* how much more, or how much less; स्वर्गं रोपितेषु त्ररुप्यत्यते स्नेहः किं पुनरंगसंवेपथ्येषु K. 291; Me. 3, 17; Ve. 3. *-प्रकारं ind.* in what manner. *-प्रभाव a.* possessing what power. *-सूत a.* of what sort or nature. *-रूप a.* of what form or shape. *-वदन्ती. -ती f.* rumour, report; मत्सं-वाक्यमला किञ्चिन्ती U. 1. 42; U. 1. 4. *-वराटकः* an extravagant man. *-वा ind.* 1 a particle of interrogation; किं वा शङ्कन्त्यस्य मातुराख्या S. 7. 2 or (corr. of किं 'whether'); राजपुत्रि युवा किंवा जागर्षि Pt. 1; तर्हि मारयामि किंवा विषं प्रयच्छामि किंवा पशुधर्मेण व्यापादयामि *ibid.*; S. Til. 7. *-विद् a.* knowing what. *-व्यापार a.* following what occupation. *-शील a.* of what habits. *-स्वित् ind.* whether, how; अदेः शृंगं हरति पवनः किस्विदित्युसुसीभिः Me. 14.

कियत् *a.* (Nom. sing. कियान् *m.*, कियती *f.*, कियत् *n.*) 1 How great, how far, how much, how many, of what extent or qualities (having an interrogative force); किनाकालस्तवैव स्थितस्य संज्ञातः Pt. 5; N. 1. 130; अयं धृतावासो विदुः कियती याति न दृशः Sānti. 1. 25; ज्ञास्यसि कियन्नुजो मे रक्षति S. 1. 13; किय-द्वशिष्टं राजन्याः S. 4. 2 Of what consideration, i. e. of no account, worthless; राजनि कियती मात्रा Pt. 1. 40; मातः कियन्तोऽस्यः Ve. 5. 9. 3 Some, a little; a small number, a few (having an indefinite force); निजहृदि विकसंतः संति संतः कियंतः Bh. 2. 78; स्वधर्मिसरणमसेन बलंती पतति पदानि कियंति चलंती Gīt. 6. *-Comp.* *-यत्तिका* effort, vigorous and persevering exertion. *-कालम् ind.* 1 how long. 2 some little time *-स्वित् ind.* how long; कियच्चिरं श्राम्यासि गौरि Ku. 5. 50. *-दूरं ind.* 1 how far, how distant, how long; कियद्रे स जलाशयः Pt. 1; N. 1. 137. 2 for a short time, a little way.

किरः A hog.

किरकः 1 A scribe. 2 A pig.

किरणः 1 A ray or beam of light, a ray (of the sun, moon or any shining substance); रविकिरसहस्रिण्यु S. 2. 4; एको हि दीर्घो गुणसंपिपाते निमज्जतीदोः किरजे-स्त्रिवाकः Ku. 1. 3; Sānti. 4. 6; R. 5. 74; Si. 4. 58; मय radiant, brilliant. 2 A small particle of dust. *-Comp.* *-मालिन् m.* the sun.

किरातः 1 N. of a degraded mountain tribe who live by hunting, a mountaineer; वैशाकरकिरातावपशब्दमुगाः कयांतु संवत्ताः। यदि नटगणकथिकिरसकं वैतालिकबन्-नकंदा व स्युः ॥ Subhāsh. Ku. 1. 6, 15; Ratn. 2. 3. 2 A savage, barbarian. 3 A dwarf. 4 A groom, a horseman.

3 N. of Siva in the disguise of a Kirāta. -सः (pl.) N. of a country. -COMP. -आशिर् m. an epithet of Garuda.

किराती f. 1 A female Kirāta, a woman of Kirāta tribe 2 A woman who carries a fly-flap or chowri; R. 16. 57. 3 A bawd, a procuress. 4 Pārvatī in the disguise of a Kirāti. 5 The celestial Gangā.

किरिः 1 A hog, boar. 2 A cloud.

किरीटः, -हे 1 A diadem, crown, crest, tiara; किरीटद्वयजलयः Ku. 7. 92. 2 A trader. -COMP. -धारिर् m. a king. -मालिन् m. an epithet of Arjuna.

किरीटिन् a. Wearing a crown or diadem; Bg. 11. 17, 46; Pt. 3 -m. N. of Arjuna; Bg. 11. 35. (Mb. thus accounts for the name:—पुत्र शक्रेण मे बद्धं युष्मत्तो दानवर्षभैः । किरीटं सन्निधेः स्वर्णं तेनाहुर्मि किरीटिन् ॥).

किरीर a. Variegated, spotted. -रः 1 N. of a Rākshasa slain by Bhīma; Ve. 6. 2 The variegated colour. -COMP. -जित्, -निषूदनः, -सूदनः epithets of Bhīma.

किलः 1 Play, trifling. -COMP. -किञ्चित् amorous agitation, weeping, laughing, being angry &c. in the society of a lover.

किल ind. 1 Verily, indeed, assuredly, certainly; अहंति किल कित् उप-द्रुव M. 4; इदं किलाम्बाजमनोहरं वयः S. 1. 18. 2 As they say, as is reported (showing report or tradition वनिह्य); भव्य योगी किल कर्तव्योः R. G. 38; जवान कंसं किल वासुध्वः Mbh. 3 A feigned action (अलीक); प्रसह्य सिंहः किल तो चक्रं R. 2. 27; Ki. 11. 2. 4 Hope, expectation or probability; वार्यः किल विजिष्यते कुलम् G. M. 5 Dissatisfaction, dislike; एवं किल केषिद्बन्ति G. M. 6 Contempt; त्वं किल योऽस्यसे G. M. 7 Cause, reason (हेतु); (very rare); स किलिबमुक्तवान् G. M. 'for he said so'.

किलकिलः, -ला A sound, a cry expressing joy or pleasure.

किलकिलादन्ते Den. A. To make a noise; Bk. 7. 102.

किलिजं 1 A mat. 2 A thin plank of green wood, board.

किलिबत् m. A horse.

किलिबन् 1 Sin; Ma. 4. 243; 10. 118; Bg. 3. 13, 6. 45. 2 A fault, offence, injury, guilt; Ma. 8. 235. 3 A disease, sickness.

किलालः -रं A sprout, a young shoot; see किलय.

किलोरः 1 A colt, cub, the young of any animal; केशरिकिलोरः &c. 2 A youth, lad, a boy below fifteen, a minor in law (अज्ञानव्यवहार). 3 The sun. -री A maiden, a young woman.

किरिक्कः, -रः 1 N. of a country. 2 N. of a mountain situated in

that country. -धा, -र्या N. of a city, the capital of Kishkindha.

किङ्कु a. Vile, contemptible, bad.

-रङ्कुः m. or f. 1 The forearm. 2 A cubit, span.

किसलः -लं, किसलयः -रं A sprout, a young and tender shoot or foliage; अथः किसलयरागः S. 1. 21; किसलयमल्लं करुहेः 2. 10; किसलयैः सलयैरेव पाणिभिः R. 9. 35.

कीकट a. (टी f.) 1 Poor, indigent. 2 Miserly. -टः (pl.) N. of a country (Behar). -हः A horse.

कीकस a. Hard, firm. -स्तं A bone.

कीचकः 1 A hollow bamboo. 2 A bamboo rattling or whistling in the wind; शब्दायते मधुरमिलेः कीचकाः पूर्वमाणाः Me. 56; R. 2. 12; 4. 73; Ku. 1. 8. 3 N. of a people. 4 N. of the commander-in-chief of king Virāta. [While Draupadī in the guise of Sairandhri was residing at the court of king Virāta with her five husbands also disguised, Kichaka once happened to see her, and her beauty stirred up wicked passion in his heart. He thenceforward kept a sinister eye on her, and endeavoured through the help of his sister, the king's wife, to violate her chastity. Draupadī complained of his unmannerly conduct towards herself to the king; but when he declined to interfere, she sought the assistance of Bhīma, and at his suggestion showed herself favourable to his advances. It was then agreed that they should meet at mid-night in the dancing hall of the palace. Pursuant to appointment Kichaka went there and attempted to embrace Draupadī (as he fancied Bhīma to be owing to the darkness of night). But the wretch was at once seized and crushed to death by the powerful Bhīma]. -COMP. -जित् m. an epithet of Bhīma, the second Pāṇḍava prince.

कीटः 1 A worm, an insect; कीटोपि धूमनसंगादुरोहति सता शिरः H. Pr. 45. 2 A term expressive of contempt (generally at the end of comp.); द्विपकीटः a wretched elephant; so वक्षि-कीटः &c. -COMP. -हः sulphur. -जं silk. -जा lac. -मणिः a firefly.

कीटकः 1 A worm. 2 A bard of the Māgadhā tribe.

कीटुश्च, कीटुश्च (की f.), कीटुश्च (की f.) Of what kind or sort, of what nature; तज्ज्ञोः कीटुश्चैव विवेकविभवः कीटुश्च प्रबोध्यः Prab. 1; N. 1. 137.

कीनाश a. 1 Cultivating the soil. 2 Poor, indigent. 3 Niggardly. 4 Small, little. -ज्ञः 1 An epithet of Yama, the god of death. 2 A kind of monkey.

कीरः 1 A parrot; एवं कीरवरे मनोरथ-मयं पीयूषमास्वादयति Bv. 1. 58. -रः (pl.) The country and the people of Kāshmirā. -रं Flesh. -COMP. -हृदः

the mango tree (liked by parrots). -वर्णक a king of perfume.

कीर्ण a. 1 Strewn, spread, cast, scattered. 2 Covered, filled. 3 Placed, put. 4 Injured, hurt; see कृ.

कीर्णिः f. 1 Scattering. 2 Covering, hiding, concealing. 3 Injuring.

कीर्तनं 1 Telling, narrating. 2 A temple. -ना 1 Narration, recital. 2 Fame, glory.

कीर्तय=कृत् q. v.

कीर्तिः f. 1 Fame, renown, glory; इह कीर्तिमवाप्नोति Ma. 2. 9; वंशस्य कर्तार-नैतकीति R. 2. 64; Me. 45. 2 Favour, approbation. 3 Dirt, mud. 4 Extension, expansion. 5 Light, lustre. 6 Sound. -COMP. -भाञ्ज a. famous, celebrated, renowned. (-m.) an epithet of Droṇa, the military preceptor of the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas. -शेषः survival or remaining behind only in fame, leaving nothing behind but fame; i. e. death; cf. नानशेष, आलक्ष्यशेष.

कील 1 P. 1 To bind, 2 To pin. 3 To stake.

कीलः 1 A wedge, a pin; कीलोत्पाटीय वानरः Pt. 1. 21. 2 A lance. 3 A post, pillar. 4 A weapon. 5 The elbow. 6 A blow with the elbow. 7 A flame. 8 A minute particle. 9 N. of Siva.

कीलकः 1 A wedge or pin. 2 A pillar, column; see कील.

कीलालः 1 A heavenly drink similar to Amrita, beverage of the gods. 2 Honey. 3 A beast. -कं 1 Blood. 2 Water. -COMP. -धिः the ocean. -एः a demon, goblin.

कीलिका The pin of an axle.

कीलित a. 1 Tied, bound. 2 Fixed, nailed, pinned down; तेन मम हृदयमिदं समशरकीलितं Git. 7; सा नञ्जोतसि कीलितेप Mal. 5. 10.

कीश a. 2 Naked. -ज्ञः 1 An ape, monkey. 2 The sun. 3 A bird.

कुः f. 1 The earth. 2 The base of a triangle or any plane figure. -COMP. -पुत्रः Mars.

कु ind. A prefix implying 'badness', 'deterioration', 'depreciation', 'sin', 'reproach', 'littleness', 'want', 'deficiency' &c. Its various substitutes are कद् (कद्व्य), कव (कवोष्ण), का (कोष्ण), कि (किष्ण); cf. Pt. 5. 17. -COMP. -कर्मेन् n. a bad deed, a mean act. -ग्रहः an unpropitious planet. -ग्रामः a petty village or hamlet (without a king's officer, as agni-hotrin, a physician or a river). -खेल a. wearing bad or ragged garments. -चर्या wickedness, evil conduct, impropriety. -जन्मन् a. low-born. -तदु a. deformed, ugly. (-कुः) an epithet of Kubera. -सत्री a bad lute. -तर्कः 1 sophistical or fallacious argument. 2 a heterodox doctrine, free-

thinking; कुतर्कशून्यासः सततपरप्रेक्ष्यमननम् G. L. 31. पथः a sophistical mode of arguing. -तीर्थी a bad teacher. -दिनं an evil or unpropitious day. -दृष्टिः f. 1 weak sight. 2 an evil eye, sinister eye (fig.). 3 an opinion or doctrine opposed to the Vedas, heterodox doctrines; Ms. 12. 95. -देशः 1 a bad place or country. 2 a country where the necessities of life are not available or which is subject to oppression. -देह a. ugly, deformed. (-हः) an epithet of Kubera. -धी a. 1. foolish, silly, stupid. 2 wicked. -नटः a bad actor. -नदिका a small river, rill; छुरा स्यात् नदिका Pt. 1. 25. -नाथः a bad master. -नामन् m. a miser. -वधः 1 a wrong road, bad way (fig. also). 2 a heterodox doctrine. -पुत्रः a bad or wicked son. -पुरुषः a low, or wicked man. -पूष a. low, vile, contemptible. -मित्र a. disagreeable, contemptible, low, mean. -सूयः a bad boat; कुपूयः संतर्जलम् Ms. 9. 161. -जह्नुः, -जह्नुन् m. a bad or degraded Brāhmana. -मैत्रः 1 bad advice. 2 a charm used to secure success in a bad cause. -योगः an inauspicious conjunction (of planets) -रस a. having bad juice or flavour. (-सः) a kind of spirituous liquor. -रूप a. ugly, deformed; Pt. 5. 19. -रूप्य tin. -रंगः lead. -वचस्, -वाक्य a. abusive, scurrilous, using abusive or foul language. (-न.) abuse, bad language. -वर्षः a sudden or violent shower. -विवाहः a degraded or improper form of marriage; Ms. 3. 63. -वृत्तिः f. bad behaviour. -वैद्यः a bad physician, quack. -शील a. rude, wicked, unmannerly, ill-tempered. -डल a bad place. -सरित् f. a small river, rill; उच्छिद्यते क्रियाः सर्वाः शीमे कसरितो यथा Pt. 2. 85. -वृत्तिः f. 1 evil conduct, wickedness. 2 conjuring magic. 3 roguery. -स्त्री a bad woman.

कु I. 1 A. (कृते) To sound. -II. 6 A. (कृते) 1 To moan, groan. 2 To cry. -III. 2 P. (कीति) To hum, coo (as a bee).

कुकरं A kind of spirituous liquor.

कुकीलः A mountain.

कुङ्कु (कु) दः One who gives away a girl in marriage with suitable decorations and in accordance with prescribed ceremonies.

कुङ्कु (कु) रः The cavity of the loins just above the hips (जघनक्षय); see ककुद्.

कुङ्कुराः (pl.) N. of a country; also called दशार्द्र.

कुङ्कुलः, -ल 1 Chaff; कुङ्कुलां राशौ तद्गुह्यं पच्यत इव U. 6. 40. 2 A fire made of chaff. -ल 1 A hole, ditch (filled with stakes). 2 An armour, mail.

कुङ्कुडः 1 A cock, a wild cock. 2 A whip of lighted straw, a fire brand. 3 A spark of fire. -ही A hen

कुङ्कुटिः, -टी f. Hypocrisy, interested observance of religious rites.

कुङ्कुभः 1 A wild cock. 2 A cock in general. 3 Varnish.

कुङ्कुरः (री f.) A dog; यस्यैतच्च न कुङ्कुरः इदमर्थं चर्चते Mk. 2. 11. -Comp. -वाच m. a species of deer.

कुक्षः The belly.

कुक्षिः 1 The belly (in general); जिसिताभ्यात्कुक्षिः (युजगपतिः) Mk. 9. 12. 2 The womb, the part of the belly containing foetus; कुक्षीनस्यात्र कुक्षिजः R. 15. 15; Si. 13. 40. 3 The interior of anything; R. 10. 65 (where the word is used in sense 2 also). 4 A cavity in general. 5 A Cavern, cave; R. 2. 38, 67. 6 The sheath of a sword. 7 A bay, gulf. -Comp. -शूलः belly-ache, colic.

कुक्षिभरि a. 'Caring to feed his own belly,' selfish, gluttonous, voracious.

कुङ्कुमं Saffron; लग्नुकुङ्कुमकेसरान् (स्फुटान्); R. 4. 67; Ra. 4. 2; 5. 9; Bh. 1. 10, 25. -Comp. -अग्निः N. of a mountain.

कुङ्कु I. 6. P. (कुङ्कति, कुङ्कित) 1 To utter a shrill cry (as a bird). 2 To go. 3 To polish. 4 To contract, bend. 5 To be contracted. 6 to impede. 7 To write or delineate. WITH सम् 1 to be crooked or curved. 2 to contract oneself, to be contracted; as in गानं संकुचितं; युगपतिरपि कोपात् संकुच्युत्पलितेषु Pt. 3. 43. 3 to close, fade; कमलवनानि समकुचन् Dk. (-Caus.) to close, contract, lessen. -II. 1 P. कुङ्कु also (कोङ्कति, कुङ्कति, कुङ्कित) 1 to make crooked, bend or curve. 2 To move or go crookedly. 3 To make small, lessen. 4 To shrink, contract. 5 To go to or towards. With आ to contract, curve, bend (in caus. also); Ku. 3. 70; R. 6. 15; Bh. 1. 3. -वि to contract, curve.

कुङ्कः The female breast, a teat, nipple; अपि वनांतरमल्पकुङ्कतरा V. 4. 26. -Comp. -अम्रं, -सुखं a nipple. -तटं, -तटी 1 the slope of the female breast (तट being स्वार्थ or meaningless). -फलः the pomegranate tree.

कुङ्कर a. (रा, -री f.) 1 Going slowly, creeping. 2 Wicked low, vile. 3 Detracting, censorious. -रः A fixed star.

कुङ्कुलः A species of lotus.

कुङ्कुरः 1 A tree. 2 The planet Mars. 3 N. of a demon killed by Krishna (also called नरक). -जा N. of Śtā.

कुङ्कुभनः, कुङ्कुभिलः A thief who breaks into a house.

कुङ्कुटिः, कुङ्कुटिका, कुङ्कुटी A fog or mist.

कुङ्कु See कुङ्कु II.

कुङ्कुने Curving, bending, contraction.

कुङ्कुचिः A measure of capacity equal to eight handfuls; अष्टगुणैवेकुङ्कुचिः.

कुङ्कुचिका 1 A key; Bh. 1. 65. 2 The shoot of a bamboo.

कुङ्कुचित a. Contracted, curved, bent &c.

कुङ्कुजः, -जे 1 A place overgrown with plants or creepers, a bower, an arbour; बल सखि कुङ्कुजे सतिमिराजं शील्य नीलनिचोलं Git. 5; वंजुलताकुङ्कुजे 12; Me. 19, R. 9. 64. 2 The tusk of an elephant. -Comp. -कुङ्कुटीरः a bower, a place overgrown with plants and creepers; युजकुङ्कुजकुटीरकौशिकपटा U. 2. 29; Māl. 5. 19; कौकिलहजितकुङ्कुटीरे Git. 1.

कुङ्कुजरः 1 An elephant. 2 Any thing pre-eminent or excellent of its class (at the end of comp. only). Amara gives the following words used similarly: -सुखरूपदे व्याप्तगुणवर्षमकुङ्कुजरः । सिद्धशार्ङ्गनागाद्याः युंति येऽथवाचकाः 3 The Aavattha tree. 4 The lunar asterism called हस्त. -Comp. -अनीक the division of an army consisting of elephants, an elephant-corps. -अज्ञानः the Aavattha-tree. -अरातिः 1 a lion. 2 Sarabha (a fabulous animal with 8 feet). -ग्रहः an elephant-catcher.

कुङ्कु I. 6 P. (कुङ्कति, कुङ्कित) 1 To be crooked or curved. 2 To curve or bend. 3 To act dishonestly, cheat, deceive. -II. 4 P. (कुङ्कति) To break to pieces, break asunder, divide, split.

कुङ्कुदः -दं A water-pot, a jar, pitcher. -दः 1 A fort, strong-hold. 2 A hammer. 3 A tree. 4 A house. 5 A mountain. -Comp. -जः 1 N. of a tree; Me. 4; R. 19. 37; Ra. 3. 13; Bh. 1. 42. 2 N. of Agastya. 3 N. of Droṇa. -हारिका a female servant.

कुङ्कुटं A plough without a pole.

कुङ्कुटः A roof, thatch.

कुङ्कुङ्कः 1 An arbour formed by creeping plants overrunning a tree. 2 A small house, hut or cottage.

कुङ्कुपः 1 A measure of grain (=कुङ्कुव). 2 A garden near a house. 3 A sage, an ascetic. -दं A lotus.

कुङ्कुटः The post round which the rope of the churning stick passes.

कुङ्कुलं A roof, thatch.

कुङ्कुटिः 1 The body. 2 A tree. -f. 1 A cottage, hut. 2 A curve, bend. -Comp. -चरः a porpoise.

कुङ्कुटिरं A cottage, hut.

कुङ्कुटिल a. 1 Crooked, bent, curved, curled; वेदात्तुः कुङ्कुटिलोः 5. 23; R. 6. 82; 19. 17. 2 Tortuous, winding; कोशं कुङ्कुटिला नकी Sk. 3; (Fig.) Insincere, fraudulent, dishonest. -Comp. -आक्षय a. evil-minded, malevolent.

पश्मन् *a.* having curved eye-lashes.
-स्वभाव *a.* crooked by nature, dishonest, malevolent.

कुटिलिका 1 Coming stealthily as a hunter on his prey, crouching. 2 A blacksmith's forge.

कुटी 1 A curve. 2 A cottage, hut; शालादीयति कुटीया St.; Ms. 11. 72; पर्ण, अव &c. 3 A bawd, procuress. -Comp. -चकः a religious mendicant of a particular order; चतुर्विधा भिक्षवस्ते कुटी-चकवद्भवेत् । हंसः परमहंसश्च यो यः पश्चात् स उच्यते ॥ Mb. -वरः a kind of ascetic who entrusts the care of his family to his son and devotes himself solely to religious penance and austerities.

कुटीरः -र, कुटीरिका A hut, cottage; U. 2, 29; Amaru, 48.

कुडुनी A bawd, procuress; see कुडुनी.

कुटुम्बः, कुटुम्बकं A household, a family; उदारचरितानां तु वदन्ति कुटुम्बकं H. 1. 70; Y. 2. 45; Ms. 11. 12, 22; 8. 166. 2 The duties and cares of a family; तदुपहितकुटुम्बः R. 7. 71. -वा -वं 1 kinsman, a relation by descent or marriage. 2 offspring, progeny. 3 A name. 4 Race. Comp. -कलहः, -हं domestic quarrels. -भराः the burden of the family; भर्ता तदर्थितकुटुम्बमेव साधयत् S. 4. 19. -व्यापृत *a.* (a father) who is provident and attentive to the good of the family.

कुटुम्बिका, कुटुम्बिन् *m.* A house-holder, a *pater familias*, one who has a family to support or take care of; श्रवेण कुटुम्बिनिवाः कन्याश्च कुटुम्बिनः Ku. 6. 85; V. 3. 1; Ms. 3. 80; Y. 2. 45. 2 A member of a family. -नी 1 The wife of a house-holder, a housewife (in charge of the house); भवतु कुटुम्बिनीनाम्न पृथग्वि Mu. 1; प्रभवत्योऽपि हि मर्त्यं कालकोपाः कुटुम्बिनः M. 1. 17; R. 8. 86; Amaru, 48. 3 A woman in general.

कुट् 10 U. (कुटयति, कुटित) 1 To cut, divide. 2 To grind, pound. 3 To blame, censure. 4 To multiply

कुट्टकः A grinder.

कुट्टनं 1 Cutting. 2 Pounding. 3 Abusing, censuring.

कुट्ट (हि) नी A bawd, procuress, a go-between.

कुट्टमितं The affected repulse of a lover's endearments or caresses (one of the 28 graces or blandishments of the heroines). The S. D. thus defines it :- केशस्तनाभरादीनां ग्रहे हर्षेति वृत्तमात्रं । शब्दः कुट्टमितं नाम शिरःकराविधुमन् 142.

कुट्टाक *a.* (की *f.*) Who or what divides or cuts; सारणसंवरविधाविमकुट्टक-कुट्टापपादिभिरुक्तैश्च शब्दैः प्रजातः Mā. 5. 32.

कुट्टारः A mountain. -र 1 Sexual intercourse. 2 A woollen blanket. 3 Exclusion.

कुट्टिमा-ने 1 An inlaid or paved floor, ground paved with small stones, pavement; कर्तव्यकालोपलकुट्टिमेषु Si. 3. 44; R. 11. 9. 2 Ground prepared for the site of a mansion. 3 A jewel-mine. 4 The pomegranate. 5 A hut, cottage, small house.

कुट्टिहारिका A maid-servant, slave.

कुट्टमल-कुट्टमल *q. v.*

कुट्टः A tree.

कुट्टर See कुट्टर.

कुट्टारः (री *f.*) An axe, a hatchet; मातुः केवलमव यौवनवनच्छेदे कुट्टारा वयं Bh. 3. 11.

कुट्टारिकः A wood-cutter.

कुट्टारिका A small axe.

कुट्टारः 1 A tree. 2 An ape, a monkey.

कुट्टिः 1 A tree. 2 A mountain.

कुट्टेयः A bower, an arbour.

कुट्टवः (-वः) A measure of grain equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Prasatha and containing 12 handfuls.

कुट्टमल *a.* Opening, full-blown, expanding, (as the blossom of a flower); R. 18. 37. -लः An opening, bud; विजयमणोरधिषु कुट्टमलसु R. 16. 47; U. 6. 17; Si. 2. 7. -ले A particular bell; Ms. 4. 89; Y. 3. 222.

कुट्टमलित *a.* 1 Budded, blossomed. 2 Cheerful, smiling.

कुट्टम् 1 A wall; भेदे कुट्टमापगतने Y. 2. 223; Si. 3. 45. 2 Plastering (a wall).

3 Eagerness, curiosity. -Comp. -छे-विन् *m.* a house-breaker, a thief.

-छेयः a digger. (-चं) a ditch, pit, breach or opening (in a wall).

कुण् 6 P. (कुणति, कुणित) 1 To support, aid. 2 To sound.

कुणकः A young animal just born.

कुणप *a.* (पी *f.*) Smelling like a dead body, stinking. -वः, -वं A dead body, corpse; शासनीयः कुणपभोजनः V. 5. (a vulture); अमेध्यः कुणपाशी च Ms. 12. 71; often used as a term of contempt with living beings. -वः 1 A spear. 2 A foul smell, stench.

कुणिः A cripple with a withered arm

कुण्डक *a.* (की *f.*) Fat, corpulent.

कुण्डे 1 P. (कुण्टति, कुण्टित) 1 To be blunted or dulled. 2 To be lame or mutilated. 3 To be dull or stupid, be idle. 4 To loiter. -Caus. or 10 P. To hide.

कुण्ड *a.* 1 Blunt, dulled; वज्रं तपोवीर्य-महतं कुण्डं Ku. 3. 12 has no effect on &c.; कुण्डिभवंसुखलादिषु सुखाः S. B. 2 Dull, foolish, stupid. 3 Indolent, lazy. 4 Weak.

कुण्डकः A fool.

कुण्डित *p. p.* 1 Blunted, dulled; (fig. also); विप्रतीक्षममलम्बकुण्डितं R. 11. 74; Bv. 2. 78; Ku. 2. 20; शास्त्रेणकुण्डिता बुद्धिः R. 1. 19 not hampered or impeded. 2 Stupid. 3 Mutilated.

कुण्डः -इ 1 A bowl-shaped vessel, a basin, bowl. 2 A round hole in the ground for receiving and preserving water. 3 A whole in general; अग्नि-कुण्ड 4 A pool, well; especially one consecrated to some deity or holy purpose. 5 The bowl of a mendicant -इः (ही *f.*) A son born in adultery, the son of a woman by a man other than her husband while the husband is alive; पत्न्यै जीवति कुण्डः स्यात् Ms. 3. 174; Y. 1. 222. -Comp.

-आशिन *m.* a pander, pimp, one who depends for his livelihood on a कुण्ड *i. e.* a bastard, or adulterine; Ms. 3. 158; Y. 1. 224. -ऊषस् (कुण्डोष्ठी) 1 a cow with a full udder. 2 a woman with a full bosom. -कीटः 1 a keeper of concubines. 2 a follower of the Chārvāka doctrine, an atheist. 3 a Brāhmaṇa born in adultery. -कीलः a low or vile man. -गोलः, -गोलकं 1 gruel. 2 a group of कुण्ड and गोलक (taken together).

कुण्डलः -लं 1 An ear-ring, ring; शोभं श्रुतेष्वन कुण्डलेन Bh. 2 71; Ch. P. 11; Ra. 2. 20, 3. 19; R. 11. 15. 2 A bracelet. 3 The coil of a rope.

कुण्डलना Encircling (as a word) to denote that it is to be left out or not considered; तदेजसस्तच्चशसः स्थिताविधी ह्येति चित्ते कुण्डते यदा यदा । तदेति भागोः परिवेषकेत-वासदा विधिः कुण्डलना विधोरापि ॥ N. 1. 14; of. 2. 95 also.

कुण्डलिन् (नी *f.*) 1 Decorated with ear-rings. 2 Circular, spiral. 3 Winding, coiling (as a serpent). -म. 1 A snake. 2 A peacock. 3 An epithet of Varuṇa.

कुण्डिका 1 A pitcher. 2 A student's water-pot (कण्डलु).

कुण्डिन् *m.* An epithet of Siva.

कुण्डिनं N. of a city, the capital of the Vidarbhas.

कुण्डि (वी) र *a.* Strong. -रः A man.

कुतपः 1 A Brāhmaṇa. 2 A twice-born man (द्विजम्भन्). 3 The sun. 4 Fire. 5 A guest. 6 An ox, a bull. 7 A daughter's son. 8 A sister's son. 9 Grain. 10 The eighth Mubārta of the day; अहो सुहृता विख्याता दश पंच च सर्वदा । तत्राष्टमो सुहृत्तैः यः स कालः कुतपः स्मृतः ॥

-इ 1 The Kusa grass. 2 A sort of blanket.

कुतस् *ind.* 1 From where, whence; कस्य त्वं वा कुत आयातः Moha M. 3. 2

Where, where else, in what (other) place &c; इहस्थिनोदः कुतः S. 2. 5. 3

Why, wherefore, from what cause or motive; कुत इदमुच्यते S. 5. 4 How,

in what manner: कुरति च बाहुः कुतः फल-
मिहास्य S. 1. 15. 5 Much more, much less;
न त्वस्योत्तरस्य कुरति कुतोऽप्यः Bg. 11. 43, 4
31; न मे स्तेनो जनपदं न कर्षो... न स्तेनो स्तेनो
कुतः Ch. Up. 6 Because, for. कुतस्तु is
sometimes used merely for the abl.
of किम्; कुतः कालासमुत्पत्तं V. P. (=कस्मात्
कालात् &c.); कुतः becomes indefinite
when connected with the particles
चिद्, चन or अपि.

कुतस्त्य a. 1 Whence come. 2 How
happened.

कुतुहलं 1 Desire, inclination. 2 Cu-
riosity (=कौतुकं). 3 Eagerness, ar-
dour, vehemence; कलिलकलकुतुहेन च
काचिदसु यमुनाजलकुले । मंजुलबंजुलकुजगतं
विचकर्ष करेण कुतुहे Gt. 1.

कुतुषः, कुतुः f. A small leathern
bottle for oil.

कुतुहल a. 1 Wonderful. 2 Excellent,
best. 3 Praised, celebrated. —लं 1
Desire, curiosity; उज्झितशब्देन जानितं नः
कुतुहलं S. 1; यदि विलासकलास कुतुहलं Gt. 1;
(पवी) कुतुहलेन ननुष्यशानितम् R. 3. 54; 13.
9; 15. 65. 2 Eagerness. 3 What
excites curiosity, anything pleasing
or interesting, a curiosity.

कुत्र ind. 1 Where, in which case;
कुत्र मे शिष्यः Pt. 1; प्रवृत्तिः कुत्र कर्तव्या H. 1.
2 In which case; तेजसा सह जातानां वयं
कुत्रोपगुह्यते Pt. 1. 328. (कुत्र is some-
times used for the loc. sing.
of क्तिम्) When connected with the
particles चिद्, चन or अपि कुत्र becomes,
indefinite in sense. कुत्रापि, कुत्रचित्
somewhere, anywhere; न कुत्रापि no-
where; कुत्रचित् कुत्रचित् in one place in
another place, here-here; Ms. 9. 34.

कुत्राप्य a. Where living or residing.
कुत्र 10 A. (कुत्रयते, कुत्रित) To abuse,
revile, censure, condemn; Ms. 2. 54;
Y. 1. 31; Santi. 2. 28.

कुत्राप्य, कुत्रा Abuse, contempt, re-
proach, abusive language; देवतानां च
कुत्राप्य Ms. 4. 163.

कुत्रित a. 1 Despised, contemptible.
2 Low, mean, vile.

कुशः The Kusa grass.

कुशः, यं, धा 1 A painted cloth serv-
ing as an elephant's housings. 2 A
carpet (in general).

कुशारः, लः, लकः 1 A spade, hoe.
2 The Kāñchana tree.

कुशलं—कुशलं q. v.

कुशकः, वा 1 A watch-house. 2 A
dwelling raised on a scaffold.

कुशकः A crow.

कुशः 1 A lance, a barbed dart,
spear; कुशः प्रविशति K. P. 2 (i. e. कुश-
धारिणः धृष्टः); विरहिणिकुशकृतसुखाकृतिकेत-
किंदुरिताशे Gt. 1. 2 A small animal,
an insect.

कुशलः 1 The hair of the head, a
lock of hair; प्रतुष्टविलेः प्रतोष्णील्यन्नेहार-
कुशले U. 1. 20; Ch. P. 4, 6; Gt. 2. 2

A drinking cup. 3 A plough. —लः
(pl.) N. of a country and its in-
habitants.

कुतबः (pl. of कुति m.) N. of a
country and its people.

कुतिः N. of a king, son of कृष.
—Comp. —भोजः N. of a Yādava
prince, king of the Kunties, who
being childless, adopted Kuntī.

कुती N. of पूता, daughter of a Yādava
named पूर, adopted by कुतिभोज,
[She was the first wife of Pandu. As he
was prevented by a curse from having
progeny, he allowed his wife to make
use of a charm she had acquired from
the sage Durvasas, by means of which
she was to have a son by any god she
liked to invoke. She invoked Dharma,
Vayu and Indra, and had from them
Yudhishthira, Bhīma and Arjuna
respectively. She was also mother of
Karṇa by the deity Sun whom she
invoked in her virginhood to test her
charm.].

कुंभ 1. 9. P. (कुंभति, कुंभाति, कुंभित)
1 To suffer pain. 2 To cling to. 3 To
embrace. 4 To hurt.

कुंभः, वं A kind of jasmine (white
and delicate); कुंभादाताः कलईसमालाः
Bk. 2. 18; प्रातः कुंभसंज्ञिषिर्ल जीवितं
पारयेताः Me. 113. —कुं The flower of
this plant; अलकं बालकुंभादुत्पिद् Me. 65,
47. —कुं 1 An epithet of Viṣṇu. 2
A turner's lathe. —Comp. —करः a
turner.

कुंभनः A cat

कुंभिनी A multitude of lotuses.

कुंभः A rat, mouse.

कुप 4 P. (कुप्यति, कुपित) 1 To be
angry, (generally with the dat. of
the person who is the object of
anger, but sometimes with the acc.
or gen. also); कुप्यति हित्वादिने K. 108;
M. 3. 21; U. 7; कुप्येत् तस्मै स वृद्धः R. 3.
56. 2 To be excited, gather strength,
be virulent; as in दोषः प्रकुप्यति Śusr.
With अस्ति to be angry; Bk. 15. 55.
—परि to be angry. —य 1 to be angry;
निमित्तमुत्तिष्ठ हि यः प्रकुप्यति भुवं स तस्यापमं
प्रसीदति Pt. 1. 283. 2' to be excited,
gather strength, increase. (—Caus.)
to provoke, irritate, exasperate.

कुपिद् See कुपिन्.

कुपिनिन् m. A fisherman.

कुपिनी A kind of net for catch-
ing a. 1 fish.

कुप्य a. Despicable, low, mean,
contemptible.

कुप्यं 1 A base metal. 2 Any metal
but silver and gold; Ki. 1. 35; Ms.
7. 96; 10. 113.

कुपे (के) रः The god of riches and
treasure and the regent of the
northern quarter; कुपेर्याम दिशमुत्पन्नो
यंतु प्रवृत्ते समस्तं विलय्य Ku. 3. 25 (vide
Mallī. the. con.) [Kubera is the son of

Viśrava by Idāvidā, and thus the half-
brother of Ravana. Besides being the
lord of riches and regent of the north,
he is the king of the Yakshas and
Kinnaras, and a friend of Rudra. His
abode is Kailāsa. He is represented as
being deformed in body—having three
legs, only eight teeth, and a yellow
mark in place of one eye. —Comp.
—अग्निः, अचलः an epithet of mountain
Kailāsa. —दिग् f. the north.

कुप्य a. Hump-backed, crooked.
—कुप्यः 1 A curved sword. 2 A hump
on the back. —कुप्या A young female
servant of Kamsa, said to be deformed
in three parts of her body.
[Krishna and Balarama, while proceed-
ing to Mathura, saw her on the high
road carrying unguent to Kamsa. They
asked her if she would give them some
portion of it, and she gave as much as
they wanted. Krishna, being very much
pleased with her kindness, made her
perfectly straight, and she began to
appear a most beautiful woman.].

कुप्यकः N. of a tree; Ms. 8. 247,
5. 2.

कुप्यिका An unmarried girl eight
years old.

कुप्य m. A mountain.

कुमारः 1 A son, boy; a youth;
R. 3. 48. 2 A boy below five. 3 A
prince, an heir-apparent; (especially
in dramas); विप्रोक्तिः कुमारं तदाज्यमस्तमितेधरं
R. 12. 11; कुमारस्वायुषो बाणः V. 5; उप-
वेष्टुमर्हति कुमारः Mu. 4 (said by Rākshasa
to Malayaketu). 4 N. of Kārtikeya,
the god of war; कुमारकल्पं हवते कुमारं
R. 5. 36; कुमारोपि कुमारविक्रमः 3. 55. 5
N. of Agni. 6 A parrot. 7 The river
सिन्धु —Comp. —पालनः 1 one who takes
care of children. 2 N. of king Sali-
vāhana. —पुत्रा 1 care of young
children. 2 care of a woman in
pregnancy or confinement, midwife-
ry; R. 3. 12. —बाहिनः, बाहनः a
peacock. —कुः f. 1 an epithet of
Pārvatī. 2 or of the Ganges.

कुमारकः 1 A child, a youth. 2 The
pupil of the eye.

कुमारपति Den. P. To play, sport
(like a child).

कुमारिक a. (की f.) कुमारिन् (की f.)
a. Furnished with girls, abounding
in girls.

कुमारिका, कुमारी 1 A young girl,
one from 10 to 12 years old. 2 A
maiden, virgin; प्रीतिं वर्षाशुशुक्षितं कुमारी-
मुपती सती Ms. 9. 90; 11. 58; अमर्तता-
न्यपमनास्कुमारी R. 6. 69. 3 A girl or
daughter in general. 4 N. of Durgā.
5 N. of several plants. —Comp. —पुत्रः
the son of an unmarried woman. —पुत्रः
पुत्रः the father-in-law of a girl deified
before marriage.

कुसु *a.* 1 Unkind, unfriendly. 2 Avaricious. *-n.* 1 The white water-lily. 2 The red lotus.

कुसुम्—*व* 1 The white water-lily said to open at moon-rise; नोच्छसिति तत्राकिरणं स्येवाशुभिः कुसुम् V. 3. 16; so S. 5. 28; Rs. 3. 2, 21, 23; Me. 40. 1 A red lotus. —*द* Silver. —*व* 1 An epithet of Vishnu. 2 N. of the elephant supposed to guard the south. 3 Camphor. 4 A species of monkey. 5 N. of a Naga who gave his younger sister कुसुमती to Kusa, son of Rāma; see R. 16. 75-86: —*COMP.*—अभिरुच्यं silver-आकरः, आवासः a pond full of lotuses. —ईशः the moon. —खंडः an assemblage of lotuses. —नाथः, पतिः, बंधुः, बांधवः; —सुदरं *m.* the moon.

कुसुमवती The lotus plant.

कुसुमिनी 1 A water-lily with white lotus flowers; यथावा नंदं व्रजति ससुगोदे कुसुमिनी U. 5. 26; Si. 9. 34. 2 A collection of lotuses. 3 A place abounding in lotuses. —*COMP.*—नायकः—पतिः the moor.

कुसुमत् *a.* Abounding in lotuses; कुसुमत् च वारिषु R. 4. 19. —*नी* 1 A water-lily with white flowers (opening at moonrise); अंतर्हितं शशिनि सैव कुसुमती मे दृष्टिं न नदयति संस्मरणीययोभा S. 4. 2; कुसुमती भावुमती च भावे (न वचं च) R. 6. 36. 2 A collection of lotuses. 3 A place abounding in lotuses. —ईशः the moon.

कुम्भकः An epithet of Vishnu.

कुम्भा Ap enclosure round the sacrificial ground

कुम्भः 1 A pitcher, water-pot, jar; इयं सुसती मस्तकम्यस्तकुम्भा Jag.; वज्रवेसादशो मित्रं विषकुम्भं पयोमुत्तं II. 1. 77; R. 2. 36; so कुम्भ, सत्तव. 2 The frontal globe on the forehead of an elephant; इयकुम्भ Māl. 5. 32; मत्तमकुम्भलूनं सुवि संति शूराः Bh. 1. 59. 3 Aquarius, the eleventh sign of the zodiac. 4 A measure of grain equal to 20 *dronas*; Ma. 8. 320. 5 (In Yoga phil.) Closing the nostrils and mouth so as to suspend breathing. 6 The paramour of a harlot. —*COMP.*—कर्णः 'pitcher-eared' N. of a gigantic Rākshasa, brother of Rāvana and slain by Rāma. [He is said to have devoured thousands of beings including sages and heavenly nymphs, and the gods were anxiously waiting for an opportunity to retaliate upon the powerful demon. After Brahma had inflicted on him a curse for the humiliation to which he subjected Indra and his elephant 'Airavata, Kumbhakarna began to practise the most rigid austerities. Brahma was pleased and was about to grant him a boon, when the gods requested Sarasvatī to sit on his tongue and to pervert it.

Accordingly when he went to the god, instead of asking *indrapada* he asked *nidrāpada* which was readily granted. It is said that he slept for six months at a time, and, when roused, was awake for only one day. When Lanka was besieged by the monkey-troops of Rāma, Rāvana with great difficulty roused Kumbhakarna, desirous of availing himself of his gigantic strength. After having drunk 2000 jars of liquor, he took Sugriva prisoner, besides devouring thousands of monkeys. He was ultimately slain by Rāma]. —कारः 1 a potter; Y. 3. 146. 2 a mixed tribe (वेद्यायां विप्रतश्चोपायां कुम्भकारः स उच्यते Usanas; or मालाकारात्मकया कुम्भकारोऽप्यजायत Parāśara). —घोणः N. of a town. —जः, —जम्भन् *m.* —पोतिः, —संभः 1 an epithet of Agastya; पससादौद्ययम् कुम्भणेनेर्महोजसः R. 4. 22; 15. 55. 2 an epithet of Droṇa, the military preceptor of the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas. 3 an epithet of Vasishṭha. —दासी a bawd, procuress; sometimes used as a term of reproach or abuse. —लग्नं that time of the day in which Aquarius rises above the horizon. —मेढकः 1 (lit.) a frog in a pitcher. 2 (fig.) an inexperienced man; cf. दुग्धमेढक. —संधिः the hollow on the top of an elephant's head between the frontal globes.

कुम्भकः 1 The base of a column. 2 A religious exercise (in Yoga phil.), stopping the breath by closing the mouth and both the nostrils with the fingers of the right hand.

कुम्भा A harlot, whore.

कुम्भिक 1 A small pot. 2 A harlot.

कुम्भिन् 1 An elephant; Bv. 1. 52. 2 A crocodile. —*COMP.*—नरकः a particular hell. —स्रुः rut, ichor

कुम्भिलः 1 A thief who breaks into a house. 2 A plagiarist. 3 A wife's brother. 4 A child of an imperfect impregnation or born at undue seasons.

कुम्भी A small water-jar. —*COMP.*—नसः a kind of venomous serpent; U. 2. 29. —पाकः (sing. or pl.) a particular hell in which the wicked are baked like potter's vessels; Y. 3. 224; Ma. 12. 76.

कुम्भीकः The Punnāga tree —*COMP.*—मक्षिका a sort of fly.

कुम्भीरः A shark.

कुम्भीरकः, कुम्भीलः, कुम्भीलकः A thief; लोभेण गृहीतस्य कुम्भीरकस्यासि वा प्रतिवचनं V. 2; कुम्भीलकैः कायुकेषु परिहित्या चन्द्रिका M. 4. 6. P. (कुरति, कुरित) To sound.

कुरकरः, कुरंकरः The (Indian) crane.

कुरंगः (गौ.) 1 A deer in general; तस्मै ब्रूहि कुरंगं कुत्र भवता किं नाम तसं तपः Sānti. 1. 14, 4. 6; लघ्वी कुर्गीरगौकरोतु

Jag. 2 A species of deer (कुरंग ईषताम्रः स्याद्वरिणाकृतिको महान्). —*COMP.*—अक्षी—नयना, —नेत्रा a deer-eyed woman. —नाभिः musk.

कुरंगमः The same as कुरंग q. v.

कुरचिलः A crab.

कुरदः A shoemaker.

कुरंदः, कुरंदकः, कुरंदिका The yellow amaranth.

कुरंदः Enlargement of the testicles or of the scrotum, hydrocele.

कुररः (रः) An osprey; Y. 1. 174.

कुररी 1 A female osprey; चक्रंद विद्या कुररीव भूयः R. 14. 68 2 An ewe. —*COMP.*—गणः a flight of ospreys.

कुरवः (वः), कुरव (व) कं A species of amaranth; कुरवका खकाणतां ययुः R. 9. 29; Me. 78; Rs. 6. 18. —*व* (व) कं The flower of this tree; इडाणो नवकुरवकं Me. 65; प्रत्याख्यातविशेषकं कुरवकं इयामावदातामणं M. 3. 5.

कुरीर A kind of head-dress for women.

कुरुः (pl.) N. of a country situated in the north of India about the site of the modern Delhi; श्रियः कुरुणामधिरस्य पालनी Ki. 1. 1; विराय तस्मिन् कुरवक्षकासते 1. 17. 2 The kings of this country.

—*व* 1 A priest. 2 Boiled rice. —*COMP.*—क्षेत्रं N. of an extensive plain near Delhi, the scene of the great war between the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas; धर्मक्षेत्रे कुरुक्षेत्रे समवेता युयुत्सवः Bg. 1. 1; Ma. 2. 19. —जांगलं = कुरुक्षेत्र q. v. —राज *m.*, —राजः an epithet of Duryodhana. —विस्तः a weight of gold equal to about 700 Troy grains. —वृद्धः an epithet of Bhishma.

कुरंदः A red species of amaranth.

—दी A wooden doll or puppet.

कुरलः A lock of hair, especially on the forehead.

कुरवक=कुरवक q. v.

कुरविदः—*व* A ruby. —*व* 1 Black salt. 2 A mirror.

कुकुटः 1 A cock. 2 Rubbish.

कुकुरः A dog; उपकृतुंभारि प्राप्ते निःसं मम्यति कुकुरं Pt. 2. 90. v. 1.

कुक्षिका=इक्षिका q. v.

कुर्द, कुर्दन् See कूर्द, कूर्दन.

कु (कू) परः 1 The knee. 2 The elbow.

कु (कू) पोसः, कु (कू) पोसकः A sort of bodice worn by women; मन्त्रज्ञह्योस-रपीडितस्तनाः Rs. 5. 8, 4. 6. v. 1.

कुर्वत् pres. p. Doirg &c. *-n.* 1 A servant. 2 A shoemaker.

कुल 1 A race, family; निद्राभिमिवाकु-कुलस्य संततेः R. 3. 1. 2 The residence of a family, a seat, house, an abode; वसनापिकुलेषु सः R. 12. 25. 3 A high or noble family, noble descent; कुले जन्म Pt. 5. 2; कुलशीलसमन्वितः Ma. 7. 54, 62; so कुलजा, कुलकन्या &c. 4 A herd, troops, flock, collection, multitude;

कुशर See कुश.
कुशल 1 The water-lily. 2 A pearl.
3 Water

कुशल 1 The blue water-lily कुशल-
पद्मलिपिर्दोषो न्यूनोत्तमः U. 3. 22. 2 A
water-lily in general. 3 The earth
(-m. also).

कुशलविनी 1 The blue water-lily
plant. 2 An assemblage of lotuses.
3 A place abounding in lotuses. 4
The lotus-plant.

कुशाद a. 1 Detracting, under-
valuing, censorious. 2 Low, vile,
mean.

कुशिकः (pl.) N. of a country.
कुषि (पिं) दः 1 A weaver; कुषिदस्य
तावत्पदसि गुणशमामितः K. P. 7. 2 N. of
the weaver caste.

कुषेणी 1 A basket to hold fish
(when caught), fish-basket 2 A badly
arranged tress of hair.

कुषेलं A lotus.

कुशः 1 A kind of grass considered
holy and forming an essential requi-
site of several religious ceremonies;
पञ्चमासं इमे कुशाः Srāddha Mantra कुशा-
पूतं प्रव्यास्य विहरं R. 8. 18. 1. 49. 95.
2 N. of the elder son of Rāma.
[He was one of the twin sons of
Rama, born after Sita had been ruth-
lessly abandoned in the forest; yet he
was the elder of the two in point of first
seeing the light of this world. He, with
Lava, was brought up by the sage
Valmiki, and the two boys were taught
to repeat the Ramayana, the epic of the
poet Kusa was made by Rama king of
Kusavati and he lived there for some
time after his father's death. But the
presiding deity of the old capital
Ayodhya presented herself to him in
his dream and besought him not to
slight her. Kusa then returned to
Ayodhya; see R. 16. 3-42] कु
Water; as in कुशाश्व q. v. -COMP. -अस्य
the sharp point of a blade of the Kusa
grass hence often used in comp. in the
sense of 'sharp', 'shrewd' 'penetrat-
ing' as intellect कुश्रि a. having a
penetrating intellect, sharp, shrewd;
(अपि) कुशमपदे कुशली युक्ते B 5 4.
-अशीय a. penetrating, sharp. राशु-
रीयं a ring of Kusa grass worn at
religious ceremonies. -आसनं a seat
or mat of Kusa grass. -स्थलं N of a
place in the north of India; Ve. 1.

कुशल a. 1 Right, proper, good,
auspicious; Si. 16. 41; Bg. 18. 10.
2 Happy, prosperous. 3 Able,
skilful, clever, proficient, well
versed; with loc. or in comp.;
दृढनीत्या च कुशल Y. 1. 313. 2. 181; Ms.
7. 190; R. 3. 12. -लं 1 Welfare, a
happy or prosperous condition,
happiness; प्रच्छ कुशलं राज्ञे राज्याशमसुखं
ति R. 1. 58 : अन्त्यापचः कुशलमवले पृच्छति

तां Me. 101; अपि कुशलं भवतः 'are you
doing well' (how do you do?) 2
Virtue. 3 Cleverness, ability. -COMP.
-काम a. desirous of happiness. -मित्रः
friendly inquiry after a person's
health or welfare. -बुद्धि a. wise,
intelligent, shrewd, sharp.

कुशलिन् a. (नी f.) Happy, doing
well, prosperous; अयं भगवतोऽकाशमुदाय
कुशली काश्यपः S. 5; R. 5. 4; Me. 112.

कुशा 1 A rope. 2 A bridle.

कुशावती N. of a city, the capital
of Kusa, Rāma's son; see कुश.

कुक्षिक a. Squint-eyed. -कः N. of
the grand-father of Visvāmitra (or
according to some accounts, of the
father of विश्वामित्र). 2 A plough-share.
3 Sediment of oil.

कुशी A plough-share.

कुशीलवः 1 A bard, singer; Ms. 8.
65, 102. 2 An actor, a dancer;
तत्सर्वं कुशीलवाः संगीतप्रयोगेण मत्समीहितसंपाद-
नाय प्रवर्तन्ते Mā. 1; तत्किमिति नारमयासि
कुशीलवेः सह संगीतकं Ve. 1 3 A news-
monger. 4 An epithet of Vālmiki.

कुशुभः The water-pot of an
ascetic.

कुशलः 1 Granary, cupboard, store-
room; को पच्यो बहुभिः दुधैः कुशलापूणादिकैः
H. Pr. 20. 2 A fire made of chaff.

कुशेश्वर A water lily, a lotus in
general, कुशकुशेश्वरजोहदुरेणुस्तथाः (पंथाः)
S. 4. 10; R. 6. 18. -यः The Indian
crane or Śārāsa bird.

कुश 9 P. (कुणाति, कुषित) 1 To tear,
extract, pull or draw out; शिवाः
कुणाति मांसानि Bk. 18 12; 17. 10, 7.
95 2 To test, examine. 3 To shine.
-WITH निशु to extract, tear, draw
out; उपातयोनिकुषितं विद्वैः R. 7. 50; Bk.
9. 30; 5. 42; 80 कश्चिन्निकुषितं शभिः कव-
लितं गोमायुभिर्दुहितं Gangāśhtaka.

कुषाकुः 1 The son. 2 Fire. 3 An
ape, a monkey.

कुडः, कुं Leprosy (of which there
are 18 varieties); गलकुडामिदृशाय च Bh.
1. 90. -COMP. -अग्निः 1 sulphur. 2 N.
of several plants.

कुडिन् a. (नी f.) -कुडित a. Affected
with leprosy.

कुम्भादः 1 A kind of pumpkin
gourd. 2 A false conception.

कुम्भादकः A kind of pumpkin
gourd.

कुश 4 P. (कुसति, कुसित) 1 To em-
brace. 2 To surround.

कुसितः 1 An inhabited country. 2
One who lives on usury; see कुसीद
below.

कुसी (सि) दः (Also written as कुशी-
दी-द) 1 A money-lender, a usurer. -दं
1 Any loan or thing lent to be
repaid with interest. 2 Lending
money, usury, the profession of
usury; कुसीदाद दारिद्र्यं पक्कवत्तयं विनामनात्

Pt. 1. 11; -Ma. 1. 90; 8. 410; Y. 1.
119. -COMP. -पचः usury, usurious
interest; any interest exceeding 1
per cent. -इन्दिः f. interest on money;
कुसीदाद्विद्वेयुष्यं नास्तीति सङ्कोचः Ms. 8. 181
कुसीदा A female usurer.

कुसीदारी The wife of a usurer.

कुसीदिकः, कुसीदिन् m. A usurer.

कुसुमं 1 A flower; उदेति पूर्वं कुसुमं ततः
फलं S. 7. 30. 2 Menstrual discharge.

3 A fruit. -COMP. -अञ्जनं the calx of
brass used as collyrium. -अञ्जलिः a
handful of flowers. -अधिपः, अधिराज
m. the Champaka tree (bearing
yellow fragrant flowers); -अवचापः
gathering flowers; अन्यत्र पूर्वं कुसुमावचापं
कुसुममवाप्ति करोमि सख्यः K. P. 3. -अव-
तंसकं a chaplet. -अक्षः, आशुषः, -इवः;
-वाणः, -शरः 1 a flowery arrow. 2 N.
of the god of love; अभिनवः कुसुमेयुष्मा-
पारः Mā. 1 (where the word may
also be read as कुसुमेयु व्यापारः); तस्मै नमो
भवन्ते कुसुमायुषाव Bh. 1. 1; R. 6. 33.
Ch. P. 20, 23; R. 7. 61; Si. 8. 70,
3. 2; कुसुमशरवाणभावेन Gīt. 10. -आकरः
1 a garden. 2 a nosegay. 3 vernal
season; मत्तुना कुसुमाकरः Bg. 10. 35; sc
Bv. 1. 48. -आत्मकं saffron. -आसुरं 1
honey. 2 a kind of spirituous liquor
(prepared from flowers). -उज्ज्वल a.
brilliant with blossoms. -कार्मुकः, -च-
पः, -धन्वन् m. epithets of the god of
love; कुसुमाचपमतेजयदुग्धिः R. 9. 39;
Rs. 6. 27. -चित्त a. heaped with
flowers. -पुरं N. of the town of
Pātaliputra; कुसुमपुरमिषोरे प्रत्यदुवासीनो
राक्षसः Mu. 2. -लता a creeper in
blossom. -शयनं a bed of flowers;
V 3. 10. -स्तवकः a nosegay, bouquet;
कुसुमस्तवकस्तेष्व द्वे गती स्तो मनसिना Bh 2 33.

कुसुमवती A woman in her courses.

कुसुमित a. Flowered, furnished
with flowers.

कुसुमालः A thief.

कुसुमः -अं 1 Safflower; कुसुमाकर्णं चारु
चेलं वसाना Jag. ; R. 6. 6. 2 Saffron. 3
The water-pot of an ascetic. -अं
Gold. -अः Outward affection (com-
pared with the colour of safflower).

कुशलः A granary, store-house (for
corn &c.).

कुशतिः f. Fraud, cheating, de-
ceit.

कुस्तुभः 1 An epithet of Viṣṇu. 2
The ocean.

कुशः Kubera, the god of riches.

कुहकः A cheat, rogue, juggler.

-कः, -का Jugglery, deception. -COMP.

-कार a. conjuring, cheating. -अस्तिः
a. afraid of a trick, suspicious,

cautious, wary; H 4. 102. -स्वनाः,
-स्वरः a cock.

कुह्वः 1 A mouse. 2 A snake. -नं
1 A small earthen vessel. 2 A glass
vessel.

कृष्ण, **कृष्णिका** Interested performance of religious austerities, hypocrisy (इं.).

कुहरं 1 A cavity, hollow; as in नाभिकुहर, आस्य &c. 2 The ear. 3 The throat. 4 Proximity. 5 Copulation.

कुहरितं 1 Sound in general. 2 The cry of the (Indian) cuckoo. 3 A sound uttered in copulation.

कुहः, **कुहः** f. 1 New moon day, i. e. the last day of a lunar month when the moon is invisible; कर्मतेव गता सविं कुहः N. 4. 57. 2 The deity that presides over this day; Ms. 3. 86. 3 The cry of the (Indian) cuckoo पिरेन रोषाङ्गणचक्षुषा मुहः कुहुरताहृत चक्षुरेति N. 1. 100; उन्मीलति कुहः कुहरिति कलोचालाः पिकाना गिरः Gt. 1. -COMP. -कुहः, -कुहः, -रवः, -शब्दः the (Indian) cuckoo.

कु 1 6 A. (कवते, कुवते); 9. U. (कु-ह-नाति, कु-ह-नीति) 1 To sound, make noise, cry out in distress; खगाग्रकुविरिञ्चुर्भं Bk. 14. 20; 1. 80; 14. 5; 15. 26; 16. 29.

कु f. A female imp.

कुवः The female breast, especially that of a young or unmarried woman; see कुच.

कुचिका, **कुची** 1 A small brush of hair, a pencil. 2 A key.

कुञ्ज 1 P. (कुजति, कुजित्) To make any inarticulate sound, hum, coo, warble; कुजन्तं राम रामेति मधुरं मधुपञ्जरं Rām: पुष्कोकिलो यन्मधुरं उज्जु Ku. 3. 32; Rs. 6. 22; R. 2. 12; N. 1. 127. With नि, परि or वि to coo, to make an indistinct noise.

कुजः, **कुजनः**, **कुजितं** 1 Cooing, warbling. 2 The rattling of wheels.

कुट a. 1 False; as in कूटः स्युः पूर्वसाक्षिणः Y. 1. 80. 2 Immovable, steady. -इः, -इ 1 Fraud, illusion, deception.

2 A trick, fraudulent or roguish scheme. 3 A puzzling question, knotty or intricate point, as in कूटश्लोक, कूटान्योक्ति. 4 Falsehood, untruth; oft. used in comp. with the force of an adjective; °वचनं false or deceitful words; °तुला, °मानं &c. 5 A summit or peak of a mountain; वर्षयजिह्व तत्कूटमुज्ज्वलितं तुरेणामिः R. 4. 71, Ms. 113 6 Any projection or prominence. 7 The bone of the forehead with its projections, the crown of the head. 8 A horn. 9 End, corner; Y. 3. 96. 10 Head, chief. 11 A heap, mass, multitude; अन्नकूटं 'a heap of clouds'; so अन्नकूटं 'a heap of food'. 12 A hammer, an iron mallet. 13 A plough-share, the body of a plough. 14 A trap for catching deer. 15 A concealed weapon, as a dagger in a woollen case or a sword in a stick. 16 A water-jar. -इः 1 A house, dwelling. 2 An epithet of

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कुजः, **कुजनः**, **कुजितं** 1 Cooing, warbling. 2 The rattling of wheels.

Agastya. -COMP. -अज्ञः a false or loaded die; कूटालोपविधिनिः Y. 2. 202. -अगारं an apartment on the top of a house. -अर्थः ambiguity of meaning.

°आविता a tale, fiction. -उपायः a fraudulent plan, trick, stratagem.

-कारः a rogue, a false witness. -कृत् a. 1 cheating, deceiving. 2 forging a document; Y. 2. 70. 3 bribing. (-m.) 1 a man of the writer caste (कायस्थ). 2 an epithet of Siva.

-कार्षाणः a false कार्षाण q. v. -खट्वाः a swordstick. -उग्रन् m, a cheat. -तुला a false pair of scales. -धर्मं a. where falsehood is considered a duty (as a place, house, country &c.).

-पाकलः bilious fever to which elephants are subject (हस्तिपातजनः); अचिरं वैकुण्ठविषतं पाकलं कलमं कठोरं इव कूट-पाकलः (अभिहितं) Mā. 1. 39; (also sometimes written as कूटपालकः).

-पालकः a potter, a potter's kiln. -पासाः, -बंधः a trap, snare; R. 13. 39. -मानं a false measure or weight.

-सौहृदः an epithet of Skanda. -वन्धः a trap, a snare for deer, birds &c. -उग्रं treacherous or unfair warfare; R. 17. 69. -शाल्मलिः f. m. 1 a species of the Salmali tree. 2 a kind of tree with sharp thorns (regarded as one of the several instruments-perhaps a club-with which the wicked are tortured in the world of Yama); see R. 12. 95 and Malli. thereon. -शासनं a forged grant or decree. -साक्षिन् m. a false witness. -स्थ a. standing at the top, occupying the highest place (said of a person who stands at the head in a genealogical table). (-स्थः) the supreme soul (immovable, unchangeable, and perpetually the same); Bg. 6. 8; 12. 3. -स्वर्णं counterfeit gold.

कूटकं 1 Fraud, deceit, trick. 2 Elevation, prominence. 3 The body of a plough, a plough-share. -COMP. -आख्यानं an invented tale.

कूटशः ind. In heaps or multitudes. **कूटस्थः** कूटस्थ q. v.

कृणु 10 U. (कृण्यति, कृणित) 1 To speak, converse 2 To contract, close (said to be Atm. in this sense).

कृणिका 1 The horn of any animal. 2 The peg of a lute.

कृणित a. Shut, closed.

कूटालः Mountain ebony.

कूपः 1 A well; कूपे पश्य पयोनिषावपि पटो गृह्णति तुल्यं जलं Bh. 2. 49; so नितरा नीचोस्मीति त्वं खेदे कूप मा कदापि कृयाः। अत्यंत-सरसइदयो वतः परेषां गुणगृहीतासि Bv. 1. 9. 2 A hole, cave, hollow, cavity; as in जघनकूप. 3 A leather oil-vessel. 4 A mast; क्षोणीनीकूपदंडः Dk. 1. -COMP. -अङ्कः, -अङ्गः horripilation. -कण्ठपङ्कः, -मंडकः

-की (lit.) a tortoise or frog in a

well. (fig.) an inexperienced person, one who has had no experience of the world at large, a man of limited ideas who knows only his own neighbourhood; oft. used as a term of reproach. -चक्रं a water-wheel, a contrivance for raising water from a well °चक्रपटी-पटिका a bucket or pot attached to the water-wheel to draw up water. चक्रपटिकाभ्यां see under न्याय.

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कूपः (वा) r: The ocean.

कूपी 1 A small well. 2 A flask, bottle. 3 The navel.

कूप (र) r a. (ती f.) 1 Beautiful, agreeable. 2 Hump-backed. -रः, -र The pole of a carriage to which the yoke is fixed. -रः A hump-backed man. -री 1 A carriage covered with a cloth or blanket. 2 The pole of a carriage to which the yoke is fixed; Vc. 4.

कूरः, -र Food, boiled rice; इतन्न कूर-च्युतैर्लभिशं पिबं हस्ती प्रतिपादते मागधुचैः Mk. 4.

कूर्चः, -र्च 1 A bunch of any thing, a bundle. 2 A handful of Kusa grass. 3 A Peacock's feather. 4 The beard; आगतमनघ्याकारेण सविशेषदृष्टमय जीर्ण-चूर्चानां U. 4; or पूर्ववित्यमनेन चिन्मलकं लब्धचूर्चानां तापसानां कर्चैः S. 6. 5 The tip of the thumb and the middle finger brought in contact so as to pinch &c. 6 The upper part of the nose, the part (or hair) between the eyebrows. 7 A brush. 8 Deceit, fraud. 9 Boasting, bragging. 10 Hypocrisy. -र्चः 1 The head. 2 A store-room. -COMP. -शीर्षः, -शेखरः the cocoa-nut tree

कृषिका 1 A painting brush or pencil. 2 A key. 3 A bud, blossom. 4 Inapissated milk. 5 A needle.

कूर्च 1 U. (कूर्चति, कूर्चित) 1 To lean, jump. 2 To frolic; वज्रधराजुर्ध्वं स्वेष्टमुच-र्चिरे तथा Pk. 14. 77, 9; 15. 45. With उर्च to jump up, leap up.

कूर्चनं 1 Leaping. 2 Playing, sport- ing. -नी 1 A festival in honour of Kānadeva, held on the fifteenth day of Chaitra. 2 The full moon day in Chaitra.

कूर्चः The part between the eye- brows.

कूर्चरः 1 The elbow; Si. 20. 19. 2 The knee.

कूर्चः 1 A tortoise; पुहेकूर्चं इवागति- रसेद्विचरमात्मनः Ms. 7. 105; Pg. 2. 58

well. (fig.) an inexperienced person, one who has had no experience of the world at large, a man of limited ideas who knows only his own neighbourhood; oft. used as a term of reproach. -चक्रं a water-wheel, a contrivance for raising water from a well °चक्रपटी-पटिका a bucket or pot attached to the water-wheel to draw up water. चक्रपटिकाभ्यां see under न्याय.

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कूप (र) r a. (ती f.) 1 Beautiful, agreeable. 2 Hump-backed. -रः, -र The pole of a carriage to which the yoke is fixed. -रः A hump-backed man. -री 1 A carriage covered with a cloth or blanket. 2 The pole of a carriage to which the yoke is fixed; Vc. 4.

कूरः, -र Food, boiled rice; इतन्न कूर-च्युतैर्लभिशं पिबं हस्ती प्रतिपादते मागधुचैः Mk. 4.

कूर्चः, -र्च 1 A bunch of any thing, a bundle. 2 A handful of Kusa grass. 3 A Peacock's feather. 4 The beard; आगतमनघ्याकारेण सविशेषदृष्टमय जीर्ण-चूर्चानां U. 4; or पूर्ववित्यमनेन चिन्मलकं लब्धचूर्चानां तापसानां कर्चैः S. 6. 5 The tip of the thumb and the middle finger brought in contact so as to pinch &c. 6 The upper part of the nose, the part (or hair) between the eyebrows. 7 A brush. 8 Deceit, fraud. 9 Boasting, bragging. 10 Hypocrisy. -र्चः 1 The head. 2 A store-room. -COMP. -शीर्षः, -शेखरः the cocoa-nut tree

कृषिका 1 A painting brush or pencil. 2 A key. 3 A bud, blossom. 4 Inapissated milk. 5 A needle.

कूर्च 1 U. (कूर्चति, कूर्चित) 1 To lean, jump. 2 To frolic; वज्रधराजुर्ध्वं स्वेष्टमुच-र्चिरे तथा Pk. 14. 77, 9; 15. 45. With उर्च to jump up, leap up.

कूर्चनं 1 Leaping. 2 Playing, sport- ing. -नी 1 A festival in honour of Kānadeva, held on the fifteenth day of Chaitra. 2 The full moon day in Chaitra.

कूर्चः The part between the eye- brows.

कूर्चरः 1 The elbow; Si. 20. 19. 2 The knee.

कूर्चः 1 A tortoise; पुहेकूर्चं इवागति- रसेद्विचरमात्मनः Ms. 7. 105; Pg. 2. 58

2 Vishnu in his second or Kūrma incarnation. —COMP. —अवतारः the Kūrma incarnation of Vishnu; cf. Git. 1:—अतिरिचिबिलतरे तव तिष्ठति पृष्ठं धर-
णिपलम्बिणचक्रगतिरि केशव धृतकच्छपस्य जय जग-
दीश हरे ॥—पृष्ठं, पृष्ठकं 1 the back or shell
of a tortoise. 2 a lid or cover of a
dish. —राजः Vishnu in his shape of a
tortoise in his second incarnation.

कूलं 1 A shore, bank; राधानाथयो-
जयति यमुनाकूल रहःकेलयः Git. 1; नदी बोध-
कूलपार R. 12. 35, 68. 2 A slope,
declivity. 3 Skirt, edge, border,
proximity; कुलादकूलेषु विलुप्तं तेषु ते N.
1. 141. 4 A pond. 5 The rear of
an army. 6 A heap, mound. —COMP.
—वर a. frequenting or grazing on
the banks of a river. —पृ. f. the land
on a bank. —हृदकः, हृदकः an eddy.

कूलकव a. Tearing away or under-
mining the bank; कूलकवेद सिधुः प्रसंभनं-
मस्तदत्तं व S. 5. 21. —वः f. The current
or stream of a river. —वर a river.

कूलज्वर a. Kiasing, i. e. bordering
on the bank of a river.

कूलहनुज a. Breaking down banks,
(as rivers, elephants &c.); R. 4. 22.

कूलपुटव a. Tearing up or carrying
away the bank; Mā. 5. 19.

कुम्भारः A kind of pumpkin gourd.

कुपः fog, mist.

कु 1. 5 U. (करोति-कुरुते) To hurt,
injure, kill. —II. 8 U (करोति, कुरुते,
कृतं) 1 To do (in general); तत कि
करावपहं. 2 To make; गणिकावधरोपमकरोत्
Dk; रुपेण चके युवराजशब्दमाह R. 3. 45;
युवराजः कृतः &c. 3 To manufacture,
shape, prepare; कुम्भकारो षट् करोति; कटं
करोति &c. 4 To build, create; गृहं कुरु;
समो कुरु मर्त्ये भोः. 5 To produce, cause,
engender; रतिमुभयवर्णा कुरुते S. 2. 1.
6 To form, arrange; अजलिं करोति;
कपोतहस्तकं कुरुत. 7 To write, compose;
नकार समनोहरं शास्त्रं Pt. 1. 8 To perform,
be engaged in; पूजां करोति. 9 To tell,
narrate; इति कुरुविधाः कथाः कुर्वन् &c. 10
To carry out, execute, obey; एवं
किञ्च युष्मादेवः Mā. 1; or करिष्यामि वच-
नम् or शास्त्रं मे कुरुष्व &c. 11 To bring
about, accomplish, effect; सत्संगतिः
कुरु किं न करोति पुंसां Bh. 2. 23. 12 To
throw or let out, discharge, emit;
सूत्रं कुरु to discharge urine, make water;
so एतदं कुरु to void excrement. 13 To
assume, put on, take; वीर्यं कुरुष्व;
जगत् सन्नि कुर्वीतः Y. 3. 162. 14 To send
forth, utter; गान्धर्वी विरं कुरुष्व, कलहं कुरुष्व
&c. 15 To place or put on (with
loc.) कुरु हास्यकरोत् K. 212; गान्धर्वी
कुरु &c. 16 To entrust (with some
dat.) appoint; अन्यथा विविधानुयात्तन
तमविपक्षितः Ms. 7. 81. 17 To cook
(as food) as in कृतान् 18 To think,
regard, consider, वदति कुप्यी कृतजगत्प्रसव-
नारा U. 5. 19. To take (as in the

hand); कुरु करो कुरुमेकमयोचनं N. 4. 59.
20 To make a sound, as in खाकुर्य,
खल्लुर्य भुंके; 80 वषट्कः, स्वाहाकुरु &c. 21 To
pass, spend (time); वर्षाणि दश वक्रः
spent; क्षणं कुरु wait a moment. 22 To
direct towards, turn the attention to,
resolve on; (with loc. or dat.);
नार्यमे कुरुते मनः Ms. 12. 118; नगरममाय
नति न करोति S. 2. 23 To do a thing
for another (either for his advantage
or injury); यद्वेन कृतं मयि, अस्मि किं मे
करिष्याति &c. 24 To use, employ, make
use of; किं तया क्रियते येन Pt. 1. 25
To divide, break into parts (with
adverbs ending in वा); दिवा कुरु to
divide into two parts; शतधा कुरु, सहस्रधा
कुरु &c. 26 To cause to become subject
to, reduce completely to (a particular
condition, with adverbs ending in
सात्); आरमसात् कुरु to subject or appro-
priate to oneself; R. 8. 2; मस्मसात्
कुरु to reduce to ashes. This root is
often used with nouns, adjectives
and indeclinables to form verbs from
them, somewhat like the English
affixes 'en' or '(i) fy', in the sense
of 'making a person or thing to be
what it previously is not'; e. g.
कुरुणीकुरु to make that which is not
already black, black, i. e. blacken;
so रोतीकुरु to whiten; वनीकुरु to solidify;
विलीकुरु to rarefy &c. &c. Sometimes
these formations take place in other
senses also; e. g. कोरीकुरु 'to clasp to
the bosom', embrace; मस्मकुरु to reduce
to ashes; वषणीकुरु to incline, bend;
तृणीकुरु to value as little as straw; मंदीकुरु
to slacken, make slow; so मूलाकुरु to
roast on the end of pointed lances;
गुहाकुरु to please; समयाकुरु to spend time
&c. N. B. This root by itself admits
of either Pada; but it is Atrn. gene-
rally with prepositions in the follow-
ing senses:— (1) doing injury to;
(2) censure, blame; (3) serving;
(4) outraging, acting violently or
rashly; (5) preparing, changing the
condition of, turning into; (6) recit-
ing. (7) employing, using; see P. 1.
3. 32 and "Student's guide to
Sanskrit composition" § 338. Note.
The root कुरु is of the most frequent
application in Sanskrit literature, and
its senses are variously modified, or
almost infinitely extended according
to the noun with which the root is
connected; e. g. पदं कुरु to set foot (fig.
also); आश्रये पदं करिष्यामि S. 4. 19; क्रमेण
कृतं मम वदुषि नययोर्वेनेन पदं K. 141; मनसा कुरु
to think of, meditate; मनसि कुरु to
think; दृष्टा मनस्येवमकरोत् K. 136; or to
resolve or determine; सख्यं, मैत्री कुरु to
form friendship with; अस्त्राणि कुरु to
practise the use of weapons; दंष्ट्रं कुरु to
inflict punishment; हृदये कुरु to pay

heed to; कालं कुरु to die; मति-बुद्धिः कुरु to
think of, intend, mean; उदकं कुरु to
offer libations of water to the Manes; विरं कुरु to delay; वदुषि कुरु to play on the
lute; नखाणि कुरु to clean the nails; कुरु कुरु
to outrage or violate a maiden; निराकुरु
to separate from, to be abandoned
by; as in मन्वेन विनाकुरुता रतिः Kn. 4. 21;
मध्ये कुरु to place in the middle, to have
reference to; मध्येकस्य स्थितं कुरुकैरि कारु
M. 5. 2; वशी कुरु to win over, place in
subjection, subdue; चमसु कुरु to cause
surprise; make an exhibition or a
show; ससु कुरु to honour, treat with re-
spect; तिरस्कुरु to place aside. —Caus.
(कारयति-ते) To cause to do, perform,
make, execute &c.; आशं कारय रघोषे,
Bk. 8. 84; सख्यं भवेन वा कुरु वा
रयति Sk. —Desid. (विकीर्यते-ते) to
wish to do &c. With अस्मि 1
to accept, betake oneself to; अस्मि
कुप्यीर्यतीकरोत् Jag.; वसिष्ठामाश्रयतीकुरुष्व
121. 2 to confess, acknowledge, own
admit. 3 to promise to do, under
take; किं त्वंगीकृतसुखजन्मपणवच्छास्यो जय
लज्जते Mu. 2. 18. 4 to subdue, make
one's own, favour; Amaru. 62 —अस्ति
to exceed, surpass. —अधि 1 to be
entitled to, have a right; to autho-
rise, to qualify for the discharge of
some duty; वेदाध्यकारिणाधि हृदयं Bk. 2.
34; Ki. 4. 25. 2 to aim at, have re-
ference to; (अधिकृत्य is often used in
the sense of 'with reference to,'
'referring to,' 'regarding,' 'concern-
ing,' 'on the subject of'; अधिमतमयमधि-
कृत्यगीयताह S. 1; शकुंतलमधिकृत्य व्रीहिं S.
2; R. 11. 62.) 3 (A.) to bear; अधिपक्षे
न ये हतिः Bk. 8. 20. 4 to overpower or
subdue, be superior to. 5 to refrain
or desist from. —अनु to do after, fol-
low; especially to imitate (with acc.
or gen.); शैलाधिपस्यानुचकार लक्ष्मी Bk. 2.
8; Ms. 2. 199; स्वामनया हेरिबाहुकुर्वती K.
10; अनुकरोति भगवतो नारायणस्य 6. —अप 1
to drag away, remove, insult by
dragging away; रोपचक्रे वनास्तीति Bk. 8.
20. 2 to hurt, injure, wrong, harm,
do harm or injury to (with gen. of
person); न किञ्चिन्मया तस्यापकर्तुं शक्यं Pt.
1. —अप 1 to drive away, discard,
remove, dispel; तक्षेद्ये तिमिरमापकरोति चंद्रः
S. 6. 29; न पुनरासाहस्यमापकरोति Ku. 5.
14. 2 to cast off, reject, put aside,
give up; शिवा भुजवेल्लमपाचकार R. 7. 50.
—अभ्य 1 to initiate in, 2 to malice
friend of; (see under अभ्यतर). —अलं
to adorn, decorate, grace; उमावलंबकतु-
रिचिताम्भो तयोर्वनामृतिपथं गताम्भार R. 11. 18;
कतमो वैशोऽलंकृतो जन्मना S. 1. —आ (Caus.)
1 to call, cause to come, invite;
आकारयेनम. 2 to bring near. —आविस्
to manifest or make visible, show,
display; (see under आविस्). —उप
(Pres. उपकरोति) 1 (a) befriend,

serve, assist, favour, help, oblige; (oft. with gen. sometimes loc. of the person obliged); सा लक्ष्मीरुपकृते यथा परेषां Bk. 8. 18; अत्यन्तश्रोतुं Me. 101; Si. 20. 74; Ms. 8. 394. (b) to attend or wait upon, serve, 2 (Pres. उपस्करोति). (a) to adorn, grace, decorate. (b) to make efforts (with gen. of a thing); Bk. 8. 19, 119. (c) to prepare, elaborate, perfect, refine. -उपा 1 to deliver, give. 2 to perform a (preparatory) rite; Ms. 4. 95; see उपाक्रमन् 3 to fetch, bring. 4 to begin. -उरी, उररी, उररी, ऊरी or ऊररी to accept, see अंगीकृ above; R. 15. 70; see उरी also. -विरस् 1 to abuse, revile, contemn, despise. 2 to surpass, excel, conquer; see under तिरस्. -स्व to thow anybody (as an insult). -वृक्षिणी or -प्रवृक्षिणी to walk round something keeping the right side towards it; प्रवृक्षिणीकृत्य सद्योदुतासीत् S. 4.; प्रवृक्षिणीकृत्य हुतं हुताशनमनंतं भर्तुं रक्ष्यती च। R. 2. 71. -द्वस् to act wrongly. -धिक् to reproach, revile, contemn; see under धिक्. -नमस् to salute, adore; मुनिवचं नमस्कृत्य Sk.; see under नमस्. -नि to injure, wrong. -निस 1 to remove, drive away; Ms. 11. 53. 2 to break, frustrate; Bk. 15. 54. -निरा 1 to expel, drive away, repudiate; Bk. 6. 100; R. 14. 57. 2 to refute (as an opinion.) 3 to give up, abandon. 4 to destroy completely, annihilate. 5 to revile, contemn, elight. -न्यक् to insult, contemn. -परा (P.) to reject, disregard, elight, take no notice of: ता हृदमान् पराकुर्वन्ममत् पुष्पकं प्रति Bk. 8. 50. -परि (परिकरोति) 1 to surround. 2 (परिकरोति) to adorn, decorate; रथो देवपरिकृतः Mb. (fig.) to refine, polish (as words) -पुरस् 1 to place in front; राजा शकुंतलां पुरस्कृत्य वक्तव्यः S. 4.; हुते जरति गंगेये पुरस्कृत्य शिखरिणं Ve. 2. 18; see under पुस्. -प्र 1 to do, perform, commence (used much in the same sense as कृ); जानन्नपि नरो देवात्मकरोति विगर्हितं Pt. 4. 35; Bk. 2. 36; Rs. 1. 6; Ms. 8. 54, 60; 3, 239, Amaru. 13. 2 to assault, outrage, insult; Bk. 8. 19. 3 to honour, worship. -प्रति 1 to requite, pay back, repay; पूर्व कृतार्थो मित्राणां भार्यं प्रति करोति यः। Rām. 2 to remedy; व्याधिनिवृत्त्यानि ते जातुं प्रतिश्रुयं हि तत्र वै Mb. 3 to give back, restore, replace; Ms. 9. 285. 4 to retain; R. 12. 94. -प्रमाणी 1 to confide, believe. 2 to regard as authority, obey; शासनं तदभिरुचिं प्रमाणीकृतं S. 6. 3 to fix upon, dispense, deal or mete out; देवेन प्रमुणा स्वयं जगति ययस्य प्रमाणीकृतं Bb. 2. 121. -प्रामुस् to make manifest, display, make visible, show; see under प्रामुस्. -प्रत्युप to requite, return (an obligation). -स्ति to alter, change, affect; विकाशेनो सति विक्रियते येषां न चेतांसि

त एव धिताः Ku. 1. 59; R. 13. 42. 2 to disfigure, deform; विकृताकृति Ms. 9. 52. 3 to create, produce, effect Ms. 1. 75; नास्य विघ्नं विकृषति दानवाः Mb. 4 to disturb, harm, injure (Atm.); इतिन्यनुपकर्तुं प्रवृद्धानि विकृषते R. 17. 58. 5 to utter (sound) विकृषाणः स्वरानस्य Bk. 8. 20. 6 to be faithless (as a wife). -विनि to hurt, injure. -विप्र 1 to tease, trouble, harass, harm; किं सत्त्वानि विप्रकरोति S. 7; Ku. 2. 1. 2 to wrong, ill-treat; S. 4. 17. 3 to affect, cause a change in; कर्मपरमवशं न विप्रकुर्वुः Ku. 6. 95. -न्या 1 to make manifest, clear up; नामरूपे व्याकरवाणि Ch Up. 2 to propound, explain, 3 to tell, narrate; तन्मे सर्वं भगवान् व्याकरोतु Mb. -स् 1 (संस्कृते) (a) to commit; ये पक्षारपक्षदोषसहिताः पापानि संकुर्वते Mk. 9. 4. (b) to manufacture, prepare. (c) to do, perform. 2 (संस्कृते) (a) to adorn, grace; ककुभं समस्करुत मायवर्नी Si. 9. 25. (b) to refine, polish; वाण्येका समलकरोति पुरुषं या संस्कृता धार्यते। Bh. 2. 19; Si. 14. 50. (c) to consecrate by repeating sacred Mantras; Ms. 5. 36. (d) to purify (a person) by scriptural ceremonies, perform purificatory ceremonies over (a person); संनकारोभयपीया येधिलेयो यथाविधि R. 15. 31; Y. 2. 124. -साची to turn aside or askance; साचीकृता पारतरेण तस्थौ Ku. 3. 68; R. 6. 14.

कृकः The throat.

कृकजः (रः) A kind of partridge.

कृक (कु) लासः A lizard, chameleon.

कृकुबाकुः 1 A cock. 2 A peacock. 3 A lizard. -Comp. -वज्रः an epithet of Kārtikeya.

कृकादिका 1 The raised and straight part of the neck. 2 The back of the neck.

कृच्छ्र a. 1 Causing trouble, painful. Ms. 6. 78. 2 Bad, miserable, evil; 3 Wicked, sinful. 4 Being in a difficult or painful situation. -च्छ्रः, -च्छ्रं 1 Difficulty, trouble, hardship, misery, calamity, danger; कृच्छ्रं महर्षिणः R. 14. 6; 15. 77. 2 Bodily mortification, penance, expiation; Ms. 4. 222; 5. 21; 11. 105. -च्छ्रं, कृच्छ्रेण, कृच्छ्रात् With great difficulty, painfully, miserably; लब्धं कृच्छ्रेण श्रयते H. 1. 185. -Comp. -गण a. 1 one whose life is in danger. 2 breathing with difficulty. 3 hardly supporting life. -साध्य a. 1 curable with difficulty (as a patient or disease). 2 accomplished with difficulty.

कृत् I. 6 P. (कृतति-कृत्) 1 To cut, cut off, divide, tear, asunder, cut in pieces, destroy; प्रहरति विधिर्मच्छेदी न कृतति जीवितं U. 3. 31, 35; Bk. 9. 49; 15. 97; 16. 15; Ms. 8. 12. WITH अव to cut off, divide, tear

asunder. -उद् 1 to cut off or out, tear out; R. 12. 49; Ms. 11. 105. 2 to hack, cut up; उच्छ्रयोक्त्य कृति Mal. 5. 16. -त्रि 1 to cut or tear off, tear up; विश्वासाद्भयमुत्पन्नं मुलात्मनि निकृति Pt. 2. 39; निकृतिव मानसं Bk. 7. 11; प्रहनि-कृतकंटे R. 7. 58. -II 7 P. (कृषति, कृष) 1 To spin. 2 To surround.

कृत् a. (Generally at the end of comp.). Accomplisher, doer, maker, performer, manufacturer, composer &c.; पापं, पुण्यं, प्रतिमां &c. -म्. 1 A class of affixes used to form derivatives (nouns, adjectives &c.) from roots. 2 A word so formed.

कृत a. Done, performed, made, effected, accomplished, manufactured &c. &c.; (p. p. of कृ 8 U.). -सं 1 Work, deed, action; Ms. 7. 197. 2 Service, benefit. 3 Consequence, result. 4 Aim, object. 5 N. of that side of a die which is marked with four points. 6 N. of the first of the four Yugas of the world extending over 1728000 years of men; see Ms. 1. 69 and Kull. thereon; but, according to Mb., over 4800 years of men. 7 The number '4'. -Comp.

-अकृत a. done and not done; i. e. done in part but not completed. -अंक 1 marked, branded; Ms. 8. 281. 2 numbered. (-कः) that side of a die which is marked with four points.

-अंजलि a. folding the hands in supplication; Bg. 11. 14; Ms. 4. 154.

-अनुकर a. following another's example, subservient. -अनुसारः custom, usage. -अंत a. bringing to an end, terminating. (-ता) 1 Yama, the god of death; द्वितीयं कृतान्तविशदं व्यापमयम् H. 1. 2 fate destiny; इत्यन्तस्मिन्पि न

पठते संगनं नो कृतान्तः Ms. 105. 3 a demonstrated conclusion, dogma, a proved doctrine. 4 a sinful or inauspicious action. 5 an epithet of Saturn. 6 Saturday. जनकः the sun.

-अन्नं 1 cooked food, कृतान्नमुत्कं शिवः Ms. 4. 219; 11. 3. 2 digested food.

3 excrement. -अपराध a. guilty, offender, criminal. -अभय a. saved from fear or danger. -अभियेक a. crowned, inaugurated. -अग्र्यास a. practised. -अर्थ a. 1 having gained one's object, successful. 2 satisfied, happy, contented; कृतः कृतार्थोऽस्मि

निर्वाहिताहा Si. 1. 29; R. 8. 3; Ki. 4. 9. 3 clever. (कृतार्थकि 1 to render fruitful or successful. 2 to make good; कर्तं प्रत्युपायतश्चरया शेषः कृतार्थकिः Amarn. 15). -अवश्यास a. careful, attentive. -अवधि a. 1 fixed, appointed. 2 bounded, limited. -अवस्था a. 1 summoned, caused to be present. 2 fixed, settled. -अस्त्र a. 1 armed. 2 trained in the sciences

of arms or missiles; R. 17. 62
—आग्रस 2. advanced, proficient.
(—m.) the supreme soul. —आग्रस 4
guilty, offending, criminal, sinful
—आत्मस 1. a. 1 having control over
oneself, self-possessed, of a self
governed spirit. 2 purified in mind.
—आभरण 1. a. adorned. —आवास 1. a.
labouring, suffering —आवास 1. a. chal-
lenged. —उत्साह 1. a. diligent, making
effort, striving. —उद्धार 1. a. 1. 2
making penance by standing with
uplifted hands. —उपकार 1. a. 1. 2
favoured, befriended, assisted; Ku. 3. 73.
2 friendly. —उपभोग 1. a. 1. 2
used, enjoyed
—कर्मे 1. a. 1 one who has done his
work; R. 9. 3. 2 skilful, clever.
(—m.) 1 the supreme spirit. 2 a
Samyasin. —काम 1. a. one whose
desires are fulfilled. —काल 1. a. 1 fixed
or settled as to time. 2 who has
waited a certain time. (—लः) ap-
pointed time; Y. 2. 184. —कृत्य 1. a. 1
who has accomplished his object;
Bg. 15. 20. 2 satisfied, contented;
Sānti. 3. 12. 3 having done his duty.
—कृपः 1. a. a purchaser. —कृपण 1. a. 1 waiting
impatiently for the exact moment;
यस्य सर्वं लोकः कृतकालातिष्ठति Pt. 1. 2
one who has got an opportunity. —म
1. a. 1 ungrateful; Ms. 4. 214; 8. 19 2
defeating all previous measures.
—मृगः 1. a. a boy on whom the ceremony
of tonsure has been performed; Ms.
5. 58, 67. —मृग 1. a. 1 grateful; Ms. 7.
209, 210; Y. 1. 308. 2 correct in
conduct. (—मृगः) a dog. —तीर्थ 1. a. 1 one
who has visited or frequents holy
places. 2 one who studies with a
professional teacher. 3 fertile in ex-
pedients. 4 a guide. —दासः 1. a. a servant
hired for a stated period, a hired
servant. —धी 1. a. 1 prudent, consid-
erate. 2 learned, educated, wise; Mu.
5. 20. —निर्वृत्तः 1. a. a penitent. —निश्चय 1. a.
resolute, resolved. —दुष् 1. a. skilled in
archery. —पूर्व 1. a. done formerly. —य-
त्किञ्च 1. a. assault and counter-assault,
attack and resistance; R. 12. 94.
—यत्किञ्च 1. a. 1 one who has made an
agreement or engagement. 2 one
who has fulfilled his promise —इन्द्रि-
य 1. a. learned, educated, wise; Ms. 1.
97; 7. 30. —सुख 1. a. learned, wise.
—सुख 1. a. 1 stamped, marked. 2
branded; Ms. 9. 239. 3 excellent,
amiable. 4 defined, discriminated.
—वर्मन् 1. m. a warrior on the side of
the Kauravas who with Kripa and
Asvatthāman survived the great
havoc of the great Bhārati war. He
was afterwards slain by Sātyaki.
—विद्य 1. a. learned, educated; अनेति
कृतविद्योऽपि Pt. 1. 43; लघ्वर्थे विद्योऽपि
विद्यिन्तरे ऋगो ऋगो ऋगो कृतविद्यश्च
आनन्ति मेदिना Pt. 1. 45. —वेत्त 1. a. hired,

paid (as a servant); Y. 2. 164.
—वेदिन् 1. a. grateful; see कृतज्ञ. —वेदि 1. a.
attired, decorated; यत्वेति कृतवेदि केशवे
कुंजशय्यां Git. 11 —शौच 1. a. 1 splendid.
2 beautiful. 3 handy, dexterous.
—शौच 1. a. purifier. —श्रमः, —परिश्रमः one
who has stulted; कृतपरिश्रमेऽस्मि ज्योतिः
शास्त्रे Mu. 1. 1 I have devoted my time
to (spent my labours on) the
science of astronomy. —संकल्प 1. a.
resolved, determined. —संकेत 1. a. mak-
ing an appointment; नामसमेतं कृतसंकेतं
वदन्ते ऋग्वेदं Git. 5. —संज्ञ 1. a. 1 restor-
ed to consciousness or animation. 2
aroused. —संज्ञा 1. a. clad in armour.
—सापत्निका 1. a. a woman whose husband
has married another wife, a married
woman having a co-wife or a
superseded wife. —हस्त 1. a. 1
dexterous, clever, skilful, handy. 2
skilled in archery. —हस्तता 1. skill,
dexterity. 2 skill in archery or
generally in handling arms; कौरवे
कृतहस्ता पुनरिदं देवे यथा सीरिणि Ve. 6. 12;
Mv. 6. 41.
—कृतक 1. a. 1 Done, made, prepared;
(opp. नैसर्गिक); यत्कृतकं तत्तद्विषयं Nyāya-
Sūtra. 2 Artificial, done or prepared
artificially; अकृतकविधिं सर्वाणिणमाकृत्यजातं
R. 18. 52. 3 Feigned, pretended,
false, sham, assumed; कृतककलहं कृत्वा
Mu. 3; Ki. 8. 46. 4 Adopted (as a
son &c.); oft. at the end of comp.
also; यत्कृतकविधिं कृतकतयाः कांतया वर्धितो मे
(बालमन्वारकृतः) Me. 75; सोऽयं न पुनःकृतकः
पर्वी कलहो (जहाति) S. 4. 13.
—कृतं 1. ind. Enough, no more of;
away; (with instr.); अथवा कृतं संवेदेन
S. 1; अथवा गिरा कृतं R. 11. 41; कृतमथेन
U. 4.
—कृतिः 1. f. 1 Doing, manufacturing,
making, performing. 2 Action, deed.
3 Creation, work, composition; (तौ)
स्वकृतिं वापयामास कविप्रथमपद्वति R. 15. 33,
64, 69; N. 2. 155. 4 Magic, enchant-
ment. 5 Injuring, killing. 6 The
number '20'. —COMP. —करः an epithet
of Ravana.
—कृतिन् 1. a. 1 One who has done his
work or gained his end, satisfied,
contented, happy, successful; यस्य
वीर्येण कृतिनो बयं च भुवनावि च U. 1. 32;
न खल्वनिजित्य रघुं कृती भवान् R. 3. 51; 12
64. 2 (Hence) Lucky, fortunate,
blessed; S. 1. 24; S. 7. 19. 3 Clever,
competent, able, expert, skilful,
wise, learned; स सुप्रशकलीकृतं कृती R.
11. 29; Ku. 2. 10; Ki. 2. 9. 4 Good,
virtuous, pure, pious; तावदेव कृतिनामपि
सुरायेव विमेलविषेकदीपकः Bh. 1. 56. 5
Following, obeying, doing what is
enjoined.
—कृते, कृतेन ind. (with gen. or in
comp.) For, for the sake of, on
account of; ज्ञानां प्राप्तां...कृते Bh. 3.

36; कायं यज्ञेऽर्पिते K. P. 1; Bg. 1.
35; Y. 1. 216; S. 6.
—कृतिः 1. f. 1 Skin, hide (in general).
2 Especially, the hide of an antelope
on which a religious student sits. 3
The bark of the birch-tree used for
writing upon &c. 4 The birch-tree.
5 One of the lunar mansions,
Pleiades. —COMP. —वासः, —वासम् 1. m.
an epithet of Siva; स कृतिवासस्तपे
यत्ना Ku. 1. 54; M. 1. 1.
—कृतिका (pl.) 1 The third of the
27 lunar mansions or asterisms,
(consisting of 6 stars, the Pleiades).
2 The six stars represented as
nymphs acting as nurses to Kārtikeya,
the god of war. —COMP. —तन्त्रः, —पुत्रः,
—सुतः epithets of Kārtikeya. —भवः the
moon.
—कृत्य 1. a. 1 Working well, able to
work, powerful. 2 Clever, skilful.
—कृत्यः A mechanic, an artist.
—कृत्य 1. a. 1 What should or ought
to be done, right, proper, fit. 2
Feasible, practicable. 3 Who may
be seduced from allegiance, treache-
rous; Rāj. T. 5. 247. —कृत्य 1. What
ought to be done, duty, function;
Ms. 2. 237; 7. 67. 2 Work, business,
deed, commission; यत्कृत्यं Me. 114;
अन्योन्यकृत्यैः S. 7. 34. 3 Purpose,
object, end; इन्द्रियादिपदितवशकृत्यं R. 2.
12; Ku. 4. 15. 4 Motive, cause. —कृत्यः
A class of affixes used to form
potential (future) passive participles;
these are ह्य, अनिय, य and रलिन्. —कृत्य
1 Action, deed. 2 Magic. 3 A female
deity to whom sacrifices are offer-
ed for destructive and magical
purposes.
—कृत्रिम 1. a. 1 Artificial, fictitious, not
spontaneous, acquired; निम्नं, गन्धः
&c.; R. 13. 75; 14. 37. 2 Adopted
(as a child); see below. —मन्, —पुत्रः
an artificial or adopted son; one of
the 12 kinds of sons recognised by
the Hindu law; he is a grown up son
adopted without the consent of his
natural parents; cf. कृत्रिमः स्वात्मनः दत्तः
Y. 2. 131; cf. also Ms. 9. 169. —मन्
1 A kind of salt. 2 A kind of
perfume. —COMP. —धूपः, —धूपकः incense,
a kind of perfume. —पुत्रः see कृत्रिमः.
—पुत्रकः a doll, puppet; Ku. 1. 29.
—धूमि 1. f. an artificial floor. —वन 1. a.
park, garden.
—कृत्यन् ind. An affix added to
numerals to denote 'fold' or 'times';
e. g. अष्टकृत्यः eight times, eight-fold;
so दश, पंच &c.
—कृत्यन् 1 Water. 2 A multitude.
—सः Sin.
—कृत्यन् 1. All, whole, entire; एकः
कृत्यन् नगरविषयः कृत्यन्विक S. 2. 15; Bg.
3. 29; Ms. 1. 105; 5. 42.

कृतत्रं A plough.
कृतन Cutting, cutting off, dividing, tearing asunder.

कृप The maternal uncle of अश्वत्थामन्. [He was born of the sage Saradvat by a nymph called Janapadi, but along with his sister Kripi, also born from the nymph, he was brought up by Santanu. He was proficient in the science of archery. In the great war he sided with the Kauravas, and after all had been slain, he was given an asylum by the Pandavas. He is one of the seven Chirajivins.].

कृपण a. 1 Poor, pitiable, wretched, helpless; राजपत्यं तमस्ते पाल्याश्च कृपणाः प्रजाः U. 4. 25. 2 Void of judgment, unable or unwilling to discriminate or to do a thing; कामार्ता हि प्रकृतिकृपणा-श्चेतनाचेतनेषु Me. 5; so जराजर्गिभ्यश्चसनगदना-क्षेपकृपणः Bh. 3. 17. 3 Low, mean, vile; Bg. 2. 49; Mu. 2. 18; Bh. 2. 49. 4 Miserly, stingy. —ज Wretchedness. —णः A miser; कृपणं समो दाता भुवि कोऽपि न विद्यते । अनश्वमेव विद्यानि यः परेभ्यः प्रयच्छति Vyāsa. —COMP. —धी, —इद्धि a. little or low minded. —वत्सल a. kind to the poor.

कृपा Pity, tenderness, compassion; चक्रवाक्योः प्रो विद्युक्ते मिथुने कृपावती Ku. 5. 26; Sānti. 4. 19; सकृप kindly.

कृपाणः 1 A sword; स पातु यः कंसरिणोः कृपाणः Vikr. 1. 1; कृपणस्य कृपाणस्य च कवल-माकारतो मेरुः Subhāsh. 2 A knife.

कृपाणिका A dagger, knife.

कृपाणी 1 A pair of scissors. 2 A dagger.

कृपालु a. Merciful, compassionate, kind.

कृपी The sister of कृप and wife of Drops. —COMP. —पतिः an epithet of Drops. —सुतः an epithet of अश्वत्थामन्.

कृपीट 1 Underwood, forest wood. 2 Wood, firewood. 3 Water. 4 The belly. —COMP. —पालः 1 a rudder. 2 the ocean. 3 air, wind. —पोनिः fire.

कृमि a. Full of worms, wormy. —मिः 1 A worm, an insect in general; कृमिकुलचितं Bh. 2. 9. 2 Worms (disease). 3 An ass. 4 A spider. 5 The lac (dye). —COMP. —कोशः, —कोषः the cocoon of a silk-worm. —उत्थं silken cloth. —जं, —जगं agallochum, aloe wood. —जा lac, the red dye produced by insects. —जलजः, —वारिवहः a shell-fish, an animal (fish, &c.) living in a shell. —पर्वतः, —शैलः an ant-hill. —फलः the Udumbara tree. —शंखः the fish living in the conch. —शुक्तिः f. 1 a bivalve shell. 2 the animal living in it. 3 an oyster.

कृमिण or **कृमिल** a. Having worms, wormy.

कृमिला A fruitful woman.

कृश 4 P. (कृशति, कृश). 1 To become lean or emaciated. 2 To wane (as the moon). —Caus. To emaciate.

कृश a. (Compar. कशीयस्; superl. कशीह). 1 Lean, weak, feeble, emaciated; कृशतनुः कृशोदरी &c. 2 Small, little, minute (in size or quantity); सुहृदि न शब्दः कृशवनः Bh. 2. 28 3 Poor, insignificant; Ms. 7. 203. —COMP. —अशः a spider. —अश a. lean, thin. (—शी) 1 a woman with a slender frame. 2 the Priyangu creeper. —उद्वर a. thin-waisted; V. 5. 16.

कृशला Hair (of the head).

कृशावुः Fire; प्रोः कृशावुप्रतिमादिभेदि R. 2. 49; 7. 24; 10. 74; Ku. 1. 51; Bh. 2. 107. —COMP. —रेतस् m. an epithet of Siva.

कृशाश्विन m. An actor.

कृ 1. 6. U. (कृपति-ते, कृट) To plough, make furrows.—II. 1 P. (कषति, कृट) To draw, drag, pull, drag away, tear; प्रसह्य सिंहः किल ना चक्रे R. 2. 27; V. 1. 19. 2 To draw towards oneself, attract; Bk. 15. 47; Bg. 15. 7. 3 To lead or conduct as an army; स सेनां महतीं कर्षन् R. 14. 32. 4 To bend (as a bow); नात्वायतकृटशायः R. 5. 50. 5 To become master of, subdue, vanquish, overpower; बलवानिन्द्रिययोगो विद्रांसमपि कर्षति Ms. 2. 215; नक्षः स्वस्थानमासाय गजैर्द्रमपि कर्षति Pt. 3. 46. 6 To plough, till; अनुलोमकृटं क्षेत्रं प्रतिलोमं कर्षति Sk. 7 To obtain, get; कुलसंख्यां च गच्छति कर्षति च महयशः Mb. 8 To take away from, deprive one of (with two acc.). —With अप 1 to draw back or away, pull off, take or drag away or off, drag out, extract; दंताग्रभिजगमकृष्य निरी-हते च Rs. 4. 14; R. 16. 55. 2 To remove; U. 1. 8. 3 To lessen, diminish. —अव 1 to draw, draw away from. —आ 1 to draw, draw towards, drag, pull, extract (fig. also); केदोष्वाकृष्यं बुधति H. 1. 109; S. 1. 33; दूरममुना सारणेन वयमाकृष्टाः S. 1; Anaru. 2. 72; Ku. 2. 59; R. 1. 23. 2 to bend (as a bow); S. 3. 5; Si. 9. 40. 3 to extract, borrow; H. Pr. 9. 4 to snatch, take by force; Bk. 16. 30. 5 to supply a word or words from another rule or sentence. —उर् 1 to draw or pull up, extricate; अंगकोटि-लक्षं प्रलम्बमुकृष्य R. 6. 14; Si. 13. 60. 2 to enhance, increase. —मि to sink down, lessen, diminish. —निष् 1 to draw or pull out. 2 to extort, exact, snatch or take by force; निष्कृष्टमर्थं चक्रे कुर्वेत् R. 5. 26. —परि to draw, pull, drag. —प्र 1 to draw away, pull, attract. 2 to lead (as an army). 3 to bend (as a bow). 4 to increase. —वि 1 to draw, pull. 2 to bend (as a bow); शरासनं तेषु विदृष्यतानिदं S. 6. 28. —विप्र to remove. —संजि to bring near.

कृषकः 1 A ploughman, husbandman. 2 A plough-share. 3 An ox.

कृषाणः, कृषिकः A ploughman, husbandman.

कृषिः f. 1 Ploughing. 2 Agriculture, husbandry; शीघ्रे बालिशस्यापि सत्त्वपानिता कृषिः Mu. 1. 3; कृषिः कृष्टा-इदृशा Pt. 1. 11; Ms. i. 90, 3. 64, 10. 79; Bg. 18. 44.—COMP. —कर्मन् n. agriculture. —जीविन् a. living by husbandry. —फलं agricultural produce or profit; Ms. 16. —सेवा agriculture, husbandry.

कृषीवलः One who lives by husbandry, a farmer; कृषिं चापि कृषीवलः Y. 1. 276; Ms. 9. 38.

कृष्करः An epithet of Siva.

कृष्ट a. 1 Drawn, pulled, dragged, attracted. 2 Ploughed.

कृष्टिः A learned man.—f. 1 Drawing, attracting. 2 Ploughing, cultivating the soil.

कृष्ण a. 1 Black, dark, dark-blue. 2 Wicked, evil. —रजः 1 The black colour. 2 The black antelope. 3 A crow. 4 The (Indian) cuckoo. 5 The dark half of a lunar month, (from full to new moon). 6 The Kali age. 7 Vishnu in his eighth incarnation. both as the son of Vasudeva and Devaki [Krishna] is the most celebrated hero of Indian mythology and the most popular of all the deities. Though the real son of Vasudeva and Devaki and thus a cousin of Kamsa, he was, for all practical purposes, the son of Nanda and Yasoda, by whom he was brought up and in whose house he spent his childhood. It was here that his divine character began to be gradually discovered, when he easily crushed the most redoubtable demons, such as Baka, Putana &c., that were sent to kill him by Kamsa, and performed many other feats of surprising strength. The chief companions of his youth were the Gopīs or wives of the cowherds of Gokula, among whom Radha was his special favourite; (cf. Jayadeva's *Ghāgovinda*). He killed Kamsa, Naraka, Kesi, Arishta and a host of other powerful demons. He was a particular friend of Arjuna, to whom he acted as charioteer in the great war, and his staunch support of the cause of the Pandavas was the main cause of the overthrow of the Kauravas. On several critical occasions, it was Krishna's assistance and inventive mind that stood the Pandavas in good stead. After the general destruction of the Yadavas at Prabhasa, he was killed unintentionally by a hunter named Jaras who shot him with an arrow mistaking him at a distance for a deer. He had more than 16000 wives, but Rukmini and Satya-bhama, (as also Radha) were his favourites. He is said to have been of a dark-blue or cloud-like colour; of.

बहिरिव मालिनतरं तव कृष्ण मनोपि भविष्यति दूनं Git. 8. His son was Fradyumna.] 8 N. of Vyāsa, the reputed author of the Mahābhārata. 9 N. of Arjuna. 10 Aloe wood. -कृष्ण 1 Blackness, darkness (moral also). 2 Iron: 3 Antimony. 4 The black part of the eye. 5 Black pepper. 6 Lead. -Comp. -अयुष् *n.* a kind of sandal-wood -अचलः an epithet of the mountain Raivataka -अजिनं the skin of the black antelope. -अयस् *n.* -अयसं, -आसिष् iron, crude or black iron. -अयस् *m.* fire. -अष्टमी the 8th day of the dark half of Śrāvastya when Kṛṣṇa was born; also called गोकुलाष्टमी. -आवासः the holy fig-tree. -उद्रः a kind of snake. -कंदं a red lotus. -कर्मन् *a.* of black deeds, criminal, wicked, depraved, guilty. -काकः a raven. -कायः a buffalo. -काष्ठं a kind of sandal-wood, agallochum. -कोहलः a gambler. -गतिः fire; आयोधने कृष्णगतिं सहायं R. 6. 42. -ग्रीवः N. of Siva. -तारः 1 a species of antelope (in general). -देहः a bee. -धनं money got by foul means. -द्वेपायनः N. of Vyāsa; तमहमरागमकृष्णं कृष्णद्वेपायनं वेदे Ve. 1. 3. -पक्षः the dark half of a lunar month. -यूगः the black antelope; यूगं कृष्ण-यूगस्य दामनयनं कंठ्यमानां युगी S. 6. 16. -युखः, -वक्त्रः, -वदनः the black-faced monkey. -यजुर्वेदः the Taittiriya of black Yajurveda. -लोहः the load-stone. -वर्णः 1 black colour. 2 N. of Rāhu. 3 a Śūdra. -वर्मन् *m.* 1 fire; R. 11. 42; Ms. 2. 94. 2 N. of Rāhu. 3 a low man, profligate, black-guard. -वेणा N. of river. -शकुनिः a crow. -सारः, -सारः the spotted antelope; कृष्णसारं दक्षशुक्लस्यै चाधिज्यकायुके S. 1. 6. -शृगः a buffalo. -सखः -सारथिः an epithet of Arjuna.

कृष्णक The hide of the black antelope.

कृष्णलः The Guñjā plant. -लं Its berry.

कृष्णा 1 N. of दीपदी, wife of the Pandavas; Ki. 1. 26. 2 N. of a river in the Deccan that joins the sea at Masulipattam.

कणिष्ठा Black mustard.

कृष्णिमन् *m.* Blackness.

कृष्णी A dark night.

कु 1. GP. (कृति, कृण) 1 To scatter, throw about, pour out, cast, disperse; समरशिरसि चंचलं च कुदं दध्नामुपरि शतुषारं कोप्यं वीरपोतः किरति U. 5. 2; 6. 1; दिशि दिशि किरति सजलभ्रजालं Git. 4; S. 1. 7; Amaru. 11. 2 To strew, cover or fill with; Bk. 3. 5, 17. 42. -WITH -अप 1 to scatter, cast about; अप-किरति कुम्भं Sk. 2 to scrape with the feet (for food, abode &c.), through joy (said of quadrupeds and birds), (the

form in this sense is अपस्किरते): अप-स्किरते वृषो हृष्टः कुकुटो भक्षार्थं आ आश्रयार्थं च Sk. -अप to cast off, reject, repudiate. -अव to scatter, throw; अवाकिरन्नाल-लताः प्रसृते R. 2. 10. -आ 1 to spread round. 2 to dig up. -उद् 1 to scatter upwards, throw up; R. 1. 42. 2 to dig up, excavate. 3 to engrave, carve, sculpture; उत्कीर्णो इव वासयष्टिः निशानिद्रालसा बर्हिणः V. 3. 2; R. 4. 59. -उप (उपास्किरति) to cut, hurt or injure. -परि 1 to surround; परिकीर्णो परिवदिनी मुनेः R. 8. 35. 2 to hand or give over, deliver; महीं महेच्छः परिकीर्यं सूती R. 18. 33. -प्र 1 to scatter, throw, pour out; प्रकीर्णः पुष्पाणां हरिचरणधोरज्जलरं Ve. 1. 2. 2 to sow, as seed. -प्रति (प्रतिस्किरति) to hurt, injure, tear; उरोविदारं प्रतिचरकरे नखैः Si. 1. 47. -वि to scatter, throw about, strew or spread about; Ku. 3. 61; Ki. 2. 59; Bk. 13; 14. 25. -विनि to throw, abandon, cast off; Ku. 4. 6 -सम् to mix, commingle or mix together. -समुद् to perforate, bore, pierce; R. 1. 4. -II 9 U. (कृणाति, कृणीते) To injure, hurt, kill.

कृत् 1. U. (कृति, कृति) 1 To mention, repeat, utter; नास्ति कृतिरित एव R. 1. 87; Ms. 7. 167, 2. 124. 2 To tell, recite, declare, communicate; Ms. 3. 36, 9. 42. 3 To name, call. 4 To praise, glorify, commemorate; अत्रप्रयुक्तान् भ्रातृविकीर्तय विक्रमं Bk. 15. 72; Pt. 1. 4.

कृष् 1. A. (कल्पते, कृत) 1 To be fit or adequate for, result in, bring about, accomplish, produce, tend to; (with dat.); कल्पसे रक्षणाय S. 6. 5; पश्चात्पुनैरुपहतमरः कल्पते विप्रनाय V. 3. 1; विभायरी ययुरुणाय कल्पते Ku. 5. 44, 6. 29; 5. 79; Me. 55. R. 5. 13, 8. 40; S. 6. 23; Bk. 22. 21. 2 To be well managed or regulated, to succeed. 3 To become, happen, occur; कल्पिष्यते हरेः प्रीतिः Bk. 16. 12; 9. 44, 45. 4 To be prepared, be ready; चक्रे बाध-कुंजरं Bk. 14. 89. 5 To be favourable to, subservise. 6 To partake of. -Caus. 1 To prepare, arrange, fit out. 2 To settle, fix. 3 To divide. 4 To provide or furnish with. 5 To consider. -WITH अव to result in, tend to, accomplish; (with dat.). -आ (Caus.) to adorn, decorate. -उप 1 to result in, lead to, (with dat.); Ms. 3. 202. 2 to be prepared or ready at hand; Ms. 3. 208; 8. 333. -परि (Caus.) 1 to decide, determine, fix upon. 2 to prepare, get ready. 3 to endow with; S. 2. 9. -प्र 1 to happen, occur. 2 to be successful. (-Caus.) 1 to invent, devise; plan (schemes &c.) 2 to prepare, make

ready. -वि to doubt, be doubtful. (Caus.) to doubt. -सं (Caus.) 1 to resolve, determine, settle. 2 to intend, propose. -समुप to get ready.

कृत *p.* 1 Prepared, done, got ready, equipped; कुपविवाहवेष्टा R. 6. 10 decked in her nuptial attire. 2 Cut, pared; कृतकेशनखसम्भू Ms. 4. 35. 3 Caused, produced. 4 Fixed, settled. 5 Thought of, invented. -Comp. -कीला a title-deed. -सुपुः frank-in-cense.

कृतिः *f.* 1 Accomplishment; success. 2 Invention, contrivance. 3 Arranging.

कृतिर *a.* Bought, purchased.

केकयः (pl.) N. of a country and its people; मगधकोसलकेकयशासिनो वरितरः R. 9. 17.

केकर *a.* (री *f.*) Squint-eyed. -रं A squint eye; cf. आकेकर. -Comp. -अक्ष *a.* squint-eyed.

केका The cry of a peacock; केका-भिर्नीलकण्ठस्त्रियति वचनं ताडबाधुल्लिखंडः Māl. 9. 30; पद्ममर्तवादिनीः केकाः R. 1. 39, 7. 69, 13. 27, 16. 64; Me. 22; Bh. 1. 35.

केकाबलः, -केकिका, -केकिन् *m.* A peacock; इतः केकिकीडाकलकलपः पश्यलक्ष्मा Bh. 1. 37.

केणिका A tent.

केतः 1 A house, abode. 2 Living, habitation. 3 A banner. 4 Will, intention, desire.

केतकः 1 N. of a plant; प्रतिभाष्य वनाति केतजानां Ghat. 15. 2 A banner. -कं A flower of the Ketaka plant; केतकेः सुषुभिन्नेः Me. 24, 23; R. 6. 17, 13. 16. -की 1 N. of a plant (=केतक); हसितमिव विपने सुषुभिः केतकीनां Ra. 2. 23. 2 A flower of that plant; Ra. 2. 20, 24.

केतनं 1 A house, an abode; अकलित-महिमानः केतनं मंगलानां Māl. 2. 9; मम वरुणेश्वरमतिवितथकेतना Git. 7. 2 An invitation, summons. 3 Place, site. 4 A flag, banner; मग्न भीमेन मरुता भवतो रथकेतनं Ve. 2. 23; Si. 11. 28; R. 9. 39. 5 A sign, symbol; as in मकरकेतन. 6 An indispensable act (also religious); निषापाजलिद्विनेन केतनेः आहूतकर्मणि । तस्योपकृति शक्तस्त्वं किं जीवन् किमुताप्यथा Ve. 3. 16.

केतित *a.* 1 Called, summoned. 2 Dwelt, inhabited.

केतुः 1 A flag, banner; कीर्णाशुकमिव केतोः प्रतिवातं नीयमानस्य S. 1. 34. 2 A chief, head, leader, foremost, any eminent person (oft. at the end of comp.); मनुष्यवाचा मनुष्यशक्ते R. 2. 33; कुलस्य केतुः स्तनीस्य (राजस्य) Rām. 3 A comet, meteor; Ms. 1. 38. 4 A sign, mark. 5 Brightness, clearness. 6 A ray of light. 7 The descending node considered as the ninth planet, and

the body or trunk of the demon Rāhu; (the head being regarded as Rāhu); केशवः स केतुग्रन्थसं पूर्णमंडलमिदानीं Mu. 1. 6. -COMP. -ग्रहः the descending node. -भः a cloud. -पहिः f. a flagstaff; R. 12. 103. -रत्नं lapis lazuli, (also called वैदूर्य). -वसनं a flag.

केदारः 1 A field under water; meadow. 2 A basin for water round the root of a tree. 3 A mountain. 4 A particular mountain forming part of the Himalayas (modern Kedār). 5 A form of Siva. -COMP. -खंडं a small dyke, earth raised to keep out water. -नाथः a particular form of Siva.

केनारः 1 The head. 2 The skull. 3 A cheek. 4 A joint.

केनियातः A rudder, helm, a large oar used as a rudder.

केन्द्रं 1 The centre of a circle. 2 The argument of a circle. 3 Distance of a planet from the first point of its orbit in the 4th, 7th or 10th degree.

केयूरः -रं A bracelet worn on the upper arm, an armlet; केयूरान् विभूषयन्ति पुरुषं हारा न चंद्रोज्ज्वलाः Bh. 2. 19; R. 6. 68; Ku. 7. 69. -रः A kind of coitus.

केरलः (pl.) N. of a country (in the south of India, the modern Malabar) and its inhabitants; Māl. 5. 19; R. 4. 54. -स्त्री f. 1 A woman of the Kerala country. 2 Astronomical science.

केलू 1 P. (केलति, केलित) 1 To shake. 2 To sport, be frolicsome.

केलकः A dancer, tumbler.

केलासः Crystal.

केलः m. f. 1 Play, sport. 2 Amorous sport, pastime; केलिचलन-विफुंडल &c. Gīt. 1; हरिश्चि युष्मद्वृत्तिं करे विलासिनि विलसति केलिरे *ibid*; राधाभाषव-शार्जयति यमुनाकुले हर्षकेल्यः *ibid*; Amaru. 7, Ms. 8. 357; Ra. 4. 17. 3 Joke, jest, mirth. -लिः f. The earth. -COMP. -कला 1 sportive skill, wantonness, amorous address. 2 the lute of Sarasvatī. -किलः the confidential companion of the hero of a drama (a kind of विदूषक or buffoon). -किलावती Rati, wife of the god of love. -कीर्णः a camel. -कुम्भिका a wife's younger sister. -कुपित a. angry in sport; Ve. 1. 2. -कोपः an actor, a dancer. -गृहः -विकेननं, -मंदिरं, -सदनं a pleasure-house, a private apartment; Amaru. 8. -नागरः a sensualist. -पर a. sportive, wanton, amorous. -सुखः joke, sport, pastime. -वृक्षः a species of Kadamba tree. -शयनं a pleasure-couch, sofa; केलिश-यनमुद्यतं Gīt. 11. -भूमिः f. the earth.

-सचिवः a boon companion, confidential friend.

केलिकः The Asoka tree.

केली 1 Play, sport. 2 Amorous sport. -COMP. -यिकः a cuckoo kept for pleasure. -वनी a pleasure-park, pleasure-grove. -युकः a parrot kept for pleasure.

केवल a. 1 Peculiar, exclusive, uncommon. 2 Alone, mere, sole, only, isolated; स हि तस्य न केवलां श्रियं प्रतिपेदे सकलान् धनानि R. 8. 5; न केवलानां पयसां प्रसूतिमवेदि मां कामदुषां प्रसजां 2. 63; 15. 1; Ku. 2. 34. 3 Whole, entire, absolute, perfect. 4 Bare, uncovered (as ground); Ku. 5. 12. 5 Pure, simple, unmingled, unattended (by anything else); कार्त्तव्यं केवला नीतिः R. 17. 47. -लं *ind*. Only, merely, solely, entirely, absolutely, wholly; केवलमिद-मेव पृच्छामि K. 155; न केवलं-अपि not only- but; वसु तस्य विभोर्न केवलं धनवत्तापि परयो-जना R. 8. 31; cf. also 3. 19, 20, 31. -COMP. -आत्मन् a. one whose essence is absolute unity; Ku. 2. 4. -जैयायिकः a mere logician (not proficient in any other branch of learning); so वैयाकरण.

केवलतस् *ind*. Simply, solely, wholly, purely, merely.

केवलित्व a. (नी f.) 1 Alone, only. 2 Devoted to the doctrine of absolute unity of the spirit.

केशः 1 Hair in general; विहीर्णकेशाद् परेतुमिषु Ku. 5. 68. 2 Especially, the hair of the head; केशेषु गृहीत्वा or केशग्रहं युज्यते Sk.; मुक्तकेशा Ms. 7. 91; केशाभ्यपरो-यणादि R. 3. 56; 2. 8. 3 The mane of a horse or lion. 4 A ray of light. 5 An epithet of Varuṇa. 6 A kind of perfume. -COMP. -अंतः 1 the tip of the hair. 2 long hair hanging down, a lock or tuft of hair. 3 cutting of the hair as a religious ceremony; Ms. 2. 65. -उच्चयः much or handsome hair. -कर्मन् n. dressing or arranging the hair (of the head). -कलापः a mass or quantity of hair. -कीटः a louse. -वर्धः a braid of hair. -गृहीत a. seized by the hair. -ग्रहः -ग्रहणं pulling the hair, seizing (one) by the hair (both in amorous sports and in fighting); केशग्रहः खलु तदा भ्रुवदामजायाः Ve. 3. 11, 29; Ms. 50; so यत्र रतेषु केश-ग्रहः K. 8 (that is, not in battles). -ह्रं morbid baldness. -च्छिन् m. a hair-dresser, barber. -जहः the root of the hair. -पक्षाः, -पाशः, -हस्तः much (or ornamented) hair; तं केशपाशं प्रस-मीक्ष्य कुरुवीलवियत्वं शिथिलं चमयैः Ku. 1. 48; 7. 57; cf. कचपक्षा, कचहस्त &c. -बंधः a hair-band. -भूतः, -भूमिः f. the head or any other part of the body on which hair grows. -प्रसाधनी. -मार्जकं, -मार्जनी a comb. -रचना dressing the hair. -वेष्टः a tress or fillet of hair.

केशवः 1 A goat. 2 N. of Vishṇu. 3 A bug. 4 A brother.

केशव a. Having much, fine or luxuriant hair. -वः An epithet of Vishṇu; केशव जय जगदीश हर Gīt. 1; केशवं पतितं दृष्ट्वा पांडवा हर्षान्विताः Subhāsh. -COMP. -आयुजः the mango tree. (-धं) a weapon of Vishṇu. -आलवः, -आ-वासः the Asvattha tree.

केशाकेशि *ind*. 'Hair to hair', (fighting) by pulling each other's hair; केशाकेश्यमवयुज्ं रक्षसा वानरैः सह Mb; Y. 2. 283.

केशिक a (की f.) Having fine or luxuriant hair.

केशिन् m. 1 A lion. 2 N. of a Rākshasa slain by Kṛishṇa. 3 N. of another Rākshasa who carried Devasenā and who was slain by Indra. 4 An epithet of Kṛishṇa. 5 One having fine hair. -COMP. -निबु-दनः, -मथनः epithets of Kṛishṇa; Bg. 18. 1.

केशिनी 1 A woman with a beautiful braid of hair. 2 N. of the wife of Viśravas and mother of Rāvaṇa and Kumbhakarna.

केश (श म), -रं 1 The mane (as of a lion); न हन्यदुरेषि गजान्धुगंधरो विलो-लजिह्वलितायकेशरः Ka. 1. 14; S. 7. 14. 2 The filament of a flower; नीपं दृष्ट्वा श्रितकपिशं केशैर्यल्लैः Me. 21; S. 6. 17; M. 2. 11; R. 4. 67; Si. 9. 47. 3 The Bakula tree; रक्षाशोकश्चलकिलयः केशरभावा-कांतः Me. 78; Ku. 2. 55. 4 The Punnāga tree. 5 The fibre (as of a mango fruit). -रं A flower of the Bakula tree; R. 9. 36. -COMP. -अचलः an epithet of the mountain Meru. -वरं saffron.

केश (श) रिन् m 1 A lion; अनुकुर्वते चमध्वनिं न हि गोमायुक्तावि केशी Si. 16. 25; धनुर्वरः केशरिणं ददर्श R. 2. 29; S. 7. 3. 2 The best, excellent, or most prominent of a class (at the end of comp.; cf. कुंजर, सिंह &c.). 3 A horse. 4 The citron plant. 5 The Punnāga tree. 6 N. of the father of Hanumat. -COMP. -भुतः an epithet of Hanumat.

कै 1 P. (कायति) To sound.

कैकुकि A flower of the किंकुकि tree.

कैकयः The king of the Kekayas; see कैकय.

कैकसः A demon, goblin.

कैकेयः A prince or ruler of the Kekayas. -यी A daughter of the prince of the Kekayas and one (the youngest) of the three wives of king Dasaratha and mother of Bharata. [When Rama was about to be installed as heir-apparent, she was not less rejoiced than Kausalya. But she had a very wicked nurse called Manthara who longed for Rama a grudge. Finding this to be an excellent opportunity for her revenge, Manthara so completely

perverted the mind of Kaikeyi that she became ready to ask the king, as suggested by her nurse, to grant her the two boons which he had formerly promised to her. By one of these boons she asked for the installation of her son Bharata, and by the other for the banishment of Rama for fourteen years. Dasaratha, blinded by passion as he was, severely scolded her of her wicked demands, but was at last obliged to yield. On account of this wicked act her name has become proverbial for 'a shrew', or 'Xanthippe'.

कैटभः N. of a demon killed by Vishnu. [He was a very powerful demon. He and Madhu are said to have sprung from the ears of Vishnu while he was asleep; and when they were about to devour Brahma they were slain by Vishnu].—**COMP.**—**अरिः**;—**जित् m.**;—**रिपुः**;—**हन्** epithets of Vishnu.

केतक A flower of the Ketaka plant.

केतव 1 The stake in a game. 2 Gambling. 3 Falsehood, deceit, fraud, roguery, trick; हृदये वससीति मस्थियं यद्बोधस्तद्वैमि केतव Ku. 4. 9.—**अः** 1 A cheat, rogue. 2 A gambler. 3 The Dhattūra plant.—**COMP.**—**प्रयोगः** a trick, device.—**बाद्**: falsehood, roguery.

केदारः Rice, corn.—**र** A multitude of fields; also केदायं.

केयुतिकः (scil. न्याय) A maxim of 'how much more', an argument *a fortiori* (derived from किमुत 'how much more').

केरवः 1 A gambler, cheat, rogue. 1 An enemy.—**व** The white lotus opening at moon-rise; चन्द्रो विकासयति केरवचक्राले Bh. 2. 73.—**COMP.**—**बन्धुः** an epithet of the moon.

केरविन् m. The moon.

केरविणी 1 A lotus plant bearing white lotuses. 2 A place (pond &c.) abounding in white lotuses. 3 An assemblage of white lotuses.

केरवी Moonlight.

केलासः N. of a mountain, a peak of the Himalayas and residence of Siva and Kubera; Me. 11, 58; R. 2. 35.—**COMP.**—**नाथः** an epithet 1 of Siva. 2 of Kubera; कैलासनाथं तस्मा जिगीषु R. 5. 28; कैलासनाथमुपपद्य निवर्तमाना V. 1. 2.

केवर्तः A fisherman; मनेशुः केवर्तः क्षिपति प्रतिस्वां प्रति मुहुः (तद्वजालीजाले, Sānti. 3. 16; Ms. 8. 260; (as to his descent see Ms. 10. 34).

केवर्त्य 1 Perfect isolation, soleness, exclusiveness. 2 Individuality. 3 Detachment of the soul from matter, identification with the supreme spirit. 4 Final emancipation or beatitude.

केशिक a. (की f.) Hair-like, fine as hair.—**कः** The sentiment of love, lust.—**की** A quantity of hair.—**की** One of the four varieties of dramatic style, more usually and correctly written केशिकी q. v.

केशोरं Youth, childhood, tender age (below fifteen); केशोरमापंचदशात्.

केश्यं The whole mass of hair, quantity of hair.

कोकः 1 A wolf; वनद्वयपरिभ्रष्टा दृगी को-केरिवादिता Rām. 2 The ruddy geese (चक्रवाक); कोकानां करुणस्वरं सदृशी दीर्घा मद्-म्यस्या Gīt. 5. 3 A cuckoo. 4 A frog. 5 N. of Vishnu.—**COMP.**—**देवः** a pigeon.—**सुधः** an epithet of the sun.

कोकनदं The red lotus; किञ्चित्कोकनद-च्छदस्य सदृशे नेत्रे स्वयं रज्यतः U. 5. 36; नील-नलिनाममपि तन्नि तव लोचनं धारयति कोकनदस्त्वं Gīt 10; Si. 4. 46.

कोकाहः A white horse.

कोकिलः 1 The (Indian) cuckoo; पुंस्कोकिलो यम्पशुरं जुहुज Ku. 3. 32; 4. 16; R. 12. 39. 2 A firebrand.—**COMP.**—**आवासः**;—**उत्सवः** the mango tree.

कोकः, कोकणः (pl.) N. of a country, the strip of land between the Sahyādrī and the ocean.

कोकणा N. of Renukā, wife of Jamadagni.—**COMP.**—**सुतः** an epithet of Parasurāma.

कोजागरः N. of a festival held on the full moon night in the month of Āsvina and celebrated with several games.

कोटः 1 A fort. 2 A hut, shed. 3 Crookedness (moral also). 4 A beard.

कोटरः—**रं** The hollow of a tree; नीवाराः शुक्रगर्भकोटरसुखमृदास्तल्लगामवः S. 1. 14; कोटरमकालवृष्ट्या प्रबलपुरोवातया गमिति M. 4. 2; Rs. 1. 26.

कोटरी, कोटवी 1 A naked woman. 2 A epithet of the goddess Durgā (represented as naked).

कोटिः—**टी f.** 1 The curved end of a bow; धूमिनिहितैकोटि कार्मुकं R. 11. 81; U. 4. 29. 2 The end or extremity, edge or point in general; सहचरिं दूतस्य कोट्या लिखन् Māl. 9. 32; अंगदकोटिलग्नं R. 6. 14, 7. 46; 8. 36. 3 The edge or point of a weapon. 4 The highest point, excess, pitch, climax, excellence; परां कोटिमानंदस्याप्यगच्छन् K. 369; so कोपकोटिमापन्ना Pt. 4 excessively angry. 5 The horns or digits of the moon; Ku. 2. 26. 6 Ten millions, a crore; R. 5. 21; 12. 82; Ms. 6. 63. 7 The complement of an arc to 90° (in math.). 8 The side of a rightangled triangle (in math.). 9 A class, department, kingdom; मनुष्यं प्राणिं &c. 10 One side of a question in dispute, an alternative.—**COMP.**—**हैश्वरः** a millionaire.—**जित् m.** an epithet of

Kālidāsa.—**ज्या** the co-sine of an angle in a rightangled triangle (in math.).—**द्वयं** two alternatives.—**पात्रं** a rudder.—**पालः** the guard of a stronghold.—**वेधिनं a.** (lit.) striking a point; (fig.) performing the most difficult things.

कोटिक a. Forming the highest point of anything.

कोटिरः 1 The hair collected on the forehead by ascetics in the shape of a horn. 2 An 'ichneumon. 3 An epithet of Indra.

कोटि (टी) झः A harrow.

कोटिशः ind. By crores, by tens of millions, in innumerable numbers.

कोटीरः 1 A diadem, crown. 2 A crest. 3 The hair collected (by ascetics) on the forehead in the shape of a horn, matted hair in general; कोटीरचपनयमुद्योगपट्टस्यापारपारममुं भज भूतभर्तुः N. 11. 18.

कोटः A fort, castle.

कोटवी 1 A naked woman with dishevelled hair. 2 N. of the goddess Durgā. 3 N. of the mother of Bāṇa.

कोटारः 1 A fortified town, stronghold. 2 The stairs of a pond. 3 A well, pond. 4 A libertine, a dissolute person.

कोणः 1 A corner, an angle (of anything); मयेन कोणे कचन स्थितस्य Vikr. 1. 99; युक्तमेतन्न तु पुनः कोणं नयनपद्मयोः Bv. 2. 173. 2 An intermediate point of the compass. 3 The bow of a lute; a fiddle-stick. 4 The sharp edge of a sword or weapon. 5 A stick, staff, club. 6 A drum-stick. 7 N. of the planet Mars. 8 N. of the planet Saturn.—**COMP.**—**आघातः** striking of drums, tabors &c., used in the sense of 'a mingled sound of various musical instruments'; कोणाघातेषु गर्जत्प्रलयचन-वटान्योन्यसंघट्टनः Ve. 1. 22. (It is thus defined by Bharata :—दृक्काशतःसहस्राणि भेरीशतशतानि च । एकदा यत्र हन्यन्ते कोणाघातः स उच्यते).—**कुणः** a bug.

कोणपः see कोणप.

कोणाकोणि ind. From angle to angle, corner-wise, diagonally.

कोदंडः—**डं** A bow; रे कंदर्पं करं कर्द्वयसि किं कोदंडंकाक्षेः Bh. 3. 100; कोदंडपाणि निवद्व्यतिरोपकानां M. 5. 10.—**डः** An eyebrow.

कोद्वयः A species of grain eaten by the poor; क्षित्वा कर्षूरखंडान् दृष्टिमिह कुरुते कोद्वयाणां समंतात् Bh. 2. 100.

कोपः 1 Anger, wrath, passion; कोपं न गच्छति नितान्तबलोपि नागः Pt. 1. 123; न त्वया कोपः कार्यः do not be angry. 2 (In medicine) morbid irritation or disorder of the humours of the body; i. e. पिचकोप, वातकोप.—**COMP.**—**अगकुलः**,—**आविष्ट a.** enraged, furious.—**क्रमः** 1 An angry or passionate man. 2

the course of anger. -यदे 1 cause of anger. 2 pretended anger. -वदः subjection to anger. -वेगः violence, fury of anger.

कोपन *a.* 1 Passionate, irascible, angry. 2 Causing anger. 3 Irritating, causing morbid disorder of the humours of the body. -ने Becoming angry. -ना A passionate or angry woman; कयासि कामिन् सुरतापराधात् पादान्तः कोपनयाञ्चतः Ku. 3. 8; Amaru 65.

कोपिन् *a.* 1 Angry, irritated; सत्य-मेवासि यदि वदति मयि कोपिनी Gft. 10. 2 Causing anger. 3 Irritating, causing disorder of the humours of the body.

कोमल *a.* 1 Tender, soft, delicate (fig. also); बंधुरकोमलागुलि (करं) S. 6. 12; कोमलवटपात्रकारिणी बाहू 1. 21; संपलु महतां चित्तं भवत्युत्पलकोमलं Bh. 2. 66. 2 (a) Soft, low; कोमलं गीतं. (b) Agreeable, pleasing, sweet; रे रे कोकिल कोमलः कलवैः किं त्वं वृषा जल्पसि Bh. 3. 100. 3 Handsome, beautiful.

कोमलकं The fibres of the stalk of a lotus.

कोयटिः, कोयटिकः The lapwing; काम्योः कृतमालसुदतवल् कोयटिकटीकते Māl. 9. 7; Ms. 5. 13; Y. 1. 173.

कोरक-कं 1 A bud, an unblown flower; सनद्धं यत्पि स्थितं कुरन्तं तत्कोरकावस्थया S. 6. 3. 2 (fig.) Any thing resembling a bud, i. e. partially opened but not fully developed; राधायाः स्वनकोरकोपरि चलन्नेवो हरिः पातु वः Git. 12. 3 The fibres of the stalk of a lotus. 4 A kind of perfume.

कोरद्वयः = कोद्वयः q. v.

कोरित *a.* 1 Budded, sprouted. 2 Ground, pounded, reduced to small particles.

कोलः 1 A hog, boar; Si. 14. 43. 2 A raft, boat. 3 The breast. 4 The haunch, hip, lap. 5 An embrace. 6 The planet Saturn. 7 An out-cast, one of a degraded tribe. 8 A barbarian. -लं 1 The weight of one Tola. 2 Black pepper. 3 A kind of berry. -Comp. -अंच N. of the country of the Kalingas. -युच्छः a heron.

कोलवकः The body of a lute.

कोला (लि, ली) f. See बद्री.

कोलाहलः -लं A loud and confused noise, an uproar.

कोविद् *a.* Experienced, learned, skilled, wise, proficient (with gen. or loc., but usually in comp.); गुणदोषकोविद् Si. 14. 53, 69; गान्धावन्तीनुदयनकयाकोविदग्रामप्रज्ञान् Me. 30; Ms. 7. 26.

कोविदारः & N. of a tree; चित्तं विदारयति कस्य न कोविदारः Rs. 3. 6.

कोशः -शं (वा-वं) 1 A vessel for holding liquids, a pail. 2 A bucket, cnp. 3 A vessel in general. 4 A box, cupboard, drawer, trunk. 5 A sheath, scabbard. 6 A case, cover, covering.

7 A store, mass; Ms. 1. 99. 8 A store-room. 9 A treasury, an apartment where money is kept; Ms. 8. 419. 10 Treasure, money, wealth; निःशेषविश्राणितकोषजातं R. 5. 1; (fig. also); कोशस्तपसः K. 45. 11 Gold or silver wrought or unwrought. 12 A dictionary, lexicon, vocabulary. 13 A closed flower, bud; मुजातयोः पकजको-शयोः श्रियं R. 3. 8, 13. 29; इत्थं विचिंतयति काशमेतं द्विरेके हा हंत हंत नलिनी गज उज्जहार Subhāsh. 14 The stone of a fruit. 15 A pod. 16 A nutmeg, nut-shell. 17 The cocoon of a silk-worm; Y. 3. 147. 18 Vulva, the womb. 19 An egg. 20 A testicle or the scrotum. 21 The penis. 22 a ball, globe. 23 (In Vedānta plm.) A term for the five vestures (sheaths or cases) which successively make the body, enshrining the soul. 24 (In law) A kind of ordeal; cf. Y. 2. 114. -Comp.

-अधिपतिः, -अध्यक्षः 1 a treasurer, pay-master; (cf. the modern 'minister of finance'). 2 an epithet of Kubera.

-अगारः a treasury, store-room. -कारः 1 one who makes scabbards. 2 a lexicographer. 3 the silk-worm while in the cocoon. 4 a chrysalis. -कारकः a silkworm. -कुट् m. a kind of sugar-cane. -गृहं a treasury, store-room; R. 5. 29. -चंचुः the (Indian) crane.

-नायकः, -पालः a treasurer. -वेदकः, -कं a chest in which treasure is kept, coffer. -वासिन् m. an animal living in a shell, a chrysalis. -वृद्धि f. 1 increase of treasure. 2 enlargement of the scrotum. -शायिका a clasped knife, a knife lying in a sheath. -स्थ *a.* incased, sheathed. (-स्थः) an animal living in a shell (as a snail).

-हीन *a.* deprived of riches, poor.

कोशलिक A bribe (= कौशलिक q. v. which is the more correct form).

कोशातकिन् m. 1 Trade, business. 2 A trader, merchant. 3 Submarine fire.

कोशि (वि) न् m. The mango tree.

कोष्ठः 1 Any one of the viscera of the body, such as the heart, lungs &c. 2 The belly, abdomen. 3 An inner apartment. 4 A granary, store-room. -ष्ठं 1 A surrounding wall.

2 The shell of anything. -Comp.

-अगारं a store-house, store-room; पर्याप्तभारितकोष्ठागारं वासशोणितैर्मे गृहं भविष्यति Ve. 3; Ms. 9. 280. -अग्निः the digestive faculty, gastric juice. -पालः 1 a treasurer, store-keeper. 2 a guard, watch. 3 a constable (resembling the modern municipal officer).

-शुद्धिः f. evacuation of the bowels.

कोष्ठकः 1 A granary. 2 A surrounding wall. -कं A brick trough for watering cattle.

कोष्ण *a.* Lukewarm, tepid; R. 1. 84. -हन् Warmth.

कोस (श) लः (pl.) N. of a country and its people; पितुरन्तस्सुचरकोसलान् R. 9. 9; 3. 5; 6. 71; मगधकोसलकेक्यशावि-नां बुधितः 9. 17.

कोस (श) ला The city of Ayodhyā.

कोहलः 1 A kind of musical instrument. 2 A sort of spirituous liquor.

कोकुटिकः 1 A poulterer. 2 A mendicant who walks always fixing his eyes on the ground for fear of treading upon worms, insects &c. 3 (Hence) A hypocrite.

कोक्ष *a.* (की f.) 1 Tied to, or being on, the sides. 2 Abdominal.

कोक्षेय (की f.) 1 Being in the belly. 2 Being in a sheath; असि कैक्षेय-मुद्यम्य चकारापनसं मुखं Bk. 4. 31.

कोक्षेयकः A sword, scimitar; वामपा-श्विलंबिना कोक्षेयेण K. 8; Vikr. 1. 90.

कौकः, कौकणः (pl.) N. of a country and its people or rulers; (see कौकण).

कौट *a.* (दी f.) 1 Living in one's own house; hence, independent, free. 2 Domestic, homely, homebred.

3 Fraudulent, dishonest. 4 Snared.

-दः 1 Fraud, falsehood. 2 Giving false evidence. -Comp. -जः the Kutaja tree. -तक्षः (opp. गामतक्षः) an independent carpenter, one who works at home on his own account and not for the village. -साक्षिन् m. a false witness. -साक्ष्यं false evidence, perjury.

कौटकिः, -कौटिकः 1 One whose business is to catch birds &c. in traps. 2 One who sells the flesh of birds, animals &c.; a butcher, poacher.

कौटिलिकः 1 A hunter. 2 A blacksmith.

कौटिल्यं 1 Crookedness (lit. and fig.). 2 Wickedness 3 Dishonesty, fraud. -ह्यः 'The crooked', N. of Chāpakya, a celebrated writer on civil polity, (the work being known as चाणक्यनीति), the friend and adviser of Chandragupta and a very important character in the Mudrārākshasa; कौटिल्यः कुटिलमतिः स एष येन कौषायी प्रसभम-दाहि नन्दवंशः Mu. 1. 7, स्वशाति वां श्रुत्यमनवेन कौटिल्यशिक्षणः Mu. 7.

कौटुब *a.* (की f.) Necessary for the family or household. -वं Family relationship.

कौटुबिक *a.* (की f.) Constituting a family. -कः The father or master of a family; *paterfamilias*.

कोणपः A goblin, demon. -Comp.

-दन्तः an epithet of Bhishma.

कौतुक 1 Desire, curiosity, wish. 2 Eagerness, vehemence, impatience. 3 Anything creating curiosity or wonder. 4 The marriage thread (worn on the wrist); R. 8. 1. 5 The ceremony with the marriage

thread preceding a marriage. 6 Festivity, gaiety. 7 Particularly, auspicious festivity, solemnity or solemn occasion (such as marriage); Ku. 7. 25. 8 Delight, joy, pleasure, happiness; Bh. 3. 140. 9 Sport, pastime. 10 A song, dance, show, or spectacle. 11 Joke, mirth. 12 Friendly greeting, salutation. —COMP. —अगारः-रं, युद्धं a pleasure-house; कौतु-कामरामात् Ku. 7. 94. —क्रिया, संगलं 1 a solemn ceremony. 2 particularly marriage ceremony, R. 11. 53. —नोरणः-णं a triumphal arch erected on festive occasions.

कौतुहलं (ल्यं) 1 Desire, curiosity, interest; विषययावृत्तकौतुहलः V. 1. 9; S. 1. 2 Eagerness, vehement or eager desire. 3 Anything exciting curiosity, a wonder, curiosity.

कातिकः A spearman, lancer.

कौन्तेयः 'Son of Kunti', an epithet of Yudhishtira, Bhima or Arjuna.

कौप a. (पी f.) Relating to or coming from a well (as water).

कौपीनं 1 The pudenda. 2 A privy, privy part. 3 A small piece of cloth (usually a small strip) worn over the privities; कौपीनं शतसंज्ञाजनेतरं कथा पुनरादृशी Bh. 3. 101. 4 (Hence sometimes) A ragged or tattered garment. 5 A sin, improper or wrong act.

कौब्यं 1 Crookedness. 2 Hump-backedness.

कौमार a. (री f.) 1 Juvenile, youthful, virgin, maidenly (of men and women); कौमारः पतिः, कौमारी भार्या. 2 Soft, tender. —रं 1 Childhood (to the age of five). 2 Maidenhood (to the age of sixteen), virginity; पिता रक्षति कौमारं भर्ता रक्षति यौवने Ms. 9. 3; देहिनीसरे न यथा देहे कौमारं यौवने जरा Bg. 2. 13. —COMP. —भृत्यं the rearing and general treatment of children. —हर a. marrying or gaining a woman as a girl; यः कौमारदरः स एव हिवरः K. P. 1.

कौमारकं Boyhood, juvenile or tender age; कौमारकं विमिश्रितरुतां दधानः U. 6. 19.

कौमारिकः A father of girls.

कौमारिकेयः The son of an unmarried woman.

कौमुदः The month Kārtika.

कौमुदी 1 Moonlight; शशिना सह याति कौमुदी Ku. 4. 33; शशिनमुपगतये कौमुदी मेघयुक्तं R. 6. 85; (the word is thus derived :—कौ मोदते जना यस्यां तेनासौ कामुदी मता). 2 Anything serving as moonlight, i. e. causing delight and balmy coolness; त्वमस्य लोकस्य च नेत्र-कौमुदी Ku. 5. 71; या कौमुदी नयनयोर्भवतः मुजना Mā. 1. 34; cf. चंद्रिका 3 The full moon day in Kārtika. 4 The full moon day in Āsvina. 5 Festivity

(in general). 6 Particularly, a festive day on which temples, houses &c. are illuminated. 7 (At the end of titles of works &c.) Elucidation, throwing light on the subject treated; s. g. तर्ककौमुदी, साध्यतत्त्वकौमुदी, सिद्धांतकौमुदी &c. —COMP. —पतिः the moon. —वृक्षः the stick or stand of a lamp.

कौमोदकी, कौमोदी N. of the mace of Vishnu.

कौरव a. (वी f.) Relating to the Kurus; क्षेत्रं क्षत्रवन्पिशुनं कौरवं तद्भजेयाः Me. 48. —वः 1 A descendant of Kuru; मधनामि कौरवशतं समरे न कोपात् Ve. 1. 15. 2 A ruler of the Kurus.

कौरव्यः 1 A descendant of Kuru; कौरव्यवंशविश्वस्मिन् क शलभायते Ve. 1. 19, 25; कौरव्ये कृतहस्तता पुनरियं देवे यथा सीरिणि 6. 12. 2 A ruler of the Kurus.

कौर्व्यः The zodiacal sign Scorpio (a word derived from Greek).

कौल a. (ली f.) 1 Relating to a family, ancestral, hereditary. 2 Of a noble family, well-born. —लः 1 A worshipper of शक्ति according to the left hand ritual. —लं The doctrine and practices of left hand Śāktas.

कौलकेयः The son of an unchaste woman, a bastard.

कौलदिनेयः 1 The son of a (chaste) female beggar. 2 A bastard.

कौलदेवः The son of a female beggar (chaste or unchaste). 2 A bastard.

कौलिक a. (की f.) 1 Belonging to a family. 2 Customary in a family, ancestral. —कः 1 A weaver; कौलिको विश्वरूपेण राजकर्णं निवेष्टे Pt. 1. 202. 2 A heretic. 3 A follower of the left hand Śāktā ritual.

कौलीन a. Belonging to a noble family. —नः 1 The son of a female beggar. 2 A follower of the left hand Śāktā ritual. —नं 1 An evil report, a scandal; मालविकाग्नं किमपि कौलीनं श्रूयते M. 3; तदेव कौलीनमिव प्रति-भाति V. 2; Me. 112; कौलीनमास्माश्रयमा-चक्षते R. 14. 36, 84. 2 An improper act, bad or scandalous conduct; स्वयते तस्मिन् वित्तमसि कुले जन्म कौलीनमेतात् Ve. 2. 10. 3 A combat of animals. 4 Cock-fighting. 5 War, battle (in general). 6 High birth. 7 A privy, the pudenda.

कौलीन्यं 1 High birth. 2 Family scandal.

कौलुतः A king of the Kulūtas; कौलुतश्चिवर्मा Mu. 1. 20.

कौलेयकः A dog, hound.

कौल्य a. Noble-born, of a high birth.

कौबे (वे) र a. (री f.) Belonging to or coming from Kubera; यानं सस्मर कौबेरं R. 15. 45. —री The north (the direction presided over by Kubera); ततः प्रतस्थे कौबेरं भास्वानिव रुधिरं R. 4. 66.

कौश a. (शी f.) 1 Silken. 2 Made of Kusa grass.

कौशलं (ल्यं) 1 Well-being, happiness, prosperity. 2 Skill, skilfulness, cleverness; किमकौशलदुत प्रयोजनाये-क्षितवा Mu. 3; हावहारि हसितं वचनानां कौशलं दृशि विकारविशेषः Si. 10. 13.

कौशलिकं A bribe.

कौशलिका, कौशली 1 A present, an offering. 2 Friendly inquiry after one's health &c., greeting.

कौशलेयः An epithet of Rāma, son of Kausalyā.

कौशलया The eldest wife of Da-saratha and mother of Rāma.

कौशलयापतिः Rāma, son of Kausalyā; Bk. 7. 90.

कौशांकी N. of an ancient city on the Ganges in the lower part of the Doab.

कौशिक a. (की f.) 1 Increased, sheathed. 2 Silken. —कः 1 An epithet of विश्वामित्र q. v. 2 An owl; U. 2. 29. 3 A lexicographer. 4 Marrow. 5 Bdellium. 6 An ichneumon. 7 A snake-catcher. 8 The sentiment of love (शृंगार). 9 One who knows hidden treasures. 10 An epithet of Indra. —का A cup, drinking vessel. —की 1 N. of a river in Behār. 2 N. of the goddess Durgā. 3 N. of one of the four varieties of dramatic style; सुकुमारार्थसंदर्भा कौशिकी तदुच्यते; See S. D. 411 et. seq. also. —COMP. —अरातिः, अरिः a crow. —कलः the cocoa-nut tree. —विषः an epithet of Rāma.

कौशे (वे) र 1 Silk; Pt. 1. 94. 2 A silken cloth in general Ms. 5. 120. 3 A woman's lower garment of silk; विनामि कौशेयमुपाचवाणमस्यगनेयधमलंचकार Ku. 7. 9; विपुद्रणकौशेयः Mk. 5. 3; Ra. 5. 9.

कौशीर्षं 1 The practice of usury. 2 Sloth, indolence.

कौशुतिकः 1 A cheat, knave. 2 A juggler.

कौस्तुभः N. of a celebrated gem obtained with 13 other jewels at the churning of the ocean and worn by Vishnu on his breast; सौक्यस्तुभं द्वेयतीव कृष्णं R. 6. 49; 10. 10. —COMP. —लक्षणः, —रक्षणम्, —हृदयः an epithet of Vishnu. —हृत् 1 A. (कयते) 1 To make a creaking sound. 2 To sink. 3 To be wet.

ककचः A saw. —COMP. —कटुः the Ketaka tree. —पत्रः the teak tree. —पाद m., —पादः a lizard.

ककरः A kind of partridge. 2 A saw. 3 A poor man. 4 A disease.

कतुः 1 A sacrifice; कतोरशेषेण फलेन युज्यतां R. 3. 65; शतं कतुनामपविश्रमाप सः 3. 38; M. 1. 4, Ms. 7. 79. 2 An epithet of Vishnu. 3 One of the ten Prajāpatis; M. 1. 35. 3 Intelligence, talent. 5 Power ability. —COMP.

-उत्तमः the राजसूय sacrifice. -बुह, -विह m. a demon, goblin. -ध्वंसिन् m. an epithet of Siva (who destroyed Daksha's sacrifice.) -पतिः performer of a sacrifice. -पशु a sacrificial horse. -पुरुषः an epithet of Vishnu. -भुज् m. a god, deity. -राज् m. 1 the lord of sacrifices; यथाशक्तेः कतुराद् Ms. 9. 260. 2 the राजसूय sacrifice.

कथ 1 P. (कथति, कथित) To injure, hurt, kill.

कथकैशिकः (pl.) N. of a country; अथर्ववेद कथकैशिकानां R. 5. 39; Ms. 5. 2.

कथनं A slaughter.

कथनकः A camel.

कन्द 1 P. (कन्दति, कन्दि) 1 To cry, weep, shed tears; 2 कन्दति दुराकन्दं स्वपक्ष-क्षयकारक Pt. 4. 29; कन्दत्यतः करुणमस्तरसां गणोर्यं V. 1. 2; चन्दं बिद्या कुरीव भूयः R. 14. 68; 15. 42; Bk. 3. 28, 5. 5. 2 To call out to, call out piteously to any one, (with acc.); कन्दत्यविरतं सोऽथ भ्रातृमातृदुताय Mark. P. --10 P. or Caus. 1 To cry out continuously. 2 To cause to weep. -WITH अ 1 to cry out, cry, creak, scream; दृग्वाद्यल्लो-स्तुतिः पतद्भिराकन्दतीवोषति शीतकालः Rs. 4. 7; Bk. 15. 50. 2 to call out to (caus.); पक्षेति शिखेडिना पदुतैः केकाभिराकन्तिनः Mk. 5. 23.

कन्दनं, कन्दि 1 Cry of distress or weeping, lamentation; हा ततिति कन्दि-माकर्ण्य विषण्णः R. 9. 75. 2 Mutual defiance, challenge.

क्रम 1 U., 4 P. (क्रामति, क्रमते, क्राम्यति, क्राम्ते) 1 To walk, step, go; कायत्यदुविदे सूर्ये वाली स्वपगतकृमः Rām.; गम्यमानं न देनासी-दयतं कामता पुरः Bk. 8. 2, 25. 2 To go to, approach (with acc.); देवा इमां लोकानक्रमन् Sat. Br. 3 To pass or go over, go across; सुखं योजनपंचाशत्क्रमेयं Rām. 4 To leap, jump; क्रमं बन्धं कथितुं सकोः (हरिः) Bk. 2. 9; 5. 51. 5 To go up, ascend. 6 To cover, occupy, take possession of, fill; क्रान्ता यथा चेतसि विस्मयेन R. 14. 17. 7 To surpass, excel; स्थितः सर्वोत्तमोर्ध्वं कांश्वा नेरुरिवाभमना R. 1. 14. 8 To undertake, strive after, be able or competent for, show energy for (with dat. or inf.); आकरणाप्यधनाय क्रमते 'Sk.; धर्माय क्रमते साधुः Vop.; मयुष्यतिराजितकेषिदापि न रजनाय क्रमते जहामां Vikr. 1. 16; हवा रक्षसि लवि-तुमकीम्यासतिः पुनः । अशोकवृत्तिकमेव Bk. 9. 23. 9 To be developed or increased, to have full scope, be at home (with loc.); कृत्येष्ट क्रमते Dk. 170; क्रमतेऽसिन्धुश्चाग्नि, or वसु क्रमते बुद्धिः Sk.; क्रममाणोऽरिंसंसदि Bk. 8. 22. 10 To fulfil, accomplish. 11 To have sexual intercourse with, (By P. I. 3. 38 क्रम by itself is used in the Atm. in the sense of 'continuity' or 'want of interruption', 'energy or application',

and 'development or increase', and also 'conquering or getting over'). -WITH अति 1 to cross, go over; सकृदतिराप्यतिक्रम्य K. 92. 2 to go beyond, pass over or by; Me. 57. 40. 3 to excel, surpass; Ms. 8. 151. 4 to transgress, violate, overstep; अति-क्रम्य सदाचारं K. 160. 5 to disregard, exclude, neglect; प्रथितयज्ञां प्रबंधानति-क्रम्य M. 1; किं वा परिजनमतिक्रम्य भवान्संहिः M. 4; or कथं ज्येष्ठानतिक्रम्य गवीयान् राज्यमहेति Mb. 6 to pass, elapse (as time); अतिक्रान्ते दशहे Ms. 5. 76; यथा यथा गौचनम-तिचक्राम K. 59. -अधि to ascend. -अह्य to occupy, fill, take; अथाक्रान्ता वसतिर-मुनाप्याश्रमे सर्वभोग्ये S. 2. 14. -अनु 1 to follow. 2 to begin. 3 to give the contents of -अन्वा to visit one after another. -अप 1 to leave, go away from. -अभि 1 to go to, approach, enter; अभिचक्राम काकुत्स्थः शरमेणाश्रमं प्रति Rām. 2 to wander, roam over. 3 to attack. -अव to withdraw. -आ 1 to approach, go towards. 2 to attack, subdue, conquer, vanquish; पक्षिणाव-क्रान्ताक्रम्य H. 1; गौरीस्थानिवमाक्रामन् R. 4. 34; Bh. 1. 70. 3 to fill, enter, take possession of; खं केशवोऽपर इवाक्रामितुं प्रवृत्तः Mk. 5. 2, 9. 12. 4 to begin, commence. 5 to come up, rise (Atm.); गान्धताय-निधिराक्रमते न भानुः R. 5. 71. 6 to ascend, mount, occupy. -उ 1 to go up, out or beyond; ऊर्ध्वं प्राणा ह्युत्क्रामति Ms. 2. 120. 2 to neglect, disregard; आर्षं प्रमाणमुत्क्रम्य धर्मं न प्रतिपालयन् Mb.; धर्ममुत्क्रम्य. 3 to step beyond; R. 15. 33. -उप 1 to go towards, approach. 2 to assail, attack. 3 to treat, attend upon, physic (as a physician); to cure or heal. 4 to make advances of love to, win over; सर्वैरुपायैरुत्क्रम्य सीतां Rām. 5 to perform, set about. 6 (Atm.) to begin, commence प्रसन्नं वक्तुमुपक्रमते कः Ki. 2. 28; R. 17. 33. -नि 1 to go away, or from, leave. 2 to issue from, come out of; Bk. 7. 71. -पर (Atm.) 1 to display courage, strength, or heroism, act bravely; वक्रवर्चितयेदधीन् सिंहवज्र पराक्रमेत् Ms. 7. 106; Bk. 8. 22, 93. 2 to turn back. 3 to march against, attack. -परि 1 to walk about, walk round; परिक्रम्याचलोक्य च (in dramas). 2 to overtake. -प्र (Atm.) 1 to begin, commence; प्रचक्रमे च प्रविचक्रमुचरं R. 3. 47, 2. 15; Ku. 3. 2. 2 to tread on, walk on; Bk. 15. 23. 3 to go, set out. -प्रति to return. -चि (Atm.) 1 to walk along or through; विष्णुश्चेत्वा विचक्रमे took 3 steps; Bk. 8. 24. 2 to assail, overcome, conquer. 3 to cleave; open (Paras.). -प्रति 1 to transgress. 2 to pass (time). -सु 1 to come or meet together. 2 to traverse, cross, go or pass through.

3 to approach, to go. 4 to go over or be transferred (to another). 5 to enter on or in; कालो ह्ययं सक्रमिंतुं द्वितीयं सर्वोपकारक्षममाश्रमं ते R. 5. 10. -समा 1 to occupy, take possession of, fill; सममेव समाक्रान्तं द्रव्यं द्विदग्धमिना । तेन सिंहासनं पित्र्यमखिलं चारिमहत् R. 4. 4. 2 to assail, conquer, subdue.

क्रमः 1 A step, pace; निचिक्रमः; सागरः पूर्वोद्रेण क्रमेणैकैकं लङ्घितः Mb. 2 A foot. 3 Going, proceeding, course; क्रमत् 3 क्रमेण in course of, gradually; कालक्रमेण gradually, in course of time; माय्यक्रमः course or turn of fate; R. 3. 7, 30, 32. 4 Performance, commencement; ह्ययमत्र विततक्रमे कतौ Si 14. 53. 5 Regular course, order, series, suc-cession; निमित्तनैमित्तिकवैतर्यं क्रमः S 7. 30; Ms. 7. 24, 9. 85, 2. 173, 3. 69. 6 Method, manner; नेत्रक्रमेणापरोक्षं सूर्यं R. 7. 39. 7 Grasp, hold; क्रमगता पक्षोः कल्पका Māl. 3. 18. 8 A position of attack (assumed by an animal before mak- ing a spring) 9 Preparation, readi-ness; Bk. 2. 9. 10 An undertaking, enterprize. 11 An act or deed, manner of proceeding; कोऽयं क्रान्तः क्रमः Amaru. 43, 33. 12 Particular manner of reciting Vedic texts. 13 Power, strength. -न् Mud. -Comp. -अनुसारा, -अन्वयः regular order, due arrange-ment. -आगत, -आयात a. descended or inherited lineally, hereditary. -ज्या the sine of a planet, declination. -भंगः irregularity.

क्रमक a. Orderly, methodical. -कः A student who goes through a regular course of study.

क्रमणः 1 The foot. 2 A horse. -ण 1 A step. 2 Walking. 3 Proceeding. 4 Transgressing.

क्रमतः ind. Gradually, successively. क्रमज्ञाः ind. 1 In due order, regu- larly, successively, seriatim. 2 Gra- dually, by degrees; R. 12. 57; Ms. 1. 68, 3. 12.

क्रमिक a. 1 Successive, serial. 2 Descended lineally, ancestral, here- ditary.

कसुम्, कसुकः The betel-nut tree; आरणादितादृक्क्रमकः सद्यद्वात् Si. 3. 81; Vikr. 18. 93.

क्रमेलः, क्रमेलकः A camel; निरीक्षते केलिवन् प्रविश्य क्रमेलकः कटकनालमेव Vikr. 1. 29; Si. 12. 18; N. 6. 104.

क्रयः Buying, purchasing. -Comp. -आरोहः a market, fair. -क्रित a. bought. -लेख्यं a deed of sale, con-veyance &c.; (पूर्वं क्षेत्रादिकं क्रीत्वा तुल्य-मूल्याक्षराभिवन् । पत्रं कारयते नच कथलेख्यं तदुच्यते Brihaspati). -विक्रयो (du.) trade, traffic, buying and selling; Ms. 8. 5; 7. 127. -विक्रयिकः a trader, merchant.

क्रयणं Buying, purchasing. क्रयिकः 1 A trader, dealer. 2 A purchaser.

कृष्ण a. A thing exhibited for sale in the market; (opp. **क्रेय** which only means 'fit to be purchased').

कृष्ण Raw flesh, carrion, स्थपुटगतमपि कृष्णमप्ययमपि Mā. 5. 16. -**COMP.** -**अव-**, -**अव-**, -**अव-** **a.** eating raw flesh; Ms. 5. 131. (-m.) 1 a carnivorous animal, such as a tiger &c.; U. 1. 49. 2 a demon, goblin; R. 15. 16.

कृशिमन् m. Thinness, emaciation, leanness.

क्राकचिकः A lawyer.

क्रांत a. Gone, passed over, traversed &c.; (p. p. of **क्र** q. v.). -**तः** 1 A horso. 2 A foot, step. -**COMP.**

-कृशिमन् a. omniscient.

क्रांतिः f. 1 Going, proceeding. 2 A step, pace. 3 Surpassing. 4 Attacking, overcoming. 5 Declination of a planet. 6 The ecliptic. -**COMP.** -**क्रां-**, -**मंडलं**, -**वृत्तं** the ecliptic. -**पातः** the equinoctial points or nodes of the ecliptic. -**वलयः** 1 the ecliptic. 2 the tropical zone, space within the tropics.

क्राय (यि) कः 1 A purchaser. 2 A trader, merchant.

क्रिमिः 1 A worm. 2 An insect; see **कुमि**. -**COMP.** -**जं** alowood. -**क्षैलः** an ant-hill.

क्रिया 1 Doing, execution, performance, accomplishment; उपचार, धर्म; प्रत्यक्षं हि प्रणयिषु सतामीप्सितार्थक्रियेव Me. 114. 2 An action, act, business, undertaking; प्रणयिक्रिया V. 4. 15; Ms. 2. 4. 3 Activity, bodily action, labour. 4 Teaching, instruction; क्रिया हि वस्तुपहिता प्रसीदति R. 3. 29. 5 Possession of some art (as of singing, dancing &c.), knowledge; शिक्षा क्रिया कस्यचिदात्मसंस्था M. 1. 16. 6 Practice (opp. शास्त्र theory). 7 A literary work; सुश्रुत मनोभिरवहितैः क्रियाभिर्मां कालिदासस्य V. 1. 2; कालिदासस्य क्रियायां कथं परिषदो बहुमानः M. 1. 8 A purificatory rite, a religious rite or ceremony. 9 An expiatory rite, expiation. 10 (a) Ceremony of offering oblations to the deceased ancestors (श्राद्ध). (b) Obsequies. 11 Worship. 12 Medical treatment, application of remedies, cure; शीतक्रिया M. 4 cold remedies. 13 (In gram.) Action, the general idea expressed by a verb. 14 Motion. 15 Especially, motion as one of the seven categories of the Vaisesikas; see **कर्मन्**. 16 (In law) Judicial investigation by human means (witnesses &c.) or by ordeals. 17 Burden of proof. -**COMP.** -**अन्वित a.** practising ritual observances. -**अपवर्गः** 1 completion or termination of an affair, execution of a task, क्रियापवर्गेष्वनुजीवितात् कृताः Ki. 1. 44. 2 liberation from ceremonial acts. absolution. -**अभ्युपगमः** a special

agreement; क्रियाभ्युपगमात्वेत् ब्रजार्थं यत्न-दीयते Ms. 9. 53. -**अवसक्त a.** one who loses a law-suit through the statements of the witnesses &c. -**इन्द्रियं** see **कर्मन्**. -**कलापः** 1 the whole body of ceremonies enjoined in the Hindu religious law. 2 all the particulars or points of any business. -**कारः** 1 an agent, worker. 2 a beginner, tyro, a fresh student. 3 an agreement. -**हेविन् m.** a witness whose testimony is prejudicial to the cause (one of the five kinds of witnesses).

-निर्देशः evidence. -**पटु a.** dexterous.

-पथः mode of medical treatment.

-पटु a verb. -**पर a.** diligent in the performance of one's duty. -**पादः**

the third division of a legal plaint; that is, witnesses, documents and other proofs adduced by the plaintiff or complainant. -**योगः** 1 connection

with the verb. 2 the employment of expedients or means. -**लोपः** omission

or discontinuance of any of the essential ceremonies of the Hindu religion; क्रियालोपात् उपलब्धं गताः Ms. 10. 43. -**वशः** necessity, necessary influence of acts done or to be done.

-वाचक, -वाचिन् a. expressing any action, as a verbal noun. -**वादिन् m.**

a plaintiff, complainant. -**विधिः** a rule of action, manner of performing any rite; Ms. 9. 220. -**विशेषणं** 1 an

adverb. 2 a predicative adjective. -**संक्रांतिः f.** imparting (to others) one's knowledge; teaching; M. 1. 19.

समभिहारः the repetition of any act.

क्रियाचत् a. Engaged in any actual work, versed in the practice of a thing; यस्तु क्रियाबान्धुरः स विद्वान् H. 1. 67.

की 9 U. (क्रांति, कीर्ति, कीर्त) 1 To buy, purchase; महता पुण्यपण्येन कीर्तेयं कायनीस्त्वया Sānti 3. 1; कीर्णीय मज्जीवित-मेव पण्यमन्यत्र चेद्वरितं तदस्तु पुण्यं N. 3. 87, 88; Pt. 1. 13; Ms. 9. 174. 2 To barter, exchange; कृत्स्नसहस्रैर्बुध्नाणामेकं

कीर्णासि पंडितं Mb. -**WITH** आ to buy. -**निस्** to buy off, redeem, ransom.

-परि (in the Atm.) 1 to buy; संभोगाय परिकीर्तः कर्तास्मि त्वं नाधिरे Bk. 8. 72. 2 to hire, purchase for a time (with instr. or dat. of the price at which one is employed on stipulated wages); शतेन शताय वा परिकीर्तः Sk. 3 to return, requite, repay; कुतेनोपकृतं वायोः परिकीर्णानमुत्थितं Bk. 8. 8. -**वि** 1 to sell (Atm. in this sense); गवां शतसहस्रेण विक्रीणीषि हतं यदि Rām.; विक्रीणीत तिलाञ् शुद्धान् Ms. 10. 90, 8. 197, 222; Sānti. 1. 12. 2 to barter, exchange; नाकस्मा-च्छाडिलीमाता विक्रीणाति तिलेस्तिलाञ् Pt. 2. 65.

कीड् 1 P. (कीडति, कीडित) 1 To play, amuse oneself; वानराः कीडितुमा-रब्धाः Pt. 1; एष कीडति हृष्यंमपटिकान्याय-

सको विधिः Mk. 10. 59. 2 To gamble, play at dice; बहुविधं यत्नं क्रिडतः Mk. 2;

नाहोः कीडकदाचिद्धि Ms. 4. 74; Y. 1. 138. 3 To jest, joke or trifle with;

सद्वृत्तस्तानमंडलस्तवकथं प्राणिमैः कीडति Gīt. 3; कीडिष्यामि तावदेनया V. 3; एवमाशायहयसैः

कीडत धनिनांविधिः H. 2. 23; Pt. 1. 137; Mk. 3. -**WITH** अनु (Atm.) to play,

sport, amuse oneself; साध्वनुकीडमानानि पश्य वृंदानि पक्षिणां Bk. 8. 10. -**आ, -परि, -सं** (Atm.) to play &c.; संकीडते मणिप्रियंव

कन्याः Me. 70; but कीड् with सं is Paras. in the sense of 'making a noise'; संकीडति शकटानि Mbh. 'the carts creak.'

कीडः 1 Sport, pastime, play, pleasure. 2 Jest, joke.

कीडनं 1 Playing, sporting. 2 A play-thing, toy.

कीडनकः -**कं**, **कीडनीयं**, -**यकं** A play-thing, toy.

कीडा 1 Sport, pastime, play, pleasure; तोयकीडानिरतयुवतिसानाति कैर्मरुद्धिः Me. 33, 61. 2 Jest, joke. -**COMP.** -**गृहं**

a pleasure-house. -**क्षैलः** an artificial hill serving as a pleasure-abode, a pleasure-mountain; कीडाक्षैलः कनककद-

लविष्टनखेक्षणीयः Me. 77. -**नारी** a prostitute. -**कोपः** feigned anger; Amaru. 12.

-मयूरः a peacock kept for pleasure; R. 16. 14. -**रत्नं** 'the gem of sports', copulation.

कीत a. Bought; see **की**. -**तः** One of the twelve kinds of sons recognised in Hindu Law; a son purchased from his natural parents; कीतश्च ताम्यां विकीतः Y. 2. 131; Ms. 9. 174. -**COMP.**

-अनुशयः 'repenting a purchase', rescission, returning a thing purchased to the seller (admissible in some cases by law).

कुंच m. कुंचः A curlew, heron.

कुध् 4. P. (कुध्यति, क्रुद्ध) To be angry (with the dat. of the person who is the object of anger); हरेयं कुध्यति; but sometimes with words like उपरि, प्रति &c. also; मनोपरि स क्रुद्धः, न मां प्रति क्रुद्धो गुरुः &c. -**WITH** प्रति to be angry in return; कुध्यते न प्रति कुध्येत् Ms. 6. 48. -**सम्** to get angry with; संकुध्यसि शुभा किं त्वं दिदक्षुं मां श्लेषणे Bk. 8. 76.

कुध् f. Anger.

कुश 1 P. (क्रोशति, क्रुध्) 1 To cry, weep, lament, mourn (for); क्रोशंस्त्वत्तं कपिन्ध्रियः Bk. 6. 124. 2 To cry out, yell, scream, bawl, call out; अतीव दुःक्रोशं जीवनानां ननाशं च Bk. 14. 31. -**WITH** अनु to pity, take compassion on. -**अभि** to bewail. -**आ** 1 to cry, cry out loudly; अये गौरीनाथ त्रिपुरहर शंभो विनयनं प्रसीदित्याक्रोशान् Bb. 3. 123. 2 to revile, abuse; शतं बाहणमाक्रुधं क्षुधितो

दुःखमिति Ms. 8. 267; Bk. 5. 39. -परि to lament. -प्रत्यर to revile in return. -रि 1 to call aloud, cry out loudly; आनन्दो विप्रो लपयिचंद Mk. 1. 41; Bk. 14. 42; 16. 32. 2 to utter (with acc.). 3 to call out to (with acc.). 4 to resound. -स्य to lament, bewail.

कृद a. 1 Cried out. 2 Called out to. -हं Crying, a cry, yell.

क्रूर a. 1 Cruel, wicked, hard-hearted, pitiless; तस्याभिरुचंभारं कल्पितं कृत्विश्व R. 12. 4; Ms. 105; Ms. 10. 9. 2 Hard, rough. 3 Formidable, terrible, fierce. 4 Destructive, mischievous. 5 Wounded, hurt. 6 Bloody. 7 Raw. 8 Strong. 9 Hot, sharp, disagreeable; Ms. 2. 33. -रः A hawk; heron. -रं 1 A wound. 2 Slaughter, cruelty. 3 Any horrible deed. -Comp. -आकृति a. terrible in form. (तिः) epithet of Ravana. -आचार a. following cruel or savage practices. -आशय a. 1 containing fierce animals (as a river). 2 of a cruel disposition. -कर्मन् n. 1 a bloody act. 2 any hard labour. -कृत् a. fierce, cruel, unrelenting. -कोष्ठ a. having costive bowels unaffected by strong purgatives. -गंधः sulphur. -दृष्ट a. 1 evil-eyed, having a malignant look. 2 mischievous, villainous. -राविन् m. a raven. -लोचनः an epithet of the planet Saturn.

क्रेतु m. A purchaser; Y. 2. 168.

क्रौञ्चः N. of a mountain; see क्रौञ्च.

क्रोडः 1 A hog. 2 The hollow of a tree, cavity; हा हा हंत तथापि जन्मविटपि-कोडे मनो वायति Udb. 3 The chest, bosom, breast; कोडिकु to clasp to the bosom; Bh. 2. 35. 4 The middle part of anything; Vikr. 11. 75; see क्रोड n. 5 An epithet of the planet Saturn. -हं, -ज 1 The breast, chest, the part between the shoulders. 2 The interior of anything, a cavity, hollow. -Comp. -अंकः, -अंघ्रिः, -पादः a tortoise. -पत्रं 1 marginal writing. 2 a postscript to a letter. 3 a supplement. 4 a codicil to a will.

क्रोडीकरणे Embracing, clasping to the bosom.

क्रोडीमुखः A rhinoceros.

क्रोधः 1 Anger, wrath; कामाक्रोडोऽभिजायते Bg. 2. 62; 80 क्रोधायाः, क्रोधानलः &c. 2 (In Rhet.) Anger considered as the feeling which gives rise to the raudra sentiment. -Comp. -उत्क्रिस्त a. free from anger, cool, composed. -सूचित a. overcome or infatuated with anger.

क्रोधन a. Wrathful, passionate, angry, irascible; यद्रागेण कृतं तदेव कुरुते द्रौणयनिः क्रोधनः Ve. 3. 31. -नं Being angry, anger.

क्रोधात् a. Passionate, irascible, angry.

क्रोशः 1 A cry, yell, shout, scream, noise. 2 A measure of distance equal to 1/4th of a Yojana, a Koss; क्रोशार्थं प्रकृतिपुरःसरं गत्वा R. 13. 79; समुद्रासुरी क्रोशी or क्रोशयोः. -Comp. -तालः -ध्वनिः a large drum.

क्रोशन a. Crying. -नं A cry.

क्रोडु m. (ही f.) A jackal (the strong cases of this word are necessarily formed from क्रोडु and the weak ones optionally).

क्रौञ्चः 1 A curlew, heron; मनोहर-क्रौञ्चनिनादितानि सीमांततटयुक्तकथंति चतः Rs. 4. 8; Ms. 12. 64. 2 N. of a mountain (said to be the grandson of Himālaya and said to have been pierced by Kārtikeya and Parasurāma); इन्द्रावरं सुप्रतिपत्तिं वर्मं यत् क्रौञ्चं Me. 57. -Comp. -अदुर्गं the fibres of the stalk of a lotus -अरातिः, -अरिः, -रिपुः 1 an epithet of Kārtikeya. 2 of Parasurāma. -वारणः -सुवनः an epithet (1) of Kārtikeya (2) of Parasurāma.

क्रौंथं Cruelty, hard-heartedness.

क्रू I. 1 P. (कृवति, कृदित) 1 To call, call out. 2 To cry, lament. -II. 1 A. (कृवते or कृवते) To be confused.

क्रू 1. 4. P. (कृमति, कृम्यति, कृमते) To be fatigued or tired, be exhausted or depressed; न च कृमन विम्यते Bk. 5. 102; 14. 101. -With वि to be fatigued.

कृमः, कृमथः Fatigue, languor, exhaustion; विनोदितदिगुणः कृतद्वयं जावु-नैः Si. 4. 66; Ms. 7. 151; S. 3. 21.

कृमन्त a. 1 Fatigued, tired out; तमातपकृमन्तं R. 2. 13, Me. 18, 36; V. 2. 22. 2 Withered, faded; कृमन्ते ममथलेख एव नलिनीपत्रं नखैरपिः S. 3. 26; R. 10. 48. 3 Lean.

कृमतिः f. Fatigue. -Comp. -क्रिध् a. refreshing, invigorating.

क्रिध् 4 P. (क्रियति, क्रिध्) To become wet, be damp, be moist. -Caus. To moisten, wet; न चैनं क्रिध्त्वापः Bg. 2. 23; Bk. 18. 11.

क्रिज् a. Wet, moistened. -Comp. -अक्ष a. bleary-eyed.

क्रिज् 4 A. (also P. according to some authorities) (क्रिश्यते, क्रिध् or क्रिषित) 1 To be tormented, be afflicted, suffer; अशुपदेशग्रहणे नातिक्रिशते वः शिष्या M. 1; नयः परार्थे क्रिश्यति साक्षिणः प्रतिभुः कुलं Ms. 8. 169. 2 To torment, molest. -II. 9 P. (क्रिह्नाति, क्रिध्, क्रिषित) To torment, afflict, molest, distress; क्रिह्नाति लभ्यपरिपालनवृत्तिरेव S. 5. 6; एव-माराध्यमानोपि क्रिह्नाति धुवनवयं Ku. 2. 40; R. 11. 58.

क्रिषित, -क्रिध् a. 1 Distressed, suffering pain or misery. 2 Afflicted, tormented. 3 Faded. 4 Inconsistent, contradictory; e. g. माता मे वय्या. 5

Elaborate, artificial, (as a composition.) 6 Put to shame.

क्रिधिः f. 1 Affliction, anguish, distress, pain. 2 Service.

क्रीव (व) a. 1 Impotent, neuter, emasculated; Ms. 3. 150, 4. 205; Y. 1. 223. 2 Unmanly, timid, weak, weak-minded; R. 8. 84; क्रीवान् पालयिता Mk. 9. 5. 3 Cowardly. 4 Mean, base. 5 Idle. 6 Of the neuter gender. -वः, -वं (-वः -वं) 1 An impotent man, a eunuch; न युवं केनिलं यस्य विद्या चाशु निमज्जति । मेढं चोन्मादुशुकायां हीनं क्रीवः स लुप्यते ॥ Kātyāyana quoted in Dāya-bhāga. 2 The neuter gender.

क्रेवः 1 Wetness, moisture, dampness; Sānti. 1. 29; R. 7. 21. 2 Running, discharge from a sore. 3 Distress, suffering; R. 15. 32 (उपद्रव Malli.).

क्रेशः 1 Pain, anguish, suffering, distress, trouble; किमात्मा केशस्य पदमुप-नीतः S. 1; क्रेशः कलेन हि पुनर्वता विपद्ये Ku. 5. 86; Bg. 12. 5. 2 Wrath, anger. 3 Worldly occupation. -Comp. -क्षम a. capable of enduring trouble.

क्रेष्यं (व्यं) 1 Impotence (lit.); वरं क्रेष्यं पुंसो न च परकलाभिमयं Pt. 1. 2 Unmanliness; timidity, cowardice; क्रेष्यं मा स्प गमः पार्थ Bg. 2. 3. 3 Uselessness; impotence, powerlessness; R. 12. 86.

क्रोमं The lungs.

क्र ind. 1 Whither, where; क तेज्यो-न्य यत्राः क च दु गहनाः कीतुकरताः U. 6. 33; क्र-क्र when repeated in co-ordinate sentences imply 'great difference,' or 'incongruity'; क रुजा हृदयमगमिनी क च ते विश्वसनीयमायुषं M. 3. 2; क सूर्यप्रभो वंशः क चालयविषया मतिः R. 1. 2; Ki. 1. 6; S. 2. 18. 2 Sometimes क्र is used in the sense of the loc. of क्रि; क प्रदेशे i. e. कस्मिन्देशे. (a) With a following अपि it means (1) somewhere, anywhere. (2) sometimes. (b) With a following चित् it means (1) in some places; प्रसिन्धाः कचिद्विद्वद्दीर्घकालिदः सुख्यंत एवोपलाः S. 1 14; Rs. 1 2; R. 1. 41. (2) in some cases; कचिद् गोचरः कचिच्च गोचरोऽर्थः कचित्-कचित् (a) in one place-in another place, here-here, कचिदीणावायं कचिदपि च हासिते रुदिते Bh. 3. 125, 1. 4. (b) now-now (referring to time); कचिद् पथा संवरते सुराणां कचित् वनानां पततां कचिच्च R. 13. 19.

कृण् 1 P. (कणति, कणित) 1 To sound (indistinctly), jingle, tinkle; इति शेषयतीव डिडिमः करिणो हस्तिपकाहतः कणन् H. 2. 86; कणन्मणिबुधुरौ Amaru. 23; Rs. 3. 36; Me. 36. 2 To hum, warble (as bees &c.); sing indistinctly; Ku. 1. 54; U. 3. 24; Bk. 6. 84.

कृणः, कृणनं, कृणितं, कृणः 1 A sound in general. 2 The sound of any musical instrument.

कल्प *a.* Belonging to what place, being where.

कप 1 P. (कथयति, कथित) 1 To boil, decoct, 2 To digest.

कथः, कथः A decoction, solution prepared with a continued or gentle heat.

काचिक *a.* (स्त्री) *f.* Met with occasionally, rare, unusual; इति काचिकः पाठः.

क्षः 1 Destruction, 2 Disappearance, loss. 3 Lightning. 4 A field, 5 A farmer. 6 Vishnu in his 4th or Narasimha incarnation. 7 A demon.

क्ष (क्) 8 U. (क्षणीति, क्षयते, क्षय) 1 To hurt, injure; इयं हृदि व्याप्यतपात्मक्षणीत् Ku. 5. 54. 2 To break (to pieces); (यत्) इत् किलानमितपूर्वक्षणीः R. 11. 72; (with) उप, परि -दि used in the same senses as क्षयः.)

क्षण, -ज 1 An instant, moment, measure of time equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ of a second; क्षणमात्रद्विस्तस्थौ क्षतमीन इव ह्रुः R. 1. 73; 2 60; Me. 26; क्षणमवतिष्ठस्व wait a moment. 2 Leisure; अहमपि लब्धक्षणः स्वर्गे गच्छामि M. 1; पृथुतिः क्षणः S. 2 'my leisure is at your disposal'; i.e. I pledge my word to do your work. 3 A fit moment or opportunity; रक्षो नास्ति क्षणो नास्ति नास्ति प्रार्थयिता नरः Pt. 1. 138; Me. 62; अधिगतक्षणः Dk. 147. 4 An auspicious or lucky moment. 5 A festival, joy, delight. 6 Dependence, servitude. 7 The centre, the middle. -Comp. -अंतरे *ind.* the next moment, after a little while. -क्षेपः a momentary delay. -क्षः an astrologer. (-दं) water. (-दा) 1 night; क्षणद्वये क्षणदापतिग्रमः N. 1. 67; R. 8. 74; 16. 45; Si. 3. 53. 2 turmeric. करः -पतिः the moon; Si. 9. 70. चरः a night-walker, a demon; सानुचरः प्रभुरपि क्षणदाचराणां R. 13. 75. आन्ध्र night-blindness, nyctalopsia. -युतिः *f.* -प्रकाशा, -यमा lightning. -निःश्वासः the porpoise. -भ्रमुर *a.* transient, frail, perishable; H. 4. 130. -मात्रं *ind.* for a moment. -रामिन् *m.* a pigeon. -विध्वंसिन् *a.* perishable in a moment. (-*m.*) a class of atheistic philosophers who deny the continued identity of any part of nature, and maintain that the universe perishes and undergoes a new creation every instant.

क्षणक्षुः A wound, sore.

क्षणनं Injuring, killing, wounding.

क्षणिक *a.* Momentary, transient; स्वप्ने क्षणिकसमागमोत्सवश्च R. 8. 92; रक्तक्षणिका धीतिः H. 1. 66. -का Lightning.

क्षणिक *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Having leisure. 2 Momentary. -नी Night.

क्षत *a.* Wounded, hurt, injured, bitten, torn, rent, broken down &c.; see क्षण; रक्तस्रापितक्षतः क्षतविग्रहाय Ve.

1. 7; R. 1. 28; 2. 56; 3. 53. -तं 1 Scratching. 2 A wound, hurt, injury; क्षते क्षारमिवासां जातं तस्यैव दर्शनं U. 4. 7; क्षारं क्षते प्रक्षिपन् Mk. 5. 18. 3 Danger, destruction, peril; क्षतान् किल प्रायत इत्युच्यते R. 2. 53. -Comp. -अरि *a.* victorious. -उदरं dysentery. -कासः a cough produced by injury. -जं 1 blood; स क्षिप्तसूलः क्षतजेन रेणुः R. 7. 43; Ve. 2. 27. 2 puss, matter. -योनिः *f.* a violated woman, a woman who is no longer a virgin. -विक्षत *a.* mangled, covered with cuts and wounds. -क्षतिः *f.* destitution, being deprived of any means of support. -क्षतः a student who has violated his vow or religious engagements.

क्षतिः *f.* 1 Injury, wound. 2 Destruction, cutting, tearing down; विस्त्रयं क्रियतां वराहतमिधुस्ताक्षतिः परबले S. 2. 6. 3 (Fig.) Ruin, loss, disadvantage; हस्तं संजायते तेभ्यः सर्वयोग्येति का क्षतिः S. D. 17. 4 Decline, decay, diminution; प्रतापक्षतिशीतलः Ku. 2. 24; H. 1. 114.

क्षत् *m.* 1 One who cuts or carves anything. 2 An attendant, a door-keeper. 3 A coachman, charioteer. 4 A man born of a Śūdra man and Kshatriya woman; cf. Ms. 10. 9. 5 The son of a female slave; (e.g. विदुर). 6 Brahmin. 7 A fish.

क्षत्रः -जं 1 Dominion, power, supremacy, might. 2 A man of the Kshatriya caste or the Kshatriya tribes taken collectively; क्षत्राक्षिल प्रायत इत्युच्यते क्षत्रस्य शब्दो भूषणैश्च स्तः R. 2. 53; 11. 69, 71; असंज्ञाय क्षत्रपरिग्रहसमा S. 1. 21; Ms. 9. 322. -Comp. -अंतकः an epithet of Parasurāma. -धर्मः 1 bravery, military heroism. 2 the duties of a Kshatriya. -वः a governor, satrap. -वधुः 1 a Kshatriya by caste; Ms. 2. 38. 2 a mere Kshatriya, a vile or wretched Kshatriya; (as a term of abuse); cf. ब्रह्मवधुः.

क्षत्रियः A member of the military or second caste; ब्राह्मणः क्षत्रियो वैश्यश्चो वर्णा द्विजातयः Ms. 10. 4. -Comp. -हणः an epithet of Parasurāma.

क्षत्रियका, क्षत्रिया, क्षत्रियिका A woman of the Kshatriya caste.

क्षत्रियाणी 1 A woman of the Kshatriya caste. 2 The wife of a Kshatriya.

क्षत्रियी The wife of a Kshatriya.

क्षुत् *a.* (जी *f.*) Patient, forbearing, submissive.

क्षु 1 U. (क्षपति-ते, क्षपित) To fast, to be abstinent; Ms. 5. 69. -Caus. or 10 U. (क्षपयति-ते, क्षपित) 1 To throw, send, cast. 2 To miss.

क्षपणः A Buddhist mendicant. -जं 1 Defilement, impurity (अशौचं). 2 Destroying, suppressing, expelling. क्षपणकः A Buddhist or Jain mendicant; नम्रक्षपणके देशे रजकः किं करिष्यति

Chân. 110; कथं प्रथममेव क्षपणकः Mu. 4.

क्षपणी 1 An ear. 2 A net.

क्षपण्युः An offence.

क्षपा 1 A night; विगमयत्युनिद्र एव क्षपाः S. 6. 4; R. 2. 20; Me. 110. 2 Turmeric. -Comp. -अदः 1 night-stalker. 2 a demon, goblin; ततः क्षपाटिः पृथुपिंगलाक्षे Bk. 2. 30. -करः, -नाथः 1 the moon. 2 camphor. -घनः a dark cloud. -चरः a demon, goblin.

क्षम 1 A, 4 P. (क्षमते, क्षाम्यति, क्षात or क्षमित) 1 To permit, allow, suffer; अतो नृपाश्चक्षुषिरे समेतः क्षीरस्नानां न तद्वामजस्य R. 7. 34; 12. 46. 2 To pardon, forgive (as an offence); क्षातं न क्षमया Bh. 3. 13; क्षमस्व परमेश्वर; निद्रस्य मे मनुजि-देशरौक्षं देवि क्षमस्वेति बभूव नमः R. 14. 58. 3 To be patient or quiet, wait; R. 15. 45. 4 To endure, put up with, suffer; अपि क्षमतेऽस्मदुपजापं प्रकृतयः Mu. 2; नाज्ञानं गकरान् राजा क्षमते स्वहृत्तानपि H. 2. 107. 5 To oppose, resist. 6 To be competent or able (to do anything); कृते स्तेः क्षालयितुं क्षमते कः क्षमातमस्कांडमलीमसं नमः Si. 1. 38, 9. 65.

क्षम *a.* 1 Patient. 2 Enduring, submissive. 3 Adequate, competent, able (with gen., loc., inf. or in comp.); मलिनो हि यथादर्शो स्वालोकस्य न क्षमः Y. 3. 141; सा हि रक्षणयिषौ तयोः क्षमा R. 11. 5; हृदयं न स्वबलवितुं क्षमाः R. 8. 59; गमनक्षम, निर्मूलनक्षम. &c. 4 Appropriate, fit, proper, suitable; तन्नो युक्तमशिवं न हि तस्मिन् ते U. 1. 14; आत्मकर्मक्षमं देहं क्षामो धर्म इवाश्रितः R. 1. 13; S. 5. 26. 5 Fit for, capable of, suited to; उपभोगक्षमे देहो V. 2; तपःक्षमं साधयितुं य इच्छति S. 1. 18. 6 Bearable, endurable. 7 Favourable, friendly.

क्षमा 1 Patience, forbearance, forgiveness; क्षमा शत्रौ च मित्रे च परीनामेव वृषणं H. 2; R. 1. 22; 18. 9; तेजः क्षमा वा नैकांतं कालजस्य महीपतेः Si. 2. 83. 2 The earth. 3 An epithet of Durgā. -Comp. -जः the planet Mars. -भुजः, भुजः a king.

क्षमिन् *a.* (जी *f.*), क्षमिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Patient, forbearing, of a forgiving nature; कामं क्षाम्यतु यः क्षमी Si. 2. 43; Y. 2. 200, 1. 133.

क्षयः 1 A house, residence, abode; यातनाश्च यमक्षये Ms. 6. 61; निजिनाम पुनस्त-स्मात्क्षयाकारावणस्य ह Mb. 2 Loss, decline, waste, wane, decay, diminution; आयुःक्षयः R. 3. 69; वनक्षये वर्धति जादराशिः Pt. 2. 178; so चंद्रक्षयः, क्षयपक्षः &c. 3 Destruction, end, termination; निशा-क्षये याति द्विजैव पांडुतां Rs. 1. 9; Amaru. 60. 4 Pecuniary loss, Ms. 8. 401. 5 Fall (as of prices). 6 Removal. 7 Universal destruction (प्रलय). 8 Consumption. 9 A disease in general. 10 A negative quality, minus (in algebra). -Comp. -कर (also क्षयकर) *a.* causing decay or

destruction, ruinous. -कालः 1 time of universal destruction. 2 the period of decline. -कासः consumptive cough. -पक्षः the dark fortnight. -युक्तिः f. -योगः an opportunity of destroying. -रोगः consumption. -वायुः the wind that is to blow at the destruction of the world. -संपद f. total loss, ruin.

क्षयधुः Consumptive cough, consumption.

क्षयिन् a. (जी. f.) 1 Diminishing, decaying; आरम्भणी क्षयिणी क्रमेण Bb. 2. 60; waning, wasting; न वायुतविष क्षी R. 17. 71, Ms. 9. 314. 2 Consumptive. 3 Perishable, fragile. -m. The moon.

क्षयिष्णु a. 1 Wasting, decaying. 2 Perishable, fragile.

क्षर 1 P. (क्षरति, क्षरित) (Used transitively or intransitively) 1 To flow, glide. 2 To send or stream forth, pour out, emit; R. 13. 74; Bk. 9. 8. 3 To drop, trickle, ooze. 4 To waste away, wane, perish. 5 To become useless, have no effect; यज्ञोऽनुतेन क्षरति तपः क्षरति विस्मयात् Ms. 4. 237. 6 To slip from, be deprived of (with abl.). -Caus. (क्षरयति) To accuse, traduce (usually with अ). -With हि to melt away, dissolve.

क्षर a. 1 Melting away. 2 Movable. 3 Perishable; क्षरः सर्वाणि भूतानि कृत्स्नोऽक्षर उच्यते Bg. 15. 16. -रः A cloud. -र 1 Water. 2 The body.

क्षरण 1 The act of flowing, trickling, dropping, oozing. 2 The act of perspiring; अंगुलिक्षरणसमवर्तिकः R. 19. 18.

क्षरिन् m. The rainy season.

क्षालु 10 U. (क्षालयति, क्षालित) 1 To wash, wash off, purify, cleanse; कृते रवेः क्षालयितुं स्मेत कः क्षातमस्कांडमलीमसं नमः Si. 1. 38, H. 4. 60. 2 To wipe away. -With प्र 1 to wash, purify, cleanse; पादौ, मुखं, हस्तं &c. प्रक्षालयति. 2 to wipe away; (अधः) तेषामनुग्रहेणाद्य राजन् प्रक्षालयामनः Mb. -क्षि to wash off; R. 5. 44.

क्षवः, क्षवधुः 1 Sneezing. 2 Cough.

क्षत्र a. (जी. f.) Relating or peculiar to the military tribe; क्षात्रो धर्मः क्षित इय तनुं ब्रह्मवोचस्य ग्रन्थे U. 6. 9; R. 1. 13. -ज 1 The Kshatriya tribe. 2 The qualifications of a Kshatriya; the Gītā thus describes them - सौम्यं तेजो धृतिर्दाक्ष्यं बुद्धेर्वाचस्पत्यायनं । दानमीश्वरमायश्च क्षात्रं कर्म स्वभावजं Bg. 18. 43.

क्षान्त p. p. 1 Patient, forbearing, enduring. 2 Forgiven ना The earth.

क्षान्ति f. 1 Patience, forbearance, forgiveness; क्षान्तिश्च दत्तेन. -कं Bb. 2. 21; Bg. 18. 42.

क्षान्तु a. Patient, forbearing. -तु A father

क्षाम a. 1 Scorched, singed. 2 Diminished, thin, wasted, emaciated,

lean; क्षामक्षामकपोलमाननं S. 3. 10; मध्ये क्षामा Ms. 82; क्षामच्छाद्यं भवनमधुना मद्वियोगेन दूनं 80, 89. 3 Slight, little, small. 4 Weak, infirm.

क्षार 2. Corrosive, caustic, acid, pungent, saline. -रः 1 Juice, essence. 2 Treacle, molasses. 3 Any corrosive or acid substance; क्षेत क्षारमिश्रमक्षं जातं तस्यैव दर्शनं U. 4. 7; क्षारं क्षेतं वक्षिण Mk. 5. 18; (क्षारं क्षेतं क्षिरं &c. has become proverbial and means 'to aggravate the pain which is already unbearable', 'to make bad worse', 'to add insult to injury'). 4 Glass. 5 A rogue, cheat. -र 1 Black salt. 2 Water. -Comp. -अच्छं sea-salt. -अंजनं an alkaline unguent. -अंशु n. an alkaline fluid. -उदः, -उदकः, -उदधिः, -समुद्रः the salt ocean -त्रयं, -त्रितयं natron, salt-petre and borax. -नदी a river of alkaline water in hell. -भूमिः f., -भुत्तिका saline soil; किमाश्चर्यं क्षारभूमौ प्राणदा यमदुत्तिका Ud. 6. -नेलकः an alkaline substance. -रसः a saline flavour.

क्षारकः 1 Alkali. 2 Juice, essence. 3 A cage, basket or net for birds. 4 A washerman. 5 A blossom; a bud or now-blown flower (कलिका).

क्षारण, -णा Accusing; especially of adultery.

क्षारिका Hunger.

क्षारित a. 1 Distilled from saline matter. 2 Falsely accused (especially of adultery).

क्षालनं 1 Washing, cleansing (with water). 2 Sprinkling.

क्षालित a. 1 Washed, cleansed, purified. 2 Wiped away, requited; तथा दत्तं परिष्येययति यथा क्षालितमपि U. 1. 28.

क्षि 1. 1 P. (क्षयति, क्षित or क्षीण) 1 To decay or waste. 2 To rule, govern, be master of. -II 1. 5. 9. P. (क्षयति, क्षिणोति, क्षिणाति) 1 To destroy, affect, ruin, corrupt; न तयशः शस्त्रयुतां क्षिणोति R. 2. 40. 2 To diminish, cause to waste away; R. 19. 48. 3 To kill, injure. -Pass. (क्षीयते) 1 To waste, wane, decay, be diminished (fig. also); प्रतिक्षणमयं कायः क्षीयमाणो न लक्ष्यते H. 4. 66; प्रत्यासक्तविषादिमुद्रमनसां प्रायो मतिः क्षीयते Pt. 2. 4; Amaru 93; Bh. 2. 19. -Caus. (क्षययति or क्षययति) 1 To destroy, remove, put an end to; ममपि च क्षययत् नीललेहितः पुनर्भवे परित्यक्तशक्तिरामधुः S. 7. 35; R. 8. 47; Me. 53. 2 To spend or pass (as time). -With अप to decay, decline, be diminished. -परि, -प्र-सं 1 to decay, wane. 2 to be emaciated or lean.

क्षितिः f. 1 The earth. 2 A dwelling, an abode, a house. 3 Loss, destruction. 4 The end of the world. -Comp. -ईशः, -ईश्वरः a king; R. 1. 5; 3. 3; 11. 1. -कणः dust. -कणः an

earthquake. -क्षित् m. a king, prince. -जः 1 a tree. 2 an earth-worm. 3 the planet Mars. 4 N. of the demon Naraka killed by Vishnu. (-जं) the horizon. (-जा) an epithet of Sitā. -तलं the surface of the earth. -देवः a Brāhmapa. -धरः a mountain; Ku. 7. 94. -नाथः, -पः, -पतिः, -पालः, -भूत n. रक्षित् m. a king, sovereign; R. 2. 51, 5. 76, 6. 86, 7. 3, 9. 75. -पुत्रः the planet Mars. -पतिष्ठ a. dwelling on the earth -भूत m. 1 a mountain; सर्वक्षितभूता नाथ V. 4. 27; (where it means 'a king' also); Ki. 5. 20; R. 6. 26 2 a king. -मेढरं the globe. -रंध्रं a ditch, hollow. -रक्ष m. a tree. -वर्धनः m. a corpse, dead body. -वृत्तिः f. 'the course of the earth', patient behaviour. -सुहासः a cave within the earth, an underground hole.

क्षिद्रः 1 A disease. 2 The sun. 3 A horn.

क्षिप् 6 U. (but only P. when preceded by अभि, प्रति and अने), 4 P. (क्षिपति-ते, क्षिपयति, क्षिप) 1 To throw, cast, send, dispatch, discharge, let go (with loc. or sometimes dat.); मरुद्भय इति तु द्वारि क्षिपेत्स्वयं इहपि Ms. 3. 88; शिलां वा क्षिप्यते मयि Mb; R. 12. 95; with प्रति also; Bh. 3. 57. 2 To place, put on or upon, throw into; ब्रजमपि शिरस्यः शिलां धुनोत्यादिना कया S. 7. 24; Y. 1. 230; Bg. 16. 19. 3 To fix on, attach to (as a blame); मय्यं दामान् क्षिपति H. 2. 4 To cast or throw off, cast away, rid oneself of; किं हर्मस्य भगवन् न वयुषि क्षुभं न क्षिपेत्स्वयं ननु Mu. 2. 18. 5 To take away, destroy; Mā. 1. 17. 6 To reject, disdain. 7 To insult, revile, abuse, scold; Ms. 8. 312, 270; Śānti. 3. 10. -With अभि -1 to censure, blame, 2 to offend, abuse. 3 to surpass -अव 1 to cast down, leave, abandon. 2 to slander, revile. -आ 1 to throw or cast down, hit. 2 to contract 3 to draw back, snatch or draw away, pull or take off; अयपादमाक्षिप्य R. 7. 7; Bh. 1. 43; Me. 68. 4 to hint at, indicate. 5 to infer (from circumstances); जात्य व्यकिराक्षिप्यते 6 to object to (as an argument) 7 to neglect, disregard. 8 to insult. -उत् 1 to throw up; Bk. 1. 22. -उप 1 to cast on, throw at; वयुषि वचाय तत्र तत्र शब्दमुपक्षिपनः Mā. 5. 31. 2 to hint, indicate; adduce; रुक्ं कार्यं मुपक्षिपति Mk. 9. 3. 3 to begin, commence. 4 to insult, upbraid. -नि 1 to put, place or throw down; Y. 1. 103 Amaru. 80. 2 to entrust, consign to the care of; Ms. 6. 3, 3. 179, 180. 3 to encamp. 4 to cast off, reject. 5 to bestow on. -परि 1 to surround; गंगालोचनं परिक्षिप्य Ku. 6. 38. 2 to embrace. -वर्षा to bind or tie up, collect (as

hair); (कदाचन) पर्याप्तपु काचित्तुदाचं Ku. 7. 14. -**प्र** 1 to put into, throw at or in; नोभयं प्रक्षिपद्गो Ms. 4. 53; क्षारं क्षेपे प्रक्षिपन् Mk. 5. 18. 2 to insert, interpolate; इति स्ये केक्षितक्षिं Kaiyaya. -**वि** 1 to throw or cast. 2 to divert. 3 to distract. -**सं** 1 to collect, heap together; आतवात्यसंक्षितनीवारसु निवादिभिः R. 1. 52; Bk. 5. 86. 2 to withdraw, destroy. 3 to shorten, curtail, abridge; संक्षिप्यत क्षण इव कथं शोचयामा निवामा Me. 108; Ms. 7. 34.

क्षिपणं 1 Sending, throwing, casting. 2 Reviling, abusing.

क्षिपणी (नि) f 1 An oar. 2 A net. 3 A weapon. -**णि**: A stroke.

क्षिपण्डुः 1 The body. 2 The spring season.

क्षिपा 1 Sending, throwing, casting. 2 Night.

क्षिप्त p. p. 1 Thrown, scattered, hurled, cast. 2 Abandoned. 3 Disregarded, neglected, disrespected. 4 Placed. 5 Distracted, mad (see क्षिप्). -**सं** A wound caused by shooting. -**COMP.** -**कुक्षुरः** a mad dog. -**चिस्त** a. distracted in mind, absent-minded. -**देह** a. prostrating the body, lying down.

क्षितिः f. 1 Throwing, sending forth. 2 Explaining a hidden meaning (such as solving riddles).

क्षिप्त a. (comp. क्षेपित; superl. क्षेपित) Quick, speedy. -**सं** ind Quickly, speedily, immediately; विनाशं व्रजति क्षिप्रमावावृत्तिभिः Ms. 3. 170; Sānti. 3. 6; Bk. 2. 44. -**COMP.** -**कारिन्** a. acting quickly, prompt.

क्षिया 1 Loss, destruction, waste, decay. 2 An impropriety, offence against established customs (आचारभेद); the following is an instance; स्वयमेव येन याति उपाध्यायं वदति गमयति Sk.

क्षीजनं The whistling of hollow reeds.

क्षीण a. 1 Thin, emaciated, waned, become lean, diminished, worn away, expended; मानी क्षीणेषु विषेषु (जानीयान्) H. 1. 72; so क्षीणः शशी; क्षीणे पुण्ये मयलोके विशति. 2 Slender, delicate. 3 Small, little. 4 Poor, miserable. 5 Powerless, weak. -**COMP.** -**चन्द्रः** the moon on the wane. -**धन** a. reduced to poverty, impoverished. -**पाप** a. one who is purified after having suffered the consequences of sin. -**पुण्य** a. one who has enjoyed all his stock of merit, and must work to acquire more in another birth. -**मेघ** a. slender-waisted. -**वासिन्** a. inhabiting a dilapidated house. -**विक्रान्त** a. destitute of courage or prowess. -**वृत्ति** a. deprived of the means of support, out of employ.

क्षीय, क्षीय See क्षीय. क्षीय

क्षीरः -**र** 1 Milk; हंसो हि क्षीरमादत्ते तन्मिश्रा वर्जयत्यपः S. 6. 27. 2 The milky juice or sap of trees; ये तत्क्षीरमुत्तिष्ठन्मयो दक्षिणेन प्रवृत्ताः Me. 107; Ku. 1. 9. 3 Water. -**COMP.** -**अदः** an infant, a sucking child. -**अरिधः** the sea of milk. -**ज** 1 the moon. 2 a pearl. -**जं** sea-salt. -**जा** तनया an epithet of Lakshmi. -**आहः** the pine tree. -**उदः** the sea of milk; क्षीरुदयेलेषु सकेनयुजा Ku. 7. 26. -**तनयः** the moon. -**तनया**, -**सुता** an epithet of Lakshmi. -**उदधि** क्षीरोद q. v. above. -**जमिः** a wave of the sea of milk; R. 4. 27. -**ओदनः** rice boiled with milk. -**कंठः** a young child (having milk in the throat); स्वया तक्षीरकंठेन प्रायमारण्यकं पते Mv. 4. 52, 5. 11. -**जं** coagulated milk. -**कुमः** the Asvattha tree. -**धात्री** a wet-nurse. -**धिः**, -**निधिः** the sea of milk; इतुः क्षीरनिधावि R. 1. 12. -**धेनुः** f. a milch cow. -**नीर** 1 water and milk. 2 milk-like water. 3 a fast embrace. -**पः** 1 child. -**वारिः**, -**वारिधिः** the sea of milk. -**विकृतिः** inspissated milk. -**वृक्षः** 1 N. of the four trees न्योप, उदुवर, अमृत्य and मयूक. 2 the glomerous fig-tree. -**सरः** cream, the skim of milk. -**समुद्रः** the sea of milk. -**सारः** butter. -**हिमिरः** the foam of milk.

क्षीरिका A dish prepared with milk.

क्षीरिन् a. Milky, yielding milk.

क्षीर 1. 4. P. (क्षीयति, क्षीयति) 1 To be drunk or intoxicated. 2 To spit, eject from the mouth.

क्षीव a. Excited, drunk, intoxicated; प्रवे जये यस्य जयाश्रितेन क्षीवः क्षमाभर्तुरक्षयकृपायः Vikr. 1. 96; क्षीवो वःशामनामृता Ve. 5. 27.

क्षु 2 P. (क्षीति, क्षुत) 1 To sneeze; अपयति सरोधया निरसं कृतं कामिनि चक्षुषे वृमाक्ष्या Si. 9. 83; Ch. P. 10; Bk. 14. 75. 2 To cough.

क्षुण्ण p. p. 1 Beaten, trodden; R. 1. 17. 2 (Fig.) Practised, followed; सुदृजनक्षुण्ण एव मार्गः K. 146. 3 Pounded; see क्षुर् COMP. -**मनसू** a. penitent, repentant.

क्षुत् f, **क्षुतं** -**ता** Sneezing, a sneeze.

क्षु 7 U. (क्षुण्ति, क्षुते, क्षुण) 1 To tread or trample upon, strike against, crush (under the foot), bruise, pound down; क्षुण्ति सयान् पालाले Bk. 6. 36; ते ते व्याक्षिपताक्षीयः पादेर्दन्तस्याच्छिदन् 15. 43; 17. 66. 2 To move, be agitated (A.). -**WITH** प्र to crush, bruise, pound; (मनस्यस्य प्रचक्षते गदयानं विभावण Bk. 14. 33).

क्षुद्र a. (comp. क्षोदीयम् superl. क्षोदित) 1 Minute, small, tiny, little, trifling. 2 Mean, low, vile, base; सुदक्षिणं वृत्तं शरणं प्रयते Ku. 1. 12. 3 Wicked. 4 Cruel. 5 Poor, indigent. 6 Miserly, niggardly; Me. 17. -**द्रा** 1

A bee. 2 A quarrelsome woman. 3 A woman maimed or crippled. 4 A prostitute; उपभया इव क्षुद्राधिहितमवनाः K. 107. -**COMP.** -**अञ्जनं** a kind of unguent applied to the eyes in certain diseases. -**अञ्जः** the small cavity of the heart. -**उदकः** an owl. -**कंठः** small shell. -**कुण्डं** a mild form of leprosy. -**चण्डिका** 1 small bell. 2 a girdle of small bells. -**चन्दनं** red sandal-wood. -**जंतुः** any small animal. -**क्षीका** a small gadfly. -**क्षुद्रि** a. low-minded, mean. -**रसः** honey. -**रोगः** a minor disease; (44 a. 3 enumerated by Susruta). -**संक्षः** a small conch-shell. -**सुवर्णं** low or bad gold, i. e. brass.

क्षुद्र a. Minute, small (applied especially to diseases and animals).

क्षु 4 P. (क्षुण्ति, क्षुति) To be hungry; Bk. 5. 66, 6. 44, 9. 39.

क्षु f. **क्षुः** Hunger; सीदति क्षुषा Ms. 7. 134, 4. 187. -**COMP.** -**आर्तः**, -**आविष्ट** a. afflicted by hunger. -**क्षाम** a. emaciated by hunger; Bk. 2. 29. -**पिपासित** a. hungry and thirsty. -**निवृत्तिः** f. cessation of hunger, appeasing of appetite (in general).

क्षुधा a. Hungry.

क्षुधित a. Hungry; R. 2. 39.

क्षुपः A tree with small roots and branches, a shrub.

क्षु 1 A. 4. 9. P. (क्षोभते, क्षुण्ति, क्षुण्ति, क्षुभित-क्षुभ) 1 To shake, tremble, to be agitated or disturbed; महाहृद् इव क्षुण्यन् Bk. 9. 118; R. 4. 21; Si. 8. 24. 2 To be unsteady. 3 To stumble (fig. also). -**WITH** प्र, -**वि** or -**सन्** to tremble, be agitated or disturbed.

क्षुभित a. 1 Shaken, agitated &c.; महाप्रलयमाकृतक्षुभितपुष्कण्वर्तक &c. Ve. 3. 2. 2 Afraid. 3 Enraged.

क्षुध a. 1 Agitated, shaken, unsteady. 2 Disturbed. 3 Afraid. -**चयः** A churning stick; क्षोभेय मन्दक्षुधक्षुभिता-भोजिषर्षणा Si. 2. 107. 2 A particular mode of sexual enjoyment.

क्षुमा Linseed, a kind of flax.

क्षु 6 P. (क्षुति, क्षुति) 1 To cut, scratch. 2 To make lines or furrows.

क्षुरः 1 A razor; R. 7. 46; Ms. 9. 262. 2 A razor-like barb attached to an arrow. 3 The hoof of a cow or horse. 4 An arrow. -**COMP.** -**कर्मन्** n. -**क्रिया** act of shaving. -**चतुष्टयं** the four things necessary for shaving.

-**धानं**, -**भां** a razorcase. -**धार** a. as sharp as a razor. -**प्रः** 1 an arrow with a sharp horse-shoe-shaped head; तं क्षुप्रशकलोकृतं कृती R. 11. 29; 9. 62. 2 a sort of hoe, a weeding-spade. -**मविन्**, -**मुविन्** m. a barber.

क्षुरिका, **क्षुरि** 1 A knife, dagger. 2 A small razor.

हरिणी The wife of a barber.
हरिन् *m.* A barber.
छुल्ल *a.* Small, little. -**COMP.** -**ततः** the younger brother of a father; cf. छल्ल.

छुल्लक *a.* 1 Little, minute. 2 Low, vile. 3 Insignificant. 4 Poor. 5 Wicked, malicious. 6 Young.

क्षेत्र 1 A field, ground, soil; चीयते बालिशस्यापि सक्षेत्रपतिता कुवि: Mu. 1. 3. 2 Landed property, land. 3 Place, abode, region, repository; कपटशतमयं क्षेत्रमत्रत्ययानां Pt. 1. 191; Bh. 1. 77; Me. 16. 4 A sacred spot, a place of pilgrimage; क्षेत्रं क्षत्रपपनिष्ठं कीरवं तद्व-
जेषा: Me. 46; Bg. 1. 1. 5 An enclosed sport of ground. 6 Fertile, soil. 7 Place of origin. 8 A wife; अपि नाम कुलपतेरियमसवर्णक्षेत्रसंभवा स्यात् S. 1; Ms. 3. 175. 9 The sphere of action, the body (regarded as the field of the working of the soul); योगिनो यं विचिन्वन्ति क्षेत्रान्तरवर्तिनं Ku. 6. 77; Bg. 13. 1, 2, 3. 10 The mind. 11 A house; a town. 12 A plane figure, as a triangle. 13 A diagram. -**COMP.**

-**अधिपतिता** the tutelary deity of any sacred piece of ground. -**आजीवः**, -**करः** a cultivator, peasant. -**गणितं** geometry. -**गत** *a.* geometrical. -**उप-पत्तिः** *f.* geometrical proof. -**ज** *a.* 1 produced in a field. 2 born from the body. (-**जः**) one of the 12 kinds of sons allowed by the old Hindu Law, the offspring of a wife by a kinsman duly appointed to raise up issue to the husband; Ms. 9. 167, 180; Y. 1. 68-69, 2. 128. -**जात** *a.* begotten on the wife of another. -**ज्ञ** *a.* 1 knowing localities. 2 clever, dexterous. (-**ज्ञः**) 1 the soul; cf. Bg. 13. 1-3; Ms. 12. 12. 2 the supreme soul. 3 a libertine. 4 a husbandman. -**पतिः** a land-owner, a landlord. -**पदं** a place sacred to a deity. -**पालः** 1 a man employed to guard a field. 2 a deity protecting fields. 3 an epithet of Siva. -**फलं** the area or superficial contents of a figure (in math.). -**भक्तिः** *f.* the division of a field. -**भूमिः** *f.* cultivated land. -**राक्षिः** quantity represented by geometrical figures. -**विद्** *a.* =क्षेत्रज्ञ *q. v.* (-**m.**) 1 husbandman. 2 a sage, one who has spiritual knowledge; Ku. 3. 50. 3 the soul. -**स्थ** *a.* residing at a sacred place.

क्षेत्रिक *a.* (की) *f.* Relating to a field. -**कः** 1 A farmer; Ms. 8. 241, 9. 53. 2 A husband; Ms. 9. 145.

क्षेत्रिन् *m.* 1 An agriculturist, a cultivator; Y. 2. 161. 2 A (nominal) husband; S. 5. 3 The soul. 4 The supreme soul; Bg. 13. 33.

क्षेत्रिय *a.* 1 Relating to a field. 2 Curable in a future body, or incur-

able in the present life, irremediable; द्वेद्यं क्षेत्रियो येन मय्यपातीति साञ्जवीत् Bk. 4. 32. -**य** 1 An organic disease. 2 Meadow grass, pasturage. -**यः** An adulterer.

क्षेपः 1 Throwing, tossing, casting, moving about, movement (of limbs); कक्षेपातुगम Me. 47; अक्षेपमात्रातुमतप्रवेशां Ku. 3. 60. 2 A throw, cast. 3 Sending, dispatching. 4 Striking down. 5 Transgressing. 6 Passing away (time); कालक्षेपः. 7 Delay, dilatoriness. 8 Insult, abuse; क्षेपं करोति चेद्विद्वः Y. 2. 204; किं क्षेपे. 9 Disrespect, contempt. 10 Pride, haughtiness. 11 A nosegay.

क्षेपक *a.* 1 A thrower, sender. 2 Interpolated, inserted (as a passage). 3 Abusive, disrespectful. -**कः** A spurious or interpolated passage.

क्षेपणं 1 Throwing, casting, sending, directing &c. 2 Spending (as time). 3 Omitting. 4 Abusing. 5 A sling. -**गिरः**, -**णी** *f.* 1 An oar. 2 A net for fishing. 3 A sling or any instrument with which missiles are thrown.

क्षेम *a.* 1 Conferring happiness; ease or comfort; good, beneficial, well; धार्तराष्ट्र रणे हन्युस्तन्मे क्षेमतरं भवेत् Bg. 1. 45. 2 Prosperous, at ease, comfortable. 3 Secure, happy. -**मः**, -**सः** 1 Peace, happiness, ease, welfare, well-being; वितन्वति क्षेममद्वैतमातृकाश्रिताय तस्मिन् कुरवश्चाकसते Ki. 1. 17; वैश्यं क्षेमं समागम्य (पृच्छेत्) Ms. 2. 127; अधुना सर्व-जलचराणां क्षेमं मविध्यति Pt. 1. 2. Safety, security; क्षेमेण ब्रज बांधवान् Mk. 7. 7 safely; Pt. 1. 146. 3 Preserving, protecting; R. 15. 6. 4 Keeping what is acquired; cf. योगक्षेम. 5 Final beatitude, eternal happiness. -**मः** A kind of perfume. -**COMP.** -**कर** (also क्षेमकर) *a.* propitious, causing peace or security.

क्षेमिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) Safe, secure, happy.

क्षे 1 P. (क्षायति, क्षान) To wane, waste away, become emaciated, decline, decay.

क्षेयं 1 Destruction. 2 Leanness, slenderness.

क्षेत्रं 1 A multitude of fields. 2 A field.

क्षेरेय *a.* (यी *f.*) Milky.

क्षोडः The post to which an elephant is fastened.

क्षोणिः, **क्षोणी** *f.* 1 The earth. 2 The number 'one' (in math.).

क्षोत् *m.* A pestle.

क्षोदः 1 Pounding, grinding. 2 The stone on which anything is ground or powdered. 3 Dust, particle, any small or minute particle; U. 3. 2.

-**COMP.** -**क्षम** *a.* capable of standing a test, scrutiny, or investigation.

क्षोदिमन् *m.* Minuteness.

क्षोभः 1 Shaking, moving, tossing; Me. 28, 95; so काननक्षोभः &c. 2 Jolt-
ing; R. 1. 58; V. 3. 11. 3 (a) Agitation, disturbance, excitement, emotion; स्वयंवरक्षोभकृतमभावः R. 7. 3; अथैन्द्रियक्षोभमद्युग्मनेन पुनर्वशित्वाद्बलवन्निगृह्य Ku. 3. 69. (b) Provocation, irritation; प्रायः स्वं महिमानं क्षोमात्प्रतिपद्यते जंतुः S. 6. 31.

क्षोभणं Agitating, disturbing. -**जः** One of the five arrows of Kāmādeva.

क्षोमः -**सं** A room on the top of a house.

क्षोणिः -**णी** *f.* see क्षोणि. -**COMP.**

-**माचीरः** the ocean. -**भुज्** *m.* a king.

-**भूत्** *m.* a mountain.

क्षौद्रः The Champaka tree. -**द्वं** 1 Smallness. 2 Meanness, lowness. 3 Honey; सक्षौद्रपटलेरिव R. 4. 63. 4 Water. 5 A particle of dust. -**COMP.**

-**जं** wax.

क्षौद्रेयं Wax.

क्षौमः -**सं** 1 Silken cloth, woven silk; क्षौमं केनचिदिदुर्पादुतुरुणा मांस्त्वमाविष्कृतं S. 4. 5; क्षौमातरितमिखले (अंके) R. 10. 8. 2 An airy room on the top of a house. 3 The back of an edifice. -**सं** Linen cloth. 4 Linseed. -**नी** Flax.

क्षौर Shaving.

क्षौरिकः A barber.

क्षु 2 P. (क्षौति, क्षुत) To whet, sharpen. -**WITH** सं (Atm.) to sharpen (fig. also) Bk. 8. 40.

क्ष्मा 1 The earth; (ग्रहं) क्ष्मां लंभयित्वा क्षमयोपपन्नं R. 18. 9; किं क्षेपस्थ मरयथा न वपुषि क्ष्मां न क्षिपत्येव यत् Mu. 2. 18. 2 (In math.) The number 'one' -**COMP.** -**जः** the planet Mars. -**यः**, -**पतिः**, -**भुज्** -*m.* a king; कविश्मापतिः Gīt. 1; देशनामुपरि क्ष्मापाः Pt. 1. 155. -**भूत्** *m.* a king or mountain

क्ष्माय् 1 A. (क्ष्मायते, क्ष्मायित) To shake, tremble; चक्ष्माये च मही Bk. 14. 21; 17. 73.

क्ष्विद् 1 U. (क्ष्वेदति-ते, क्ष्वेदु or क्ष्वेदित) To hum, roar, whistle, growl, murmur, sound indistinctly; Ma. 4. 64.

क्ष्विद् 1 A., **क्ष्विद्** 4 P. (क्ष्वियति, क्ष्वेदित, क्ष्विण्य) 1 To be wet or unctuous. 2 To emit sap or discharge juice, ichor &c., exude. -**WITH** प्र to murmur, hum; Bk. 7. 103.

क्ष्वेदः 1 Sound, noise. 2 Venom, poison; गुणदोषो बुधो गृह्णन्निक्ष्वेदाविधेयः । शिरसा श्लाघते पूर्वं परं कंठे नियच्छति Subhāsh. 3 Moistening. 4 Abandonment. -**ञ** 1 The roaring of a lion. 2 A war-cry, war-whoop. 3 A bamboo.

क्ष्वेदितं The roaring of a lion.

क्ष्वेला Play, jest, joke

ख.

खः The sun. —खं 1 The sky; खं केशवोपर इवाक्रमितुं प्रवृत्तः Mk. 5. 2; यावद्विः खं मरुतां चरति Ku. 3. 72; Ms. 9. 2 Heaven. 3 Organ of sense. 4 A city. 5 A field. 6 A cypher. 7 A dot, an auuavāra. 8 A cavity, an aperture, hollow, hole; Ms. 9. 43. 9 An aperture of the human body; (of which there are 9, i.e. the mouth, the two ears, the two eyes, the two nostrils, and the organs of excretion and generation); खानि चैव सृशेद्विः Ms. 2. 60, 53; 4. 144; Y. 1. 20; cf. Ku. 3. 50. 10 A wound. 11 Happiness, pleasure. 12 Talc. 13 Action. 14 Knowledge. 15 Brahman. —COMP. —अखः (खेष्टः) 1 a planet. 2 Rāhu, the ascending node. —आपगा an epithet of the Ganges. —उल्कः 1 a meteor. 2 a planet. —उल्मुकः the planet Mars. —कामिनी N. of Durgā. —कुंतलः N. of Siva. —गः 1 a bird; अयुनीत खगः स नैकथा तनुं N. 2. 2; Ms. 12. 63. 2 air, wind; तमांशिव यथा सूर्यो वृक्षानघिर्चनान्खगः Mb. 3 the sun. 4 a planet; e. g. आपोक्षिमे यदि खगः स किलेवुवारः Tv. 5 a grass-hopper. 6 a deity. 7 an arrow. —अधिपः an epithet of Garuḍa. —अंतकः a hawk, falcon. —अभिरामः an epithet of Siva. —आसनः 1 the eastern mountain on which the sun rises. 2 an epithet of Vishnu. —इन्द्रः, ईश्वरः, पतिः epithets of Garuḍa. —वती f. the earth. —स्थानं 1 the hollow of a tree. 2 a bird's nest. —गंगा celestial Gangā. —गतिः f. flight in the air. —गमः a bird. —(खे) गमनः a kind of gallinule. —गोलः the celestial sphere. —विद्या astronomy. —चमसः the moon. —चरः (खेचरः also) 1 a bird. 2 a cloud. 3 the sun. 4 the wind. 5 a demon. —(री i. e. खेचरी) 1 a semi-divine female able to fly. 2 an epithet of Durgā. —जलं 'sky-water,' dew, rain, frost &c. —ज्योतिष् m. a fire-fly. —तमालः 1 a cloud. 2 smoke. —द्योतः 1 a fire-fly; ख्योतली-विलसितानेषां विद्युन्मेघवद्वि Me. 81. 2 the sun —द्योतनः the sun. —धूपः a rocket; धुधुः खधूपः Bk. 3. 5. —परागः darkness. —पुष्पं 'sky-flower,' used figuratively to denote anything impossible, an impossibility; cf. the four impossibilities in this verse:—स्यनुष्णमसि जातः शशशृङ्गयन्धुरः । एष वंश्यासुतो याति खपुष्पकृतशेखरः Subhāsh. —भं a planet. —भ्रान्तिः a falcon. —मणिः 'the jewel of the sky,' the sun. —मीलनं sleepiness, weariness. —मृतिः an epithet of Siva. —बारि n. rain-water, dew &c. —बावपः snow, hoar-frost. —शय (also खेशय) a resting or dwelling in the air.

—शरीरं a celestial body. —श्वासः wind, air. —समुत्थ, —संभव a. produced in the sky. —सिंधुः the moon. —स्तनी the earth. —स्फटिकं the sun or moon gem. —हर a. having a cypher for its denominator.

खकूखद a. Hard, solid. —हः Chalk.

खंकरः A curl, a lock of hair.

खञ्ज 1. 9 P. (खचति, खच्नाति, खचित) 1 To come forth, appear. 2 To be born again. 3 To purify. —II. 10 U. (खचयति, खचित) To fasten, bind, set. —With उद् to intermix, intermingle, set or inlay with; R. 8. 53, 13. 54; Mu. 4. 12.

खचित a. 1 Fastened, joined, full of, intermixed with; शकुन्तलीखचितं विप्रज्जटामंडलं S. 7. 11. 2 Fixed, blended. 3 Inlaid, set, studded, in comp.; °मणि, °रत्न.

खञ्ज 1 P. (खजति, खजित) To churn, agitate.

खजः, —जकः A churning stick.

खजरं Clarified butter.

खजाकः A bird.

खजाजिका A ladle or spoon.

खंज 1 P. (खंजति) To limp, halt, walk lame; खंज प्रमंजनजनः पथिकः पिपासुः N. 11. 107.

खंज a. Lame, crippled, halt; पादेन खंजः Sk.; Ms. 8. 242; Bh. 1. 64. —COMP. —खेडः, —खेलः the wag-tail.

खंजनः A species of the wag-tail; स्फुटकमलोद्दखेलितखंजनधुगमिव शरदि तडागं Git. 11; नेत्रे खंजनगंजने S. D. एको हि खंजनवरो नलिनीदलस्यः S. Til. 4, 7. —जं Going lamely. —COMP. —रत्नं the cohabitation of saints.

खंजना, खंजनिका A species of wag-tail.

खंजरीटः, —टकः, खंजलेखः The wag-tail; Bv. 2. 78; Ch. P. 8; Ms. 5. 14; Y. 1. 174; Amaru. 99.

खडः 1 Phlegm. 2 A blind well. 3 A hatchet. 4 A plough. 5 Grass. —COMP. —कटाहकः a spitting-box. —खादकः 1 a jackal. 2 a crow. 3 an animal. 4 a glass vessel.

खटकः 1 A man whose business is to negotiate marriages; cf. घटक. 2 The half-closed hand.

खटकासुखं A particular position of the hand in shooting.

खटिका 1 Chalk. 2 The external opening of the ear.

खड (ड) खिका 1 A side-door, window.

खटिनी, खटी Chalk.

खट्टन a. Dwarfish. —नः A dwarf.

खट्टा 1 A bed-stead. 2 A kind of grass.

खट्टि m. f. A bier.

खट्टिकः 1 A butcher. 2 A hunter, fowler.

खट्टेरक a. Dwarfish.

खट्टा 1 A bed-stead, couch, cot.

2 A swing, hammock. —COMP. —अंगः 1 a club or staff with a skull at the top considered as the weapon of Siva and carried by ascetics and Yogins; Māl. 5. 4, 23. 2 N. of Dilipa. —धर, भूत m. epithets of Siva. —अंगिन् m. an epithet of Siva. —आधुत, —आसुत a. 1 low, vile. 2 abandoned, wicked. 3 Silly, stupid.

खटाका, खटिका A small bed-stead.

खट्ट see खड.

खडः Breaking, dividing.

खटिका, खटी Chalk.

खड्डः 1 A sword; न हि खड्डो विजानाति कर्मकारं स्वकारं Udb.; खड्डं पराश्रय &c. 2 The horn of a rhinoceros. 3 A rhinoceros; R. 9. 62; Ms. 3. 272, 5. 18. —हुं Iron. —COMP. —आघातः a sword-cut. —आधारः a sheath, scabbard. —आमिषं a buffalo's flesh. —आहः a rhinoceros. —कोशः a scabbard. —धरः a swordsman. —धेनुः, —धेनुका 1 a small sword. 2 a female rhinoceros. —पत्रं the blade of a sword. —पाणि a. sword in hand. —पात्रं a vessel made of buffalo's horns. —पिधानं, —पिधानकं a scabbard. —पुत्रिका a knife, small sword. —प्रहारः a swordcut. —फलं a sword-blade.

खड्डवत् a. Armed with a sword.

खड्डिकः 1 A swordsman. 2 A butcher.

खड्डिन् a. (नी f.) Armed with a sword. —m. A rhinoceros.

खड्डिकं A sickle.

खड्ड 10 P. (खडयति, खडित) 1 To break, cut, tear, break to pieces, crush; Bk. 15. 54. 2 To defeat completely, destroy, dispel; रजनीचर-नाथेन खडिते तिमिरे निशि H. 3. 111. 3 To disappoint; frustrate, cross in love; श्रीभिः कस्य न खडितं सुवि मनः Pt. 1. 146. 4 To distrust. 5 To cheat.

खडः, —डं 1 A break, chasm, gap, fissure, fracture. 2 A piece, part, fragment, portion; दिवः कान्तिनखड्डमेकं Me. 30; काड, मांस &c. 3 section of a work, chapter. 4 A multitude, an assemblage, group; तरुखडस्य K. 23. —हः 1 Candied sugar. 2 A flaw in a jewel. —हं 1 A kind of salt. 2 A sort of sugar-cane. —COMP. —अञ्जं 1 scattered clouds. 2 the impression of the teeth in amorous sports. —आलिः f. 1 a measure of oil. 2 a pond or lake. 3 a woman whose husband has

been guilty of infidelity. -कथा a short tale. -काव्य a small poem, such as the मेघदूत; it is thus defined: — संवत्सरं भवतु काव्यस्य कदाचिदाचारि च S. D. 564. -जः a kind of sugar. -धारा scissars. -परशुः 1 an epithet of Siva; महेश्वरं लीलाजितजगतः खंडपरशोः G. L. 1; येनानेन नगसु खंडपरशुर्वैवो हरः कथायते Mv. 2. 33. 2 an epithet of Parasurāma, son of Jamadagni. -पशुः 1 N. of Siva. 2 of Parasurāma. 3 of Rāhu. 4 an elephant with a broken tusk. -पालः a confectioner. -मलयः a partial destruction of the universe in which all the spheres beneath Svarga are dissolved in one common ruin. -मंडलः a segment of a circle. -मोदकः a kind of sugar. -लवणः a kind of salt. -विकारः sugar. -शर्करा candied sugar. -शीला a loose woman, an unchaste wife.

खंडकः -कः A fragment, part or piece. -कः 1 Candied sugar. 2 One who has no nails.

खंडन a. 1 Breaking, cutting, dividing. 2 Destroying, annihilating; समरालखंडनं मम शिरसि मेघनं Git. 10; भवज्वर-खंडन 12. -नः 1 Breaking or cutting. 2 Biting, injuring, hurting; अवरोध-खंडनं Pt. 1; वयं भुजवपनं जनय रत्नखंडनं Git. 10; Ch. P. 13. 3 Disappointing, frustrating (as in love). 4 Interrupting; रत्नखंडनवर्जितं R. 9. 36. 5 Cheating, deceiving. 6 Refuting (in argument); N. 6. 130. 7 Rebellion; opposition. 8 Dismissal.

खंडलः -लः A piece.

खंडशर ind. 1 To pieces, into fragment; 'कृतं to cut into pieces. 2 Bit by bit, piece by piece, piecemeal.

खंडित p. p. 1 Cut, broken in pieces. 2 Destroyed, annihilated. 3 Refuted (in argument), controverted. 4 Rebelled. 5 Disappointed, betrayed, abandoned; खंडितयुवतिविलासं Git. 8. -ता A woman whose husband or lover has been guilty of infidelity and who is therefore angry with him; one of the 8 principal Nāyikās in Sanskrit; R. 5. 67; Me. 39. She is thus described: — पार्श्वमेति त्रिवेयस्या अन्यसंभोगविक्रान्तः । सा खंडितेति कथिता धीरि-शोकपायिना S. D. 114. -Comp. -निग्रह a. maimed, mutilated. -वृत्त a. Immoral, dissolute, abandoned.

खंडिनी The earth.

खंडिकाः (pl.) Fried or parched grain.

खदिरः 1 N. of a tree; Y. 1. 302. 2 An epithet of Indra. 3 The moon.

खद्व 1 U. (खनति-ते, खनतः pass; खन्यते or खन्यते) To dig up, delve, excavate; खननालुपिलं विहः Pt. 3. 17, Ms. 2. 218; Bk. 1. 17. -With अभि to dig. -उद् to dig out, root out, uproot, eradicate

(fig. also); वेगानुत्थाय नरसा R. 4. 36, 33, 14. 73; Me. 52; Bk. 12. 5; 15. 55; MAL. 9. 34. -नि 1 to dig, dig up. 2 to bury, inter; ऊनद्विषं निखनेत् Y. 3. 1; नभपायं निचक्रेत् R. 12. 30; Bk. 4. 3; 16. 22. 3 to erect (as a column); निचखान जयसंभान् R. 4. 36. 4 to implant, infix, pierce into; निचखान शरं भुजे R. 3. 55, 12. 90; Bk. 3. 8; H. 4. 72. -परि to dig round (as a ditch).

खनकः 1 A miner. 2 A house-breaker. 3 A rat. 4 A mine.

खननं 1 Digging, excavating. 2 Burying.

खनिः -नी f. 1 A mine; R. 17. 66; 18. 22; Mu. 7. 31. 2 A cave.

खनित्रं A spade, hoe, a pick-axe.

खयुरः The betel-nut tree.

खर a. (opp. सु. श्लक्ष्ण, द्रव) 1 Hard, rough, solid. 2 Severe, sharp, strict; R. 8. 9; स्मरः खरः खलः कातः Kāv. 1. 59. 3 Pungent, acid. 4 Dense, thick. 5 Hurtful, injurious, cutting (words). 6 Sharp-edged; वेदि खरनयनशरपातं Git. 10. 7 Hot; खराशुः &c. 8 Cruel. -रः 1 An ass; Ms. 2. 201; 4. 115, 120, 8. 370; Y. 2. 160. 2 A mule. 3 A heron. 4 A crow. 5 N. of a demon, half-brother of Rāvaṇa, and slain by Rāma; R. 12. 42. -Comp. -अशुः -करः -रश्मिः the sun. -कुटी 1 a stable for asses. 2 a barber's shop. -कोणः -काणः the francoline partridge. -कोमलः the month Jyeshtha. -गृहं, -गेहं a stable for asses. -गस, -गस a. sharp nosed. -वृद्धं a lotus. -वर्चस्विन् m. an epithet of Rāma, who killed the demon खर. -नादः the braying of an ass. -नालः a lotus. -पात्र an iron vessel. -पालः a wooden vessel. -पियः a pigeon. -वानं a donkey-cart. -साम्बः 1 the braying of an ass. 2 an osprey. -शाला a stable for asses. -स्वरा wild jasmine.

खरिका Powdered musk.

खरिधन-य a. Drinking ass's milk.

खरी A she-ass. -Comp. -जंघः an epithet of Siva. -जुषः a jackass.

खरु a. 1 White. 2 Foolish, stupid. 3 Cruel. 4 Desirous of prohibited things. -रः 1 horse. 2 A tooth. 3 Pride. 4 Cupid, the god of love. 5 Siva. -रः f. A girl who chooses her own husband.

खर्ज 1 P. (खर्जति, खर्जित) 1 To pain, make uneasy. 2 To creak.

खर्जनं Scratching.

खर्जिका 1 A venereal disease. 2 A telisha.

खर्जुः f. 1 Scratching. 2 The date-tree. 3 The Dhattūra tree.

खर्जुरः Silver.

खर्जुरः f. Itching, itch.

खर्जुरः 1 Date-tree. 2 A scorpion. -रं 1 Silver. 2 Yellow orpiment. -री The date-tree; R. 4. 57.

खर्परः 1 A thief. 2 A rogue, cheat. 3 A beggar's bowl. 4 The skull. 5 A piece of a broken jar, pot-herd. 6 An umbrella.

खर्परिका, खर्परी A kind of collyrium.

खर्व (खर्वति, खर्वित) 1 To go, move, go towards. 2 To be proud.

खर्व (र्व) a. 1 Mutilated, crippled, imperfect. 2 Dwarfish, low, short in stature. -र्वः, -र्वः a large number (10,000,000,000). -Comp. -शाल a. dwarfish, small, short.

खर्वटः, -टः 1 A market-town. 2 A village at the foot of a mountain.

खर्व 1 P. (खलति, खलित) 1 To move, shake. 2 To gather, collect.

खलः -लः 1 A threshing floor; Ms. 11. 17, 114; Y. 2. 282. 2 Earth, soil. 3 Place, site. 4 A heap of dust. 5 Sediment, dregs, deposit of oil &c. -लः A wicked or mischievous person; सपः कलः कलः सपात् कलतः खलः । मन्त्रोपविशोः सपः खलः केन निवार्यते ॥

Chāp. 26; विषयतोऽप्यतिविषयः खल इति न देशावन्ति विद्वांसः । यद्यं नकुलद्वेषी सकुलद्वेषी पुनः पिशुनः ॥ Vās. [खलीकृ means (1) 'to crush' (2) 'to hurt or injure'. (3) 'to ill-treat, scorn'; परोक्षे खलीकृतोऽयं यत्-कारः Mk. 2.] -Comp. -उक्तिः f. abuse, wicked language. -धान्यं a threshing floor -धूः m. f. a sweeper, cleaner. -मृतिः quick-silver. -संसर्गः keeping company with a wicked man.

खलकः A pitcher.

खलति a. Bald-headed, bald

युवखलतिः.

खलतिकः A mountain.

खलिः -ली f. Sediment of oil or oil-cake, स्थाल्यां वेद्यमय्या पतति तिलखली-मेषमैश्वर्यायः Bh. 2. 100.

खलि (ली) नः-नं The bit of a bride.

खलिनी A multitude of threshing floors.

खलीकारः -कृतिः f. 1 Hurting, injuring. 2 Ill-treating; Sānti. 1. 25. 3 Evil, mischief.

खलु ind. A particle implying:—

1 Certainly, surely, verily, indeed; मार्गे पदानि खलु ते विपरीतमन्ति S. 4. 14; अनुसिक्तः खलु विक्रमालंकारः V. 1; न खल्व-निर्जित्य रत्नं कुटी भवान् R. 3. 51. 2 Entreaty, conciliation ('pray'); न खलु न खलु माणः सन्निपात्योपमस्मिन् S. 1. 10; न खलु न खलु मध्ये साहसं कार्यमेतत् Nāg. 3. 3 Inquiry; न खलु तामभिकुद्धो हरः V. 3 (निक अभिकुद्धो हरः); न खलु विदितस्ते मा निवसेतश्चाणक्यहतकेन Mu. 2; न खल्वद्वयः पिनाकिना गमितः सोपि सुहृत्ता गति Ku. 4. 24. 4 Prohibition (with gerunds); निषादितिर्ये लेखन खल्वत्वा खलु वापिकं Si. 2. 70. 5 Reason (for); न विवीर्यं कठिना खलु क्षिपः Ku. 4. 5 (G. M. cites this as an illustration of विवाद or polemic- tion); विपिना जन एव धनितस्सवर्षीनं खलु

देविनां तुल्यं 4 10, 6 सख्यं *sakhya* used as a *repletive*. *repletive* only to add grace to the & once (भाव्यालंकार).

सख्यं *m.* Darkness.

सख्यिका A place for military

floors.

सख्यः 1 A stone or vessel for grinding drugs, a mill. 2 A pit. 3 Leather. 4 The Chātaka bird. 5 A leather water-bag.

सख्यिका A frying-pan.

सखि (स्त्री) *a.* Bald-headed.

सख्याट *a.* Bald, bald-headed; सख्याटो विषेभरस्य किरिः संतापितो मरुके Bh. 2. 90; Vikr. 18. 99.

सखाः (pl.) A mountainous country in the north of India and its inhabitants; Ms. 10. 44; (also written सख).

सखीः (pl.) N. of a country and its people.

सख्यः 1 Anger. 2 Violence, cruelty.

सखः 1 Itch, scab. 2 N. of a country; see सख.

सख्यिः *m. f.* 1 An expression of reproach (at the end of a compound); वैशाकरणसख्यिः 'a bad grammarian', 'one who has forgotten it.'

सख्यसः Poppy. -Comp. -रसः opium.

साजिकः Fried grain.

साह (तु) *ind.* The sound made in clearing the throat; साह्यु to clear the throat.

साहः-वा, -दिका-दी *f.* A bier, a bedstead on which dead bodies are carried to the pile.

साहवः Sugar-candy. -*ह* N. of a forest in Kurukshetra, sacred to Indra, and burnt by Agni with the assistance of Arjuna and Krishna. -Comp. -ग्रहः N. of a town.

साहविकः, साहविकः A confectioner.

साह *a.* 1 Dug up, excavated. 2 Torn, rent. -*ह* 1 An excavation. 2 A hole. 3 A ditch, moat. 4 An oblong pond. -Comp. -ग्रहः *f.* a moat, ditch.

साहकः 1 A digger. 2 A debtor. -*ह* A moat, ditch.

साहा An artificial pond.

साहिः *f.* Digging, excavating.

साह 1 A spade. 2 An oblong pond. 3 A thread. 4 A wood, forest. 5 Horror.

साह 1 P. (सादति, सादित) To eat, devour, feed; to prey upon, bite; ग्रहपादयोः पतति सादति शुभमांसं H. 1. 81; सादमांसं न दुष्यति Ms. 5. 32, 53; Bk. 6. 6; 9. 78, 14. 87, 101; 15. 35.

साहक *a.* (साहा *f.*) Eating, consuming. -*ह* A debtor.

साह्यः A tooth. -*ह* 1 Eating, chewing. 2 Food.

साह्यक *a.* (की *f.*) Mischievous, injurious, malicious.

साह्य Food, victuals.

साहिर *a.* (ती *f.*) Made of or coming from the Khadira tree; साहिरं यत् कुर्वीत Ms. 2. 45.

साह 1 Digging. 2 Injury. -Comp. -उदकः the cocoa-nut tree.

साहक *a.* (निका *f.*) One who digs, a miner.

साहिः *f.* A mine.

साहिकः-कं A hole in a wall; breach.

साहिलः A house-breaker.

साह, -ति-री *f.* A measure of grain equal to 16 *dronas*.

साहिर्य *a.* Cooking a 'Khārt' by measure.

साह्य The Tretā age or second Yuga of the world.

साहिरः 1 A fox (ती *f.*) 2 The foot of a bedstead.

साह 1. 6 P. (सादति, साह) To strike, press down, afflict. -II. 4. 7. A. (साहते, साहे, साहि) 1 To suffer pain or misery, 'to be afflicted or wearied, feel tired, depressed or exhausted'; S. 5. 7; किं नाम मणि साहते गुरुः Ve. 1; स गुरुः साहते वेदिके H. 2. 141 overpowered; Sānti. 3. 7; Bk. 14. 108, 17 10. 2 To frighten, terrify (in caus.) -With परि to suffer pain or misery, be distressed or wearied.

साहिरः 1 An ascetic. 2 A pauper. 3 The moon.

साह *p. p.* 1 Depressed, afflicted, dejected, distressed, suffering pain; गुरुः सेदं साहे मणि मज्जति नायापि कुरु Ve. 1. 11; अनेगवायव्रजसिन्धानसः Gīt. 3. 2 Fatigued, tired, exhausted; साहः साहः शिरसि पदं न्यस्य गतासि यन Me. 13, 38; तदोपचारं जलसिन्धुस्तथा R. 3. 11; Ch. P. 3, 20; Si. 9. 11.

साहः-लं 1 A piece of waste or uncultivated land, desert, bare soil. 2 An additional hymn appended to the regular collection; Ms. 3. 232. 3 A supplement in general. 4 A compendium, compilation. 5 Vacuity. (साह is often used in combination with रु and कः-सिलीयु to become impassable, to be blocked up, be left unfrequented; सिलीयुते विमानानां तदापातमायापि Ku. 2. 45. सिलीयु means (a) to obstruct, impede, make impassable, block up; R. 11. 14, 87. (b) to lay waste, devastate, put down or vanquish completely; विपक्ष-मसिलीयुस्य प्रतिष्ठा सलु दुर्लभा Si. 2. 84.

साह्यः A tawny (or black) horse.

साह 1 A hoof; R. 1. 85, 2. 2: Ms. 4. 67. 2 A kind of perfume. 3 A razor. 4 The foot of a bedstead.

-Comp. -आघातः-क्षेपः a kick. -जङ्ग-जङ्ग *a.* flatness. -जङ्गी a horse's

footmark. -*वा* an arrow with a semi-circular head; see सुप्र.

सुरली Military exercise or practice (as of arms, archery &c.); अक्षयदान-सुरलीकले गणनां Mv. 2. 34; दूरोत्तमस्य-सुरलीकलेजनिता 5. 5.

सुरालकः An iron arrow.

सुरालिकः 1 A razor-case. 2 An iron arrow. 3 A pillow.

सुल *a.* Small, little, mean, low; see सुप्र. -Comp. -तामः a father's younger brother.

सेखर see खर.

सेटः 1 A village, small town or hamlet. 2 Phlegm. 3 The club of Balarāma. 4 A horse. (N. B. At the end of comp. सेट expresses defectiveness or deterioration, and may be rendered by 'miserable', 'wretched' &c.; नगरसेटं a miserable town). For सेट see under ख.

सेटितानः-लः A minstrel, whose business is to awaken the master of the house with music and singing; (सेतालिक.)

सेदिन् *m.* A libertine

सेदः 1 Depression, lassitude, dejection (of spirits). 2 Fatigue, exhaustion; अलसंललितसुखायसंज्ञात-सेदः U. 1. 24; अक्षसेदं नयेयः Me. 32; R. 18. 45. 3 Pain, torment; Amaru. 33. 4 Distress, sorrow; गुरुः सेदं साहे मणि मज्जति नायापि कुरु Ve. 1. 11; Amaru. 53.

सेदं A ditch, moat. -*वा* A bridge.

सेद 1 P. (सेलति, सेलित) 1 To shake, move to and fro. 2 To tremble 3 To play.

सेल *a.* Sportive, amorous, playful; R. 4. 22. V. 4. 16, 43.

सेलने 1 Shaking. 2 Play, pastime. 3 A performance.

सेला Sport, play.

सेलिः *f.* 1 Sport, play. 2 An arrow.

सेलिः *f.* Cunning or shrewd woman.

सेल *a.* Crippled, lame, limping.

सेल (ल) *a.* Limping, lame.

सेलकः 1 A helmet. 2 An anthill.

3 The shell of a betelnut. 4 Sauce-pan.

सेलिः A quiver.

सेया 2 P. (A. also in non-conjugational tenses) (स्याति, स्यात) To tell, declare, communicate (with dat. of person). -*Pass.* (स्याते) 1 To be named or called; Bk. 6. 97. 2 To be known or famous. -*Caus.* (स्यापयति) 1 To make known, proclaim; Ms. 7. 201. 2 To tell, declare, relate; Bh. 2. 59; Ms. 11. 99. 3 To extol, make renowned, praise. -*With अहि (pass.)* to be known. (-*caus.*) to declare, proclaim. -*अ* 1 to tell, declare, communicate; (usually with dat. of

person); ते रामाय वयोपायमाचक्षुर्बिबुधद्विषः R. 15. 5; 41, 71, 93; 12. 42, 91; Bg. 11. 31; 18. 63; sometimes with gen.; आख्यादि भदे विप्रदर्शनस्य Pt. 4. 15. 2 to announce, signify. 3 to call, name; R. 10. 21; Ms. 4. 6. -परि to be well-known. -परिसं to enumerate. -न to be well-known. -प्रत्या 1 to deny. 2 to decline, refuse, reject. 3 to forbid, prohibit. 4 to interdict. 5 to surpass, excel; M. 3. 5. -वि to be

well-known or famous. -व्या 1 to tell, communicate, declare, Bk. 14. 113. 2 to explain, relate; रावणस्यापि ते जन्मव्याख्यास्यामि Mb. 3 to name, call; विद्वद्देवीणावाणी व्याख्याता सा विद्युन्माला Srut. 15. -सं to count, enumerate, calculate, sum up; तावन्त्येव च तत्त्वानि सांख्ये: संख्यायन्ते S. B. ख्यात p. p. 1 Known: R. 18. 6. 2 Named, called. 3 Told. 4 Celebrated, famous; notorious. -Comp. -गर्हण a. notoriously vile, infamous.

ख्याति: f. 1 Renown, fame, reputation, glory, celebrity; Ms. 12. 36; Pt. 1. 371. 2 A name, title, appellation. 3 Narration. 4 Praise. 5 (In phil.) Knowledge, the faculty of discriminating objects by appropriate designation; Si. 4. 55. ख्यापनं 1 Declaring, divulging. 2 Confessing, avowing, publicly declaring; Ms. 11. 227. 3 Making renowned, celebrating.

ग.

ग a. (Used only at the end of comp.) Who or what goes, going, moving, being, staying, remaining, having sexual intercourse with &c. -ग: 1 A Gandharva. 2 An epithet of Ganesa. 3 A long syllable (used as an abbreviation of गुरु), (in prosody). -गं A song.

गगनं (गं) (Some suppose गगन to be an incorrect form, as is observed by a writer: -फाल्गुने गगने केने गन्धमिच्छन्ति वर्षरा:) 1 The sky, atmosphere; अथोच-देनं गगनस्युशा रघु: स्वरेण R. 3. 43; गगन-मिव नहतारं Pt. 5. 6; सोयं चंद्र: पतति गगनात् S. 4 v. 1.; Si. 9. 27. 2 (In math.) A cypher. 3 Heaven. -Comp. -अग्रं the highest heavens. -अंगना a heavenly nymph, an Apsaras. -अक्षय: 1 the sun. 2 a planet. 3 a celestial being. -अंबु n. rain-water. -उल्लसक: the planet Mars. -कुसुमं-पुष्पं 'sky-flower'; i. e. any unreal thing, an impossibility; see खड्ग. -गति: 1 a deity. 2 a celestial being; Me. 46. 3 a planet. -चर (also गगनेचर) a. moving in the air. (-र:) 1 a bird. 2 a planet. 3 a heavenly spirit -ध्वज: 1 the sun. 2 a cloud. -सद् a. dwelling in the air. (-m.) a celestial being; Si. 4. 53. -सिधु f. an epithet of the Ganges -स्थ, स्थित a. situated in the sky. -स्पर्शन: 1 air, wind. 2 N. of one of the eight Maruts.

गंगा 1 The river Ganges, the most sacred river in India; अथोचो गोमयं पद-मुपगता स्तोत्रमयया Bh. 3. 10; R. 2. 26; 13. 57; (mentioned in Rv. 10. 75. 5 along with other rivers); (also occasionally applied to several other rivers considered sacred in India). 2 The Ganges personified as a goddess. [Gangā is the eldest daughter of Himavat. It is said that a curse of Brahma made her come down upon earth, where she became the first wife of King Santanu. She bore him eight sons, of whom Bhīshma, the youngest, became a well-known personage, renowned for his valour and lifelong

celibacy. According to another account she came down on earth being propitiated by Bhagīratha; see भगीरथ and जह्नु also; and cf. Bh. 3. 10.] -Comp. -अंबु, -अंभद् n. 1 water of the Ganges. 2 pure rain-water (such as falls in the month of आश्विन). -अवतार: the descent of the Ganges on the earth; भगीरथ इव दृढगंगावतार: K. 32 (where गं also means 'descent into the Ganges' for ablation.) 2 N. of a sacred place. -उद्भेद: the source of the Ganges. -क्षेत्रं the river Ganges and the district two Koss on either of its banks. -चिल्ली Gangetic kite. -ज: 1 N. of Bhīshma. 2 of Kārtikeya. -दत्त: an epithet of Bhīshma. -द्वारं the place where the Ganges enters the plains (also called हृद्वार). -धर: 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 the ocean. -पुरं N. of a town. -पुत्र: 1 N. of Bhīshma. 2 of Kārtikeya. 3 a man of a mixed and vile caste whose business is to remove dead bodies. 4 a Brāhmaṇa who conducts pilgrims to the Ganges. -भूत m. 1 N. of Siva. 2 the ocean. -मथं the bed of the Ganges. -यात्रा 1 a pilgrimage to the Ganges. 2 carrying a sick person to the river-side to die there. -सागर: the place where the Ganges enters the ocean. -सुप्त: 1 an epithet of Bhīshma. 2 of Kārtikeya. -हृद्: N. of a तीर्थ.

गंगाका, गंगका, गंगिका The Ganges. गंगोल: A precious stone also called गोमेद.

गच्छ: 1 A tree. 2 The period (i. e. number of terms) of a progression (in math.).

गज्ज 1 P. (गजति, गजित) 1 To sound, roar; जगजुर्गजा Bk. 14. 5. 2 To be drunk; to be confused or inebriated.

गज: 1 An elephant; कचाविली विज्जमि-वागजो गजो Ki. 1. 36. 2 The number 'eight'. 3 A measure of length; a Gaja or yard, (thus defined: -साधार-णमर्यादया विज्ञेयुल्लो गज:). 4 A demon

killed by Siva. -Comp. -अग्रणी m. 1 the most excellent among elephants. 2 an epithet of ऐरावत, the elephant of Indra. -अधिपति: lord of elephants, a noble elephant. -अध्यक्ष: a superintendent of elephants. -अप-सद्: a vile or wretched elephant, a common or low-born elephant. -अशन: the religious fig-tree (अमृत). (-ने) the root of a lotus. -अरि: 1 a lion. 2 N. of Siva who killed the demon गज. -आजीव: 'one who gets his livelihood by elephants', an elephant-driver. -आनन: -आर्य: epithets of Ganesa. -आयुवद्: science of the treatment of elephants. -आरोह: an elephant-driver. -आहं, -आह्वं N. of Hastināpura. -इन्द्र: 1 an excellent elephant, a lordly elephant; किं रुद्रासि गजेन्द्रमदगमने S. Til. 7. 2 Airāvata, Indra's elephant. -कर्ण: an epithet of Siva. -कंद: a large esculent root. -कुर्माशित m. N. of caruda. -गति: f. 1 a stately, majestic gait like that of an elephant. 2 a woman with such a gait. -गामिनी a woman having a stately elephant-like gait. -दंष्ट्र, द्वयस a. as high or tall as an elephant. -दंष्ट्र: 1 an elephant's tusk. 2 an epithet of Ganesa. 3 ivory. 4 a peg, pin, or bracket projecting from a wall -मय a. made of ivory. -दाहं 1 the fluid (ichor) exuding from the temples of an elephant. 2 the gift of an elephant. -नासा the temples of an elephant. -पति: 1 the lord or keeper of elephants. 2 a very tall and stately elephant; Si. 6. 55. 3 an excellent elephant. -पुंगव: a large and excellent elephant; गजपुंगवस्तु । धरिं विलोकयति चादुर्गतिं धुके Bh. 2- 31. -पुरं N. of Hastināpura. -बंधनी, -बंधिनी a stable for elephants. -भक्षक: the sacred fig-tree. -मंडनं the ornaments with which elephant is decorated, particularly the coloured, lines on his head. -मंडलिका -मंडली a ring or circle of elephants. -माचसः

lion. -मुक्ता -मौक्तिक a pearl supposed to be found in the *kumbhas* or projections on the forehead of an elephant. -मुक्ताः, -वक्त्रः, -वदनः epithets of Gāṇeśa -गौडनः a lion. -गुण्यं a herd of elephants; R. 9. 71. -गोधिन् a. fighting on an elephant. -राजः a lordly or noble elephant. -वजः a troop of elephants. -शिक्षा the science of elephants. -साहयं N. of Hastināpura. -स्नानं (lit.) bathing of an elephant; (fig.) useless or unproductive efforts resembling the ablution of elephants which, after pouring water over their bodies, and by throwing dirt, rubbish, and other foul matter; cf. अवशो-द्विषितानां हस्तिस्नानमिव क्रिया H. 1. 18.

गजता A multitude of elephants.

गजवत् a. Having elephants; R. 9. 10.

गञ्ज 1. P. (गञ्जति) To sound in a particular way.

गंजा 1 A mine. 2 A treasury. 3 A cow-house. 4 A mart, a place where grain is stored for sale. 5 Disrespect, contempt. -जरा A hut, hovel. 2 A tavern. 3 A drinking vessel.

गंजन a. 1 Contemning, putting to shame, surpassing, excelling; हलकमलगंजनं मम हृदयंजनं (चरणद्वयं) Gīt. 10; अलिङ्गुलगंजनमननकं 12; नेत्रे खंजनगजेन S. D. 2 Defeating, conquering; कालियविषयगंजनं Gīt. 1.

गंजिका A tavern, liquor-shop.

गड् 1 P. (गडति, गडित) 1 To distil, draw out. 2 To run (as a liquid).

गडः 1 A screen. 2 A fence. 3 A ditch, moat. 4 An impediment. 5 A kind of gold fish. -COMP. -उल्हः, -द्विर्जः, -लवणं rock or fossil salt, especially that found in the district called गड.

गडवन्तः, गडविल्लुः A cloud.

गडिः 1 A young steer. 2 A lazy ox; गुणानामेव दौरास्यादुरि धुर्यो निमुज्यते। असंजातकिणस्कंधः सुखं स्वपिति गंगेगडिः K. P. 10

गडु a Crooked, hump-backed. -हुः 1 A hump on the back. 2 A javelin. 3 A water-pot. 4 An earthworm 5 Any superfluous excrescence or addition, a useless object; see अंतर्गडु

गडुकः 1 A water-pot. 2 A finger ring.

गडुरल a. Hump-backed, crooked, bent

गडेरः A cloud.

गडिलः 1 A mouthful. 2 Raw sugar.

गडुरः a. A sheep.

गडुरका 1 A line of sheep. 2 A continuous line, stream, current; 'गडुरका' 'a stream of sheep,' used to signify 'blindly following other people like a flock of sheep;' cf. इति गडुरिकाप्रवाहिनी मेघः K. P. 8.

गडुकः A golden yase.

गण 10 U. (गणयति ते, गणित) 1 To count, number; enumerate; लीलकमल-पत्राणि गणयामास पार्वती Ku. 6. 84; नामा-क्षरं गणय गच्छति यावदंतं S. 6. 11. 2 To calculate, compute. 3. To sum or add up, reckon. 4 To estimate, value at (with instr.); न तं तुणेना-पि गणयामि. 5 To class with or among, reckon among अगण्यतामेव Dk. 154. 6 To take into account, give consideration to; चार्णी कणभुजीमजीगणत् Malli. 7 To regard, consider, think or take to be; खया विना दुःखमेतावजस्य गण्यतां R. 8. 69, 5. 20, 11. 75; जातस्तु गण्यते सोऽयं यः सुखस्यन्वयाधिकं Pt. 1. 27; किसलयनल्यं गणयति विहितहुताशविकल्पं Gīt. 4. 8 To ascribe or impute to, attribute to (with loc.); जाड्यं श्रीमति गण्यते Bh. 2. 54. 9. To attend to, take notice of, mind; प्रण-यमगणयित्वा यममायदत्तस्थ V. 4. 13. 10. (With a negative particle) not to care for, not to mind; न गह्यतमपि क्लेश-मजीगणत् K. 64; मनस्वी कार्यार्थी न गणयति दुःखं न च सुखं Bh. 2. 81, 9; Sānti. 1. 10; Bk. 2. 53; 15. 5, 45; H. 2. 142. -With अधि 1 to praise. 2. to enumerate, count. -अव to disregard. -परि 1 to enumerate, count. 2 to consider, regard, think; अप-रिगणयन् Me. 5. -प्र to calculate. -वि 1 to number; Y. 3. 104. 2 to regard, consider; Me. 109; R. 1. 87. 3 to disregard, not to mind. 4 to reflect, think; Pt. 3. 43.

गणः 1 A flock, multitude, group, troop, collection; युधिगणगणना, भगवः &c. 2 A series, a class. 3 A body of followers or attendants. 4 Particularly, a troop of demigods considered as Siva's attendants and under the special superintendence of Gāṇeśa; a demigod of this troop; गणानां त्वा गणपतिं हवामहे कवि कवीनां &c.; गणा नमेरुप्रसवावतंताः Ku. 1. 55, 7. 40, 71; Me. 23, 55; Ki. 5. 13. 5 Any assemblage or society of men formed for the attainment of the same objects. 6 A sect (in philosophy or religion). 7 A small body of troops (a sub-division of अक्षोहिणी), consisting of 27 chariots, as many elephants, 81 horses and 135 foot. 8 A number (in math.) 9 A foot (in prosody). 10 (In gram.) A series of roots or words belonging to the same rule and called after the first word of that series; e. g. श्वादिगण i. e. the class of roots which begin with श्. 11 An epithet of Gāṇeśa. -COMP. -अग्रणी m. N. of Gāṇeśa. -शचलः N. of the mountain Kailāsa, as the residence of the Gāṇeśa of Siva.

अधिपः -अधिपतिः 1 N. of Siva; Si. 9. 27. 2 N. of Gāṇeśa. 3 the chief of a troop of soldiers or of a class of disciples, of a body of men or animals. -अन्नं a mess, food prepared for a number of persons in common; Ms. 4. 209, 219. -अन्य-तर a. one of a troop or number (-रः) the leader or member of any religious association; Ms. 3. 154. -ईशः N. of Gāṇapati, Siva's son (see गणपति below). -रुक्मणी red-lead -ईशानः, -ईश्वरः 1 an epithet of Gāṇeśa. 2 of Siva. -उत्साहः the rhinoceros. -कारः 1 a classifier. 2 an epithet of Bhīmasena. -कुर्वन् ind. for a whole series of times, for a number of times. -गतिः a particular high number. -चक्रकं a dinner eaten in common by a party of virtuous men. -छेदम् n. a metre regulated and measured by feet. -तिथि a. forming a troop or collection. -दीक्षा 1 initiation of a number or a class. 2 performance of rites for a number of persons. -देवतः (Pl.) groups of deities who generally appear in classes or troops; Ak. -thus classifies them -आदित्यविश्वसवस्तुषिता भास्वरालिताः। महाप-जिसाध्याश्र रुद्राश्च गणदेवताः॥ -द्रव्यं public property, common stock. -धरः 1 the head of a class or number. 2 the teacher of a school. -नाथः, -नायकः 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 of Gāṇeśa. -नायिका an epithet of Durgā. -पः, -पतिः 1 N. of Siva. 2 N. of Gāṇeśa. [He is the son of Siva and Parvati, or of Parvati only, for, according to one legend, he sprang from the scurf of her body. He is the god of wisdom and remover of obstacles; hence he is invoked and worshipped at the commencement of every important undertaking. He is usually represented in a sitting posture-short and fat, with a protuberant belly, and four hands; riding a mouse, and with the head of an elephant. This head has only one tusk, the other having been lost in a scuffle between him and Parasurāma when he opposed the latter's entrance to Siva's inner apartments; (whence he is called Ekadanta, Ekadantaśāstra &c.) There are several legends accounting for his elephant head. It is said that he wrote the Mahābhārata at the dictation of Vyāsa who secured his services as a scribe from the god Brahmā]. -पर्वत see गणाचल. -पठिकं the breast, bosom. -दुर्गवः the head of a tribe or class. (pl.) N. of a country and its people. -पुर्वः the leader of a tribe or class. -भर्तु m. 1 an epithet of Siva; गणभर्तुश्च Ki. 5. 42. 2 of

Gaṇesa. 3 the leader of a class.
-भोजनं mess, eating in common.
-यज्ञः a rite common to all. -राजं
N. of an empire in the Dekkan.
-रात्रि a series of nights. -वृत्तं see
गणछन्दः. -हासः; -हासकः a species
of perfume.

-गणक a. (गणिका f.) Bought for
a large sum. -कः 1 An arithme-
tician. 2 An astrologer; रे गण्य पुस्त-
कपर क्षणमत्र तिष्ठ वेद्योसि किं गणकशास्त्रविशा-
रहोसि। केनौषधेन मम पश्यति मर्तुरेवा किंवा गमिष्यति
पतिः सुचिरप्रवासी Subhā'sh. -क्री The
wife of an astrologer.

-गणनं 1 Counting, calculation.
2 Adding, enumerating. 3 Consi-
dering, supposing, regarding. 4
Believing, thinking.

-गणना Calculation, consideration,
regard, account; का वा गणना सचेतनेषु
अगण्यतेत्यात्मनि संप्रवृत्तुमलं (मदनः) K.
157 (what need we say of &c.;
cf. कथा); Me. 10, 87; R. 11. 64;
Si. 16. 59; Amaru. 64. -Comp.
-गणिः f. -गणगति q. v. -गतिः an
arithmetician. -महामात्रः a minister
of finance.

-गणशस्त्र ind. In troops or flocks,
by classes.

गणिः f. Counting.

गणिका 1 A harlot, courtesan;
गुणादुरक्ता गणिका च यस्य वसंतरोधिव वसंतरोधेना
Mk. 1. 6; गणिका नाम पादुकांतरप्रविष्टं
लेट्टका दुःखेन पुनर्निराक्रियते Mk. 5; निरका-
शयप्रतिपेतबद्धं विद्यालयादपरदिग्गणिका Si.
9. 10. 2 A female elephant. 3 A
kind of flower.

-गणित a. 1 Counted, numbered,
calculated. 2 Regarded, cared for
&c.; see -गण. -ले 1 Reckoning,
calculating. 2 The science of com-
putation, mathematics; (it comprises
पाटीगणित or व्यक्तगणित, arithmetic, बी-
जगणित, algebra and रेखागणित geometry)
गणितमय कला वैशिकी हस्तिशिक्षा ज्ञात्वा Mk.
1. 4. 3 The sum of a progres-
sion. 4 A sum (in general).

गणितिव m. 1 One who has made
a calculation. 2 A mathematician.

गणित् a. (नी f.) Having a flock
or troop (of anything); सगणित्
'having a pack of hounds'; R. 9
63. -m. A teacher (having a class
of pupils).

गण्य a. Numerable, what may be
counted.

गणेरुः The Karnikāra tree. -f.
1 A harlot. 2 A female elephant.
गणेरुका 1 A bawd, procuress.
2 A female servant.

गंडः 1 The cheek, the whole
side of the face including the
temple; गंडभोगे पुलकपटले Mal. 2. 3;
तदीयमात्राक्षिणगंडलेखे Ku. 7. 82. Me. 26.
92; Amaru. 81; Ra. 4. 6; 6. 10.

S. 6. 17; Si. 72. 54. 2 An ele-
phant's temple; Māl. 1. 1. 53 A
bubble. 4 A boil, tumour, swelling;
pimple; अयमप्ये गंडस्योपरि विस्फोटः Mu
5; तदा गंडस्योपरि पिठिका संवृत्ता S. 2. 5
Goitre and other excrescences of
the neck. 6 A joint, knot. 7 A
mark, spot. 8 A rhinoceros. 9
The bladder. 10 A hero, warrior.
11 Part of a horse's trappings, a
stud or button fixed as an orna-
ment upon the harness. -Comp.

-अंग a rhinoceros -उपधानं a pillow;
सुदुग्धोपधानानि शयनानि सुखानि च Susr. -कु-
सुमे the juice that exudes from the
elephant's temples during rut, ichor.
-कूपः a well on the peak or summit
of a mountain. -ग्रामः any large
or considerable village. -देशः, -प्रदेशः
the cheek. -फलकं a broad cheek;

धृतमुग्धगंडफलकेष्विषुर्बिक्रमद्विरास्यकमलेः प्रमदाः
Si. 9. 47. -भित्तिः f. 1 the opening in
the temples of an elephant from
which ichor exudes during rut.
2 'a wall-like cheek', an excel-
lent f. e. broad and expansive cheek;

निर्घेतदानामलग्नंभित्तिः (गजः) R. 5. 43.
(where Malli. says प्रशस्ती गंडो गंडभित्ति
see et seq.) 12. 102. -मालः, -माला
inflammation of the glands of the
neck; -मूखं a. exceedingly foolish,
very stupid. -शिला any large rock.

-शैलः 1 a huge rock thrown down
by an earthquake or storm; Ki.
7. 37. 2 the forehead. -साहया
N. of a river, also called गंडकी.

-स्थलं, -स्थली the cheek; गंडस्थलेषु
मध्वारिषु Pt. 1. 123; S. Til. 7; गंड-
स्थलीः शोषितवज्रलेखाः R. 6. 72; Amaru.
77. 2 the temples of an elephant.

गंडका 1 A rhinoceros. 2 An impe-
diment, obstacle. 3 A joint, knot.
4 A mark, spot. 5 A boil, tumour,
pimple. 6 Disjunction, separation.
7 A coin of the value of four
cowries. -Comp. -वती see गंडकी q. v.

गंडका A lump, a ball.

गंडकी 1 N. of a river flowing
into the Ganges. 2 A female rhin-
oceros. -Comp. -पुत्रः -शिला the
Sāligrāma stone.

गंडलिन् m. N. of Siva.

गंडिः The trunk of a tree from
the root to the beginning of the
branches.

गंडिका 1 A sort of pebble. 2
A kind of beverage.

गंडीरः A hero, champion.

गंडुः m. f. 1 A pillow. 2 A joint,
knot.

गंडु f. 1 A joint, knot. 2 A bone.
3 A pillow. 4 Oil. -Comp. -पदः
a kind of worm 'मद' lead. -पदी
a small गंडुपद.

गंडुवा-वा A mouthful, handful
(of water); गजवा गंडुजलं करेण (वदो)

Ku. 3. 37; U. 3. 16; Māl. 9. 34;
गंडुजलमात्रेण शक्यी कर्करायते Uab. 2 The
tip of an elephant's trunk

गंडोलः 1 Raw sugar. 2 A mouthful.

गत p. p. (of गम्) 1 Gone, de-
parted, gone for ever; Mu 1. 25.

2 Passed away, elapsed, past;
गतायं रात्रौ 3 Dead, deceased, depart-
ed to the next world; Ku. 4. 30.

4 Gone to, arrived at, reaching to.

5 Being in, situated in, seated in,
resting on, contained in; usually
in comp.; प्रासादशतगतः Pt 1 seated
on &c.; सद्गतः R 3 66 seated in
the assembly; so आद्यः; सगगत exalting
everywhere 6 Fallen into, reduced
to; e. g. अगद्वतः 7 Referring or
relating to, with regard to, about,
concerning, connected with (usually
in comp.); राजा शकुंतलागमनेव चिन्तयति
S. 5; मर्त्यमृत्यु चिन्तया S. 4. व्यसति म-

वस्यौ सखीगते किमपि पृच्छामः S. 7; so पुन-
गतः स्नेहः &c. -तं 1 Motion, going;

गतमुपरि घनानां वारिगर्भेदराणां S 7. 7;
Si. 1 2. 2 Gait, manner of going;

Ku. 1. 34; V. 4. 16. 3 An event.

As first member of comp. transla-
ted by 'free from', 'bereft of',
'deprived of', 'without.' -Comp.

-अक्ष a. sightless, blind -अक्षय
a. 1 one who has accomplished or
finished a journey. 2 conversant,
familiar (with anything) (-f.)

the time immediately preceding
new moon when a small streak of
the moon is still visible; (चतुर्दशी-
युक्ताभावात्स्या) -अनुगतं following
custom or precedent. -अनुगतिक a.
doing as others do, a blind follow-
er; गतादुगतिको लोको न लोकोः पारमार्थिकः
Pt. 1. 342 people are blind follow-
ers or servile imitators; Mu. 6.

5. -अंतः a. one whose end has
arrived -अर्थ a. 1 poor 2 mean-
ingless (the meaning being already
expressed). -असु. -जीवित, -माण a.
expired, dead; Bg. 2. 11. -आगतं
1 going and coming; frequent visits,
Bh. 3. 7; Bg. 9. 21; Mu. 4. 1.

2 irregular course of the stars
(in astronomy). -आयि a. free
from anxiety, happy. -आयुश्च a.
decrepit, infirm, very old. -आर्तवा
a woman past her child-bearing.

-उत्साह a. dissipated, dejected.

-ओजश्च a. bereft of strength or
energy. -कल्मष a. freed from crime
or sin, purified. -क्लम a. refre-
shed. -चेतन a. deprived of sense
or consciousness, insensible, sense-
less. -दिनं ind. yesterday. -मत्प्रागत
a. returned after having gone away;
Ms. 7. 146. -प्रभ a. bereft of
splendour, dim, obscured, faded.

-माय a. lifeless, dead. -माय a.

almost gone, nearly passed away; गतप्रायःजनी. -भर्तुका 1 a widow. 2 (rarely) a woman whose husband has gone abroad (==प्रोषितभर्तुका). -लक्ष्मीक a. 1 bereft of lustre or splendour, faded. 2 deprived of wealth, impoverished; suffering losses. -वयस्क a. advanced in years, aged, old. -वर्षः, -वर्षे the past year. -वैर a. at peace (with), reconciled. -व्यथ a. ree from pain. -शैशव a. past child-hood. -सत्त्व a. 1 dead, annihilated, lifeless. 2 base. -सत्तकः an elephant out of rut. -स्पृह a. indifferent to worldly attachments.

गतिः f. 1 Motion, going, moving, gait; गतिविगलिता Pt. 4. 78; अभिज्ञगतयः S. 1. 14; (न) भिदंति मेदां गतिमधुसूयः Ku. 1. 11 do not mend their slow gait (do not mend their pace); so गमनगतिः Pt. 1; लघुगतिः Me. 16, 10, 46; U. 6. 23. 2 Access, entrance; मणी वज्रसमुत्कीर्णे हृत्तस्येवास्ति मे गतिः R. 1. 4. 3 Scope, room; अङ्गगतिः Ku. 3. 19; मनोरथानामगतिर्न विद्यते Ku. 5. 64; नास्त्वगतिर्मेनोरथानां V. 2. 4 Turn, course; देवगतिर्हि विभ्रा. 5 Going to, reaching, obtaining; वेङ्कटीय गतिः Pt. 1 obtaining Heaven. 6 Fate, issue; भर्तुगतिर्गत्या Dk. 103. 7 State, condition; दानं भीमो नाशस्तिभो गतयो भवंति विलस्य Bh. 2. 43; Pt. 1. 106. 8 Position, station, situation, mode of existence; परार्थगतिः पितुः R. 8. 27; कुसुमस्तवकस्येव द्वे गती स्तो मनस्विना Bh. 2. 104; Pt. 1. 41, 420. 9 A means, expedient, course, alternative अनुपेक्षणे द्वयी गतिः Mu. 3; का गतिः what help is there, can't help (often used in dramas) Pt. 1. 319; अस्या गतिर्नास्ति K. 158. 10 Recourse, shelter, refuge, asylum, resort; विद्यमाना गतिर्येषां Pt. 1. 320, 322, आसन्नं सलिलं पृथ्वीं यः स मे श्रीहरिर्गतिः Sk. 2. 43; Ms. 1. 10. 12 A way, path. 13 A march, procession. 14 An event, issue, result. 15 The course of events, fate, fortune. 16 Course of asterisms. 17 The diurnal motion of a planet in its orbit. 18 A running wound or sore, fistula. 19 Knowledge, wisdom. 20 Transmigration, metempsychosis; Ms. 6. 73. 21 A stage or period of life (as शैशव, यौवन, वार्धक्य). 22 (In gram.) A term for prepositions and some other adverbial prefixes (such as अलं, तिरछ &c.) when immediately connected with the tenses of a verb or verbal derivatives. -COMP. -अनुसरः following the course of another. -भंगः stoppage. -हीन a. without refuge, helpless, forlorn. गत्वर a. (शि f.) 1 Going, movable locomotive. 2 Transcient, perishable;

गत्वरैस्तुभिः Ki. 2. 19; गत्वयो यौवनश्रियः 11. 12.

गद् 1 P. (गदति, गदित) 1 To speak articulately, speak, say, relate; जगदाये गदाग्रजं Si. 2. 69; बहु जगद परस्तात्सय मत्ता किलाहं 11 39; सुद्वारक्षया जगदे कुमारी R. 6. 45. 2 To enumerate. -WITH नि to declare, say, speak; R. 2. 33.

गद् 1 Speaking, speech. 2 A sentence. 3 Disease, sickness; असाध्यः कुरुते कोपं प्राये काले गदो यथा Si. 2. 84; जनपदे न गद्ः पदमादौ R. 9. 4; 17. 81 4 Thunder. -द्वे A kind of poison. -COMP. -अगदौ (du.) the two Asvins, physicians of gods. -अग्रणी; the chief of all diseases; i. e. consumption. -अंबरः a cloud अरातिः a drug, medicament.

गदयिस्तु a. 1 Loquacious, garrulous, talkative. 2 Libidinous, lustful. -स्तुः N. of Kāma, the god of love.

गदा A mace, club; संवर्णयामि गद्या न सुयोधनोत्स Ve. 1. 15. -COMP. -अग्रजः N. of Krishṇa; Si. 2. 84. -अग्रपाणि a. having a mace in the right hand. -धरः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -भृत् a. a club-bearer, one who fights with a mace. (-m) an epithet of viṣṇu -युद्धं a fight with clubs. -हस्त a. armed with a club. गदिन् a. (नी f.) 1 Armed with a club; Bg. 11. 17. 2 Affected with sickness, diseased. -m. An epithet of Viṣṇu.

गदद् a. Stammering, stuttering; तत्किं रादिषि गददेन वचसा Amaru. 53; गददगलस्तुत्यद्विलीनाहारं को देहीति वदेत् Bh. 3 8; सानेदगदपदं हरिस्त्रिधाच Git. 10. -द्वे ind. In a faltering or stammering tone; विलक्षणं स वाण्यगदं R. 8. 43. -द्वः, -द्वे Stammering, indistinct or convulsive speech. -COMP. -ध्वनिः low inarticulate sound expressive of joy or grief. -चाच् f. inarticulate or convulsive speech, interrupted by sobbing &c. -स्वर a. uttering stammering sounds. (-रः) 1 indistinct or stammering utterance. 2 a buffalo.

गद्य pot. p. To be spoken or uttered; गद्यमेतस्यायाम् Bk. 6. 47. -द्यं Prose, elaborate prose composition, composition not metrical yet framed with due regard to harmony; one of the three classes into which all compositions may be divided; See Kāv. 1. 11.

गद्याण (नल) कः A weight equal to 41 Gunjās.

गंतु a. (त्री f.) 1 One that goes or moves. 2 Having sexual intercourse with a woman.

गंजी A car drawn by oxen; गंजीरथ in the same sense.

गंध 10 A (गंधयते) 1 To injure, hurt. 2 To ask, beg. 3 To move, go.

गंधः 1 Smell, odour; गंधमात्राय चोद्योः Me. 21; अपभ्रंशो दुरितं हृद्यगंधैः S. 4. 7; R. 12. 27. (गंध is changed to गंधि when as the last member of a Bāṅ. comp. it is preceded by उद्, वृत्ति, ह, सुरभि, or when the compound implies comparison; सुगंध, सुरभिगंधि, कमलगंधि सुखं; also when गंध is used in the sense of 'a little') 2 Smell considered as one of the 24 properties or guṇas of the Vaiśeṣikas; It is a property characteristic of पृथिवी or earth which is defined as गंधवती पृथ्वी T. S. 3. The mere smell of anything, a little, a very small quantity; घृतगंधि भोजनं Sk. 4 A perfume, any fragrant substance; एषा मया संविता गंध-युक्तिः Mk. 8; Y. 1. 231. 5 Sulphur. 6 Pounded sandal wood. 7 Connection, relationship. A neighbour. 9 Pride, arrogance; as in आत्तगंध q. v. -घं 1 Smell. 2 Black aloewood. -COMP. -अधिकं a kind of perfume. -अपकर्षणं removing amella. -अंबु n. fragrant water. -अम्लर the wild lemon tree. -अहमन् m. sulphur. -अष्टकं a mixture of 8 fragrant substances offered to deities, varying in kind according to the nature of the deity to whom they are offered. -आलुः the musk-rat -आजीवः a vendor of perfumes. -आल्य a. rich in odour, very fragrant सज्जोत्तमगंधाढ्याः Mb. (-ढ्यः) the orange tree. (-ल्यं) sandal-wood. -हंदिप्य the organ of smell. -हृषः, -गजः, -द्विपः -हस्तिन् m. 'the scent-elephant' an elephant of the best kind; ज्ञमयति गजानन्यान्गंधद्विपः कलभोऽपि सत् V. 5. 18; R. 6. 7; 17. 70; Ki. 17. 17. -उत्तमा spirituous liquor. -उद्धं scented water. -उपजीविन् m. one who lives by perfumes, a perfumer. -ओतुः (forming गंधोतु or गंधौतु) the civet-cat. -कारिका 1 a female servant whose business is to prepare perfumes. 2 a female artisan living in the house of another, but not altogether subject to another's control. -कालिका, -काली f. N. of Satyavati, mother of Vyāsa. -काष्ठ aloewood. -कुटी a kind of perfume. -केलिका, -केलिका musk. -गुण a. having the property of odour. -घ्राणं the smelling of any odour. -जलं fragrant water. -जा the nose. -तुर्यं a musical instrument of a loud sound used in battle (as a drum or trumpet). -तेलं a fragrant oil, a kind of oil prepared with fragrant substances. -द्वार n. aloe-wood. -द्वयं a fragrant substance. -धूलिः f. musk. -नकुलः the musk-rat. -नालिका, -नाली the

nose. -निलया a kind of jasmine. -पं: N. of a class of manes. -पञ्जा, -पलाशी a species of zedoary. -पलाशिका turmeric. -पाषाणः sulphur. -पिशाचिका the smoke of burnt fragrant resin (so called from its dark colour or cloudy nature, or perhaps from its attracting demons by its fragrance). -पुष्पः 1 the Vetasa plant. 2 the Ketaka plant (-लप) a fragrant flower. -पुष्पा an indigo plant. -पुतना a kind of imp or goblin. -फली 1 the Priyangu creeper. 2 a bud of the Champaka tree. -चंदुः the mango tree. -मातु f. the earth. -मादनः 1 a large black bee. 2 sulphur. (-नः -नं). N. of a particular mountain to the east of Meru renowned for its fragrant forests. -मादनी spirituous liquor. -मादिनी lac. -मार्जारः the civet-cat. -मुखा, -मुषिकः -मूषी f. the musk-rat. -सुगः 1 the civet cat. 2 the musk-deer. -मेधुनः a bull. -मोदनः sulphur. -मोहिनी a bud of the Champaka tree. -युक्तिः f. preparation of perfumes. -राजः a kind of jasmine (-जं) 1 a sort of perfume. 2 sandal-wood. -लता the Priyangu creeper. -लोडुपा a bee. -वहः the wind; रात्रिदिवं गंधवहः प्रयाति S. 5. 4; दिपदक्षिणा गंधवहं मुखेन Ku. 3. 25. -वहः the nose. -वाहकः 1 the wind. 2 the musk-deer. -वाही the nose. -विहलः wheat. -वृक्षः the Sāla tree. -व्याकुलं a kind of fragrant berry (ककूल). -शुडिनी the musk-rat. -शेखरः musk. -सारः sandal. -सोनं the white water-lily. -हारिका a female servant whose business is to prepare perfumes; cf. गंधकारिका.

गंधकः sulphur.

गंधनं 1 Continued effort; perseverance. 2 Hurting, injury, killing. 3 Manifestation. 4 Intimation, information, hint.

गंधवती 1 The earth. 2 Wine. 3 N. of Satyavati, mother of Vyāsa. 4 A variety of jasmine.

गंधर्वः A celestial musician, a class of demi-gods regarded as the singers or musicians of gods and said to give good and agreeable voice to girls; सोमं शौचं ददावासां गंधर्वश्च शुभां गिरं Y. 1. 71. 2 A singer in general. 3 A horse. 4 The musk-deer. 5 The soul after death and previous to its being born again. 6 The black cuckoo. -COMP. -नगरं, -पुरं the city of Gandharvas, an imaginary city in the sky, probably the result of some natural phenomenon, such as mirage. -राजः Chitraratha, the chief of the Gandharvas. -विद्या the science of music.

-विवाहः one of the eight forms of marriage described in Ms. 3. 27. &c.; in this form marriage proceeds entirely from love or the mutual inclination of a youth and maiden without ceremonies and without consulting relatives; it is, as Kālidāsa observes, कथमन्यबाधवक्तुता स्नेहवृत्तिः S. 4. 16. -वेदः one of the four subordinate Vedas or Upavedas, which treats of music; see उपवेद. -हस्तः, -हस्तकः the castor-oil-plant.

गंधारः (pl.) N. of a country and its rulers.

गंधाली 1 A wasp. 2 Continued fragrance. -COMP. -गर्भः small cardamoms.

गंधालु a. Fragrant, perfumed, scented.

गंधिक a. (Used only at the end of comp.) 1 Having the smell of; as उत्पलगंधिक. 2 Having a very small quantity of; ब्रातृगंधिकः a brother only in name. -कः 1 A seller of perfumes. 2 Sulphur.

गभस्ति m. f. A ray of light, a sunbeam or moonbeam. -स्तिः m. The sun. -f. An epithet of Svāhā, the wife of Agni. -COMP. -करः, -पाणिः, -हस्तः the sun.

गभस्तिमत् m. The sun; धनव्यपायेन गभस्तिमानिव R. 3. 37. -n. One of the seven divisions of Pātāla.

गभीर a. 1 Deep (in all senses) उचालास्त इमे गभीरपयसाः पुण्याः सरित्संगमाः U. 2. 30; Bv. 2. 105. 2 Deep sounding (as a drum). 3 Thick, dense, impervious (as a forest.) 4 Profound, sagacious. 5 Grave, serious, solemn, earnest. 6 Secret, mysterious. 7 Inscrutable, difficult to be perceived or understood. -COMP. -आत्मन् the supreme soul. -वेद्य a. very penetrating.

गभीरिका A large drum with a deep sound.

गभोलिकः A small round pillow.

गन् 1 P. (गच्छति, गतः; caus. गमयति, desid. जिगमिषति, जिगांसते Atm.) 1 To go, move in general; गच्छत्वायां पुनर्देशनाय V. 5; गच्छति पुरः शरीरं धावति पश्चादंस्तुतं चेतः S. 1. 34; काण्डुना गम्यते 'where art thou going'. 2 To depart, go forth, go away, set forth or out; उल्लिख्यन्तां ज्योतिरेकं जगाम S. 5. 30. 3 To go to, reach, resort to, arrive at, approach; यद्गम्योपि गम्यते Pt. 1. 7; एते गच्छति कर्तारं Ms. 8. 19 the sing goes to (recoils on) the door; 4. 19; so धरणिं सूच्यं गम् &c. 4 To pass, pass away, elapse (as time); दिनेषु गच्छत्सु R. 3. 8 as days rolled on, in course of time; काव्यशास्त्रविनोदेन कालो गच्छति धीमतां H. 1. 1; गच्छता कालेन in the long run. 5

To go to the state or condition of, become, undergo, suffer, partake of &c. (usually joined with nouns ending in ता, -त्व &c. or any noun in the acc.); गमिष्याम्युपहासतां R. 1. 3; पश्चादुमास्यां सुमुखी जगाम Ku. 1. 29 went by or received the name of Umā; so वृषि गच्छति becomes satisfied; विशदं गतः became dejected; कोपं न गच्छति does not become angry; आनुष्यं गतः released from debt. 6 To cohabit, have sexual intercourse with; गरोः हुतां...यो गच्छति गुमान् Pt. 2. 107; Y. 1. 80. -Caus. 1 To cause to go, lead to, reduce to (as a state). 2 To spend, pass (as time). 3 To make clear, explain, expound. 4 To signify, denote, convey an idea or sense of; द्वौ नञौ प्रकृतार्थं गमयतः 'two negatives make one affirmative.' -WITH अति to go or pass away. -अधि 1 to acquire, obtain, get; अधिगच्छति महिमानं चंद्रोऽपि निशपरि-युहीतः M. 1. 13.; खनन्वायधिगच्छति Ms. 2. 218; 7. 33; Bg. 2. 64; R. 2. 66, 5. 34. 2 to accomplish, secure, fulfill; अर्थं सप्रतिबंधं प्रयुज्यमानं सहायवानिव M. 1. 9. 3 to approach, go towards, reach, have access to; गुणालयोऽप्यस-मंभी नृपतिर्वाधिगम्यते Pt. 1. 384. 4 to know, learn, study, understand, वेत्त्यधिगंतुं निगमांतविद्यां U. 2. 3; Ki. 2. 41; Ms. 7. 39; Y. 1. 99. 5 to marry or take (as a husband); Ms. 9. 91. -अध्या 1 to find, get, meet with. -अनु 1 to go after, follow, accompany; ओदकांतात् स्निग्धो जनेष्टुगंतव्यः S. 4; मार्गं मनुष्येश्वरधर्मपत्नी शुतेरिवार्थं स्मृतिरगन्धगच्छत् R. 2. 2, 6; Ki. 5. 2; Ms. 12. 115; Pt. 1. 73. 2 to approach, arrive at, go to. 3 to imitate, resemble, respond to; आ-रुक्कालितं यत्प्रमदाकराधिगंदगीरज्जनिमन्गच्छत् R. 16. 13; Ki. 4. 36. -अंतरं to go between, be included or comprised; see अंतर्गत. -अप 1 to go away, depart, pass away, (as time &c.); Pt. 3. 8. 2 to vanish, disappear, go away from. -अभि to go near, approach, visit; एतमभिजग्मुर्महर्षयः R. 15. 59; Ki. 10. 21; मनुष्येकाग्रमासीनमभिगम्य महर्षयः Ms. 1. 1. 2 to find, meet with (casually or by chance). 3 to cohabit, have sexual intercourse with; Y. 2. 205. -अभ्या 1 to approach, arrive, come or draw near; सर्वत्राभ्यागतो गुरुः H. 1. 108. 2 to come to, obtain. -अभ्युद् 1 to rise, go up. 2 to go towards, go forth to meet. -अभ्युप to agree to, accept, undertake, admit, grant, own. -अव 1 to know, learn, think, understand, believe, परस्ताद्वगम्यत एव S. 1. कथं ज्ञातमिथ-मिहिते श्रात इत्यवगच्छति सूखं Mk. 1; Bg. 10. 41; R. 8. 88; Bk. 5. 81. 2

to consider, take for, regard as. (-Caus.) to convey, denote, signify, show, tell; Bk. 10. 62. -आ 1 to come, approach. 2 to arrive at, attain, reach (a particular state) (-Caus.) 1 to lead towards, bring, convey; आगमितापि विदूरे Gīt. 12. 2 to learn, study; R. 10. 71. 3 to wait (Atm.) -उद् 1 to rise or go up; असह्य-वातोद्गतेषु मंडला R. 1. 10. v. 1. 2 to shoot up, appear; V. 4. 23. 3 to rise or spring from, proceed, originate; इत्युद्गताः पौरुषमुत्प्रेक्ष्यः शृण्वन् कथाः R. 7. 16; Amaru. 91. 4 to be famous or well-known; R. 18. 20. -उप 1 to go, to approach, attain reach to; R. 6. 85. 2 to penetrate, enter into; Si. 9. 39. 3 to undergo, suffer; तपो बोधुपागमत् Rām. 4 to go to the state of, attain, acquire; प्रतिकूलतामुपगते हि विद्यो Si. 9. 6; तान्मदायित्वमिबोपगंतु Ku. 1 8. 5 to admit, consent or agree to. 6 to approach a woman for sexual intercourse; सुनां मत्तां प्रमत्तां वा रहो यन्मोपगच्छति Ms. 3. 34; 4. 40. -उपा 1 to come to, approach (a person or place). 2 to go to, go to the state of, attain; वृत्तिमुपागतः पंचत्वमुपागतः &c. 3 to get, obtain; Y. 2. 143. -नि 1 to go to, attain, acquire, obtain; यत् दुःखांतं च निगच्छति Bg. 18. 36, 9. 31. 2 to get knowledge, learn -निस् (निर्) 1 to go out, depart; प्रकाशं निर्गतः S. 4. इतवष्टपरिखेदादायु निर्गत्य कक्षात् R. 1. 27; Ms. 9. 83; S. 6. 3; Amaru. 61. 2 to remove; as in निर्गतविशंकः. 3 to be cured (of a disease). -परा 1 to return; तदयं परागतं पर्यायम् U. 5. 2 to surround, encompass, pervade; छुटपरगपरगतपंकजं Si. 6. 2. -परि 1 to go or walk round; तं ह्यं तत्र परिगम्य Rām.; यथा हि मेरुः सूर्येण निर्यसः परिगम्यते Mb. 2 to surround; Si. 9. 26; Bk. 10. 1; सेनापरिगत &c. 3 to spread everywhere, pervade all directions. 4 to obtain; वृषलता &c. 5 to know, understand, learn; R. 7. 71. 6 to die, go forth (from this world); वयं येभ्यो जाताश्चिरपरिगता एव खलु ते Bh. 3. 38. 7 to overpower, affect; as in ह्युपया परिगतः -पर्या 1 to approach, go towards. 2 to complete, finish. 3 to conquer, subdue. -प्रति 1 to return. 2 to advance or go towards. -प्रत्या to return, come back. -प्रत्युद् to go forth or advance towards to meet (as a mark of respect); प्रत्युज्जगमातिथिमानिधेयः R. 5. 2; प्रत्युद्गच्छति सूच्छति स्थिरतमः इजे निकुंजे विषः Gīt. 11; Bv. 3. 3. -वि 1 to pass away (as time &c.); संन्यापि सपदि व्यगमि Si. 9. 17. 2 to vanish, disappear; सलज्जाया लज्जापि व्यगमदिव दूरं व्यगदशः Gīt. 11; Bg. 11 1; Ms. 3. 2, 59. (-Caus.) to spend,

pass: विगमयत्युत्तिष्ठ एव स्याः S. 6. 4. -विनस् 1 to go out. 2 to disappear, vanish. -विप्र to separate. -सं (Used, in Atm.) to come or join together, meet, encounter; अक्षयूतः समगंसि Dk.; एते भगवत्यौ कलिकन्यामंदाकिन्वी संगच्छते A. R. 7. 2 to cohabit, have sexual intercourse with; भार्या च परसंगता Pt. 1. 208; Ms. 8. 378. (-Caus.) to bring together, join or unite; R. 7. 17. -समधि 1 to approach. 2 to study. 3 to get, acquire; यत्ते समधिगच्छति यस्मैते तस्य तद्वत् Ms. 8. 416. -समव to know fully, -समुपा 1 to approach. 2 to befall.

गम a. (At the end of comp.) Going, moving, going to, reaching, attaining, getting &c.; खगम, पुरोगम, हृदयगम &c. -मः 1 Going, moving. 2 March; अयस्यैकाहगमः 3 The march of an assailant. 4 A road. 5 Inconsiderateness, thoughtlessness. 6 Superficiality, careless perusal. 7 (Sexual) intercourse with a woman, cohabitation; युवैगनागमः Ms. 11. 55; Y. 2. 293. 8 A game played with dice and men. -Comp. -आगमः going and coming.

गमक a. (मिका f.) 1 Indicative or suggestive, a proof or index of; तदेव गमकं पादित्वैवदध्ययोः Mal. 1. 7. 2 Convincing.

गमनं 1 Going, motion, gait; शोणीभारादलसगमना Mo. 82; so गजैर्गमने S. Til. 7. 2 Going, motion considered as one of the five *karmans* by the Vaisesikas. 3 Approaching, going to. 4 March of an assailant. 5 Undergoing, suffering. 6 Obtaining, attaining. 7 Cohabitation.

गमिन् a. Intending to go; as in ग्रामेगमी. -m A passenger.

गमनीय, गम्य *pot. p.* 1 Accessible, approachable; विकारस्य गमनीयारिणं संवृषा S. 1. 2 Intelligible, easy to be comprehended. 3 Intended, implied, meant. 4 Suitable, desirable, fit; Y. 1. 64. 5 Fit for cohabitation; दुर्जनगम्या नार्यः Pt. 1. 278; अभिकामो ह्ययं यश्च गम्या रहसि शक्तिः। नोपेति Mb. 6 Curable (by a drug &c.); न गम्यो मेवागो Bh. 1. 89.

गंभारिका, गंभारी N. of a tree.

गंभीर a. =गभीर q. v.; R. 1. 36; Me. 64, 66. -रः 1 A lotus. 2 A citron. -Comp. -वेदिन् a. restive (as an elephant).

गंभीरा, गंभीरिका N. of a river; गंभीरायाः पयसि Me. 40.

गयः 1 N. of the people living round Gayā and the district inhabited by them. 2 N. of an Asura.

-या N. of a city in Behar which is a place of pilgrimage.

गर a. (रि f.) Swallowing. -रः 1 Any drink or fluid, beverage. 2 Sickness, disease. 3 Swallowing (गर् also in this sense) -रः -रः 1 Poison. 2 An antidote. -रः Sprinkling, wetting. -Comp. -अधिका 1 the insect called *Lākshā*. 2 the red dye obtained from it. -श्री a kind of fish. -वृद्धः poisoning, giving poison. (-दं) poison. -व्रतः a peacock.

गरुजं 1 The act of swallowing. 2 Sprinkling. 3 Poison.

गरुभः Foetus, embryo; see गर्भ.

गरुलः लं 1 Poison or venom in general; कुबलयदलभेणी कंठे न सा गरुलः वृत्तिः Gīt. 3; गरुलमिव कलयति मलयसमीरं 4; स्मरगरुलखंडनं मम शिरसि मंडनं 10. 2 The venom of a snake. -लं A bundle of grass. -Comp. -अरिः an emerald.

गरित a. Poisoned.

गरिमम् m. 1 Weight, heaviness; Si. 9. 49. 2 Importance, greatness; dignity; Pt. 1. 30. 3 Worth, excellence. 4 One of the eight *Siddhis* or faculties of Siva, by which he can make himself heavy or great at will; see सिद्धि.

गरिष्ठ a. 1 Heaviest. 2 Most important; (superl. of ह्रस्व a. q. v.)

गरीयस् a. Heavier, weightier, more important (compar. of ह्रस्व a. q. v.); मतिरेव बलाद्गरीयसी H. 2. 86; हृदस्य तद्वी भार्या प्राणिभ्योऽपि गरीयसी H. 1 112. Si. 2. 24, 37.

गरुडः 1 N. of the king of birds. [He is a son of Kasyapa by his wife Vinatā. He is the chief of the feathered race, an implacable enemy of serpents and elder brother of Aruṇa. In a dispute between his mother and Kadrū, her rival, about the colour of उज्जैःश्वरः Kadrū defeated Vinatā, and, in accordance with the conditions of the wager, made her her slave. Garuḍa brought down the heavenly beverage (Amṛita) to purchase her freedom, not however without a hard struggle with Indra for the same. Vinatā, was then released; but the Amṛita was taken away by Indra from the serpents. Garuḍa is represented as the vehicle of Viṣṇu and as having a white face, an aquiline nose, red wings and a golden body]. 2 A building shaped like Garuḍa. 3 N. of a particular military array. -Comp. -अग्रजः an epithet of Aruṇa, the charioteer of the sun. -अंकः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -अंकिन्, -अश्मन् m., -उत्तीर्णं an emerald. -हजः

an epithet of Vishnu. -व्यूहः a particular military array; see (3) above.

गर्भ m. 1 The wing of a bird. 2 Eating, swallowing. -COMP. -योधिन् m. a quail.

गर्भमत्त a. Winged; गर्भमदातिविषयी-मदशिवि: R. 3. 57. -m. 1 Garuda, 2 A bird in general.

गर्भलः Garuda, the chief of birds.

गर्भः 1 N. of an old sage, one of the sons of Brahmā. 2 A bull. 3 An earth-worm. -(pl.) The descendants of Garga. -COMP. -स्रोतस् n. N. of a Tirtha.

गर्भारः 1 A whirlpool, an eddy. 2 A kind of musical instrument. 3 A kind of fish. 4 A churn. -रि A churn; a vessel for holding water.

गर्भाटः A kind of fish.

गर्भ 1 P., 10 U. (गर्जति, गर्जयति-ते, गर्जित) 1 To roar, growl; गर्जन् हारः सागति शैलकुंजे Bk. 2. 9, 15. 21. एते न गर्जति वृथा हि हाराः Rām. हृष्टो गर्जति चातिदुर्लभलो दुर्लभो वा शिखी Mk. 5. 6. 2 To emit a deep or thundering sound, thunder; यदि गर्जति वारिधरो गर्जतु तन्नाम निहृताः पुरुषाः Mk. 5. 32 (and in several other verses of the same Act); गर्जति हारदि न वर्षति वर्षति वर्षाह निःस्वनो मेघः Udb. -WITH अलु to thunder in return, echo; Ku. 6 40. -प्रति 1 to roar at, to roar against; (fig.) 2 to resist, oppose; अयोद्धव्यः प्रतिगर्जतां R. 9. 9.

गर्भः 1 The roaring of elephants. 2 The rumbling or thundering of clouds.

गर्जनं 1 Roaring, a roar, growl, thunder. 2 (Hence) sound, noise in general. 3 Passion, wrath. 4 War, battle. 5 Reproach.

गर्जा, गर्जिः The thundering of clouds.

गर्जित a. Sounded, roared. -तं The thunder of clouds. -तः A roaring elephant in rut.

गर्भः -तं A hollow, hole, cave; ससस्त्रेण गर्भे Ms. 4. 47, 203. (गर्त also in this sense.) -तः 1 The hollow of the loins. 2 A kind of disease. 3 N. of a country, a part of the Trigartas q. v. -COMP. -आश्रयः an animal living in holes or under ground; as a mouse or rat.

गर्तिका A weaver's work-shop; (so called because the weaver sits at his loom with his feet in a hole below the level of the floor.)

गर्भ 1 P., 10 U. (गर्दति, गर्दयति-ते) To sound, roar.

गर्भः (नी f.) 1 An ass; न गर्भं वाजिपुरं वहति Mk. 4. 17; ऋषि तु बोद्धो वर्षे गर्भमी ह्यसरायते Subhāsh. The ass is noted for three remarkable qualities: -अविश्रांतं बद्धारं शीतोष्णं च न विंदति । ससंतोषस्तथा नित्यं वीणि शिक्षेत गर्भमात् ॥ Chāp 70. 2 Smell, odour. -भं The white water-lily. -COMP. -अंडः -डकः 1 N. of a particular tree. 2 a tree in general. -आह्वयं a white lotus. -गद्ः a particular disease of the skin.

गर्भः 1 Desire, eagerness. 2 Greediness.

गर्भन, गर्भित a. Covetous, greedy.

गर्भिन् a. (नी f.) 1 Desirous, greedy, covetous; नवानामिषगर्भिन्ः Ms. 4. 28. 2 Following or pursuing (anything) with eagerness.

गर्भः 1 The womb, the belly; गर्भेयु वसतिः Pt. 1; पुनर्मर्मे च संभवं Ms. 6. 63. 2 A foetus, embryo; act of conception; नरपतिकुलमूले गर्भमाधत्त राज्ञी R. 2. 75, गर्भोऽभवद्भरराजपत्न्याः Ku. 1. 19. 3 The time of conception; गर्भहिमेऽन्दे कुर्वीत ब्राह्मणस्योपनायनं Ms. 2. 36. 4 The child (in the womb); S. 6. 5 A child, brood or offspring of birds. 6 The inside, middle, or interior of anything (in comp. in this sense); हिमगर्भैर्मयूखैः S. 3. 3; अग्निगर्भा शमीमिव 4. 1; R. 3. 9, 5. 17, 9. 55; Si. 9. 62; Māl. 3. 12; Mu. 1. 12. 7 The offspring of the sky, i. e. the vapours and fogs drawn upwards by the rays of the sun during 8 months and sent down again in the rainy season; cf. Ms. 9. 305. 8 An inner apartment, a lying-in-chamber. 9 Any interior chamber. 10 A hole. 11 Fire. 12 Food. 13 The rough coat of the jackfruit (पनसकटक). 14 The bed of a river, especially of the Ganges on the fourteenth day of the dark half of Bhādrapada or in the very height of the rains when the river is fullest. -COMP. -अंक (also गर्भैः) an interlude during an act, as the scene of the birth of Kusa and Lava in U. 7, or the सीतास्वयंवर in Bālarāmayana. The S. D. thus defines it: -अंकोद्वपविष्टो यो रंगद्वारामुखादिमात् । अंकोद्वपः स गर्भकः सर्वजः कलवानपि ॥ 279. -अवकातिः f. descent of the soul into the womb. -अंगारं 1 uterus. 2 an inner and private room, the female apartments. 3 a lying-in-chamber. 4 the body or sanctuary of a temple, the chamber where the image of a deity is placed. -आधानं 1 impregnation; गर्भाधानक्षणपरिचयान्नमावद्ध-

मालाः (बलाकाः) Me. 9. 2 one of the Samskāras or purificatory ceremonies performed after menstruation to ensure or facilitate conception; (this ceremony legalizes in a religious sense the consummation of marriage); Y. 1. 11. -आशयः the uterus, the womb. -आस्रावः mis-carriage, abortion. -ईश्वरः one born rich (cf. 'born in the purple') a sovereign or rich man by birth. -उत्पत्तिः the formation of the embryo. -उपघातः miscarriage. -उपघातिनी a cow or female miscarrying from unseasonable gestation. -वर a. procreative. -कालः time of impregnation. -कोशः -वः uterus. -क्लेशः pains caused by the embryo, the throes of parturition or child-birth. -क्षयः miscarriage. -गृहं, -भवनं, -वेदमन् n. 1 an inner apartment, the body of a house. 2 a lying-in-chamber. 3 the sanctuary or body of a temple; निर्गन्ध गर्भभवनान्त् Māl. 1 -ग्रहणं impregnation, conception. -वातिन् a. causing abortion. -चलनं quickening, motion of the foetus in the uterus. -च्युतिः f. 1 birth, delivery. 2 miscarriage. -दासः -सी a slave by birth; (often used as a term of abuse or reproach.) -द्रुह् a. (nom. sing. द्रुक्) causing abortion. -धरा pregnant. -धारणं, -धारणा gestation, impregnation. -धवसः abortion. -पक्किन् m. rice ripening in sixty days. -पातः miscarriage after the fourth month of pregnancy. -पोषणं -भर्त्सनं n. nourishment of the foetus, gestation; अनुहिते भिषग्भिन्नतैरथ गर्भमर्म्मणि R. 3. 42. -मंडपः an inner apartment, a bed-chamber. -मासः month of pregnancy. -मोचनं delivery, birth. -योधा a pregnant woman; (fig.) the Ganges overflowing its banks. -रक्षणं protecting the foetus. -रुतः -रूपकः a child, an infant, a youth. -लक्षणं a symptom of pregnancy. -लभनं a ceremony performed for the sake of facilitating and developing pregnancy. -वसतिः f., -वासः 1 the womb; Ms. 12. 78. 2 being in the womb. -विच्युतिः f. abortion in the beginning of pregnancy. -वेदना throes of childbirth. -व्याकरणं the formation of the embryo. -शंकुः a kind of instrument for extracting the dead foetus. -शय्या the abode of the foetus or uterus. -संभवः, -संस्तुतिः f. becoming pregnant. -स्थ a. 1 situated in the womb. 2 interior, internal. -सावः abortion, miscarriage; वरं गर्भसावः Pt. 1; Y. 3. 2; Ms. 5. 66.

-गर्भकः A chaplet of flowers worn in the hair. -कं A period of two nights with the intermediate day.

गर्भदः Enlargement of the navel.
गर्भवती A pregnant woman.

गर्भिणी A pregnant female (whether of men or animals); गौर्भिणी-विषयबोलमालभारिसेव्योपकंठविपिनवल्लो भवति Māl. 9. 2; Y. 1. 105; Ms. 3. 114. —COMP. —अवेक्षण mid-wifery, care and attendance of pregnant women and new-born infants. —वैहृद the longings of a pregnant woman —आकरण, —आकृति: f. 'science of the progress of pregnancy', (a particular head in medical works.).

गर्भित a. Pregnant, filled with.

गर्भितु a. 1 'Contented in the womb' as a child. 2 Contented as to food or issue. 3 Indolent.

गर्भित f. 1 A kind of grass. 2 A kind of reed. 3 Gold.

गर्व 1 P. (गर्वति, गर्वित) To be proud or haughty; (used only in p. p. which is also supposed to be an adjective derived from गर्व); कौश्याय न गर्वितः Pt. 1. 146.

गर्वः 1 Pride, arrogance; मा कुरु धनजनयौवनगर्वं इति निमेषाकालः सर्वं Moha M. 4; सुवेदानी यौवनगर्वं वहसि M. 4. 2 Pride considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings in rhetoric; रूपयनाविद्यादिप्रयुक्तालोकेष्वज्ञानाधीनपरावहेलनं गर्वः R. G.; or, according to S. D. गर्वो मदः प्रभावश्रीविद्यासङ्कुलतादिजः । अवज्ञा सवि-लासागदर्शनाविविधादिकृत् ॥

गर्वाटः A watchman, door-keeper.

गर्ह 1. 10. A. (sometimes P. also) (गर्हेत, गर्हयते, गर्हित) 1 To blame, censure, reproach; विषमो हि द्वां प्राप्य द्वेव गर्हयते मरः H. 4. 3; Ms. 4. 199. 2 To accuse, charge with. 3 To be sorry for. —WITH वि to blame, censure, reproach; तं विगर्हेति साधवः Ms. 9. 68, 3. 46, 11. 52.

गर्हण, —णा Censure, blame, reproach, abuse.

गर्हा Abuse, censure.

गर्हा a. Deserving censure, censurable, blamable; गर्हो कुर्यादुमे कुले Ms. 5. 149. —COMP. —वादिन् a. speaking ill, speaking vilely.

गर्ह 1. P. (गर्लति, गर्लित) 1 To drop, drip, ooze, trickle; जलमिव गर्लत्पुष्टि K. 103; अचक्षुषोलमूलगर्लितः (अभ्रमिः) Amaru. 26, 91, Bv. 2. 21; R. 19. 22. 2 To drop or fall down; शरदमच्छगर्लदसोपमा Si. 6. 42; 9. 75. प्रतोदा जगलुः Bk. 14. 99; 17. 87; गर्लदुग्मिह Git. 2; R. 7. 10; Me. 44. 3 To vanish, disappear, pass away, be removed; शैशवेन सह गर्लति घुरुजनसेहः K. 289; विद्यां प्रमादगर्लितमिव चित्तयामि Ch. P. 1; Bh. 2; 44. Bk. 5. 43; R. 3. 70. 4 To eat, swallow (connected with ग). —Caus. or 10 U. (p. p. गर्लित) 1 To pour out. 2

To filter, strain. 3 To flow (A) —WITH निक्ष् to ooze or flow out, trickle down. R. 5. 17. —पर्या to drop down; Bk. 2. 4. —वि 1 to drop down; V. 4. 10. 2 to ooze, or trickle. 3 to vanish, disappear.

गर्लः 1 The throat, neck; न गर्लं गले कस्तूरियं; cf. अजागलस्तन; Bh. 1. 64; Amaru. 88. 2 The resin of the Sāla tree. 3 A kind of musical instrument. —COMP. —अङ्कुरः a particular disease of the throat (inflammation). —उद्गः the tuft of hair on the neck of a horse. —ओषः tumor in the throat. —कैवलः a bull's dewlap —गंदः goitre. —ग्रहः, —ग्रहणं 1 seizing by the throat, throttling, smothering. 2 a kind of disease. 3 N. of certain days in the dark fortnight of a month:—i. e. the 4th, 7th 8th, 9th, 13th and the three following days. —चर्मन् n. the gullet, throat —द्वारं the mouth. —नेखला a necklace —वार्ता a. 1 safe in the work of the throat, able to eat much and digest it, healthy, sound; दृश्यते चैव तीर्थेषु गर्ल-वार्तास्तपस्विनः Pt. 3. v. 1. 2 a parasite. —व्रतः a peacock. —गुडिका the uvula. —गुडी swelling of the glands of the neck. —स्तनी (also गर्लेस्तनी) a she-goat. —हस्तः 1 seizing by the throat, throttling, collaring. 2 an arrow with a crescent-shaped head; cf. अर्ध-चंद्र. —हस्तित a. seized by the throat, throttled, strangled.

गर्लकः 1 The throat, the neck. 2 A kind of fish.

गर्लन् 1 Oozing, trickling, dripping. 2 Leaking, melting away.

गर्लतिका, गर्लती 1 A small pitcher. 2 A small water-jar with a hole in the bottom from which the water drops upon the object of worship (an image, Linga, Tulast &c.) placed below.

गर्लिः A strong but lazy bull; see गर्हि.

गर्लित p. p. 1 Dropped or fallen down. 2 Melted. 3 Oozed, flowing. 4 Lost, vanished, deprived. 5 United, got loose. 6 Emptied, leaked away. 7 Filtered. 8 Decayed, impaired. —COMP. —कुण्डं advanced or incurable leprosy when the fingers and toes fall off. —दन्त a. toothless. —नयन् a one who has lost his eyes, blind.

गर्लितकः A kind of dance.

गर्लेगंडः A kind of bird, so called from the pendulous fleshy purse hanging from its throat.

गर्ल 1 A. (गर्लते, गर्लित) To be bold or confident. —WITH प्र

to be bold or confident; या कथंचन सखीचनेन प्रागभिप्रियतं प्रजगल्ले Si. 10. 18. न मौक्तिकच्छिद्रकरी शलाका प्रगल्लते, कर्मणि टंकिकायाः Vikr. 1. 16 cannot be bold (competent) enough to do the work of a hatchet.

गर्लभ a. Bold, confident, audacious.

गर्लभा A multitude of throats.

गर्लः The cheek; especially, the part of the cheek near the corners of the mouth. (Rhetoricians consider this word to be ग्राम्य or vulgar;) cf. the instance given in K. P. 7:—तांबूलभृतगर्लयं मर्लं जल्पति माण्डुः but cf. Bhavabbūti's use:—पातालप्र-तिमर्लगर्लविषयप्रक्षिप्तसमार्णवं Māl. 5. 22. —COMP. —चातुरी a small round pillow to put underneath the cheek.

गर्लकः A wine-glass. 2 Saphire; गर्लकं below.

गर्लकः 1 A vessel for drinking spirituous liquor; एवं बुद्धते गर्लकप्रमाणे कुले जातः Mk. 8; गर्लकशतपरिवृतः.

गर्लवर्कः 1 Crystal. 2 Lapis lazuli. 3 A goblet, a vessel for drinking spirituous liquor.

गर्ल 1 A. (गर्लते, गर्लित) To blame, censure.

गव (A substitute for गो at the beginning of certain compounds, especially with words beginning with vowels). —COMP. —अक्षः 1 an air-hole, a round window; विलोकेनमन्त्रमैर्गवाक्षाः सहस्रपत्रामणा बभुवुः R. 7. 11; कुवलवितगवाक्षां लोचनैरगवानां 7. 93; Ku. 7. 53; Me. 98. °जालं a lattice. —अक्षित a. furnished with windows. —अक्षि a multitude of cows; (written as गोक्षं, गोअक्षं and गवाक्षं) —अदुनं pasture or meadow grass. —अदुनी 1 a pasture. 2 a manger, a trough for holding grass &c. for feeding cattle. —अधिका lac. —अर्ह a. of the value of a cow. —अविकं cattle and sheep. —अज्ञानः 1 a shoe-maker. 2 an out-cast. —अश्वं bulls and horses. —आकृति a. cow-shaped. —आक्षिकं the daily measure of food given to a cow. —ईशः 1 an owner of kine. 2 an excellent bull. —ईशः, —ईश्वरः an owner of cows. —उद्गः an excellent cow or bull.

गवयः A species of ox; गोसहस्रो गवयः T. S.; दृष्टः कथंचिद्गवयैर्विशिष्टो Ku. I. 56; Rs. 1. 23.

गवलः The wild buffalo. —लं Buffalo's horn; Si. 20. 12.

गवालुकः गवय q. v.

गविनी A herd of cows.

गव्य a. 1 Consisting of cattle or cows. 2 Coming or got from a cow (as milk, curds &c.). 3 Proper or

गंधारः 1 The third of the seven primary notes of the Indian Gamut; (commonly denoted by ग in musical notation). 2 Red lead. 3 N. of a country between India and Persia, the modern Kandahāra. 4 A native or a ruler of that country.

गंधारिः An epithet of Sakuni, Duryodhana's maternal uncle.

गंधारी N. of the daughter of Subala, King of the Gāndhāras and wife of Dhritarāshtra. (She bore to her husband 100 sons—Duryodhana and his 99 brothers. As her husband was blind she always wore a scarf over her face (probably to reduce herself to his state). After the destruction of all the Kauravas, she and her husband lived with their nephew Yudhishtira).

गंधारिणः An epithet of Duryodhana.

गंधिकः 1 A vendor of perfumes, a perfumer. 2 A scribe, clerk. —कं Fragrant wares, perfumes; पण्यानां गंधिकं पण्यं किमन्यैः काञ्चनादिकैः Pt. 1. 13.

गाम्भिः a. (Only at the end of comp.) 1 Going, moving, walking वैदिशगामी M. 5; रुद्रगामी R. 2. 30 having the gait of a lion; कुञ्ज Pt. 2. 5; अलसं Amaru. 51. 2 Riding; दिशं R. 4. 4. 3 Going or reaching to, extending or applying to, relating to; ननु सखीगामी शेषः S. 4; द्वितीयगामी न हि शब्द एव नः R. 3. 49. 4 Leading or going to, accruing to; विप्रकटगामी मार्गः; कर्तृगामि क्रियाफलं. 5 United with; सहस्रमर्तृगामिनी M. 5. 6 Passing over to, devolving on; S. 6; Y. 2. 145.

गाम्भीर्यं 1 Deepness, depth (of water, sound &c.) 2 Depth, profundity (of meaning, character &c.); सद्यश्च इव गाम्भीर्यं Ram.; Si. 1. 55; R. 3. 32.

गायः Singing, a song; Y. 3. 112.

गायकः A singer, musician; न नदा न विदा न गायकाः Bh. 3. 27.

गायत्रः —त्रं A song or hymn.

गायत्री 1 A Vedic metre of 24 syllables; गायत्री छंदसामं Bg. 10. 35. 2 N. of a very sacred verse repeated by every Brāhmana at his Sandhyā (morning and evening devotions) and on other occasions also. Great sins even are said to be expiated by a pious repetition of this verse, which is as follows:—तस्य विदुषोऽप्यं भर्गो देवस्य धीमहि धियो यो नः प्रचोदयात् Rv. 3. 62. 10. —त्रं A hymn composed and recited in the Gāyatri metre.

गायत्रिणः a. (गी. f.) One who sings hymns, especially of the Sāmaveda.

गायनः (गी. f.) A singer; तथैव तत्पौरुषगायनीकृतः N. 1. 103; Bh. 3. 27. v. 1. —नं Singing, a song. 2 Practising singing, as a means of subsistence.

गारुड a. (ही. f.) 1 Shaped like Garuḍa. 2 Coming from or relating to Garuḍa. —डः, —डं 1 An emerald; R. 13. 53. 2 A charm against (snake) poison; संयुहीतगारुडेन K. 51 (where it has sense 1 also). 3 A missile presided over by Garuḍa. 4 Gold.

गारुडिकः A charmer, dealer in antidotes.

गारुत्मतः a. (ती. f.) 1 Shaped like Garuḍa. 2 Sacred or presided over by Garuḍa (as a missile); R. 16. 77. —तं An emerald.

गार्धभः a. (भी. f.) Belonging to or coming from an ass, asinine.

गार्ध्वः Greediness; Si. 3. 73.

गार्ध्रः a. (ध्री. f.) Derived from a vulture. —ध्रः 1 Greediness (probably for गार्ध्व). 2 An arrow. —Comp. —पक्षः, —वाससः m. an arrow furnished with a vulture's feathers.

गार्भः a. (भी. f.) गर्भिक (की. f.) a, 1 Uterine, fetal. 2 Relating to gestation; Ms. 2. 27.

गार्भिणः, —ण्यः A number of pregnant women.

गार्हपत्यः The position and dignity of a householder (गृहपति).

गार्हपत्यः 1 One of the three sacred fires perpetually maintained by a householder, which he receives from his father and transmits to his descendants, and from which fires for sacrificial purposes are lighted; cf. Ms. 2. 231. 2 The place where this sacred fire is kept. —त्यः The government of a family; position and dignity of a householder.

गार्हपत्येयः a. (धी. f.) Fit or proper for a householder. —यः The five Yajñas to be performed by a householder.

गार्हस्थ्यः 1 The order or stage of life of a householder (गृहस्थ), domestic affairs, household. 2 The five Yajñas to be daily performed by a householder.

गालनं 1 Straining (fluids). 2 Fusing, liquefying, melting.

गालवः 1 The Lodhara tree. 2 A kind of ebony. 3 N. of a sage, a pupil of Viśvāmitra (said in Hariv. to be his son).

गालिः f. 1 Abuse, abusive or foul language; ददतु ददतु गालीगालिमतो भवतो वयमपि तद्भाषाद्गालिद्विजसमर्थाः Bh. 3. 133.

गालितः a. 1 Strained. 2 Distilled 3 Melted, fused.

गालोदः The seed of a lotus.

गालुगानिः An epithet of Sanjaya, son of Gavalgana.

गाह् 1 A. (गाहते, गाढ or गाहित) 1 To dive or plunge into, bathe, immerse oneself into (as water); गाहतां महिषा निपानसलिलं श्रुमैर्दुस्ताडितं S. 2

6. गाहितासेऽथ पुण्यस्य गंगासूतीमिव द्रुतां Bk. 22. 11, 14. 67; (fig. also); मनस्तु मे संशयमेव गाहते Ku. 5. 46 is plunged into or entertains doubts. 2 To enter deeply into, penetrate, roam or range over; कदाचित्काननं जगाहे K. 58; ऊनं न सत्वेण्यधिको वगाधे तस्मिन्वनं गोत-रि गाहमाने K. 2. 14; Me. 48; H. 1. 171; Ki. 13. 24. 3 To stir up, agitate, shake, churn. 4 To be absorbed in (with loc.) 5 To hide oneself in. 6 To destroy. —With —अव (with the अव often dropped) 1 to plunge into, bathe or dive into; तमोपहर्षी तमसां वगाह R. 14. 76; स्वयेज्जगाहतेऽयर्थं जलं Y. 1. 272. 2 to enter, penetrate, pervade fully; पूर्वापरौ तोयनिधी वगाह स्थितः पृथिव्या इव मानंदः Ku. 1. 1, 7, 40. —उप to break in, enter into. —वि 1 to plunge or dive into, bathe; (दीर्घिकाः) स व्यगाहतं विगाहनमन्यः R. 19. 9. 2 to enter, penetrate into, pervade (fig. also); विषमोऽपि विगाहते नयः कृततर्धिः पयसाभिवाशयः Ki. 2. 3; R. 13. 1. 3 to stir about, agitate; विगाहमानां सरसूं च नौभिः R. 14. 30. —सं to enter, go to or into, penetrate into; सम-गाहिह चांवरं Bk. 15. 59.

गाहः 1 Diving into, plunging, bathing. 2 Depth, interior.

गाहनं The act of diving into, plunging, bathing &c.

गाहितः a. 1 Bathed in, plunged into. 2 penetrated, entered into; see गाह्.

गिडुकः 1 A ball for playing with, 2 N. of a tree; see गेडुक.

गिरः f. (nom. sing. गीः; instr. dual गीर्भा &c.) 1 Speech, words, language; वचस्यवसिते तस्मिन् ससर्ज गिरामात्मभूः Ku. 2. 53; भवतीनां सुनुतयेव गिरा कृतमाति-थ्यं S. 1. प्रवृत्तिसाराः खलु मादशा गिराः Ki. 1; 25; Si. 2. 15; Y. 1. 71. 2 Invocation, praise, song. 3 N. of Sarasvatī, the goddess of speech and learning. —Comp. —देवी (गीर्देवी) Sarasvatī, the goddess of speech. —पतिः (written गीःपतिः, गिरपतिः and गीर्पतिः) 1. N. of Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods. 2 a learned man. —रथः (गीरथः) N. of Brihaspati. —वा (जा)णः (गीर्वाण) a god, deity; परिमलो गीर्वाणचेतोहरः Bv. 1. 63 84.

गिरा Speech, speaking, language, voice.

गिरिः a. Venerable, respectable worshipful. —रिः 1 A hill-mountain, an elevation; पद्मार्थः खनने सूद गिरयो न पतति किं S. Til. 19; ननु प्रवतिऽपि

निष्का गिरिः S. 6. 2 A huge rock. 3 A disease of the eyes. 4 An honorary title given to Sannyāsins; e.g. आनन्दगिरिः 5 (In math.) The number 'eight'. 6 A ball with which children play (गुरुक). -रिः f. 1 Swallowing. 2 A rat, mouse (written also गिरि in this sense). -COMP. -इन्द्रः 1 a high mountain. 2 An epithet of Siva. 3 the Himālaya mountain. -ईशः 1 an epithet of the Himālaya mountain. 2 an epithet of Siva; हता गिरिशपतिसक्तमनसा Ku. 5. 3. -कच्छपः a species of tortoise living in mountains. -कंदकः Indra's thunderbolt. -कदंबः, -चकः a species of the Kadamba tree. -कंदरः a cave, cavern. -कणिका the earth. -काणः a blind or one-eyed man. -काननं a mountain grove. -कूटं the summit of a mountain. -गंगा N. of a river. -गुहः a ball for playing with. -गुहा a mountain cave. -वर a. roaming or wandering on a mountain; गिरि-वर इव नामः गणसारं विभर्ति S. 2. 4. (-रः) a thief. -ज a. mountain-born. (-ज) 1 talc. 2 red chalk. 3 benzoin. 4 bitumen. 5 iron. (-जा) 1 N. of Pārvati (the daughter of Himālaya). 2 the hill-plantain (पर्वतकली). 3 the Mallikā creeper. 4. an epithet of the Ganges. -तनयः -नन्दनः, -सुतः 1 an epithet of Kārtikeya. 2 of Gaṇeśa. -पतिः an epithet of Siva. -मलं talc. -जालं a range of mountains. -ज्वरः Indra's thunderbolt. -कुर्ग a hill-fort, any stronghold among mountains; नृदुर्ग गिरिदुर्ग वा समाश्रित वसेयुरं Ma. 7. 70, 71. -हारं a mountain-pass. -धातुः red chalk. -ध्वजं Indra's thunderbolt. -नगरं N. of a district in Dakṣiṇāpatha. -गन्दी (नदी) a mountain-torrent, rill. -गङ्गा (नद्य) a. inclosed by a mountain. -गन्दिनी 1 N. of Pārvati. 2 of the Ganges 3 a river in general (flowing from a mountain); कलि-गिरिर्गन्दिनीतिट्टसुद्धमालिनी Bv. 4. 3. -गित्तवः (गित्तवः) the declivity of a mountain. -ग्रीवः N. of a fruit-tree. -गुणकं bitumen. -गुहः the top of a hill. -गुहाः the declivity or slope of a mountain. -ग्रन्थः the table-land of a mountain. -गिर्या a female of the Bos Grunniens. -गिद् m. an epithet of Indra. -गु a. mountain-born. (-गु f.) 1 an epithet of the Ganges. 2 of Pārvati. -मल्लिका the Kuteja tree. -मानः an elephant, especially a large and powerful one. -वृद्, -सुजव red chalk. -राज m. 1 a high mountain. 2 an epithet of the Himālaya. -राजः the Himālaya mountain. -रज्जं N. of a city in Magadha. -शालः a kind

of bird. शृङ्गः an epithet of Gaṇeśa. (-गं) the peak of a mountain. -वद् (सद्) m. an epithet of Siva. -साह n. tableland. -सारः 1 iron. 2 tin. 3 an epithet of the Malaya mountain. -सुतः the Maināka mountain. -सुता an epithet of Pārvati. -स्रवा a mountain torrent.

गिरिकः, गिरियकः, गिरियाकः A ball for playing with.

गिरिका A small mouse.

गिरिशः An epithet of Siva; प्रत्या-हताशो गिरिशपमावात् R. 2. 41; गिरिशसु-पचचार प्रत्यहं सा सुकेशी Ku. 1. 60, 37.

गिल् 6 P. (गिलति, गिलित) To swallow; (properly speaking: this is not a separate root, but is connected with गृ.)

गिल a. Who or what swallows or devours; e. g. तिभिर्गिलगिलोऽप्यस्ति तद्विलोच्यस्ति राववः; see तिभिर्गिल. -लः The citron tree. COMP. -गिलः; -ग्राहः a crocodile, shark.

गिलनं गिलिः f. Swallowing, eating up.

गिलयुः A hard tumour in the throat.

गिलि (रि) त a. Eaten, swallowed.

गि (ने) ण्युः 1 A singer. 2 Especially, a Brāhmaṇa versed in the hymns of the Sāmaveda and who chants them.

गीत p. p. 1 Sung, chanted (lit); आर्ये साधु गीतं S. 1. चारुणद्वंद्वगीतः शब्दः S. 2. 14. 2. Declared, told, said; गीत-आयमर्थोऽगिरसा Māl. 2; (see under गे also). -गं Singing, a song; तवास्मि गीत-रणिण हारिणा प्रसभं हतः S. 1. 5; गीतमुस्ता-द्वकारि भृगाणां K. 32. -COMP. -अयनं a means or instrument of singing, i. e. a lute, flute &c. -क्रमः the arrangement of a song. -ज्ञः a. versed in the art of singing. -प्रिय a. fond of songs or music. (-यः) an epithet of Siva. -मोदिन् m. a Kinnara. -शास्त्रं the science of music.

गीतकं A song.

गीता A name given to certain sacred writings in verse (often in the form of a dialogue) which are devoted to the exposition of particular religious and theosophical doctrines; e.g. शिवगीता, रामगीता, भगवद्गीता. But the name appears to be especially confined to the last, the Bhagavadgītā; गीता श्रुतीता कर्तव्या किमन्यैः शास्त्रविस्तरेः । या स्वयं पद्मनाभस्य मुखपद्माद्रिनिःसृता ॥ quoted by Śrīdharaśvāmīn.

गीतिः f. 1 A song, singing; अहो रागपरिवाहिणी गीतिः S. 5; श्रुताश्चरोगीतिरपि शृणोऽस्मिन् हरः प्रसंख्यानपरो बभूव Ku. 3. 40. 2 N. of a metre; see App.

गीतिका 1 A short song. 2 Singing.

गीतिन् a (नी f.). One who recites in a singing manner; गीतिं क्षीमी शिरःकंपी तथा लिखितपाठकः Sik. 32.

गीर्ण a. 1 Swallowed, eaten up. 2 Described, praised; (see गृ).

गीणिः f. 1 Praise. 2 Fame. 3 Eating up, swallowing.

गु 6 P. (गुवति, गुन) To void by stool, void excrement, discharge faeces.

गुग्गुलुः-लुः A particular fragrant gum resin.

गुच्छः 1 A bundle, bunch (in general). 2 A bunch of flowers a cluster of blossoms, a clump (of trees &c.). अश्वोर्निक्षिपद्गुच्छं श्रवणयोस्तापि-च्छुच्छावलि Git. 11, Ma. 1. 48; Si. 6. 50. 3 The plumage of a peacock. 4 A necklace of pearls (in general). 5 A pearl-necklace of 32 (or, according to some, of 70) strings -COMP. -अर्धः a pearl necklace of 24 strings. (-र्धः-र्धः) half of a cluster. -कणिशः a kind of corn. -पत्रः the palm tree. -फलः 1 the vine. 2 plantain tree.

गुच्छकः see गुच्छ.

गुञ्ज I. P. (गोजति), often I P. गुञ्ज (गुजति, गुजित of गुजित) To sound inarticulately or indistinctly, hum, buzz; न बद्धवदोऽस्मी न गुञ्जय यः कलं Bk. 2. 19; 6. 143; 14. 2; U. 2. 29. अयि दलद्रविदं स्पन्दमानं मरुदं तव किमपि लिखितं मंजु गुञ्जतु भृगाः Bv. 1. 5.

गुञ्जः 1 Humming. 2 A cluster of blossoms, bunch of flowers, a nosegay; cf. गुच्छ. -COMP. -कुत् a large black bee.

गुञ्जनं Sounding low, humming, buzzing.

गुंजा 1 A small shrub of that name, bearing a red black berry; अंतर्विषमया (for च्यः) शेता वहिश्चैव मनोरमाः । गुंजाफलसमाकारा बोधितः केन निर्मिताः । Pt. 1. 169; किं जातु गुंजाफलवृषणां हवर्णकोण वनेचराणां Vikr. 1. 25. 2 A berry of this shrub used as a weight, measuring on an average 1⁵/₈ grains Troy, or an artificial weight called Gunja measuring 2³/₈ grains. 3 Humming, a low murmuring sound. 4 A kettle-drum; Bk. 14. 2. 5 A tavern. 6 Reflection, meditation.

गुंजिका A berry of the Gunja plant.

गुंजितं Humming, murmuring; स्वच्छंदं दलद्रविदं ते मरुदं विदितो विद्वत् गुंजितं मिलिदाः Bv. I. 15. न गुंजितं तव जहार वन्दनः Bk. 2. 29.

गुटिका 1 A pill. 2 A round pebble, any small globe or ball; लोह-गुटिकाः क्षिपति Mk. 5. 3 The cocoon of the silkworm. 4 A pearl; निर्धौ-तहागुटिकाविदं हिमोभा R. 5. 70. -COMP. -अञ्जनं a kind of collyrium.

छुडी-पटिका q. v.
 सुडा 1 Treacle, molasses ; दुधपाना :
 Sk. ; छुडीवनः Y. 1. 303 ; दुधतिथीया इति-
 तकी भक्षणे सुस. 2 A globe, ball.
 3 A ball for playing with. 4 A
 mouthful. 5 An elephant's armour.
 -Comp. -उदके water mixed with
 molasses. -उज्जवा sugar. -ओदके rice
 boiled with coarse sugar. -गुणे;
 -वाहः -व n. sugar-cane. -पेक्षः f.
 a milchcow symbolically represented
 by molasses and offered as a pre-
 sent to Brahmanas. -विहं a sort
 of sweatmeat, flour and molasses
 ground and boiled together. -फलः
 The Pilu tree. -शर्करा refined sugar.
 -शृंगं a cupola. -इरीतकी myrobalan
 preserved in molasses ; (Mar. म-
 रापळा).

सुद्धकः 1 A ball. 2 A mouthful.
3 A kind of drug prepared with
molasses.

गुडलं Spirituous liquor distilled from molasses.

गुण १ The cotton plant. ३ A pill.

गुहाका 1 Sloth. 2 Sleep.

गुडाकेशः 1 An epithet of Arjuna;
मम देहे गुडाकेश यन्माभ्यस् प्रदुर्गमसि Bg. 11.
7 (and in several other places of
the Gita). 2 An epithet of Siva.

गुहगुहावनं A rattling in the throat
(as breath) caused by cough.

गुहेरः 1 A ball, globe. 2 A mouthful, bit.

गुण 10 U. (गुणयति-ते, गुणित) 1 To multiply. 2 To advise. 3 To invite.

गुणः 1 A quality (good or bad) ;
 गुण, दुर्गुण. 2 (a) A good quality,
 merit, virtue, excellence ; कर्म ते
 गुणाः Mal. 1 ; R. 1. 9, 22 ; साधुष्वे
 तस्य को गुणः Pt. 4. 108. (b) Emi-
 nence 3 Use, advantage, good
 (with instr. usually) ; Mu. 1. 15.
 4 Effect, result, efficacy, good
 result. 5 A thread, string, rope,
 cord ; मेसलाद्यैः Ku. 4. 8 ; 5. 10 ;
 यतः परेषां गुणग्रहीतासि Bv. 1. 9. (where
 गुण also means 'a merit') 6 The
 bow-string ; तणकृत्वे धनुषो नियोजिता Ku
 4. 15, 29 ; कनकपिंगतविद्युद्युगंधंत R. 9.
 54. 7 The string of a musical in-
 strument ; Si. 4. 57. 8 A sinew. 9
 A quality, attribute, property in
 general ; Ms. 9. 22. 10 A quality,
 characteristic or property of all
 substances, one of the seven cate-
 gories of *padārthas* of the Vaiśe-
 śhikas, (the number of these pro-
 perties is 24.). 11 An ingredient
 or constituent of nature, any one
 of the three properties belonging
 to all created things ; (these are
 सत्त्व, रजस, and तमस) ; गुणत्रयविभागाय
 द... २. ४. २... ५... ३...

12 A wick, cotton thread. 13 An object of sense; (these are five रस, रस, गन्ध, स्पर्श and शब्द). 14 Repetition, multiplication, denoting ' folds ' or ' times ' usually at the end of comp. after numerals; आहारे द्वियुगः क्षीणा बुद्धिस्तासां त्रयुगणा । पद्मयुगे व्यवसायश्च कामश्चाद्युगः सूरः ॥ Chap. 78; so त्रियुग, शतयुगमिवति becomes a hundred-fold. 15 A secondary element, a subordinate part (opp. मुख्य.) 16 Excess, abundance, superfluity. 17 An adjective, a word subordinate to another in a sentence. 18 The substitution of ए, ओ, अर्, and अल् for र, उ, ऋ (short or long) and ल, or the vowels अ, ए, ओ, अर् and अल्. 19 (In Rhet.) Quality considered as an inherent property of a *Rasa* or sentiment; *mammata* thus defines गुणः— ये रस-स्वागिनो धर्माः शौर्याद्य इवात्मनः । उत्कर्षहेतव-स्तै स्वरसलक्षितयो गुणाः ॥ K. P. 8 (Some writers on rhetoric such as Vamana, Jagannātha Pandita, Daṇḍin and others consider *Gunas* to be properties bot^l of शब्द and अर्थ and mention ten varieties under each head. *Mammata*, however, recognises only three, and, after discussing and criticizing the views of others, says:—माधुर्यैः प्रसदाख्यास्यसे न पुनर्दक्ष K. P. 8.) 20 (In gram. and Mīm.) Property considered as the meaning of a class of words; e. g. grammarians recognise four kinds of the meaning of words; जाति, गुण, क्रिया and द्रव्य, and give गीः, शुद्धः, बलः and श्रित्यः as instances to illustrate these meanings. 21 (In politics) A proper course of action, an expedient. (The expedients to be used by a king in foreign politics are six:— 1 संधि peace or alliance 2 विग्रह war ; 3 यान march or expedition ; 4 स्थान or आसन halt ; 5 संश्रय seeking shelter ; 6 द्वेष or द्वेषी-भाव duplicity ; संधिर्नां विग्रहो यानमात्मन द्वेषमाश्रयः Ak. ; see Y. 1. 346 ; Ms. 7: 160 ; Si. 2. 26 ; R. 8. 21 22 The number ' three ' (derived from the three qualities). 23 The chord of an arc (in geom.). 24 An organ of sense. 25 A subordinate dish ; Ms. 3. 224, 233. 26 A cook. 27 An epithet of Bhima. 28 Leaving, abandoning. —Comp. —असीत *a.* freed from all properties, being beyond them. —अधिष्ठानकं the region of the breast where the girdle is fastened. —अभ्युत्थः love or appreciation of the good qualities of others ; Ki. 1. 11. —अभ्युत्थः conformity or suitability to good qualities. —अभिन्न *a.* endowed with

good qualities, meritorious, worthy, good, excellent. -अवयवाद् disparagement, detraction. -आकरः 'a mine of merits', one endowed with all virtues. -आकृष्य *a.* rich in virtues. -आत्मन् *a.* having qualities. -आधारः 'a receptacle of virtues', a virtuous or meritorious person. -आत्मन् *a.* virtuous, excellent. -उत्कर्षः excellence of merit, possession of superior qualities. -उत्कीर्तनं panegyric, eulogium. -उत्कृष्ट *a.* superior in merit. -कर्मन् *n.* 1 an unessential or secondary action. 2 (In gram.) the secondary or less immediate (i. e. indirect) object of an action; e. g. in the example नेताश्वस्य सुप्तं सुप्तस्य वा सुप्तं is a गुणकर्मन्. -कार *a.* productive of good qualities, profitable, salutary. (-रः) 1 a cook who prepares side-dishes or any secondary articles of food. 2 an epithet of Bhīma. -गान् singing of merits, panegyric, praise. -गृह्य *a.* 1 desiring good qualities. 2 possessing good qualities. -गृह्य *a.* appreciating or admiring merits (wherever they may be), attached to merits, appreciative; ननु वक्तुमिच्छेयानिस्मृता गुणगृह्या वचने विपश्चितः Ki. 2. 5. -ग्रहीतृ, -ग्राहक, -ग्राहिन् *a.* appreciating the merits (of others); Rātā. 1. 6; Bv. 1. 9. -ग्रामः a collection of virtues or merits; युक्तरगणग्रामाभोजसुष्ठोऽप्यलंघ्यविक्रिका Bh. 3. 116; गणयति गुणग्रामं Git. 2; Bv. 1. 103. -ज्ञ *a.* knowing how to admire or appreciate merits, appreciative; भगवति कमलालये भूशमयुग-स्तसि Mu. 2; गुणायुगलेषु गुणा भवन्ति Fl. Pr. 47. -त्रय, -त्रितय the three constituent properties of nature; i. e. सत्, रजस् and तमस्. -धर्मः the virtue or duty incidental to the possession of certain qualities. -निधिः a store of virtues. -यकार्यः excellence of merits, great merit. -लक्षणं mark of indication of an internal property. -लयनिका, -लयनी a tent. -वचने, -वाचक a word which connotes an attribute or quality, an adjective, or substantive used attributively; as वेत in वेतोऽथः. -विवेचनम् discrimination in appreciating the merits of others, a just sense of merit. -वृक्ष, -वृक्षकः a mast or a post to which a ship or boat is fastened. -वृत्तिः f a secondary or unessential condition or relation (opp. मुख्यवृत्ति). -वैशेष्यं pre-eminence of merit. -सङ्ख्यः an adjective. -संख्यानं 'enumeration of the three essential qualities', a term applied to the Sāṅkhya (including the Yoga) system of philosophy. -संगः 1 association with qualities or merits. 2 attachment

to objects of sense or worldly pleasures. —संपद् *f.* excellence or richness of merits, great merit, perfection. —सागरः 1 an ocean of merit, a very meritorious man. 2 an epithet of Brahmā.

गुणकः 1 A calculator. 2 A multiplier (in math.)

गुणनं 1 Multiplication. 2 Enumeration. 3 Describing merits or qualities, pointing out or enumerating qualities; इह रसमग्ने कृतहरिगुणे मधुरिगुण-सेवके Git. 7. —जी Examining books, studying, collating and correcting copies to determine the value of variants.

गुणनिका 1 Study, repeated reading, repetition; विशेषविशेषः शास्त्रं यत्तद्व्याख्यते पुरः । हेतुः परिचयस्यैवैकं वस्तुगुणनिकेव सा ॥ Si. 2. 75. (आश्रितं Mulli.) 2 Dancing, the science or profession of dancing. 3 The prologue or introduction to a drama. 4 A garland, necklace; इन्द्रिणा धितामणिगुणनिका A L. 3. 5. A cypher, the character in arithmetic which expresses nothing.

गुणनीय *a.* 1 To be multiplied. 2 To be enumerated. 3 To be advised. —यः Study, practice.

गुणवत् *a.* Endowed with virtues, good, meritorious, excellent.

गुणिका A tumour, a swelling.

गुणित 1 *p. p.* Multiplied. 2 Heaped together, collected. 3 Enumerated.

गुणित्व *a.* 1 Possessed of or endowed with merits, meritorious; गुणी गुणं वेत्ति न वेत्ति निष्ठेयः; Ms. 8. 73; Y. 2. 78. 2 Good, auspicious; गुणित्वेति Dk. 61. 3 Familiar with the merits of anything. 4 Possessing qualities (as an object), 5 Having (subordinate) parts, principal (opp. गुण) ; गुणगुणित्वेति संज्ञः.

गुणीभूत *a.* 1 Deprived of the original meaning of importance. 2 Made secondary or subordinate. 3 Invested with attributes —COMP. —स्वर्ग्य (in Rhet.) the second of the three divisions of Kāvya (poetry), in which the charm of the suggested sense is not more striking than that of the expressed one. S. D. thus defines it:—अपरं तु गुणीभूतस्वर्ग्यं वाच्यार्थ-वृत्तमेवायं 265. This division of Kāvya is further subdivided into 8 classes; see S. D. 266 and K. P. 5.

गुंद् 10 U. (गुंढयति-ते, गुंढित) 1 To encircle, surround, envelope, enclose. 2 To hide, conceal. —WITH अव to cover, screen, hide, envelope; राजनीतिमिरागुंढिते पुरमार्गे Ku. 4. 11.

गुंढनं 1 Concealing, covering, hiding. 2 Smearing, as in मरुगुंढनं.

गुंढित *a.* 1 Surrounded, covered. 2 Pounded, ground, reduced to dust. गुंद् 10 P. (गुंढयति, गुंढित) 1 To cover, hide. 2 To pound, reduce to powder.

गुंढकः 1 Dust, powder. 2 An oil-vessel. 3 A low pleasing tone.

गुंढिकः Flour, meal, powder.

गुंढित *a.* 1 Pounded; ground. 2 Covered with dust.

गुण्य *a.* 1 Endowed with merits or virtues. 2 To be enumerated. 3 To be described or praised. 4 To be multiplied, the multiplicand.

गुस्तः—गुच्छ *q. v.*

गुस्तकः 1 A bundle, bunch. 2 A nosegay. 3 A cow-tail, chowrie. 4 The section or chapter of a book.

गुत् 1 A. (गोदत्ते, गुदित) To play sport.

गुत् The anus; Y. 93. 9; Ms. 5. 136; 8. 282. —COMP. —अङ्कुरः piles.

—आवर्तः obstruction of the bowels. —उज्ज्वः piles. —ओष्ठः the opening of the anus. —कीला, —कीलकः piles. —दाहः constipation, flatulence. —पाकः inflammation of the anus. —प्रक्षः prolapsus ani. —वर्मन *n.* the anus. —स्तम्भः constipation

गुत् 1. 4 P. (गुप्यति, गुपित) To wrap up, cover, envelope, clothe. —II. 9 P. (गुप्याति) To be angry. —III. 1 A. (गोपते) To play, sport.

गुंद्लः The sound of a small oblong drum.

गुंदा (द्र) लः The Chātaka bird.

गुर् 1. 1 P. (गोपायति, गोपायित or गुर्) 1 To guard, protect, defend, watch over; गोपायति कुरुक्षेत्र आत्मानं Mb.; जुगोपायमानमेवतः R. 1. 21; जुगोप गोस्वयरा-मिर्गोर्वा 2. 3, Bk. 17. 80. 2 To hide, conceal; किं वक्ष्यमाणानतिव्याक्तिरम्याजेन गोपा-य्यते Amar. 22; see गुर्.—II. 1 A. (जुगुप्सते strictly desid. of गुर्) 1 To despise, shun, abhor, detest, censure; (with abl., sometimes acc. also); पापाज्जुगुप्सते Sk; किं त्वं नामजुगुप्सिताः Bk. 15. 19; Y. 3. 296. 2 To hide, conceal (गोपते in this sense). —III. 4 P. (गुप्यति) To be confused or disturbed. —IV. 10 U. (गोपयति-ते) 1 To shine. 2 To speak. 3 To conceal; (the following stanza from कविरहस्य illustrates the root in its different conjugations:—गोपायति क्षितिमिमां चतुरवि-सीमां पापाज्जुगुप्सत उदारमतिः सदैव । विचं न गोपयति यस्तु वणीयकस्यो धीरो न गुप्यति महस्यपि कार्यजाते ॥).

गुपिलः 1 A king. 2 A protector.

गुप्त *p. p.* 1 Protected, preserved, guarded; R. 10. 60. 2 Hidden, concealed, secret; Ms. 2. 160, 7. 76, 8. 374. 3 Invisible, withdrawn from sight. 4 Joined.—सः An appellation usually (though not necessarily)

added to the name of a Vaisya; as चन्द्रगुप्तः, सङ्गुप्तः &c. (Usually गुमन् or देव is added to the name of a Brāhmaṇa, वर्मन् or गान् to that of a Kshatriya, गुह, गुति or द्यु to that of a Vaisya, and दास to that of a Śūdra; cf. गुमार् देवश्च विप्रस्य वर्मो नाता च धृष्टजाः । गुतिर्देवश्च वैश्यस्य दासः शुद्रस्य काशेत) —सं ind. Secretly, privately, apart.—सा One of the principal female characters in a poetical composition, a lady married to another (परकीया) who conceals her lover's caresses and endearments past, present or future; गुह्यरतगोपना वर्तिष्यमाणहुरतगोपना and वर्तमान-हुरतगोपना; see Rasamanjari 24. —COMP. —कथा a secret or confidential communication, a secret. —गतिः a spy, an emissary. —चर *a.* going secretly. (—रः) 1 an epithet of Balarāma. 2 a spy, an emissary. —दानं a secret gift or present. —वेष्टः a disguise.

गुप्तकः A preserver.

गुप्तिः *f.* 1 Preserving, protection; सर्वस्यास्य तु समस्य गुप्त्यर्थं Ms. 1. 87, 94, 99; Y. 1. 198. 2 Concealing, hiding. 3 Covering, sheathing; असिधारसु कोष-गुप्तिः K. 11. 4. A hole in the ground, a cavern, sink, cellar. 5 Digging a hole in the ground. 6 A means of protection, fortification, rampart. 7 Confinement, prison; हरमस्य ह्य गुप्तिस्तो-मर्कः करोति Si 11. 60. 8 The lower deck of a boat. 9 Check, stoppage.

गुर् or गुंद् 6 P. (गु-हं-कति, गुपित) 1 To string or weave together, tie, wind round; Bk. 7. 105. 2 (fig.) To write, compose.

गु (गुं) कित *p. p.* Strung together, tied, woven.

गुंफः 1 Tying, stringing together; गुंफो बाणीनां B. R. 1. 1. 2 Putting together, composing, arrangement. 3 A bracelet. 4 A whisker, a mustachio.

गुंफना 1 Stringing together. 2 Arranging, composing. 3 Good adjustment, (of words and their senses), good composition; वाक्ये शब्दा-र्थयोः सम्यग्रचना गुंफना मना.

गुर् 1. 6 A. (गुहते, गुर्त, गुर्ण) To make an effort or exertion. —II. 4 A. (*p. p.* गुर्ण) 1 To hurt, kill, injure. 2 To go.

गुर्ण Effort, perseverance.

गुरु *a.* (रु-र्षी) (*f.*, compar. गरीयस्; superl. गरिष्ठ) 1 Heavy, weighty (opp. लघु); (fig. also); तेन धूर्जयतो दुर्षी सविषेय निषिद्धिपे R. 1. 34; 3 35; 12. 102; Ra. 1. 7. 2 Great, large, long, extended. 3 Long (in duration or length); आरंभगुर्षी Bh. 2. 60; गुरुषु दिव-सेषेषु गुरुषु Ms. 83. 4 Important, momentous, great; विभवगुरुभिः कृतैः S. 4. 18; स्वाधीनता गुरुतरा प्रणयिकिषेव V. 4. 15. 5 Arduous, difficult (to bear);

काताविरहगुरुणा शपेन Me. 1. 6 Great, excessive, violent, intense; गुरुः प्रहयः प्रबुध नास्मि R. 3. 17; गुरुः विरहदुःखः S. 4. 15; Bg. 6. 22. 7 Venerable, respectable 8 Heavy, hard of digestion (as food) 9 Best, excellent. 10 Dear, beloved. 11 Haughty, proud (as a speech). 12 (In prosody) Long, as a syllable, either in itself, or being short, followed by a conjunct consonant, &c.; e. g. ई in ईइ or त in तत्कर. (It is usually represented by ग in works on prosody; मात्तौ गी चेच्छालिनी वेदलोके; &c.) —**गुरुः** 1 A father; न केवलं तद्गुरुकपार्थिवः शितायश्चैकपदुर्धरोऽपि सः R. 3. 31, 48; 4. 1; 8. 29. 2 Any venerable or respectable person, an elderly personage or relative, the elders (pl.) शुभ्रस्व गुरुः S. 4. 14; Bg. 2. 5; Bv. 2. 7, 18, 19, 49; आज्ञा गुरुणां गुरुचाराणां R. 14. 46. 3 A teacher, preceptor; गुरुशिष्यी. 4 Particularly a religious teacher, spiritual preceptor; तौ गुरुर्गुरुपत्नी च प्रीत्या प्रतिनन्दतुः R. 1. 57; (technically a *Guru* is one who performs the purificatory ceremonies over a boy and instructs him in the Vedas; स गुरुः क्रियाः कृत्वा वेदमस्मै प्रयच्छति Y. 1. 34). 5 A lord, head, superintendent, ruler; वर्णाश्रमाणां गुरवे स वर्णी R. 5. 19 head of the castes or orders; गुरुमुपागतं गुरवे निवेद्य 2. 68. 6 N. of Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods; गुरुः नैवसहस्रेण चोदयामास वासवः Ku. 2. 29. 7 The planet Jupiter; गुरुकाभ्यामुग्रां विप्रचांद्रिम-भिनमः श्रियं Si. 2. 2 8 The propounder of a new doctrine. 9 The lunar asterism called पुष्य. 10 N. of Droṇa, teacher of the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas. 11 N. of Prabhākara, the leader of a school of the Mīmāṃsakas as (called after him *Prābhākartya*). —**COMP.** —**अर्थः** a preceptor's fee for instructing a pupil; गुरुव्ययमाहर्मुहं यतिष्ये R. 5. 7. —**उत्तम** *a.* highly revered. —**मा**) the Supreme soul. —**कारः** worship, adoration. —**क्रमः** instruction handed down through a series of teachers, traditional instruction. —**जन** any venerable person, an elderly relative, the elders collectively; नापेक्षितो गुरुजनः K. 158; Bv. 2. 7. —**तरुणः** 1 the bed of a teacher. 2 violation or violator of a teacher's bed. —**तरुणः**, —**तरुणः** *m.* 1 one who violates his teacher's bed (wife), (ranked in Hindu law as a sinner of the worst kind, committer of an अतिपातक; cf. Ms. 11. 103). 2 one who defiles his stepmother. —**दक्षिणा** fee given to a spiritual preceptor; R. 5. 1. —**देवतः** the constellation पुष्य. —**पाक** *a.* difficult of digestion. —**भं** 1 the constellation पुष्य. 2 a bow. —**मर्दलः** a kind of drum or tabor. —**रसं** a

topaz.—**लाघवं** relative importance or value. —**वसिन्**, —**वासिन्** *m.* a student (ब्रह्मचारिन्) who resides at his preceptor's house. —**वासरः** Thursday. —**वृत्तिः** *f.* the conduct of a pupil towards his preceptor.

गुरुक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 A little heavy. 2 Long (in Prosody.)

गु (गु) जेरः 1 The district of Gujarāth; तेरां मार्गे परिचयवशाद्दर्जितं गुर्जराणां यः संपातं शिथिलमकरोत् सोमनाथं विलोक्य Vikr. 18. 97.

गुर्विणी, **गुर्वी** A pregnant woman; e. g. गुर्विणी नादुगच्छति न स्तुशति रजस्वला.

गुलः Molasses; cf. गुह.

गुलच्छः, **गुलुच्छः** A bunch or cluster; see गुच्छ.

गुलकः The ankle; आगुलकीर्णापणमार्गपुणं Ku. 7. 55; गुलकावलंभिना K. 10.

गुल्मः, —**रुमं** 1 A clump or cluster of trees, a thicket, wood, bush; Ma. 1. 48; 7. 192; 12. 58; Y. 2. 229. 2 A troop of soldiers, a division of an army, consisting of 45 foot, 27 horse, 9 chariots and 9 elephants. 3 A fort. 4 The spleen. 5 A chronic enlargement of the spleen. 6 A village police-station. 7 A wharf of stairs (Mar. पाट).

गुल्मिनः *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Growing in a clump or cluster, clustered. 2 Having a diseased spleen, or a spleen affected by गुल्म.

गुल्मी A tent.

गु (गु) वाकः The betel-nut tree.

गुह 1 U. (युक्ति-ते, युद्ध) To cover, hide, conceal, keep secret; गुहं च गुहति गुणाद् प्रकटीकरोति Bh. 2. 72; गुहेर्दुर्म इवांगानि Ms. 7. 105; R. 14. 49; Bk. 16. 49. —**WITH** उप to embrace; तंगहस्तेरुपगृह्णीत R. 13. 63; 18. 47; Bk. 14. 52; Si. 9. 38. —**नि** to hide, conceal.

गुहः 1 An epithet of Kārtikeya; गुह इवाप्रतिहतशक्तिः K. 8; Ku. 5. 14. 2 A horse. 3 N. of a Chāṇḍāla or *Nishāda*, King of Śringavera and a friend of Rama.

गुहा 1 A cave, cavern, hiding place; गुहानिबद्धप्रतिशब्दार्थः R. 2. 28, 51; परमस्य तत्त्वं निहितं गुहायां Mb. 2 Hiding, concealing. 3 A pit, hole in the ground. 4 The heart. —**COMP.** —**आहित** *a.* placed in the heart. —**चरं** Brahman —**मुख** *a.* 'cave-mouthed,' wide mouthed, open-mouthed. —**मायः** 1 a mouse. 2 a tiger or lion. 3 the supreme soul.

गुहिनः A wood, thicket.

गुहेरः 1 A guardian, protector. 2 A blacksmith.

गुह्य *pot. p.* 1 To be concealed, covered or kept secret, private; गुह्यं च गुहति Bh. 2. 72. 2 secret, solitary, retired. 3 Mysterious; Bg. 18. 63. —**ह्यः** 1 Hypocrisy. 2 A tortoise. —**ह्यं** 1 A secret, mystery; मौनं चैवास्मि

गुह्यान् Bg. 10. 28; 9. 2; Ma. 12. 117. 2 A privy, the male or female organ of generation. —**COMP.** —**गुह्यः** an epithet of Siva. —**दीपकः** the fire-fly. —**निष्पद्गः** urine. —**भाषितं** 1 secret speech or conversation. 2 a secret. —**नयः** an epithet of Kārtikeya.

गुह्यकः N. of a class of demigods who, like the Yakshas, are attendants of Kubera and guardians of his treasures; गुह्यकस्तं ययाचे Me. 5. Ma. 12. 47.

गुः *f.* 1 Dirt. 2 Ordure, excrement.

गुह *p.* 1 Hidden, concealed, kept secret. 2 Covered. —**COMP.** —**अंगः** a tortoise. —**अंघ्रिः** a snake. —**आत्मन्** (the compound word being गुहोत्तमश्च thus accounted for in Sk.; अनेद् वर्णाश्रमाद् ईसः सिंहो वर्णाविपर्ययाद् गुहोत्तमा वर्णविकृतेर्ब-भेलोपात्युपोदरः) the Supreme soul. —**उत्पन्नः**, —**जः** one of the 12 kinds of sons in Hindu law; he is a son born secretly of a woman, when her husband is absent, the real father being unknown; गुहे प्रच्छन्न उत्पन्नो गुहजस्तु गुहः स्मृतः Y. 2. 129; Ma. 9. 159, 170. —**नीडः** the wag-tail. —**पथः** 1 a hidden path. 2 a bypath. 3 the mind, intellect. —**पाद्**, **पादः** a snake. —**गुरुचः** a spy, secret emissary, disguised agent. —**गुरुवकः** the Bakula tree. —**मार्गः** a passage underground. —**मैथुनः** a crow. —**वचस्वर** *m.* a frog. —**साक्षिन्** *m.* 'a concealed witness', one placed to overhear secretly what has been said by the defendant.

गुह्यः—**हं** Feces, ordure.

गुन *a.* Voided by stool (as ordure).

गुरणं see गुरण.

गुरणा The eye in a peacock's tail.

गु 1 P. (गरति) To sprinkle, moisten, wet.

गुञ्ज, **गुञ्ज** 1 P. (गर्जति or गुञ्जति) To sound, roar, grumble &c.

गुञ्जनः 1 A small red variety of garlic. 2 A turnip. 3 The tops of hemp chewed to produce intoxication, the *Gānjā* —**न** The meat of an animal destroyed by poisoned arrows.

गुहि (की) वः A species of jackal.

गुह् 4 P. (गुह्यति, गुह्य) To covet, desire, strive after greedily; to long for, be desirous of.

गुह्य *a.* Lustful, libidinous. —**गुः** The God of love.

गुह्यु *a.* 1 Greedy, covetous; अगुह्य-रादे सोऽर्थः R. 1. 21. 2 Eager, desirous.

गुह्यं-ह्य Desire, greediness.

गुह्य *a.* Greedy, covetous. —**भ्रः**, भ्रं A vulture; मार्जारस्य हि श्रेणेन हतो यमो जलनः H. 1. 59; R. 12. 50, 54. —**COMP.** —**गुह्यः** N. of a mountain near Rājagriha. —**पतिः**, —**राजः** the lord of the

vultures, an epithet of Jatāyū; अश्वैवासीन्महति शिखरे गृध्रराजस्य वासः U. 2.25. -बाजः, -बाजित *a.* furnished with vulture feathers (as an arrow).

गृहिः *f.* 1 A cow which has had only one calf, a young cow; (एक-प्रसूता गौः); आपीनमारीद्वहनप्रयत्नाद् गृहिः R. 2. 18; छी तावत्संस्कृतं पठेती दत्तनवनास्या इव गृहिः सुसहस्रं करोति Mk. 3. 2 (In comp. with the names of other animals). Any young female animal; वासितागृहिः 'a young she-elephant'.

गृहं 1 A house, dwelling, habitation, mansion; न गृहं गृहमित्याहुर्गृहिणी गृहमुच्यते Pt. 4. 81; पश्य वातरसुरेण सगृही निमृषीकृता Pt. 1. 390. 2 A wife; (the first quotation in 1 is sometimes cited as an illustration). 3 The life of a householder. 4 A sign of the zodiac. 5 A name or appellation. -हः (*m. pl.*) 1 A house, dwelling: इमे नो गृहाः Mu. 1; स्फटिकोपलविग्रहा गृहाः शशध्वजित्तिरिक्तभित्तयः N. 2. 74; तत्रागारं वन-पतिगृहासुरेणस्मदयि Me. 75. 2 A wife. 3 The inhabitants of a house, family. -Comp. -अक्षः a loop-hole, eyelet-hole, a round or oblong window. -अधिपः, -ईशः, -ईश्वरः 1 a householder. 2 a regent of a sign of the zodiac. -अयनिकः a householder. -अर्थः domestic affairs, any household matter; गृहार्थोऽयनपरिचर्या Ms. 2. 67. -अश्लः a kind of sourgruel. -अवग्रहणी the threshold. -अदमन् *m.* a flat oblong stone upon which condiments are ground; (Mar. पाटा) -आरामः a garden attached to a house. -आश्रमः the order of a householder, the second stage in the religious life of a Brāhmaṇa; see आश्रम. -आश्रमिन् *m.* a householder. -उत्पातः any domestic nuisance. -उपकरणं a domestic utensil, anything required for household use. -कच्छपः गृहाश्मन् *q. v.* -कपोतः-तकः a tame or domestic pigeon. -करणं 1 household affairs. 2 house-building. -कर्मन् *n.* household affairs दासः a menial, domestic servant; शंशुस्वयंसुहृदयो हरिणक्षणां येनाक्रियत सततं गृहकर्मदासाः Bh. 1. 1 -कलहः domestic feuds, intestine broils. -कारकः a house-builder, mason; Y. 3. 146. -कुक्कुटः a domestic cock. -कार्यं household affairs; Ms. 5. 150. -चूली a house with two rooms contiguous to each other, but one facing west, the other, east. -छिद्रं 1 a family secret or scandal. 2 family dissensions. -जः, -जातः a slave born in the house. -जालिका deceit, disguise. -ज्ञानिन् (also गृहेज्ञानिन्) 'wise only in the inside of the house,' inexperienced, stupid, foolish. -तटी a terrace in front of the house. -दासः a domestic slave. -देवता the goddess of a house;

(*pl.*) a class of household deities. -देहली the threshold of a house, यासां बलिः सपदि मद्गृहदेहलीनां Mk. 1. 9 -नमनं wind. -नाशनः a wild pigeon. -नीडः a sparrow. -पतिः 1 a householder, a man who has entered on the second stage of life, one who after having completed his studies is married and settled. 2 a sacrificer. 3 the virtue of a householder; *i. e.* hospitality. -पालः 1 the guardian of a house. 2 a house-dog. -पोतकः the site of a house, the ground on which it stands and which surrounds it. -प्रवेशः a solemn entrance into a house according to prescribed rites. -बधुः a domestic ichneumon. -बलिः a domestic oblation, offering of the remnants of a meal to all creatures, such as animals, supernatural beings, and particularly household deities; Ms. 3. 265. -बुज्ज *m.* 1 a crow. 2 a sparrow; नडाभिर्गृहबलिसुजामाकुलग्रामवैत्याः Me. 23. -देवता a deity to whom a domestic oblation is offered. -दंगः 1 one who is driven from his house, an exile. 2 destroying a house, 3 breaking into a house. 4 failure, ruin or destruction of a house, firm &c. -धूमिः *f.* the site of a house. -भेदिन् *a.* 1 prying into domestic affairs. 2 causing domestic quarrels. -मणिः a lamp. -माचिका a bat. -मृगः a dog. -मेघः 1 a householder. 2 a domestic sacrifice. -मेघिन् *m.* a householder (गृहेद्वारेभ्यंते संगच्छते Malli.); प्रजायै गृह-मेघिनां R. 1 7; see गृहपति above. -यंत्रं a stick or other instrument to which, on solemn occasions, flags are fastened; गृहयंत्रपताकाश्रीरपो-रादनिर्मिता Ku. 4. 41. -वाटिका-वाटी a garden attached to a house. -वित्तः the owner of a house. -शुकः a domestic parrot, one kept for pleasure; Amaru. 13. -संवेशकः a house-builder by profession. -स्थः a householder, one who has entered on the stage of a householder; सकटा ह्यहित्ताग्नीनां प्रस्थापयैर्गृहस्थता U. 1. 9. see गृहपति above and Ms. 3. 68; 6. 90. -आश्रमः the life of a householder; see गृहाश्रम. -धर्मः the duty of a householder.

गृहयायः A householder; (according to Tv. the form गृहयाय given in शब्दकल्पद्रुम is not correct).

गृहयात्रु *a.* Disposed to catch hold of or seize.

गृहिणी 'The mistress of a house', *a.* wife, house-wife, (the lady in charge of the house); न गृहं गृह-मित्याहुर्गृहिणी गृहमुच्यते । गृहं तु गृहिणीधीनं कतारादतिरिच्यते Pt. 4. 81. -Comp.

-पदं the position or dignity of the mistress of the house; ग्रात्येवं गृहिणीपदं युवतयो वामाः कुलस्यायः S. 4. 17; स्थितागृहिणीपदे 18.

गृहिन् The master of a house, a householder; पीडयन्ते गृहिणः कथं तु तनया-विश्लेषदुःखेनैवः S. 4. 5. U. 2. 22; Santi. 2. 24.

गृहीत *p. p.* 1 Taken, seized; केशेषु गृहीतः. 2 Accepted. 3 Obtained, attained. 4 Worn. 5 Robbed. 6 Learnt, understood (see गृह). -Comp. -गर्भा a pregnant woman. दिश *a.* 1 run away, fugitive, dispersed. 2 disappeared.

गृहीतिन् *a.* (नी. *f.*) Who has grasped or comprehended (with loc.); गृहीती बद्धस्वंगेषु Dk. 120.

गृह्य *a.* 1 To be attracted or pleased; as in गुणगृह्य *q. v.* 2 Domestic. 3 Not master of oneself, dependent. 4 Tame, domesticated. 5 Situated outside of; ग्रामगृह्या सेना 'an army out-side a village'. -ह्यः 1 The inmate of a house. 2 A tame animal. -ह्य The anus. -Comp. -अग्निः a sacred fire which every Brāhmaṇa is enjoined to maintain.

गृह्या A village adjoining to a city. गृ I. 9. P. (गृणाति, गृण) 1 To utter a sound, call out, invoke. 2 To announce, speak, utter, proclaim; R. 10. 13. 3 To relate, promulgate. 4 To praise, extol; केचिद्गीताः प्राजलयो गृणति Bg. 11. 21; Bk. 8. 77. -With अद् to encourage; Bk. 8. 77. -11. 6. P. (गिरति or गिलति) 1. To swallow, devour, eat up. 2 To send forth, pour out, spit out, or eject, from the mouth. -With अव (Atm.) to eat, devour; तथाव-गिरमाणेश्च विशाचिर्मांससोणितं Bk. 8. 30. -उद् to eject, spit out, vomit; उ-द्विरेतो यद्दलं कणिनः पुष्पांसि परिमलोद्गिरिः Bv. 1. 11; Si. 14. 1. 2 to emit, discharge, send forth (words also); Ku. 1. 33; R. 14. 53; Ve. 5. 14; Pt. 5. 67. -नि to swallow, eat up; Bv. 1. 38. -सम् 1 to swallow. 2 to promise, make a vow (Atm.) सद्यद् 1 to throw out, eject. 2 to cry aloud. -III 10 A (गारयते) 1 To make known, relate. 2 To teach.

गेंडु (डु)कः A ball for playing with (also गेंडूक).

गेय *a.* 1 A singer, one who sings; गेयो माणवकः साम्नां P. III. 4. 68 Sk. 2 To be sung. -य 1 A song singing, also the art of singing; गेये केन विनीतो वा R. 15. 69. Me. 86. अनंता वाह्मयस्याहो गेयस्यैव विचित्रता Si. 2. 72.

गेय 1 A. (गेयते, गेयन्). To seek, search, investigate; cf. गेयवृ.

गेहं A house, habitation; सा नारी

विषया जाता गेहे रोषिति तत्पति: Subhāsh. N. B. The loc. of this word is used with several words to form *aluk* Tat. compounds; e. g. गेहे-
खेविन् *a.* 'bellowing at home only' i. e. a coward, poltroon. गेहेदादिन् *a.* 'sharp at home only', i. e. a coward. गेहेनदिन् *a.* 'shouting defiance at home only'; i. e. a coward, dunghill-cock. गेहेमेदिन् *a.* 'making water at home'; i. e. indolent. गेहेभ्याहः a braggadocio, braggart, boaster. गेहेभूरः 'a house-hero', a carpet-knight, boasting coward.

गेहिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) -युहिन् *q.* v.

गेहिनी A wife, the mistress of the house; धैर्य यस्य पिता क्षमा च जननी शान्तिधरं गेहिनी Sānti. 4. 9; महेहिन्वाः प्रिय इति सखे भेतसा कातरेण Me. 77.

गै I. P. (गायति, गीत) 1 To sing, sing a song; अहो साधु रोषिलेन गीतं Mk. 3; ग्रन्थिसमयमधिकृत्य गीयतां S. 1; Ms. 4 64; 9. 42. 2 To speak or recite in a singing tone. 3 To relate declare, tell (especially in metrical language); गीतश्रायमर्थो गिरसा Māl. 2. 4 To describe, relate or celebrate in song; चारणद्वंद्वगीतः S. 2. 14; प्रम-
बस्तस्य गीयते Ku. 2. 5. -WITH -अङ्गु to follow in singing; अनुगायति का-
चिदुद्दिष्टितपंचमरागं Git. I.; Ki. 3. 60. -अव् to censure, blame. -उद् to sing aloud, sing in a high tone; उद्गा-
स्यतामिच्छति किन्नराणां Ku. 1. 8. गेयमुद्गा-
तुकामा Me. 86. उद्गीयमानं वन्देवताभिः R. 2. 12. -उप to sing, sing near; शि-
ष्याश्चिष्यपगीयमानमवेहि तन्मंडनमिश्रमाय Udb; Ki. 18. 47. -परि to sing, relate, describe. -वि 1 to censure, reproach, blame; विगीयते मन्मथदेहदाहिना. N. 1. 79. 2 to sing in a discordant tone.

गैर *a.* (सी *f.*) Coming from a mountain, mountain-born.

गैरिक *a.* (की *f.*) Mountainborn. -कः, -कं Red chalk. -कं Gold.

गैरेयं Bitumen.

गौ *m. f.* (Nom. गौः) 1 Cattle, kine (pl.). 2 Anything coming from a cow; such as milk, flesh, leather &c. 3 The stars. 4 The sky. 5 The thunderbolt of Indra. 6 A ray of light. 7 A diamond. 8 Heaven. 9 An arrow. -*f.* 1 A cow; जुगोप गोरूपधराभिर्वीर्यं R.; 2. 3. क्षीरिण्यः सन्तु गावः Mk. 10. 60. 2 The earth; दुग्दीह गां स यज्ञाय R. 1. 26. गमा-
चसारां स्वरूपदेह्य 5. 26; 11. 36; Bg. 15. 13; Me. 30. 3 Speech, words; रघोस्त्वद्वारामि गां जिज्ञास्य R. 5. 12. 2. 59. Ki. 4. 20. 4 The goddess of speech, Sarasvatī. 5 A mother. 6 A quarter of the compass. 7 Water (Pl.) 8 The eye. -*m.* 1 A bull an ox; अंसजातकिणस्कंधः सुकं स्वपिति गौ-

गैः K. P. 10; Ms. 4. 72; of. जर-
द्व. 2 The hair of the body. 3 An organ of sense. 4 The sign Taurus of the zodiac. 5 The sun. 6 The number 'nine' (in math.). 7 The moon. 8 A horse. -Comp. -कटकः, -कं 1 a road or spot trod-
den down by oxen and thus made impassable. 2 the cow's hoof. 3 the point of a cow's hoof. -कर्णः 1 a cow's ear. 2 a mule. 3 a snake. 4 a span (from the tip of the thumb to that of the ring-finger) 5 N. of a. place of pilgrimage in the south, sacred to Siva; श्रितगो-
कर्णनिकेतमीश्वरं R. 8. 33. 6 a kind of arrow. -किराटा-किराटिका the Śārika bird. -किलः, -कीलः 1 a plough. 2 a pestle. -कुलं 1 a herd of kine; वृष्ट्याकुलगोकुलावन(सारध्वंस्य गोवधेन Git. 4.; गोकुलस्य वृषात्स्य Mb. 2 a cow-house. 3 N. of a village (where Krishna was brought up). -कुलिक *a.* 1 one who does not help a cow in the mud. 2. squint-eyed. -कुतं cow-
dung. -कीरं cow's milk. -खा a nail. -युष्टिः a young cow which has had only one calf. -गोयुगं a pair of oxen. गोष्टं a cow-pen, cattle shed. ग्रन्थिः 1 dried cowdung. 2 a cow-house. -ग्रहः capture of cattle. -ग्रसः the ceremony of offering a morsel (of grass) to a cow when performing an expiatory rite. -वृत् 1 rain-water. 2 clarified butter coming from a cow. -वंदुनं a kind of sandalwood. -वर. *a.* 1 grazed over by cattle. 2 frequenting, resorting to, haunting; वितुसदगोचरः Ku. 5. 77. 3 within the scope, power, or range of; अवाङ्मनसगोचरं R. 10. 15; so बुद्धि, इष्टि, श्रवण° &c. 4 moving on earth. (-रः) 1 the range of cattle, pasturage; उपमताः पश्चिमराष्ट्रिगोचरात् Ki. 4. 10. 2 a district department, province, sphere. 3 range of the organs of sense, an object of sense; श्रवणगोचरे तिष्ठ be within ear-shot; नयनगोचरं या to become visible. 4 scope, range, reach in general हतुयति न गोचरं Bh 2 16 5 (fig.) grip, hold; power, influence, control; कः कालस्य न गोचरात्कालः Pt. 1. 146.; अपि नाम मनागवतीर्णोऽसि रति-
रमजवाणगोचरं Māl. 1. 6 horizon. -चर्मं *n.* 1 a cow's hide. 2 a particular measure of surface thus defined by Vasiṣṭha: -दशहस्तेन वंशेन दशवंशान् समेततः। पंच चास्थिकान् दृष्टदिनशोचर्मं बोध्यते॥ वसनं an epithet of Siva. चारकः a cowherd. -जरः an old ox or bull -जहं the urine of a bull or cow. -जामरिकं auspiciousness, hap-
piness. -सहजः an excellent bull or cow. -तीर्थं a cowhouse. -कं 1 a

cowpen. 2 a stable in general. 3 a family, race, lineage; गोत्रेण मातरोऽसि Sk.; so कौशिकगोत्राः, वसिष्ठगोत्राः &c.; Ms. 3. 109, 9. 141. 4 a name, ap-
pellation; जगद् गोत्रसंज्ञिते च का नं तं N. 1. 30; see 'स्खलित' below; मद्रोनाकं विरचितपदं गेयमुद्गातुकामा Me. 86. 5 a mul-
titude. 6 increase. 7 a forest. 8 a field. 9 a road. 10 posses-
sions, wealth. 11. an umbrella, a parasol. -12. knowledge of futu-
rity. 13. a genus, class, species (-चः) a mountain. 'कीला the earth. ज *a.* born in the same family, gentile, a relation; Y. 2. 135. पदः a genealogical table, pedigree. 'भिद् *m.* an epithet of Indra; इदि क्षतो गोत्राभिद्वयमवर्णनः R. 3. 53, 4. 73; Ku. 2. 52. 'स्खलनं, 'स्खलितं blundering or mistaking in calling (one) by his name, calling by a wrong name; स्मरसि स्मर मेखलाखण्डत गोत्रस्खलितेऽप्यवर्णनं Ku. 4. 8. (-चः) 1 a multitude of cows. 2 the earth -द्वंत् a yellow orpiment. -दा the river Godāvarī. -दानं 1. the gift of cutting the hair; जघास गोदानविधेरन्तरं R. 3 33; (see Mallinātha's explanation of the word); कृतगोदानमंगलाः U. 1. (Rām. explains the word differently). -दारणं 1. a plough. 2. a spade, hoe. -दावरी N. of a river in the south. -दुग् *m.* दुग्धः a cowherd. -दोहः 1. the milking of cows. 2 the milk of cows. 3. the time of milking cows. -दोहने 1 the time of milking cows. 2 the milking of cows. -दोहनी a milk-pail. -द्वः the urine of a bull or cow. -धनं a herd or multitude of cows, cattle. -धरः a mountain. -धुमः, -धूमः 1 wheat. 2 the orange, -धूलिः 'dust of the earth, the time of sunset or even-
ing twilight (so called because cows, which generally return home at about sunset, raise up clouds of dust by their treading on the earth). -धेहः a milchcow with a calf. -ध्रः a mountain. -नदी the female of the Śāresa bird. -नर्दः the (Indian) orange. 2 N. of a co-
untry. -नर्दयिः an epithet of Patan-
jali, author of the Mahābhāṣya. -नसः, -नासः 1 a Kind of snake. 2 a kind of gem. -नाथः 1 a bull. 2 an owner of land. 3 a herdsman. 4 an owner of kine. -नायः a cow-
herd. -निर्यदः cow's urine. -पः 1 a cowherd (considered as belonging to a mixed tribe); गोपदेशस्य विष्णोः Me. 15. 2 the chief of a cowpen. -3 the superintendent of a village. -4 a king. -5 a protector, guardian. (-की) 1 a cowherd's wife; गोपीनी-
नपयोधरमर्दनचंचलकरधुगशाली Gīt. 5 'अवध-

शः, ईशः, ईशः the chief of herds-
men, an epithet of Krishna.
वृक्षः the betel-nut tree. वधूः f. a
cowherd's wife. वधूरी a young
cowherdess, a young wife of a
cowherd; गोपवधूरीवृक्षलोचन Bhashā P.
1. -वतिः 1 an owner of cows. 2
a bull. 3 a leader, chief. 4 The
sun. 5 Indra. 6 N. of Kri-
shna. 7 N. of Siva. 8 N. of Va-
rupa. 9 a king. -पशुः a sacrificial
cow. -पानसी a curved beam which
supports a thatch. -पालः 1 a cow-
herd. 2 a king. 3 an epithet of
Krishna. धानी a cow-pen, cow-
shed. -पालकः 1 a cowherd. 2 an
epithet of Siva. -पालिका, -पाली the
wife of a cowherd. -पतिः a spec-
ies of wagtail. पुच्छं a cow's tail
(-पुच्छः) 1 a sort of monkey. 2 a
sort of necklace consisting of two
or four or thirtyfour strings. -पुच्छं
the head of Siva's bull. -पुत्रः
a young bull. -पुरी 1 a town-gate. 2 a
principal gate; Ki. 5. 5. 3 the
ornamental gate-way of a temple.
-पुरीयं cowdung. -पशुः an excellent
cow or bull. पशुपतिः pasture-ground,
pasturage for cattle; Y. 2. 166.
-पशुः the time when cows return
home, Sunset or evening-twilight.
-भूत m. a mountain. -मक्षिक a
gadfly. -मंडलं 1 the globe. 2.
multitude of cows. -मतं गच्छति q. v.
-मतक्षिका a tractable cow, an excel-
lent cow. -मयः a cowherd. -मांसं beef.
-मायुः 1 a kind of frog. 2 a jackal;
अनुवृत्ते घनचरि न हि गोमायुस्तानि केचन Si.
16. 25. 3 bile of a cow. 4 N. of a
Gandharva. -मुसः, -मुसं a kind of
musical instrument; Bg. 1. 13. (-खः)
1 a crocodile, shark. 2 a hole of a
particular shape in a wall made by
thieves. (-खं) a house built unevenly.
(-खं, -खी) a cloth-bag of the
shape of a gnomon containing a
rosary, the beads of which are
counted by the hand thrust inside.
-मूढ a. stupid as a bull. -मूत्रं cow's
urine. -मुनः a kind of ox (गवयः). -मेघः
a gem brought from the Himalaya
and Indus, described as of four dif-
ferent colours:—white, pale, yellow,
red, and dark-blue. -यानं a carriage
drawn by oxen. -रक्षः 1 a cowherd.
2 keeping or tending cattle. 3 the
orange. -रक्षः 1 a water-fowl. 2 a
prisoner. 3 a naked man, a mendic-
ant wandering about without clothes.
-रक्षः 1 cow's milk. 2 curds. 3 butter-
milk. जं buttermilk. -राजः an
excellent bull. -रजं a measure of dis-
tance equal to two Krosas. -राक्षिका,
-राक्षी the Sārikā bird. -रोचना a bright
yellow pigment prepared from the

urine or bile of a cow, or found in
the head of a cow. -लघणं a measure
of salt given to a cow. -लाघु (यु)
लः a kind of monkey with a
dark body, red cheeks, and a
tail like that of a cow; Māl. 9. 30.
-लोमी a prostitute. -वत्सः a calf.
आदिच m. a wolf. -वर्धनः a celebrated
hill in इन्द्रान्न the country about Ma-
thurā. धरः, धरिच m. an epithet of
Krishna. -वशा a barren cow. -वाटे,
-वास्तः a cowpen. -विदुः 1 a cow-
keeper, a chief herdsman. 2 N. of
Krishna. 3 Brihaspati -विर f., -विडा
cowdung. -विसर्गः daybreak (when
cows are let loose to graze in
forests) -वीर्यं the price received for
milk. -वृद्धं a drove of cattle. -वृन्दारकः
an excellent bull or cow. -वृषः an
excellent bull. -वृजः an epithet of
Siva. -वृजः 1 a cowpen. 2 a herd of
cows. 3 a place where cattle graze.
-शकुत् n. cowdung. -शाले, -ला a
cowstall. -पशुवः three pairs of kine.
-शः of गोष्ठः See s. v. -संख्यः a
cow-herd -समुक्षः a species of ox
(गवयः). -सर्गः the time at which cows
are usually let loose, day-break; see
गोविसर्ग. -स्रजिका a rope fastened at
both ends having separate halters
for each ox or cow. -स्तनः 1 the
udder of a cow. 2 a cluster of blos-
soms, nosegay &c. 3 a pearl necklace
of four strings. -स्तना, -नी a bunch
of grapes. स्थानं a cow-pen. -स्वामिन्
m. 1 an owner of cows. 2 a religious
mendicant. 3 an honorary title
affixed to proper names; (e. g. बाणदेव-
गोस्वामिन्). -हत्या cow-slaughter. -हृन्
(sometimes written हं) cowdung.
-हित a. cherishing or protecting
kine.

गोदुग्धः The water-melon.

गोणी 1 A sack. 2 A measure of
capacity equal to a Droṇa. 3 Ragged
garment, torn clothes.

गोष्ठः 1 A fleshy navel. 2 A man of
a low tribe, mountaineer, especially
one inhabiting the eastern portion of
the Vindhya range between Nar-
mada and Krishna.

गोतमः N. of a sage belonging to
the family of Angiras, father of
Satānanda and husband of Ahalyā.

गोतमी Ahalyā, wife of गोतम.

-Comp. -पुत्रः an epithet of Satānanda.

गोघा 1 A leathern fence fastened
round the left arm to prevent injury
from the bow-string. 2 The alli-
gator. 3 A sinew, chord.

गोधिः m. 1 The forehead. 2 The
Gangetic alligator.

गोधिका A kind of lizard.

गोपः (पी f.) 1 One who guards or
protects; शालिगोप्यो जयशः R. 4. 20.

2 Hiding, concealment. 3 Reviling,
abuse 4 Flurry, agitation. 5 Light,
lustre, splendour.

गोपायनं Protecting, guarding,
defending.

गोपायित a. Protected, defended.

गोप्टु (प्री f.) A Protector, pre-
server, guardian; तस्मिन् गोप्टु गामने
R. 2. 14; 1. 55; M. 5. 20; Bg. 11. 11.

2 One who hides or conceals. -m. An
epithet of Vishnu.

गोमत् a. 1 Rich in cows. -ती N.
of a river.

गोमयः -यं Cowdung. छत्रं, -मियं a
mushroom, a fungus.

गोमिन् m. 1 An owner of cattle.
2 A jackal. 3 A worshipper. 4 An
attendant on a Buddha.

गोरणं Energy, continued effort,
perseverance.

गोर्ध्व Brain; (also गोर्ध).

गोलः 1 A ball, globe. 2 The cele-
stial or terrestrial globe 3 A sphere.

4 A widow's bastard; cf. कुंड.

5 The conjunction of several planets
or the presence of several in one
sign. -ला 1 A wooden ball with
which children play. 2 A large
globular water-jar. 3 Read arsenic.

4 Ink. 5 A woman's female friend.

6 N. of Durgā. 7 N. of the river
Godāvari.

गोलकः 1 A ball, globe. 2 A wooden
ball for playing with. 3 A globular
water-jar. 4 A widow's bastard.

5 A conjunction of six or more
planets. 6 Molasses. 7 Gum myrrh.

गोष्ठ 1 A. (गोष्ठे) To assemble,
collect, heap together.

गोष्ठः-ष्ठं (Usually गोष्ठे only) 1 A
cowpen, cowhouse, cow-station. 2 A
station of cowherds. -ष्ठः 1 An
assembly or meeting. -ष्ठः a dog in
a cowpen which barks at every one;
applied figuratively to a slanderous
person, one who stays idly at home
and slanders his neighbours. गोष्ठे-
पंडितः 'wise in a cowpen,' a braggart,
vain boaster.

गोष्ठि प्री f. 1 An assembly, meet-
ing. 2 Society, association. 3

Conversation, chitchat, discourse;

गोष्ठी सत्सङ्गिभिः समं Bh. 1. 28; Māl.

10. 25; तेनैव सह सर्वदा गोष्ठिमनुभवति

Pt. 2. 4 A multitude or collection.

5 Family connections relatives,
especially such as require to be

maintained. 6 A kind of dramatic

composition in one act. -पतिः 1. the
chief of an assembly, president.

गोप्यं 1 A cow's foot. 2 The mark
or impression of a cow's foot in

the soil. 3 The quantity of water

sufficient to fill such an impression;

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i. e. a very small puddle. 4 As much as a cow's footstep will hold. 5 A spot frequented by cows.

गोह What ought to be concealed, secret.

गौजिक: A goldsmith.

गौड: 1 N. of a country; the स्कंदपुराण thus describes its position:—वंगदेशं समारभ्य भुवनेश्वरतः शिथिः। गौडदेशः समाख्यातः सर्वविद्याविशारदः 2 A particular subdivision of Brāhmanas —डा: (pl.) The inhabitants of Gauda. —डी 1 Spirit distilled from molasses; गौडी पेष्टी च माध्वी च विज्ञेया त्रिविधा इति Ms. 11. 94. 2 One of the Rāgins. 3 (In rhet.) One of the *Ritis* or *Vrittis* or styles of poetic composition; S. D. mentions four *Ritis*; while K. P. only three, गौडी being another name for पुरुषावृत्ति; ओजः प्रकाशकतैः (वर्णैः) तु पुरुषा (i. e. गौडी) K. P. 7; ओजः प्रकाशकैर्वर्णैश्च आदर्शः पुनः समासबहुला गौडी S. D. 627.

गौडिक: Sugar-cane.

गौण a. (जी. f.) 1 Subordinate, secondary, unessential. 2 (In gram.) Indirect or less immediate (opp. मुख्य or प्रधान.); गौणे कर्मणि दुष्यादिः प्रधाने नीहृद्व्यङ्गो Sk. 3 Figurative, metaphorical, used in a secondary sense (as a word or sense). 4 Founded on some resemblance between the primary and secondary sense of a word; as in गौणीलक्षण. 5 Relating to enumeration of multiplication. 6 Attributive.

गौण्य Subordination. inferior position.

गौतमः N. of (1) the sage Bhāradvāja; (2) of Satānanda, Gotama, son; (3) N. of Kripa, Droṇa's brother-in-law; (4) of Buddha; (5) of the propounder of the Nyāya system of philosophy. COMP. —संभवा the river Godāvari.

गौतमी 1 N. of Kript, wife of Droṇa. 2 An epithet of the Godāvari. 3 The teaching of Buddha. 4 The Nyaya system of philosophy propounded by Gautama. 5 Turmeric. 6 A kind of yellow pigment.

गौधूमिनं A field where wheat is grown.

गौनर्हः An epithet of Patanjali, the author of the Mahābhāshya.

गौपिकः The son of a Gopi or herdsman's wife.

गौतेय The son of a Vaisya Woman.

गौरः a. (रा or री f.) 1 White; केशासगौरं वृषमारुरुक्षः R. 2. 35; त्रिरद्वश-नच्छेदगौरस्य तस्य Me 59. 52; Rs. 1. 6. 2 Yellowish, pale-red; गौरीचन-क्षपितान्तगौर Ku. 7. 17; R. 6. 65;

गौराणि गर्भे न कदापि कुर्याः R. G. 3 Reddish. 4 Shining, brilliant. 5 Pure, clean, beautiful. —रः 1 The white colour. 2 The yellowish colour. 3 The reddish colour. 4 White mustard. 5 The moon. 6 A kind of buffalo. 7 A kind of deer. —रं 1 The filament of a lotus. 2 Saffron. 3 Gold. —COMP. —आस्यः a kind of black monkey; with a white face. —सर्वपः white mustard.

गौरक्ष The office of a herdsman.

गौरवं 1 Weight, heaviness (lit.); सुद्रुमात्राश्रितगर्भगौरवात् R. 3. 11. 2 Importance, high value or estimation; स्वविक्रमे गौरवमादधानं R. 14. 18; 18. 19; कार्यगौरवेण Mu. 5 importance or urgent nature. 3 Respect, regard, consideration; तथापि यस्म्यपि ने गुरुरित्यस्ति गौरवं Si. 2. 71. प्रयोजनपक्षितया प्रभृतां प्रायश्चलं गौरवमाश्रितेषु Ku. 3. 1; Amaru. 19. 4. Respectability, dignity, venerableness; कोऽर्थो गतो गौरवं Pt. 1 146; Ms. 2. 145. 5 Cumbrousness. 6 (In prosody) Length (as of a syllable), 7 Depth (as of meaning); यच्चार्थो गौरवं Māl. 1. 7. —COMP. —आसनं a seat of honour.

—ईरित a. praised, famed, celebrated. गौरवित a. Highly esteemed or honoured.

गौरिका A virgin, a young girl.

गौरिलः 1 White mustard. 2 Dust of iron or steel.

गौरी 1 N. of Pārvatī; as in गौरीनाथ. 2 A young girl eight years old; अष्टवर्षा भवेद्गौरी. 3 A young girl prior to menstruation, virgin, maid. 4 A woman with a white or yellowish complexion. 5 The earth. 6 Turmeric. 7 A yellow pigment or dye; (called गौरीचन) 8 The wife of Varuna. 9 The Mallikā creeper. 10 The Tulasi plant. 11 The Manjishṭhā plant. —COMP. —कांतः, —नाथः an epithet of Siva. —गुरुः the Himalaya mountain; गौरीगुरोर्गङ्गाविवेश R. 2. 26; Ki 5. 21. —जः N. of Kārtikeya. (—जं) tale. —पट्टः the horizontal plate of the Linga or Phallus of Siva, symbolizing the female organ. —पुत्रः N. of Kārtikeya. —ललितं a yellow orpiment. —सुतः 1 N. of कार्तिकेय. 2 the son of a girl married when 8 years old.

गौरतल्पिकः The violator of the preceptor's bed.

गौरक्षगिकः One who knows the good or bad marks of a cow.

गौलिमकः A single soldier of a troop.

गौशक्तिक a. (की f.) Possessing a hundred cows.

ग्मा The earth.

ग्रथ or ग्रथ 1. A. (ग्रथते, ग्रथते) 1 To be crooked. 2 To be wicked. 3 To bend.

ग्रथनं 1 Coagulation, thickening; becoming obstructed or clogged with knotty lumps. 2 Stringing together. 3 Composing, writing; (na also in these two senses).

ग्रथनः A cluster, bunch, tuft.

ग्रथित p. p. 1 Strung or tied together. 2 Composed; —वर्णः कविपदैरवग्रथितस्य स्वरैरिव Si. 2. 72. 3 Arranged, classed. 4 Thickened, coagulated. 5 Knotty.

ग्रथ 1. 9. P., 10 U., 1 A. (ग्रथति, ग्रथनाति, ग्रथयति-ते, also ग्रथति, ग्रथते) 1 To fasten, tie or string together; Bk. 7. 105; लज्जो ग्रथयते &c. 2 To arrange, class together, connect in a regular series. 3 To wind round. 4 To write, compose; ग्रथनामि काव्यशशिने विततार्थरश्मि K. P. 10. 5 To form, make, produce; ग्रथन्ति बाष्पविदुनिकरं पद्मपंकजः K. 60; Bk. 17. 69.—WITH उद्ग 1 to tie up, tie or sew together; Mu. 1. 4; to intertwine, लताप्रतानोद्ग्रथितैः स केशैः R. 2. 8. 2 to unbind, loosen.

ग्रंथः 1 Binding, stringing together (fig. also). 2 A work, treatise, composition, literary production, book; ग्रंथारम्भे, ग्रंथकृतं, ग्रंथसमाप्ति &c. 3 Wealth, property. 4 A verse consisting of 32 syllables, written in the Anuṣṭubh metre. —COMP. —कारः, —कृत् m. a writer, an author; ग्रंथारम्भे समुचितदृष्टवतां ग्रंथकृतसामुदायि K. P. 1. —कुडी, —कुडी 1 a library. 2 a studio. —विस्तरः, —विस्तारः voluminousness, diffuse style. —सर्गः a section or chapter of a work; (for the several names by which sections, or chapters of works in Sanskrit, are called, see under अध्याय).

ग्रंथनं, —ना See ग्रथन.

ग्रंथिः 1 A knot, bunch, protuberance in general; स्तनौ मांसग्रंथी कनककुल-शाकिरुपमिति Bh. 3. 20; so भेदोग्रंथि. 2 A tie or knot of a cord, garment &c; हृदमुपहितसूक्ष्मग्रंथिना स्कंधवेष्टे S. 1. 18; Mb. 1. 1; Ms. 2. 43; Bh. 1. 57. 3 A knot tied in the end of a garment for keeping money; hence, purse, money, property; कुसीदाद् दारिद्र्यं परकर-गतग्रंथिशमनात् Pt. 1. 11. 4 The joint or knot of a reed, cane &c. 5 A joint of the body. 6 Crookedness, distortion, falsehood, perversion of truth. 7 Swelling and hardening of the vessels of the body. —COMP. —छेदकः, भेदः, मोचकः a cut-purse, a pick-pocket; अंगुलीग्रंथिभेदस्य छेदेत् प्रथमे ग्रंथे Ms. 9. 277; Y. 2. 274 —पर्जः—र्ज 1 N. of a fragrant tree; न ग्रंथिपर्जप्रणयाश्रयति कस्तुरिकाग्रंथगुणास्तुषु Vikr. 1. 17. 2 a kind of perfume. —ग्रंथनं 1 tying to-

gether the garments of the bride and the bridegroom at the marriage ceremony. 2 a ligament. -हरः a minister.

ग्रन्थिः 1 An astrologer, a fortune-teller. 2 The name assumed by Nakula when at the palace of Virāta.

ग्रन्थित see ग्रन्थित.

ग्रन्थिन् m. 1 One who reads books, bookish; अग्रन्थो ग्रन्थिनः भेदा ग्रन्थिनो धारिणो पराः Ms. 12. 103. 2 Learned, well-read.

ग्रन्थिल a. Knotted, knotty.

ग्रस् 1. 1 A. (ग्रस्ते, ग्रस्त) 1 To swallow, devour, eat up, consume; स इमां ग्रथिर्वी कृत्वा संक्षिप्य ग्रस्ते पुनः Mb.; Bg. 11. 30. 2 To seize. 3 To eclipse; द्रविष्य ग्रस्ते दिनेश्वरनिशाग्रणिश्वरी भाव्यो Bh. 2. 34; हिमांशुमासु ग्रस्ते तन्म-दिप्रः स्फुटं कलं Si. 2. 49. 4 To slur over words. 5 To destroy. -WITH सं to destroy: Bk. 12. 4. -II. 1. P., 10 U. (ग्रन्ति, ग्रस्तयति-ते) To eat, devour.

ग्रसनं 1 Swallowing, eating. 2 Seizing. 3 A partial eclipse of the sun or moon.

ग्रस्त p. p. 1 Eaten, devoured. 2 Seized, stricken, affected, possessed; ग्रहं, विरहं &c. 3 Eclipsed. -सं A word or sentence half-uttered or slurred over. -Comp. -अस्तं the setting of the sun or moon while eclipsed. -उदयः rising of the sun or moon while eclipsed.

ग्रह 9 U. (In Vedic literature ग्रहः ग्रहानि, ग्रहीत; caus. ग्रहायति; desid. जितृग्रहीत) 1 To seize, take, take or catch hold of, lay hold of, catch, grasp; तयोर्जयुद्धः पादान् राजा राजी च मागधी R. 1. 57; आलानि ग्रहन्ते हस्ती वाजी वल्गाश्च ग्रहन्ते; Mk. 1. 50; तं कंठे जयाह K. 363 पाणिं ग्रहीत्वा, चरणं ग्रहीत्वा &c. 2 To receive, take, accept, exact; प्रजाना-मेव भुष्येत् स ताभ्यो बलिमग्रहीत् R. 1. 18; Ms. 7. 124; 9. 162. 3 To apprehend, capture, take prisoner; बन्दिग्रहं ग्रहीता V. 1; शस्त्रेण च पादं ग्रहीयात् Ms. 8. 34 4 To arrest, stop, catch, Bg. 6. 35, 5 To captivate, attract; महाराजग्रहीत-हृदयया मया V. 4; हृदये ग्रहन्ते नारी Mk. 1. 50; माधुर्येभीष्टे हरिणा न ग्रहीत् R. 18. 13. 6 To win over, persuade, induce to one's side; हृदयमर्थेन ग्रहीयात् Chān. 33. 7 (Hence) To please, gratify, satisfy, propitiate; ग्रहीतुमायं परिचर्या सुहृत्सुभावा हि नितान्तमर्थिनः Si. 1. 17. 33. 8 To affect, seize or possess (as a demon, spirit &c.); as in पिशाचग्रहीत, वेतलग्रहीत. 9 To assume, take upon oneself ग्रहण Si. 9. 23; Bk. 19. 29. 10 To learn, know, recognize, understand: Ki. 10. 8. 11 To regard, consider,

believe, take for; मयापि ग्रहीतुमुद्दिता नयैव ग्रहीते S. 6; परिहासविजल्पितं सखे परमार्थेन न ग्रहीतां वचः S. 2. 18; एवं जनो ग्रहानि M. 1; Mu. 3. 12 To catch or perceive (as by an organ of sense); उमानिनादमथ ग्रहती तयोः R. 11. 15. 13 To master, grasp, comprehend, R. 19, 46. 14 To guess, conjecture, infer; नेत्रवद-विकिरश्च ग्रहतेऽस्तमेतं मनः Ms. 8. 26. 15 To utter, mention (as a name); यदि मयाव्यस्य नामापि न ग्रहीतं K. 305; न तु नामापि ग्रहीयात् पत्न्यौ प्रेते परस्य तु Ms. 5. 157. 16 To buy, purchase; कियता ग्रह्येनैतत्सुस्तकं ग्रहीतं Pt. 2; Y. 2. 169; Ms. 8. 201. 17 To deprive (one) of, take away from, rob or seize away; Bk. 9. 9; 15. 63. 18 To wear, put on (as clothes &c.); वासांसि जीर्णानि यथा विहाय नवानि ग्रह्णाति नरोऽपराणि Bg. 2. 22. 19 To conceive. 20 To observe (as a fast). 21 To eclipse. 22 To undertake. [The senses of this root may be variously modified according to the noun with which it is joined.] -Caus 1 To cause to take, catch, seize or accept. 2 To give away in marriage. 3 To teach, make one acquainted with. -WITH अनु to favour, oblige, show kindness to; अनुग्रहीतोऽहमनया मयवतः संभावनया S. 7; अनुग्रहीताः स्मः 'many thanks', 'we are much obliged' -अनुसं to salute humbly. -अप to take away, tear off. -अभि to seize forcibly. -अव 1 to oppose or resist. 2 to punish. 3 to capture, overpower. -आ to persist in. -उद् 1 to raise, lift up, erect; उद्ग्रहीतालकांताः Me 8; Bk. 15. 52. 2 to deposit. 3 to draw out. -उप 1 to provide. 2 to seize, take possession of; Ms. 7. 184. 3 to accept, approve. 4 to support, favour. -नि 1 to keep or hold down, keep in check. 2 to curb, restrain, suppress, control; Bg. 2. 68. 3 to stop, obstruct; निग्रहीतो बलाद् द्वारि Mb. 4 to punish, chastise: Ms. 8. 310; 9. 308. 5 to seize, catch, lay hold of; तमार्थं ग्रह्यं निग्रहीतं वृत्तः R. 2. 33. 6. 7 to close or contract (as eyes); माधुर्ये स्निग्धो निग्रह Mk. 2. -परि 1 to clasp round, embrace. 2 to surround. 3 to lay hold of, seize. 4 to take, assume. 5 to accept. 6 to support, patronize. -प्र 1 to take, hold. 2 to curb, restrain 3 to stretch forth, extend. -प्रति 1 to hold, seize, take, support; वर्षप्रतिग्रहीतमेतं M. 4; Ms. 2. 46. 2 to take, accept, receive; द्वावि प्रतिग्रहानि Pt. 2; अमेवाः ग्रन्थिग्रहायव्यांनुप-माश्रितः R. 1. 44, 2. 22 3 to receive or accept as a present. 4 to receive inimically, oppose, encounter, resist; प्रतिग्रहाह काकुत्स्थस्तमवैरिणजहातः R. 4. 4, 12, 47. 5 to take in marriage, Ms. 9. 72. 6 to obey conform to listen to.

7 to resort to, betake oneself to. -वि 1 to hold or seize. 2 to quarrel, fight, contend; विग्रह चक्रे नमुविदिषो बली य इत्य-मस्त्रास्त्रमहर्दिनं दिवः Si. 1. 51; Bk. 6. 86. 17. 23. -सं 1 to collect, gather, accumulate, hoard; संग्रह्य धनं, पाशान्, &c. 2 receive kindly. 3 to curb, restrain, rein in (as horses). 4 to unstring (as a bow.) -II. 1. P., 10 U. (ग्रहति, ग्रहयति-ते) To take, receive, &c.

ग्रहः 1 Seizing, grasping, laying hold of, seizure; रुरुषुः कचग्रहेः R. 19. 31. 2 A grip, grasp, hold; कर्कटकग्रहात् Pt. 1. 260. 3 Taking, receiving, accepting; receipt. 4 Stealing, robbing अंगुलीर्ग्रहिभेदस्य छेदयेत्यनेन ग्रहे Ms. 9. 277; so ग्रीवः 5 Booty, spoil. 6 Eclipse; see ग्रहण. 7 A planet. (The planets are nine:—सूर्यश्चंद्रो मंगलश्च बुधश्चापि वृहस्पतिः । शुक्रः शनैश्चरो राहुः केतुश्चेति ग्रहा नव इति); नक्षत्रा-राग्रहसंकुलापि (रात्रिः) R. 6. 22, 3. 13; 12. 28; ग्रहणा स्तनभारेण मुखचन्द्रेण भास्वता । इतिश-राभ्यां पादाभ्यां रेजे ग्रहमयीय स॥ Bh. 1. 17. 8 Mentioning, utterance, repeating (as of a name); नामजातिग्रहं त्वेषामभिद्रोहेण कुर्वतः Ms. 8. 271; Amaru. 83. 9 A shark, crocodile. 10 An imp. in general. 11 A particular class of evil demons supposed to seize upon children and produce convulsions &c 12 Apprehension, perception. 13 An organ or instrument of apprehension. 14 Tenacity, perseverance, persistence. 15 Purpose, design. 16 Favour, patronage. -Comp. -अ-धीन a. subject to planetary influence -अवमर्दनः an epithet of Rāhu. (-न) friction of the planets. -अधीनः the sun. -आधारः -आश्रयः polar star (as the fixed centre of the planets). -आमयः 1 epilepsy. 2 demoniacal possession. -आलुचनं pouncing on one's prey, tearing it to pieces; इत्येतां ग्रहालुचने Mk. 3. 20. -इहा the sun. -कलोलः an epithet of Rāhu. -गतिः the motion of the planets. -क्षितकः an astrologer. -दशा the aspect of a planet, the time during which it continues to exercise its influence. -देवता the deity that presides over a planet. -नायकः 1 the sun. 2 an epithet of Saturn. -विग्रही (du.) reward and punishment. -नेमि the moon. -पतिः 1 the sun. 2 the moon. -रिडनं, -पीडा 1 oppression caused by a planet 2 an eclipse; शशिदिवाकरयोर्महपीडनं Bh. 2. 91. -युद्धं opposition of planets. -राजः 1 the sun. 2 the moon. 3 Jupiter. -मंडलं -ली the circle of the planets. -युतिः f. conjunction of planets. -वर्षः the planetary year. -विग्रः an astrologer. -शान्तिः f. propitiation of planets by sacrifices &c. संगमं conjunction of planets.

ग्रहण 1 Seizing, catching, seizure; ग्रहणग्रहणः Ms. 5. 130. 2 Receiving, accepting, taking; आचारग्रहणम् R. 7. 27. 3 Mentioning, uttering; ग्रहणम्. 4 Wearing, putting on; सोनर-ग्रहणम् न पश्यग्रहणम् सः R. 19. 21. 5 An eclipse; Y. 1. 218. 6 Understanding, comprehension, knowledge; न परं ग्रहणम् गोचरं N. 2. 95 7 Learning, acquiring, grasping mentally, mastering; लिखेद्यग्रहणम् वाङ्मयं नदीमुखेन समुद्रमाविशत् R. 3. 28 8 Taking up of sound, echo; अद्रिग्रहणम् रुमिर्गर्जनने-देवताः Me. 44. 9 The hand. 10 An organ of sense.

ग्रहणिः, -णी f. Diarrhoea, dysentery. ग्रहिल a. 1 Taking, accepting. 2 Unyielding, relentless, obstinate; न निशस्विलयापि बापिका प्रसन्नः ग्रहिलेय मानिनी N. 2. 77.

ग्रहीतृ a. (ग्री f.) 1 A taker, an acceptor; as in ग्रहणीतृ q. v. 2 Perceiver, observant. 3 Debtor.

ग्रामः 1 A village, hamlet; पत्तनं विद्यामनोवि ग्रामे स्तनपरिक्षा M. 1; स्वदेके कुलस्थार्थे ग्रामस्थार्थे कुलं स्वजेतुं. ग्रामं जनपदस्थार्थे स्वामार्थे ग्रामिणी स्वजेतुं II. 1. 149; R. 1. 44; Me. 30. 2 A race, community. 3 A multitude, collection (of anything); e. g. ग्रामग्राम, इन्द्रियग्रामः Bg. 8. 19, 9. 8. 4 A gamut, scale in music. -Comp. -अधिकृतः, -अध्यक्षः, -ईशः, -ईश्वरः Superintendent, head, chief of a village. -अंतः the border of a village, space near a village; Ms. 4. 116; 11. 78. -अनरं another village. -अंतिकं the neighbourhood of a village. -आचारः a village custom. आधानं hunting. -उपाध्यायः the village priest. -कंदकः 1 'the village pest,' one who is a source of trouble to the village. 2 a tale-bearer. कुक्कुडः a domestic cock. -कुमारः 1 one beautiful in a village. 2 a village-boy. -कुडः 1 the noblest man in a village. 2 a Śūdra. -गृह a. being outside a village. -गोदुहः the herdsman of a village. -घातः plundering a village. -घोषिन् m. an epithet of Indra. -चर्या sexual intercourse; (क्रिस्मोग). -चर्यः a sacred fig-tree of a village; Me. 23. -जालं a number of villages, a district. -जीः 1 the leader or chief of a village, or community. 2 a leader or chief in general. 3 barber. 4 a libidinous man. (-f.) 1 a whore, harlot. 2 the indigo plant. -तक्षः a village carpenter. -देवतः the tutelary deity of a village. -धर्मः sexual intercourse. -देव्यः the messenger or servant of a community or village. -महः a riot, fray, village tumult. -सुतः a market. -सुतः a dog. -पाजकः -पाजिन् m. 1 'the village priest,' a priest who conducts the religious

ceremonies for all classes and is consequently considered as a degraded Brāhmana. 2 the attendant of an idol. -छुटनं plundering a village. -वासः (ग्रामवासः also) residence in a village. -बहः an impotent man (ह्रीव). -संघः a village-corporation. -सिंहः a dog. -स्थ a. 1 a villager. 2 a co-villager. -हासकः a sister's husband.

ग्रामटिका A wretched or miserable village; कनिष्ठग्रामटिका पर्यटनदुर्विद्य P. R. 1.

ग्रामिक a. (ग्री f.) 1 Rural, rustic. 2 Rude. -कः The headman of a village; Ms. 7. 116, 118.

ग्रामीणः 1 A villager; ग्रामीणवस्त्वस्तमल-क्षिना जनेभिरं वृत्तिनामुपरि धूलोकयन् Si. 12. 37; Amaru. 11. 2 A dog. 3 A crow. 4 A hog.

ग्रामिण्य a. (ग्री f.) Village-born, rustic.

ग्रामिणी A prostitute, harlot.

ग्राम्य a. 1 Relating to or used in a village; Ms. 6. 3; 7. 120. 2 Living in a village, rural, rustic; अल्पव्ययेन सुंदरि ग्राम्यजनो मिष्टमप्राति Chand. M. 1. 3 Domesticated, tame (as an animal). 4 Cultivated (opp. वन्य 'growing wild'). 5 Low, vulgar, used only by low people (as a word); चुवनं देहि मे भार्ये कामचांडालवृत्ते R. G.; or कटिस्ते हस्ते मनः S. D. 574 are instances of ग्राम्य expressions. 6 Indecent, obscene. -स्यः A tame hog. -स्य 1 A rustic speech. 2 Food prepared in a village. 3 Sexual intercourse. -Comp. -अश्वः an ass. -कर्मन् n. the occupation of a villager. -कुङ्कुमं safflower. -धर्मः 1 the duty of a villager. 2 sexual intercourse, copulation. -पशुः a domestic animal. -बुद्धि a. boorish, clownish, ignorant. -वल्लभा a harlot, prostitute. -सुखं sexual intercourse, copulation.

ग्राम्यन् m. 1 A stone or rock; किं हि नमिर्नंदुनि मज्जत्पलाहनि याबाणः संवृत्तं इति My. 1.; अपि यावा रोदियपि दलति वज्रस इव U. 1. 28; Si. 4. 23. 2 A mountain. 2 A cloud.

ग्रामः 1 A mouthful, a quantity of anything equal to a mouthful; Ms. 3. 133; 6. 28; Y. 3. 55. 2 Food, nourishment. 3 The part of the sun or moon eclipsed. -Comp. -आच्छादने food and clothing; i. e. bare subsistence. -शर्यं any extraneous substance lodged in the throat.

ग्रह a. (ग्री f.) Seizing, clutching; taking, holding, receiving &c. -हः 1 Seizing, grasping. 2 A crocodile, shark; रामग्रहवती Bh. 3. 45. 3 A prisoner. 4 Accepting. 5 Understanding, knowledge. 6 Persistence, importunity. 7 Determination, resolve; Bg. 17. 19. 8 A disease.

ग्रहक a. (हिका f.) One who receives, takes. -कः 1 A hawk, falcon. 2 A curer of poison. 3 A purchaser. 4 A police-officer.

ग्रीवा The neck, the back part of the neck; ग्रीवामंगलमिरं सुदुरनुवति स्वदेन दृष्टिः S. 1. 7. -Comp. -पट्टा a bell hanging down from the neck of a horse.

ग्रीवालिका See ग्रीव.

ग्रीविन् m. A camel.

ग्रीष्म n. Hot, warm. -कः 1 The summer, the hot season, corresponding to the months of Jyeshtha and Āṣāḍha, ग्रीष्मसमयमधिकृत्य ग्रीष्मः S. 1; R. 16. 54; Bv. 1. 35. 2 Heat, warmth. -Comp. -कालीन a. pertaining to summer. -उज्जवा, -जा, -मवा the Navamallikā creeper, (double jasmine).

ग्रीव (ग्री f.), ग्रीवेय (ग्री f.) a. Being on or belonging to the neck. -कः, -क 1 A collar or necklace. 2 A chain worn round the neck of an elephant; नामसन् करिणा ग्रीवं विपरीच्छेदिनामरि R. 4. 48, 75.

ग्रीवेयक 1 A neck-ornament; e. g. अस्मकं सखि वाससी न हृषिरे ग्रीवेयकं नौज्ज्वल S. D. 3. 2 A chain worn round the neck of an elephant.

ग्रीवमक a. (ग्रीमका f.) 1 Sown in summer. 2 To be paid in summer (as a debt).

ग्रहणम् 1 Withering, drying up. 2 Exhaustion.

ग्रह 1 A. (ग्रहते, ग्रहते) To eat, devour.

ग्रह 1 U., 13 A. (ग्रहति-ने, ग्राहयति-ने) 1 To gamble, to win by gambling. 2 To take, receive.

ग्रहः 1 A dice-player. 2 A stake, wager, bet. 3 A die. 4 Gambling, playing. 5 A dice-box.

ग्रहान् p. p. 1 Weary, languid, tired, fatigued, exhausted. 2 Sick, ill.

ग्रहानि f. 1 Exhaustion, languor, fatigue; मनश्च ग्राहिमृच्छति Ms. 1. 53; अंगग्राहि हस्तजनिता Me. 70, 31; Sānti. 4. 4. 2 Decay, decline; ग्राहोदयः पर-ग्राहिद्वयः नीतिरितीयती Si. 2. 30; ग्राह्य ग्राहि यमस्य ग्राहिमेवति भारत Bg. 4. 7. 3 Debility, weakness. 4 Sickness.

ग्रहास्तु a. Languid, wearied.

ग्रह 1 P. (ग्राहति, ग्राहक) 1 To go, move. 2 To steal, rob. 3 To take away, deprive of वृत्तामरादुद्धतं पात्राङ्गलो-चोच्च रणे यशः Bk. 15. 30.

ग्री 1 P. (ग्रीयति, ग्रीय) 1 To feel aversion or dislike, be unwilling or disinclined to do anything (with inf.). 2 To be fatigued or wearied, feel tired or exhausted. 3 To despond, sink in spirit, be dejected; Bk. 19. 17, 6. 12. 4 To wane, faint away. -Comp. (ग्रह-ग्रीयति). 1 To cause to fade away, wither up, hurt, injure. 2 To tire out.

ग्री m. 1 The moon. 2 Camphor.

घ.

घ. (Used only as the last member of comp.) Striking, killing, destroying; as in घणिक, राजघ. &c. -घ 1 A bell. 2 Rattling, gurgling or tinkling noise.

घट 1 A. (घटने, घटित). 1 To be busy with, strive after, exert oneself for, be intently occupied with anything (with inf., loc. or dat.); घटितं मातृमलघटस्य Bk. 10. 40; अंगदेन समं घट्टनघट्टित 15. 77, 12. 26, 16. 23; 20. 24; 22. 31. 2 To happen, take place, be possible; घणितस्यैविरधवाडमि-मते मदीये कृत्यं घटने सुहृदी यदि न कृतं स्यात् Mā. 1. 9 if it can be effected; कस्या-परस्योद्भवः प्रसूतिर्वादिषु घटिते भटस्य N. 22. 22. 3 To come to, reach. -Caus. (घटयति) 1 To unite, join, bring together; हयं नारीघटयितुमर्ह कामिभिः Si. 9. 87; अनेन मेमौ घटयिष्यतस्तथा N. 1. 46; कृपा साधे मीमो विघटयति ययं घटयत् Ve. 1. 10; Bk. 11. 11. 2 To bring or place near to, bring in contact with, put on; घटयति घनं कंठाश्लेषे रसात्त पयोपरी Ratn. 3. 9; घटय जघने कांची Git. 12. 3 To accomplish, bring about, effect; तदस्य स्वानर्थान् घटयति य मीने च मज्जे Mā. 1. 14; (अभिमतं) आनीय क्षुद्रिति घटयति Ratn. 1. 6. 4 To form, fashion, shape, work out, make; एवमभिधाय येन-तेन...अघटयत् Pt. 1; कति कथं घटितवानुप-लेन चेतः S. Til. 3; घटयसुजर्चनं Git. 10. 8 To prompt, impel; स्नेहोवो घटयति मां तथापि वक्तुं Bk. 10. 73. 6 To rub, touch. -With अ 1 to be busy with, be occupied in Bk. 21. 17. 2 to begin, commence; Bk. 14. 77. -वि 1 to be disunited or separated. 2 to be spoiled or ruined, come to a standstill, be stopped, break down. (-Caus.) to separate, break. -सं 1 to be united. -II. 10 U (घटयति, घटित) 1 To hurt, injure, kill. 2 To unite, join, bring or collect together. -With उच्च् 1 to open, break open; कषाटसुघटयति Mk. 3; निरयनरद्धारसुघटयति Bk. 1. 63.

घटः 1 A large earthen waterjar, pitcher, jar, watering-pot; कृपे पदय पयोमिषाणि घटो मुह्यति तुल्यं जलं Bh. 2. 49. 2 The sign Aquarius of the zodiac (also called कुंभ) 3 An elephant's frontal sinus. 4 Suspending the breath as a religious exercise. 5 A measure equal to 20 drosas. 6 A part of a column. -Comp. -आदोषः covering for a carriage or any article of furniture. -उद्भवः -जः -योनिः -संभवः epithets of the sage Agastya. -ऊधरः (forming घटोद्धरी) a cow with a full udder; गः कोटिशः स्वशयता घटोद्धरी R. 2. 49. -कर्षणः 1 N. of a

poet. 2 a piece of a broken jar, potsherd; जीय्य येन कविना यमकेः परेण तस्मिं बहुयसुद्धं घटकपरेण Ghat 22. -कारः, -कृत् m. a potter. -ग्रहः a water-bearer. -व्यासी a procuress; cf. कुंभासी -पर्य-सने the ceremony of performing the funeral rites of a patita or apostate (who is unwilling to go back to his caste &c.) during his very life-time. -भेदनकं an instrument used in making pots. राजः a water-jar of baked clay. -स्थापनं placing a water-pot as a type of Durgā.

घटक a. 1 Exerting oneself, striving for; घटे सत्युत्थाः परावधटकाः स्वार्थं परि-रक्ष्यते Bh. 2. 74. 2 Bringing about, accomplishing. 3 Forming a constituent part, constituent, component. -कः 1 A tree that produces fruit without apparent flowers. 2 A match-maker, an agent who ascertains genealogies and negotiates matrimonial alliances. 3 A genealogist.

घटनं-ना 1 Effort, exertion. 2 happening, occurring. 3 Accomplishment, bringing about, effecting; as in अघटितघटना. 4 Joining, union, mixing or bringing together, combination; तत्रैव तत्रमयसा घटनाय योग्यं V. 2. 16; दृढद्वयार्थघटनारचितं K. 239. 5 Making, forming, shaping.

घटा 1 An endeavour, effort, exertion. 2 A number, troop, assemblage; प्रलयघनघटा K. 111; कौशिकघटा U. 2. 29; 5. 6; मार्तण्डघटा Si. 1. 64 3 A troop of elephants assembled for martial purposes. 4 An assembly.

घटिकः A waterman. -कं The hip, the posteriors.

घटिका 1 A small water-jar, bucket, a small earthen vessel; नयः इमं शानघटिका इव यज्जनायाः Pt. 1. 192; ययं क्षुद्रिति कृपयैव घटिकान्यायसक्तो विधिः Mk. 10. 59. 2 A measure of time equal to 24 minutes. 3 A water-pot used in calculating the ghatikās of the day. 4 The ankle.

घटिच् m. The sign Aquarius of the zodiac (also called कुंभ).

घटिधम a. One who drinks a pitcherful (of water &c.).

घटी 1 A small jar. 2 A measure of time equal to 24 minutes. 3 A small water-pot used in calculating the ghatikās or time of the day. -Comp. -कारः a potter. -ग्रहः, -ग्रहा a. See घटग्रह. -यंत्रं a machine for raising water (largely used in India), the rope and bucket of a well; see अरघट. 2 a contrivance (like a clepsydra) to ascertain the ghatikās or time of the day.

घटोत्कचः N. of a son of Bhitma by a female demon named हिदिंबा. [He was a very powerful person and fought valiantly in the great war between the Pandavas and Kauravas on the side of the former, but was slain by Karna with the Sakti or missile he had received from Indra; cf. Mu. 2. 15.]

घट्ट 1 A. (घट्टने), usually 10 U. (घट्टयति-ते, घट्टित) 1 To shake, stir about as in वायुघट्टिता लताः. 2 To touch, rub, rub the hands over; विद्वज्जननमघट्टितेन र्वाणा Mk. 1. 24; Bk. 14. 2. 3 To smooth, stroke. 4 To speak spitefully or malignantly. 5 To disturb. -With अच् 1 to open. -वटि 1 to strike; Si. 9. 64. -वि 1 to strike down, disperse, scatter, scare away; Si. 1. 64, Bh. 3. 54. 2 to rub, strike, rub against; करिष्वाननविघट्टितवीचिनालाः Ra. 3. 8. 4. 9; Ku. 1. 9; Ki. 8. 45; Si. 8. 24. 13. 41. -सं 1 to strike. 2 to bring together, unite. 3 to gather, collect. 4 to rub, rub against or press against; R. 6. 73.

घट्टः 1 A landing place, steps on the side of a river leading to the waters (Mar. घट्ट). 2 Stirring, agitating. 3 A toll-station. -Comp. -कुटी a toll-station. यथातन्वाय see under न्याय. जीविन् m. 1 a ferryman. 2 a man of a mixed tribe: (वेङ्कयत् रजकाजातः).

घट्टना 1 Shaking, moving, stirring round, agitating. 2 Rubbing 3 A means of livelihood, practice, business, profession.

घट्टः A kind of dish, a sort of sauce.

घंटा 1 A bell. 2 A plate of iron or mixed metal struck as a clock. Comp. -अगारं a belfry. -फलकः -कं a shield furnished with small bells. -ताड a bellman. -नादः the sound of a bell. -पथः the chief road through a village, a highway, main road; (दृश्यन्वतरो राजमार्गे घंटापथः स्वनः Kautilya). -जब्द 1 bellmetal. 2 the sound of a bell.

घटिका A small bell.

घंत् 1 A string of bells tied on an elephant's chest by way of ornament. 2 Heat, light.

घंत्ः A bee.

घन a. 1 Compact, firm hard, solid सजानघ्र घनावनः Mā. 9. 39; नामा घनारिषका Y. 3. 89; R. 11. 18. 2 Thick, close, dense; घनविरलभावः U. 2. 27; R. 8. 81. Amaru. 57. 3 Thick-set, full, fully developed (as breasts); घटयति घृतं कुचघुमयने घृतमद्वक्तुर्विधिः Git. 7; अमरुचं तुल्यं भवति घृतं द्वौ घनकुचयुगे शशिवदनसौ Sru. 8; Bh. 1. 8; Amaru 26 4

Deep. (as sound); Mál. 2. 12. 5
Uninterrupted, permanent. 6 Impe-
netrable 7 Great, excessive, violent.
8 Complete. 9 Auspicious, fortunate.

-जः A cloud; वनोदयः प्राज्ञ तत्पुनरं पयः S. 7. 30; वनचिह्नकलापः निःसर्गलोप्य जातः V. 4. 10. 2 An iron club, a mace. 3 The body. 4 The cube of a number (in math.). 5 Extension, diffusion. 6 A collection, multitude, quantity, mass, assemblage. 7 Talc. -नं 1 A cymbal, a bell, a gong. 2 Iron. 3 Tin. 4 Skin; rind, bark. -Comp. -अव्ययः, अंतः 'disappearance of the clouds,' the season succeeding the rains, autumn; (शब्द) अंबु n. rain. आकृतिः the rainy season. -आगमः 'the approach of clouds', the rainy season; पनागमः कामिजनविषयः श्रिये Ra. 2. 1. -आमयः the date tree.-आश्रयः the atmosphere, firmament -उपलः hail. -औषः gathering of clouds. -कफः hail. -कालः the rainy season. -नाजितं 1 thunder, peal or thundering noise of clouds, roar of thunder. 2 a deep loud roar. -गोलकः alloy of gold and silver. -जंबालः thick mire. -तालः a kind of bird. (संज्ञ) -चोलः the Chātaka bird. -नाभिः smoke (being supposed to be a principal ingredient in clouds; Me. 5). -नीहारः thick hoar-frost or mist. -पट्टी 'the path of clouds', firmament, sky; कामद्विष-नपट्टीमनकसंज्ञः Ki. 5. 34 -पार्षदः a peacock -फलं (in geom.) the solid or cubical contents of a body or of an excavation. -मूलं cube root (in math.). रसः 1 a thick juice. 2 extract decoction 3 camphor. 4 water. -वर्गः the square of a cube, the sixth power (in math.) वर्गम् n the sky; वनवर्गं गहमयि कुर्वन् Ki. 5. 17. -वह्निष्का, -वह्नी lightning. -वासः a kind of pumpkin-gourd. -वाहनः 1 Siva. 2 Indra. -इयाम् n. 'dark like a cloud', deep-black, dark. (-प्रः) an epithet (1) of Rāma, (2) of Kṛishna. -समयः the rainy season. -सप्तरः 1 camphor; वनमारुतसप्तराह्वर &c. Dk 1 (mentioned among white substances). 2 mercury. 3 water. -स्वनः the roaring of clouds -हस्त-संज्ञकः the contents of an excavation or of a solid (in math.).

धनाघन 1 Indra. 2 A vicious elephant or one in rut or intoxicated. 3 A thick or raining cloud.

धरद A grinding stone.
धरद a. 1 Indistinct, purring,
gurgling (as a sound); धरदरवा धरदर-
वानसरित Māl. 5. 19 2 Murmuring,
muttering (as clouds).-रः 1 An
indistinct murmur, a low, murmur-
ing or gurgling sound. 2 Noise in
general. 3 A door, gate. 4 Mirth,
laughter 5 An owl. 6 A fire of
chari.

वर्षरा-री 1 A bell used as an ornament. 2 A gurgle of small bells. 3 The Ganges. 4 A kind of lute.

घर्षिका 1 A bell used as an ornament. 2 A kind of musical instrument.

घर्घरितं The grunting of a hog.
घर्मः 1 Heat, warmth; H. 1. 97. 2
The hot season, summer, निःश्वासहर्षा-
शुक्रमाजगाम घर्मः प्रियावेदामिषोपदेष्टुं R. 16. 43.

3 Sweat, perspiration; Si. 1. 58. 4 A cauldron, boiler. —COMP. —अंशुः the sun; S. 5. 14. —अश्रुः the rainy season.

-अंशु, अंभस् *n.* sweat, perspiration; S. 1. 30. Mal. 1. 37. -चर्चिका eruptions caused by heat and suppressed

perspiration. -दीपिति: the sun; R. 11. 64. -द्युति: the sun; Ki. 5. 41. -पयस् u. sweat, perspiration; Si. 9. 35.

घर्षः,-घर्षणं 1 Rubbing, friction. 2 Grinding, pounding.

धस् 1. 2. P. (वसति, वसि, वस्त) To eat, devour (a defective root used only to form certain tenses of अद्).

घस्मर a. 1 Voracious; gluttonous;
 दावानलो घस्मर: Bv. 1. 34. 2 Devourer,
 destroyer; द्रुपदमुनचमुघस्मरो द्रोणिरस्मि Ve.
 5. 36.

वृक्ष *a.* Hurtful, injurious.—सः 1 A day; वसो गमिष्यति भविष्यति सुप्रदोषं Subhâsh.
2. The sun; Niv. 6. 8 —सं Saffron.

घट्टः-टा The back of the neck.
 वादिकः 1 A bell-ringer. 2 A bard
 who sings in chorus, especially in
 honour of gods or kings. 3 The
 Dhattūra plant.

घातः । A blow, stroke, bruise, hit;
ज्याघात N. 3. 13; नयनशरघात Git. 10; स
पाणिघात; शिरोगात &c. 2 Killing, hurt-
ing, destruction, slaughter; दियोमं

मुग्धाक्ष्याः स खलु त्रिपुषानावधिभृत् U. 3. 44
पशुघातः Glt. 1; Y. 2. 159; 3. 252. 3
An arrow 4 The product (of a sum)

in multiplication:). -**COMP.** -**चंद्रः** the moon when in an inauspicious mansion. -**तिथिः** an inauspicious

lunar day. -नक्षत्रं an inauspicious constellation. -वारः an inauspicious day of the week. -स्थानं a slaughter-house, place for execution.

घातक *a.* Killing, destroying, killer, destroyer, murderer &c.

घातन *a.* A killer, murderer. -नं 1 Striking, killing, slaughter. 2 Killing (as an animal at a sacrifice), immolating.

घातिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Striking, killing. 2 Catching or killing (birds &c.). 3 Destructive. -*COMP.* -पक्षिन्, -विहगः a hawk, falcon.

बाहुक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Killing, destructive, mischievous, hurting. 2 Cruel, savage, ferocious.

मृत्यु *a.* Proper or fit to be killed

घारः Sprinkling, wetting.

पातिका: A kind of dish or cake prepared with clarified butter which is full of small holes; and hence one of the learned fools in the Panchatantra says on seeing the cake served to him; "क्षिप्रं नृणां बहुलाभमस्मि".

घासः 1 Food 2 Meadow or pasture
grass: घासाभावात् Pt. 5; घासग्राष्ट परां
दयात् संवत्सरं तु २: Mb. -Comr. -कुंवं,
-स्थानं a pasture.

घु 1 A. (घबटे, घृत) To sound, make an indistinct noise.

३: The indistinct sound of a pigeon.

बुद्ध I. 6 P. (बुद्धति, बुद्धिन) 1 To strike again, retaliate, resist. 2 To protest. -II. 1. A. (बोद्धे) 1 To come back, return. 2 To barter, exchange.

घुदः; घुदिः-टी f., घुदिकः-का. The ankle.

पुण I. 1 A. 6 P. (घोणने, घुणति, घुणित)
To roll, whirl, stagger, reel - II. 1
A. To take, receive.

दुणः A particular kind of insect found in timber. —**COMP.**—अक्षरं, -लिखि f. an incision in wood or in the leaf of a book made by an insect or worm and resembling somewhat the form of a letter. .**यावः** see under व्याव.

पुंडः, -पुंडकः, पुंडिका The ankle.
 पुंडः A large black bee.

बुर 6 l. (बुग्नि, बुग्नि) 1 To sound, make a noise, snore, snort, grunt (as a pig, dog &c.); कः कः कुशन बुग्निदिनबुग्निदिन बुरहृकरः K P. 7. 2 To be frightful or terrible. 3 To cry in distress.

घुरी The nostrils, especially of a
hog; घुर्यादिनघुरिभोरं घुरेच्छकरः K. P. 7.
घुरुरः 1 Guinea worm. 2 Snorting,
growling, grumbling.

घुर्घुरी The grunting of a hog.
घुलघुलारवः A sort of pigeon.

बुद् 1. 1 P., 10 U. (घोषति, घोषयति-ने,
बुधिन, वृष्ट or घोषिन) 1 To sound, make
any sound or noise. 2 To cry or

proclaim aloud, announce or declare publicly; स स प्रपादने तासां वृष्येन इति वृष्यता S. 6. 22; घोषयतु मन्मथनिदेशं Gt. 10: इति घोषयतीव द्विद्विमः करिणां हस्तिपकाहतः कृष्णः

H. 2. 86; R. 9. 10. -With **א** 1 to proclaim aloud, announce publicly; Bk. 3. 2. **2** to weep aloud, announce publicly; Bk. 3. 2. **2** to weep aloud.

-उद् to proclaim aloud, announce publicly. -II. 1 A. (बुधने) To be beautiful or brilliant.

पुसुणं Saffron; यत्र स्त्रीणां मसृणुमृणालेष-
नोष्णा कुक्ष्यीः Vikr. 18. 31.

श्रुतः An owl. -COMP. -अरिः a
crow.

घूर्ण 1 A., 6 P. (घूर्णते, घूर्णति, घूर्णित)
To roll about, move to and fro, whirl, turn round, shake, reel,

stagger; घोषितामनिमंश्च जुष्टुर्णविभ्रमातिशयं वि
बभूवि Si. 10. 32; भयातिविष्टुर्णिः Bk.
15. 32, 118; Si. 11. 18; अयापि ना मरुत-
जागरुर्णमाना Ch. P. 5. -*Caus.* (पूर्वयति-ने)
To cause to shake, reel or roll about;
नयनाभ्यङ्गानि घूर्णयन् Ku. 4. 12; Si. 2. 16;
Bh. 1. 89; (with prepositions like
आ, वि the root retains the same
meaning).

घूर्ण *a* Shaking, moving to and fro.
-*COMP.* -वायुः a whirl wind.

घूर्णनं, -ना Shaking, reeling, whirl-
ing or turning round, revolving;
मौलिघूर्णनचलत् Gtt. 9; घूर्णनामात्रपनम्रमणा-
दर्शनादिकृत् S. D.

घृ 1. 1 P. (घृति, घृत्) To sprinkle.
-11. 10 U. (घारयति-ने, घारित्), To
sprinkle over, wet, moisten. -*WITH*
अभि to sprinkle. -*आ* to sprinkle.

घृष्ट 8 P. (घृणति, घृण्ण) To shine,
burn.

घृणा 1 Compassion, pity, tender-
ness; तां विलोक्य वनितावधे घृणां पतिना सह
मुषोच राववः R. 11. 17; 9. 81; Ki. 15.
13. 2 Diagust, aversion, contempt;
तस्याज तोषं परमुद्रुष्टे घृणां च बीणाकण्ठिनि विन्दे
N. 3. 60; 1. 20; R. 11. 65. 3
Reproach, censure.

घृणालु *a.* Compassionate, merciful,
tender-hearted.

घृणिः 1 Heat, sunshine. 2 A ray of
light. 3 The sun. 4 A wave. -*n.*
Water. -*COMP.* -निधिः the sun.

घृतं 1 Ghee, clarified butter;
(सर्पिर्विलीनमात्रं स्याद् घनीयते घृतं
मवेत् Say.). 2 Butter. 3 Water.
-*COMP.* -अक्षः, -अचिह्न *m.* blazing
fire. -आहुतिः *f.* an oblation of
ghee. -आहः the Sarala tree. -उदः
'ocean of ghee', one of the seven
oceans. -ओदनः boiled rice mixed
with ghee. -कुल्या a stream of ghee.
-क्षीघ्रितिः fire. -धारा a continuous
stream of ghee. -पूरः, -वरः a kind
of sweetmeat. -लेखनी a ladle for
ghee.

घृताक्षी 1 Night. 2 N. of Sarasvati
3 N. of an *apsaras*; (the following

are the principal nymphs of Indra's
heaven; घृताक्षी मेनका रमा उर्वशी च विलो-
चना । सुकेशी मनुषोपायाः कथ्यन्तेऽसतो वृधेः).
-*COMP.* -गर्भसंभवः large curdamsoms.

घृष्ट 1 P. (घृति, घृष्ट) 1 To rub,
strike against; अयापि तत्कनककुंडलघृष्टमास्यं
Ch. P. 11; Pt 1. 144. 2 To brush,
furbish, polish. 3 To crush, grind,
pound; द्वीपया ननु मत्स्यराजभवेन घृष्टं न किं
चदं Pt. 3. 175. 4 To compete, rival
(as in संघृष्ट *q. v.*). -*WITH* उद् to
scratch; चूडामणिभिरुद्घातयति मदीक्षितां
R. 17. 28. सं 1 to rival, emulate
compete or vie with; स प्रयोगविपुलः प्रयो-
ग्यभिः संजघर्ष सह मित्रसंनिधौ R. 19. 36. 2
to rub, scratch.

घृष्टि A hog. -*f.* 1 Grinding, poun-
ding, rubbing. 2 Emulation, rivalry,
competition.

घोडः, घोडकः A horse. -*COMP.* -आर
a buffalo.

घोडी, घोडिका A mare, horse in gene-
ral; आटीकसंज्ञ करिषोदपदानिजुषि वाटिमुषि
क्षितिमुजा Asvad. 5.

घोण (न) सः A sort of reptile.

घोणा 1 The nose; घोणीसतं सुखं Mk.
9. 16. 2 The nose of a horse, snout
(of a hog); घुर्वृत्तयमाणघोरघोणेन K. 78.

घोणिन् *m.* A hog.

घोडा The jujube tree.

घोर *a.* 1 Terrific, frightful, horri-
ble, awful; शिवाघोरस्वना पश्चाद्भूये विह्वलेति
तां R. 12. 39; or तर्हि कर्मणि घोरं मां विभो-
जयति केशव Mb.; घोरं लोके वितनमयशः U. 7.
6; Ms. 1. 50; 12. 54. 2 Violent,
vehement. -रः N. of Siva. -रा
Night. -रं 1 Horror, awfulness. 2
Poison. -*COMP.* आहुति, -वृक्ष *a.*
frightful in appearance, terrific,
hideous. -घुर्वं bellmetal. -रासनः
रासिन्, -वाशनः, वाशिन् *m.* a jackal.
-रूपः an epithet of Siva.

घोलः -लं Butter-milk having no
water in it; (तनु मसंहमजलं मयिनं घोल-
मुच्यते Susr.)

च.

चः 1 The moon. 2 A tortoise. 3 A
thief. -*ind.* A particle expressing
1 Copulation (and, also, as well as,
moreover) used to join words or
assertions together; (in this sense it
is used with each of the words or
assertions which it joins together,
or it is used after the last of the
words or assertions so joined, but it
never stands first in a sentence);
मनो निद्राशयं भ्रमति च किमप्यालिखति च Mā.
1/31; तौ गुरुर्गुरुपत्नी च प्रीत्या प्रविनन्दतः R.

1. 57; Ms. 1. 64; 3. 5; कुलं काल्या नृपमा
नवेन गुणैश्च तेस्मैर्द्विभयप्रदानः R. 6. 79; Ms. 1.
105; 3. 115. 2 Disjunction (but,
still, yet); शान्तिमिदमाश्रमपदं स्फुरति च बाहूः
S. 1. 16. 3 Certainity, determination
(indeed, certainly, exactly, quite,
having the force of *ev*); अतीतः पथान्
तव च महिमा बाहून्सर्वः G. M.; ते तु यावत्
प्रवाजी तावांश्च दृष्टे म तेः R. 12. 45. 4
Condition (if=चत्); जीवितुं चेच्छसे
(=इच्छसे, चेद्) सृष्ट हेतुं मे मदनः मृण Mb.;
लोभश्चास्ति (अस्ति चेद्) गुणेन किं Bh. 2. 45.

घोषः 1 Noise, tumult, cry or sound
in general; स घोषो धातुसंज्ञायां हृदयानि व्यश-
यन् Bg. 1. 19; so रथ, तुर्व, शय्य &c. 2
The thundering of clouds; हिरण्यगर्भा-
घोषं Mo. 64. 3 Proclamation. 4 Ru-
mour, report. 5 A herdsman; ह्यगंघा-
नमादाय घोषवृद्धाद्युत्थितान् R. 1. 45. 6 A
hamlet, station of cowherds; गंगानां
घोषः K. P. 2; घोषादातीय Mk. 7. 7. (In
gram). The soft sound heard in
the articulation of the soft consonant.
8 A Kāyastha. -चं Bellmetal.

घोषणं, -णा Proclamation, declar-
ing, or speaking aloud, public
announcement; व्याधानां जयघोषणाद्वि-
बलाद्भस्मटलानां कुतः Mu. 3. 26; R. 12. 72.

घोषयितुः 1 A crier, bard, herald. 2
A Brāhmaṇa 3 A cuckoo.

घ्न *a.* (घनी *f.*) (Used only at the
end of comp.) Killing, destroying,
removing, curing; ब्राह्मणघ्नः, बालघ्नः
घातघ्नः, विस्तघ्नः depriv. *g.* one of,
taking away; घृणघ्न, घर्मघ्न &c.

घ्न 1 P. (जिघ्रति, घात-वाण) 1 To
smell, smell at, perceive by smell;
सुशक्तपि गजो हति जिघ्रन्ति भुजंगमः II. 3. 14;
Br. 1. 99. 2. To kiss. -*Caus.* (घ्राण-
यति) To cause to smell; Bk. 15.
109. (Prepositions like अव, आ,
उप, वि, सं &c. are added to this root
without any material change of
meaning; गन्धमात्राय चोर्ध्वः Mo. 21;
आमोदसुपजिघ्रती R. 1. 43; see Bk. 2. 10;
14. 12; R. 3. 3; 13. 70; Ms. 4. 209
also).

घ्राण *p. p.* Smelt. -जं 1 The act of
smelling; घ्राणेन मृकरो हति Ms. 3. 241. 2
Odour, scent. 3 The nose; बुद्ध्यादियानि
चक्षुः श्रोत्रघ्राणरसनास्वमाह्वयानि Sān. K. 26;
Rs. 6. 27; Ms. 5. 135. -*C. भा.* -हृदियं
the organ or sense of smell; नासाग्रयति
घ्राण T. S. -चक्षुश्च *a.* 'having nose for
the eyes', blind (who smells out his
way). -तर्पण *a.* grateful or pleasant
to the nose, fragrant, odorous. (-जं)
fragrance, odour.

घ्रातिः *f.* 1 the act of smelling; घ्राति-
रज्येमद्ययोः Ms. 11. 68. 2 The nose.

v. l. 3 It is often used expletively
(पादसूत्रार्थे); भीमः पाथस्त्वथ च G. M.
(Lexicographers give, besides the
above, the following senses of च
which are included in the general
idea of copulation; 1 अन्वाचय joining
a subordinate fact with a principal
one; मो मिहामद मां चानय; see अन्वाचय. 2
समाहार collective combination; as पाणी
च पादौ च पाणिपादौ. 3 इतरतस्योग or mutual
connection; as पूषश्च न्यग्रोधश्च प्रक्षययोर्वा. 4
समुच्चय aggregation; as पचति च पटति

च). च is frequently repeated with two assertions (1) in the sense of 'on the one hand—on the other hand,' 'though—yet,' to denote antithesis; न मन्त्रा सकलेशुमुक्ती च ना किमपि वेदमन्त्रमवि-चक्षते V. 2. 9; 4. 3; R. 16. 7; or (2) to express simultaneous or undelayed occurrence of two events (no sooner than, as soon as); ते च प्रायुद्धन्ते उबुधे वायिरुधः R. 10. 6; 3. 40; Ku. 3. 58. 66; S. 6. 7; Mā. 9. 39.

चक्र 1 U (चक्रिन्-ते, चक्रिन्) 1 To be initiated, be contented or satisfied. 2 To repel, resist.

चक्राम् 2 P. (rarely A.) (चक्रा-सिन्, चक्रासिन्) 1 To shine, be bright; गंडश्रद्धि चक्रासिन् नीलनलिनश्रीमोचनं लेखनं Git. 10; चक्रासन् चारुचक्रचर्मणा Si. 1. 8; Bk. 3. 37. 2 (Fig.) To be happy or prosperous; विनम्यतिक्षेममेवमातृकाभिराश तस्मिन् कुरवश्चासते Ki. 1. 17. -Caus. To cause to shine, illuminate; Si. 3. 6. -WITH हि to shine, be bright.

चक्रित् a. 1 Shaking, trembling (through fear); भय, सात्वत्; a.e. 27. 2 Frightened, made to tremble, startled; व्याधनुसारचक्रिता हरिणीव यामि Mk. 1. 17; Amaru. 46; Me. 13. 3 Afraid, timid, apprehensive; चक्रित-वर्षे विक्रमकलदिशा Git. 2; वीलस्यचक्रितेभ्यः (दिशः) R. 10. 73. -तं ind. With fear, in a startled manner, alarmingly, with awe; चक्रितमृगं यथापि पार्श्वमस्य M. 1. 11; समयचक्रितं Git. 5: Sānti. 4. 4.

चक्रारः A kind of bird, the Greek partridge (said to feed on moon-beams); ज्योत्स्नायाममदालमेन वपुषा मनाश्च-क्रारंगनाः Vb. 1. 11; इतश्चक्रारं विहोक्रयति R. 6. 59; 7. 25; भद्रधरासीधवे तव वदनचंद्रमा रोचयति लोचनचक्रारं Git. 10.

चक्रं 1 The wheel of a carriage; वक्रदन्तिवर्ते चक्रानि च सुखानि च 11. 1. 173. 2 A potter's wheel. 3 A sharp circular missile weapon, a disc (especially applied to the weapon of Vishnu). 4 An oil-mill. 5 A circle, ring; कलापचक्रे निवेशिताननं Rs. 2. 14. 6 A troop, multitude, collection, Si. 20. 16. 7 A realm, sovereignty. 8 A province, district a group of villages. 9 A form of military array in a circle. 10 A circle or depression of the body. 11 A cycle, cycle of years. 12 The horizon. 13 An army, a host. 14 Section of a book. 15 A whirlpool. 16 The winding of a river. -क्रः 1 The ruddy goose (also called चक्रवाक). 2 A multitude, troop, group. -Comp. -अंगः 1 a gander having a curved neck. 2 a carriage. 3 the ruddy (चक्रवाक). -अटः 1 a juggler, -catcher. 2 a rogue, knave, 3 a particular coin, a *dināra*. -आकृति a. circular, round.

-आयुधः an epithet of Vishnu. -आवर्तः whirling or rotatory motion. -आहः, -आह्वः the ruddy goose; चक्राहं याम-कुक्टे Ms. 5. 12. -हंश्वरः 1 'lord of the discus,' N. of Vishnu. 2 the officer in charge of a district. -उपजीविन् m. an oil-man. -कारकं 1 a nail. 2 a kind of perfume. -गंडुः a round pillow. -गतिः f. rotation, revolution. -गुच्छः the Asoka tree. -ग्रहणं, -णी f. a rampart, an entrenchment. -हर a. moving in a circle. -ह्रस्वमणिः a round jewel in a crown or diadem. -जीवकः -जीविन् m. a potter. तीर्थ N. of a holy place. इक्षुः a hog. -धरः 1 an epithet of Vishnu; चक्रधरमायः R. 16. 55. 2 a sovereign, governor or ruler of a province. 3 a village tumbler or juggler. -धारा the periphery of a wheel. -नाभिः the nave of a wheel. -नामन् m. 1 the ruddy goose (चक्रवाक). 2 a pyritic ore of iron. -नायकः 1 the leader of a troop 2 a kind of perfume. -नेमिः f. the periphery or circumference of a wheel; नीचैश्चक्षुषि च दृशा चक्रमिक्रमेण Me. 109. -पाणिः an epithet of Vishnu. -पादः, -पादकः 1 a carriage. 2 an elephant. -पालः 1 the governor of a province. 2 an officer in charge of a division of an army. 3 horizon. -पेषुः, -पंधवः the sun. -वालः-हः वालः-लै, -लै 1 a ring, circle. 2 a collection, group, multitude, mass; कैवल्यचक्रवालं Bh. 2. 74. 3 horizon. -लः 1 a mythical range of mountains supposed to encircle the orb of the earth like a wall and to be the limit of light and darkness. 2 the ruddy goose. -भुज् m. 1 one who holds a disc. 2 N. of Vishnu. -भेदिनी night. -भ्रमः, -भ्रमिः f. a lathe or grindstone; आरंभे चक्रमभिमुण्णतं जास्वष्टेन यत्नोद्धिखिते विभ्रमति R. 6. 32. -मंडलिन् m. a species of cobra. -मुखः a hog. -यानं a wheel-carriage. -रुद्रः a hog. -वर्तिन् m. 1 an emperor. 2 universal monarch, sovereign of the world, a ruler whose dominions extend as far as the ocean (आसमुद्रक्षितिं आ. Ak.); पुत्रमेवं-गणपितं चक्रवर्तिनमारुहं S. 1. 12; तव तन्वि कुचावेता नियतं चक्रवर्तिनी. आसमुद्रक्षितिं शोधि भयान् यत्र करारः ॥ Udb; (where there is a pun on the word चक्रवर्तिन्, the other meaning being 'resembling in shape the ruddy goose', 'round'). -वाकः (की f.) the ruddy goose; इतिवृत्ते मयि सहचरं चक्रवाकमिविदं Me. 83. -वाहः 1 a limit, boundary. 2 a lampstand. 3 engaging in an action. -वातः a whirlwind, hurricane. -वृद्धिः interest upon interest. compound interest; Ms. 8. 153. 156. -व्यूहः a circular array of troops. -संज्ञं tiu. (-ज्ञः) the ruddy goose. -सहयः the ruddy goose. -हस्तः an epithet of Vishnu.

चक्रक a. Wheel-shaped, circular. -कः Arguing in a circle (in logic). चक्रवत् a. 1 Wheeled. 2 Circular. -m. 1 An oilman. 2 A sovereign, emperor. 3 N. of Vishnu.

चक्राकी, चक्राकी A goose. चक्रिका 1 A heap, troop. 2 A fraudulent device. 3 The knee.

चक्रिन् m. 1 An epithet of Vishnu; Si. 13. 22. 2 A potter. 3 An oldman. 4 An emperor, a universal monarch, absolute ruler. 5 The governor of a province. 6 An ass. 7 The ruddy goose. 8 An informer. 9 A snake. 10 A crow. 11 A kind of tumbler or juggler.

चक्रिय a. Going in a carriage, being on a journey.

चक्रिवत् m. An ass; Si. 5. 8.

चक्ष 2 A. (चष्टे) (Defective in non-conjugational tenses) 1 To see, observe, perceive. 2 To speak, say, tell (with dat. of the person). WITH आ to speak, declare, relate, narrate, tell, teach, communicate; (with dat. of the person); it. 5. 19; 12. 55, Ms. 4. 59, 80; इत्याह्वानविद् आचक्षते Mā. 2. 2. to say or address oneself to; Rv. 1. 63. 3 to name, call. -परि 1 to declare, relate. 2 to enumerate. 3 to mention. 4 to name, call; वेदप्रदाना-चार्य पितरं परिचक्षते Ms. 2. 171; Bg. 17. 13. 17. -य 1 to say, speak, lay down; स्वनाश क्लितिसंततं दहति प्रेतमिति प्रचक्षते R. 8. 86. 2 to name, call; योऽस्यामनः कार-यिता तं क्षेत्रं प्रचक्षते Ms. 12. 12, 2 17, 3, 28, 10. 14. -वस्था to repudiate, cast off, repulse. -व्या to explain, comment upon.

चक्षुस् m. 1 A teacher, an instructor in sacred science, a spiritual teacher. 2 An epithet of Brihaspati.

चक्षुष्य a. 1 Good-looking, agreeable to the sight, pleasing, beautiful. 2 Good for the eyes. -व्या A pleasing or agreeable woman.

चक्षुस् n. 1 The eye; इदं तमसि न पश्यति दृष्टिं विना सचक्षुषि M. 1. 9; कृष्णसारे दृक्चक्षुः S. 1. 6; cf. words like ज्ञानचक्षुस्, ज्ञान-चक्षुस्, नयचक्षुस्, चारुचक्षुस् &c. 2 Sight, look, vision, the faculty of sight; चक्षुषुर्वचः प्रतीयते Ms. 4. 41, 42. -Cōmr.

-गोचर a. Visible, being within the range of the eye. -ह्रानं the ceremony of anointing the eyes of an image at the time of consecrating it. -पथः the range of sight, the horizon. -मण्डं the exertion of the eyes -रामः (चक्षुरागः) 1 redness in the eyes. 2 'eye-love'. love or liking as expressed by an exchange of glances; प्रश्नाश्रुतागदु मनसोऽन्यतरना Mā. 6. 15; चक्षुरागः कोकिलेन न परकलत्रेण K. 41 (where the word has sense 1 also). -रोगः (चक्षुरोगः) a disease of the eye.

-विषयः 1 the range of sight, ken, presence, visibility; चक्षुर्विषयातिक्रान्तिरुच्यते H. 1; Ms. 2. 198. 2 an object of sight, any visible object. 3 the horizon. -अवस् m. a serpent; Ki. 16. 42; N. 1. 28.

चक्षुः a. 1 Seeing, furnished with eyes, endowed with the faculty of sight; तदा चक्षुःमता प्रीतिरासीत्समसा द्वयोः R. 4. 18; ता 4. 13. 2 Having a clear sight or good eyes.

चक्रणः -रः 1 A tree. 2 A carriage. 3 A vehicle in general (n. also).

चक्रमण 1 Moving or going about, walking; विधे चक्रमणं राज्ञी Chān 97. चके च चक्रिन्चक्रमणच्छलेन N. 1. 144. 2 Going slowly or tortuously.

चञ्च 1 P. (चञ्चति, चञ्चित) 1 To move, wave, shake; समरशिति चञ्चलचञ्चुद्वन्द्वता U. 5. 2. Mā. 5. 23; चञ्चञ्चु Nāg. 4; चञ्चलगा Gīt. 1. 2 To dangle about; विलपति हसति विविदति रोदिति चञ्चति मुञ्चति तापं Gīt. 4.

चञ्च 1 A basket. 2 A measure of length equal to 5 fingers (चञ्चलं मानं).

चञ्चरिन् m. The large black bee; कृति वीरमरीति चेद् दिशं सरीसरीति कां स्थिरी चरीकरीति चेत् चञ्चरीति चञ्चरी Udb.

चञ्चरीकः A large black bee; उल्लङ्घयति मदीयां चेतनां चञ्चरीकः R. G. कुञ्जलताया विमुक्तमकरं दत्ताया अपि चञ्चरीकः । प्रणयप्रसङ्गमपरमं जनकात्भावभीतः ॥ Vb. 1. 4; Vikr. 1. 2; Bv. 1. 48.

चञ्चल a. 1 Moving, shaking, trembling, tremulous; मृत्वेव भीतहरिणी-शिशुचञ्चलाक्षी Ch. P. 27; चञ्चलकुण्डल Gīt. 7; Amaru. 79. 2 (Fig.) Inconstant, fickle, unsteady; भोगा मेघवितानमघविलसत्सौदामिनीचञ्चलः Bh. 3. 54; Ki. 2. 19; मनश्चञ्चलमस्थिरं Bg. 6. 26. -लः 1 The wind. 2 A lover. 3 A libertine. -ला 1 Lightning. 2 Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth.

चञ्चा 1 Anything made of cane. 2 A straw-man, doll.

चञ्चु a. 1 Celebrated, renowned, known. 2 Clever (as अक्षरचञ्चु) see चञ्चु. -चुः A deer. -चुः, -चुः f. A beak, bill. -COMP. -मुटः, -ह the bill of a bird when shut; चञ्चुमुटं चपलयति चकोरपोताः R. G.; Bv. 2. 99; अमोचि चञ्चुमुटं मौनमुद्रा विहायसा तेन विहस्य द्रुयः N. 3. 99; अलिखञ्चुमुटं पक्षती 2. 2, 4; Amaru. 11. -ग्रहारः a peck with the beak. -भृत्, -भृत्, m. a bird. -वृत्तिः the tailor-bird.

चञ्चुर a. Clever, expert.

चद् 1. 1 P. (चटति, चटित) To break, fall off, separate. -II. 10 U. (चाटयति-ने) 1 To kill, injure. 2 To pierce, break. -WITH उच् 1 to scare away, terrify, frighten. 2 to root out, remove, destroy; N. 3. 7. 3 to kill, injure.

चटकः A sparrow.

चटिका, चटिका A hen-sparrow.

चटुः -टु n. Kind or flattering words; see चाटु. -टु The belly.

चटुल a. 1 Trembling, tremulous, unsteady, moving about, shaking; आयस्यमैशतं जनश्चटुलाग्रपादं Si. 5, 6; नासाति-नःचटुलेः स्मृतः हृत्वेनैः R. 9. 9; चटुल-शाकरोद्वर्तनप्रेक्षितानि Me. 40. 2 Fickle, inconstant (as love &c.); किं लब्धं चटुल त्वयैव नयता सीमाभ्यमेतां दृशां Amaru. 14; चटुलप्रेम्णा द्युतेन 71. 3 Fine, beautiful, agreeable; इति चटुलचाटुपदचारं मुखैरिणो राक्षिकामपि वचनजातं Gīt. 10. -ला Lightening.

चटुलोल, चटुलोल a. 1 Tremulous. 2 Lovely, beautiful. 3 Talking sweet words.

चण a. (At the end of comp.) Renowned, celebrated, skilled in, famous for; अक्षरचणः. -णः The chick-pea.

चणकः Chick-pea; उत्सवितेति हि चणकः शकः किं भ्रष्टकं भक्तं Pt. 1 132.

चङ्ग a. 1 (a) Fierce, violent, impetuous, passionate, angry, wrathful; अथेकपेनोत्पत्तायचङ्गात् दुरोः कृशानुप्रतिमाद् विभेति R. 2. 49; M. 3. 20; see चङ्गी below. 2 Hot, warm; as in चङ्गायु. 3 Active, quick. 4 Pungent, acrid. -ङ्ग 1 Heat, warmth. 2 Passion, wrath. -COMP. -अङ्गु, -ङ्गीकृति, -भाङ्गु the sun. -ङ्गेश्वरः a form of Siva. -मुङ्गा a form of Durgā; (=चाङ्गुडा q. v.). -मुङ्गः a wild animal. -विक्रम a. of impetuous valour, fierce in prowess.

चङ्गा, -ङ्गी f. 1 An epithet of Durgā. 2 A passionate or angry woman; चङ्गी चङ्गं हतुमप्युद्यता मां M. 3. 21; चङ्गी नामवपुष्य पादपतितं जातानुताप सा V. 4. 28; R. 12. 5; Me. 105. -COMP. -ङ्गेश्वरः, -पतिः an epithet of Siva; पुण्यं यागस्त्रियुवनयुरोर्धामं चङ्गीश्वरस्य Me. 33.

चङ्गातः The fragrant oleander.

चङ्गातकः, -कः A short petticoat.

चङ्गल a. Wicked or cruel in deeds, of black deeds (कृकर्मन्); cf. कर्मचाङ्गल. -लः A general name for the lowest and most despised of the mixed castes originating from a Sudra father and a Brāhmanya mother. 2 A man of this caste, an outcast; चङ्गलः किमर्थं द्विजातिरयथा Bh. 3. 56; Ms. 5. 131; 10. 12, 16; 11. 175. -COMP. -चङ्गली the lute of a Chāṇḍāla, a common or vulgar lute.

चङ्गालिका The lute of a Chāṇḍāla.

चङ्गिका N. of Durgā.

चङ्गिमन् m. 1 Passion, violence, impetuosity, wrath. 2 Heat, warmth.

चङ्गिलः A barber.

चतुर num. a. (always in pl.; चत्वार m. चतस्रः f.; चत्वारि n.) Four; चत्वारो वयश्चत्वारि Ve. 1. 22; चतस्रोऽवस्था बाल्यं कैङ्करं दीपनं वार्यकं चेति; चत्वारि शृंगा वयोऽस्य पादाः

&c.; चेषान् मासान् गमय चतुरो लोचने मीलयित्वा Me. 110. [In comp. the र of चतुर is changed to a visarga (which in some cases becomes र्, र् or remains unchanged) before words beginning with hard consonants]. COMP. -अंशः a fourth part. -अंग a. having 4 members, quadripartite. (-न्) 1 a complete army consisting of elephants, chariots, cavalry, and infantry; एको हि संजनवरो नलिनीदलस्थो दृष्टः करोति चतुरंगबलाविषयं Si. Til. 4; चतुरंगबलो राजा जगतीं वशमानयेत् । अहं पंचांगबलवानाकाशं वशमानये Subhāsh. 2 a sort of chess. -अंत a. bordered on all sides; दृष्ट्वा विराय चतुरंतमहीसपत्नी S. 4. 19. -अंता the earth. अष्टति a. eighty-fourth. अष्टीति- a. or f. eighty-four. -अष्ट, -अष्ट a. (for अष्टि-चि) 1 four-cornered, quadrangular; R. 6. 10. 2 symmetrical, regular or handsome in all parts; चतुर तत्पद्म-तुल्य शोभि वयः Ku. 1. 32. (अष्ट, -चः) a square. -अर्ह period of four days. -आ-नमः an epithet of Brāhmā; इतस्तापज्ञातानि यथेच्छया वितर तानि सदे चतुरानम Udb. -आश्रमं the four orders or stages of the religious life of a Brāhmanya. -उत्तर a. increasing by four. -कर्ण (चतुर्कर्ण) a. heard by two persons only. -कोण (चतुर्कोण) a. square, quadrangular. (-णः) a square, tetragon, any quadrilateral figure. -मतिः 1 the supreme soul. 2 a tortoise. -मुण a. four-times, four-fold, quadruple. -चत्वारिंशत् (चतुश्चत्वारिंशत्) a. forty-four; षट्तिंशत् forty-fourth. -णवत् (चतुर्णवत्) a. ninety-fourth, or with ninety-four added; चतुर्णवत् शतं 'one hundred and ninety-four'. -दंतः an epithet of Airāvata, the elephant of Indra. -दृश a. fourteenth. -दृशच a. fourteen. -रत्नानि (pl.) the fourteen 'jewels' churned out of the ocean; (their names are contained in the following popular Mangalāśṭaka: -लक्ष्मीः कौस्तुभ-पारिजातकहारा धन्वतरिश्चंद्रमा गावो कामधुवाः सुरेश्वर-गजो रत्नादिदेवांगनाः । अथः सप्तमुखो विष्णुः हारिश्चन्द्रः शंखोऽश्वत्थं पाण्डुरो रत्नावीह चतुर्दश प्रतिदिनं कुटुंबः सदा मंगलः) ॥ -विद्याः (pl.) the fourteen lore; (they are: 1-चण्डोग्यमिश्रिता वेदा धर्मशास्त्रे पुराणकं । मीमांसा तर्कमपि च एता विद्याश्चतुर्दश ॥). -वृत्ती the fourteenth day of a lunar fortnight. -विंश the four quarters taken collectively. -विंश ind. towards the four quarters, on all sides. -दोलः, -लं a royal litter. -द्वार 1 a house with four entrances on four sides. 2 four doors taken collectively. -नवति a. or f. ninety-four. -पंच a. (चतुः पंच or चतुर्णच) four or five. पंचाशत् f. (चतुः पंचाशत् or चतुर्णचःशत्) fifty four. -पथः (चतुः पथः or चतुर्णपथः) (-यं also) a place where four roads meet, a crossway; Ms. 4. 39, 9. 264. (-यः) a Brāhmanya. -पद् a. (चतुर्णपद्) 1

having four feet. 2 consisting of four limbs. (च.) a quadruped. (-दी) a stanza of four lines; एवं चतुष्पदी तत्र वृत्तं जातिरिति द्विधा Chand. M. 1. पाठी (चतुष्पाठी) a school for Brāhmanas in which the four Vedas are taught and repealed. -पाणिः (चतुष्पाणिः) an epithet of Viṣṇu. -पाद्-च (चतुष्पाद् च) a. 1 quadruped. 2 consisting of four members or parts. (-m.) 1 a quadruped. 2 (in law) a judicial procedure (trial of suits) consisting of four processes; i. e. plea, defence rejoinder and judgment. -बाहुः an epithet of Viṣṇu. (-हु n.) a square. -भद्रं the aggregate of the four ends of human life (पुरुषार्थः); i. e. धर्म, अर्थ, काम and मोक्ष. -भागः the fourth part, a quarter. -भुज a. 1 quadrangular. 2 having four arms; Bg. 11. 46. (-m.) an epithet of Viṣṇu; R. 16. 3. (-m.) a square. -मासं a period of four months; (reckoned from the 11th day in the bright half of Āṣāḍha to the 11th day in the bright half of Kārtika). -मुख having four faces. (-खः) an epithet of Brāhmā; खतः सर्वं चतुर्मुखात् R. 10. 22. (-खं) 1 four faces; Ku. 2. 17. 2 a house with four entrances -युगं the aggregate of the four Yugas or ages of the world. -रात्रं (चतुरात्रं) an aggregate of four nights. -वक्त्रः an epithet of Brāhmā. -वर्गः the four ends of human life taken collectively (पुरुषार्थः); i. e. धर्म, अर्थ, काम and मोक्ष; R. 10. 22. -वर्णः the four classes or castes of the Hindus; i. e. ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य and शूद्र; चतुर्वर्णमयो लोकः R. 10. 22. -वर्षिका a cow four years old. -विंश a. 1 twenty-four. 2 having twenty-four added; as चतुर्विंश-शतं (124). विंशति a. or f. twenty-four. -विंशतिक a. consisting of twenty-four. -विद्य a. one who has studied the four Vedas. -विध a. of four sorts or kinds, fourfold. -वेद a. familiar with the four Vedas. (-द्वः) the supreme soul. -व्यूहः N. of Viṣṇu. (-हं) medical science. -शालं (चतुः शालं, चतुर्शालं, चतुःशाली, चतुर्शाली) a square of four buildings, a quadrangle enclosed by four buildings. -षष्टि a. or f. sixty-four. कलाः (pl.) the sixty-four arts. -सप्तति a. or f. seventy-four. -हायन-ण a. four years old; (the f. of this word ends in आ if it refers to an inanimate object, and in ई if it refers to an animal). -होत्रकं the four priests taken collectively.

चतुर a. 1 Clever, skilful, ingenious, sharp-witted; सर्वात्मना रतिकयाचतुरेव इती Mu. 3. 9; Amaru. 15, 44; सुगया जहार चतुरेव कामिनी R. 9. 69; 18. 15. 2 Quick, swift. 3 Charming, beautiful,

lovely, agreeable; न पुनरिति गतं चतुरं नयः R. 9. 47; Ku. 1. 47; 3. 5; 5. 49 — २ 1 Cleverness, ingenuity. 2 An elephant's stable.

चतुर्थ a. (र्थ f.) The fourth. -र्थ A quarter, & fourth part. -COMP. -आश्रमः the fourth stage of a Brāhmana's religious life, Sannyāsa. -भाज् a. receiving a fourth part of every source of income from the subjects, as a king; (this is allowed only in times of financial embarrassments, the usual share being a sixth.).

चतुर्थक a. The fourth. -क्रः A fever that returns or is repeated every four days, a quartan.

चतुर्थी 1 The fourth day of a lunar fortnight. 2 The dative case (in gram.). -COMP. -कर्मन् n. the ceremonies to be performed on the fourth day of the marriage.

चतुर्धा ind. In four ways, four-fold.

चतुष्क a. 1 Consisting of four. 2 Increased by four; द्विकं त्रिकं चतुष्कं च पंचकं च ज्ञानं समं Ma. 8. 142 (i. e. 102, 103, 104, or 105, or interest at the rate of 2 to 5 per cent). -ष्कं 1 A collection of four. 2 A crossway. 3 A quadrangular courtyard. 4 A hall resting on (four) pillars, a hall or saloon in general; Ku. 5. 69, 7. 9. -ष्की 1 A large four-sided pond. 2 A mosquito curtain.

चतुष्टय a. (यी f.) Four-fold, consisting of four; ग्रामस्य कवेस्तस्य चतुर्मुख-समीरिता । प्रवृत्तिरासीच्छब्दानां चरितार्था चतुष्टयी ॥ Ku. 2. 17. -यं A group or collection of four; एकैकमप्यनर्थीय किमु यत्र चतुष्टयं H. Pr. 11; Ku. 7. 62; मासचतुष्टयस्य भोजनं H. 1. 2 A square.

चत्वरं 1 A quadrangular place or courtyard. 2 A place where many roads meet; सखलु अष्टिचत्वरं निवसति Mk. 2. 3 A levelled spot of ground prepared for a sacrifice.

चत्वारिंशत् f. Forty.

चत्वालः 1 A hole in the ground prepared for an oblation or for the sacrificial fire. 2 Kusa grass. 3 Womb.

चद् 1 U. (चदति-ते) To ask, beg.

चदिरः 1 The moon. 2 Camphor. 3 An elephant. 4 A snake.

चन ind. Not, not also, even not (not used by itself but used in combination with the pronoun किम् or its derivatives, such as कद्, कथं, कः, कदा, कुतः to which it imparts an indefinite sense; see under किम्). Note—Some regard चन to be not a separate word, but a combination of च and न.

चन्द् 1 P. (चदति, चदित) 1 To shine, to be glad or rejoiced.

चंद्रः 1 The moon. 2 Camphor.

चंदनः-नं Sandal, (the tree, the wood, or any unctuous preparation of the wood, held in high estimation as a perfume and refrigerant application); अनलाया घृक्षचंदनैयसे R. 8. 71; मणिप्रकाराः सरसे च चंदनं शुचौ विधे यति जनस्य सेव्यतां Rs. 1. 2; एवं च भावते लोकश्चंदनं किल जितलं । पुत्रगावस्य संस्पर्शश्चंदनादतिरिच्यते Pt. 5. 20; विना मलयमन्यत्र चंदनं न प्रोदति 1. 41. -COMP. -अचलः, -गिरिः, -अद्रिः the Malaya mountain. -उदकं sandal-water. -पुष्पं cloves. -सारः the most excellent sandal-wood.

चंदिरः 1 An elephant. 2 The moon; अपि च मानसमंडुनिधिर्यशो विमलसारदचंदिरचंद्रिका Br. 1. 113; मुकुंदमुखचंदिरि चिरमिदं चकोरा-यतां 4. 1.

चंद्रः 1 The moon; यथा प्रल्लादनाचंद्रः R. 4. 12; हृतचंद्रा तमसेव कौमुदी 8. 37; न हि संहरते ज्योत्स्नां चंद्रश्चांडालवेदमनि H. 1. 61; मुखं, चंदनं &c.; पर्यायचंद्रैव शारत्त्वियामा Ku. 7. 26 (for mythological account see सोम). 2 The moon, as a planet. 3 Camphor; विलेपनस्याधिकचंद्रमागनाधिभावना-ज्ञापललाप पांडुना N. 1. 51. 4 The eye in a peacock's tail. 5 Water. 6 Gold. (Used at the end of comp. चंद्र means 'excellent', 'eminent', or 'illustrious'; as गुरुचंद्रः 'a moon of men', an excellent or illustrious man). -द्रा 1 The cardamoms. 2 An open hall only furnished with a roof. -COMP. -अंशुः a moonbeam. -अर्धः the half moon. -चूडामणिः, मोलिः, शिखरः epithets of Siva. -आतपः 1 moon-light. 2 awning. 3 an open hall only furnished with a roof.

-आत्मजः, औरतः, -जः, -जातः, -तनयः, नंदनः, -पुत्रः the planet Mercury. -आनन a. moon-faced. (-नः) an epithet of Kārtikeya. अपविदः an epithet of Siva. -आमासः 'false moon', an appearance in the sky resembling the real moon. -आह्वयः camphor. -इष्टा a lotus plant, or a collection of lotuses, blossoming during the night. -उदयः moon-rise. -उपलः the moon-stone. -कांतः the moon-stone (supposed to ooze away under the influence of the moon); द्रवति च हिमस्मादुद्वते चंद्रकांतः U. 6. 12; Si. 4. 58; Amaru. 57; Bh. 1. 21; Māl. 1. 24. (-तं) the white water-lily blossoming during the night. (-तं) sandal-wood. -कला a digit of the moon; राहोश्चंद्रकला-मिवाननचरिं देवात्ममासाय मे Māl. 5. 28. कांत 1 a night. 2 moon-light. -कांतिः moon-light. (-न.) silver. -शयः the new-moon-day or the last day of a lunar month (अमा) when the moon is not visible. -ग्रहं the fourth sign of the zodiac, Cancer. -गोलः the world of the moon, lunar sphere. मोलिका moon-light. -ग्रहणं

an eclipse of the moon. -चंचला a small fish. -चूडः, -मौलिः, -शेखरः, चूडामणिः epithets of Siva; रहस्यपालयन चंद्रशेखरः Ku. 5. 58, 86; R. 6. 34. -दाराः (m. pl.) 'the wives of the moon', the 27 lunar mansions mythologically regarded as so many daughters of Daksha and married to the moon. -धुतिः sandalwood (-f.) moonlight. -धामन्. m. camphor. -पद्मः a moonbeam; Me. 70; Mā. 3. 12. -प्रभा moonlight. -चाला 1 large cardamoms. 2 moonlight. -विदुः the sign for the nasal (ॐ). -धम्मन् n. camphor. -भागा N. of a river in the south. -भासः a sword; see चंद्रहास. -धुति n. silver. मणिः the moon-stone रेखा, -लेखा the digit or streak of the moon. -रेणुः a plagiarist. -लोकः the world of the moon. -लोहकं, -लौहं, -लौहकं Silver. -वंशः the lunar race of kings, the second great line of royal dynasties in India. -चन्द्र a. moon faced. -व्रतं a kind of vow or penance =चंद्रायण q. v. -शाला 1 a room on the top (of a house &c.); R. 13. 40. 2 moonlight. -शालिका a room on the top of a house. -शिला the moon-stone; Bk 11. 15. -संज्ञः camphor -संभवः N. of Budha or Mercury. (-चर) small cardamoms. -सालोक्यं attainment of the lunar heaven. -हन् n. an epithet of Rānu. -हासः 1 a glittering sword. 2 the sword of Rāvana; हे पाणयः किमिति बाण्य चंद्रहासं B. R. 1. 56, 61. 3 N. of a king of Kerala, son of Sudharmika. [He was born under the Mūla asterism and his left foot had a redundant toe; for this his father was killed by his enemies, and the boy was left an orphan in a state of destitution. After much exertion he was restored to his kingdom. He became a friend of Krishna and Arjuna when they came to the South in the course of their wanderings with the sacrificial horse].

चंद्रकः 1 moon. 2 The eye in a peacock's tail. 3 A fingernail. 4 A circle of the moon's shape (formed by a drop of oil thrown into water).

चंद्रकिन् m. A peacock; Si. 3. 49.

चंद्रमस् m. The moon; नक्षत्रताराहसंकुलापि ज्योतिष्मदी चंद्रमसैव राविः R. 6. 22.

चंद्रिका 1 Moonlight; इतः स्तुतिः का खलु चंद्रिकाया यदधिभयमुत्तरीकरोति N. 3. 116; R. 19. 39; कामुकैः कुम्भीलकैश्च परिहृत्या चंद्रिका M. 4. 2 (At the end of comp.) Elucidation, throwing light on the subject treated; अलंकारचंद्रिका, काव्यचंद्रिका; cf. कौमुदि. 3 Illumination. 4 A large cardamom. 5 The river Chandrabhāgā. 6 The Mallikā creeper. -COMP. -अंबुजं the white lotus opening at moonrise. -द्रावः

the moon-stone. पायिन् m. the Chakora bird.

चंद्रिलः 1 A barber. 2 An epithet of Siva.

चप् 1 P. (चपति) To console, soothe -II. 10 U. (चपयति ते) To grind, pound, knead.

चपटः=चपेट q. v.

चपल a. 1 Shaking, trembling, tremulous; कुल्याभोगिः पवनचपलैः शाखिनौ धौत-मृदाः S. 1. 15; चपलायताक्षी Ch. P. 8. 2 Unsteady, fickle, inconstant, wavering; Sānti. 2. 11; चपलमति &c. 3 Frail, transient, momentary; नलिनीदलगतजलमतितरलं तदजीवितवतिशयचपलं Moha M. 5. 4 Quick, nimble, agile; (गते) शैशवाचपलमध्यशोभत K. 11. 8. 5 Inconsiderate, rash; cf. चपल. -लः 1 A fish. 2 Quicksilver. 3 The Chātaka bird. 4 Consumption. 5 A sort of perfume.

चपला 1 Lightning; कुर्वककुहमं चपला-सुषमं रतिपतिमृकानने Git 7. 2 An unchaste or disloyal wife. 3 Spirituous liquor. 4 Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. 5 The tongue. -COMP. जनः a fickle or unsteady woman; Si. 9. 16.

चपेटः 1 The palm of the hand with the fingers extended. 2 A blow with the open hand.

चपेटा, चपेटिका A blow with open hand; खंडिकोपाध्यायः शिष्याय चपेटिकां ददाति Mbh.

चप् 1 P. (चपति, चात) 1 To drink sip, drink off; चचाद मधु मार्चिकं Bk. 14. 94. 2 To eat. -WITH आ (आचामति) 1 To sip, drink off, lick; नाचमे हिममपि वाति वारणेन Ki. 7. 34; Bv. 4. 38; U. 4. 1. 2 To lick up, dry or drink up, absorb; आचामति स्वेदकपायुले ते R. 13. 20, 9. 68. चमत्करणं, चमत्कारः, चमत्कृतिः f. 1 Admiration, surprise 2 Show, spectacle. 3 Poetical charm, that which constitutes the essence of poetry; चेतश्चमत्कृतिपदं कवित्वरसग Bv. 3. 1. तद्वेषया वाच्यस्यैव चमत्कारित्वात् K. P. 1.

चमरः A kind of deer. रः -रं A chowrie most usually made of the tail of Chamara. -री The female Chamara; यस्यार्थयुक्तं गिरि(राजशब्दं) कुर्वति बालव्यजनैश्चमरैः Ku. 1. 1, 48; Si. 4. 60. Me. 53, -COMP. -पुच्छं the tail of a Chamara used as a fan. (-च्छः) a squirrel.

चमरिकः The Kovidāra tree.

चमसः -सं A vessel (can, ladle &c.) used at sacrifices for drinking the Soma juice; Y. 1. 183 (also चमसी).

चमूः f. 1 An army (in general). प्रदेवतां पांडुपुत्राणामाचार्यं महतीं चमूं Bg. 1. 3; वाससीनां चमूनां Me 43; गजवती जवतविहया चमूः R. 9. 10. 2 A division of an army consisting of 729 elephants, as many cars, 2187 horse, and 3645 foot. -COMP. -चरः a soldier,

warrior. -नाथः-पः, -पतिः the leader of an army, a general, commander R. 13. 74. -हरः an epithet of Siva.

चमूरः A kind of deer; चकासतं वाह-चमूरचर्मणा Si. 1. 8.

चंप 10 U. (चंपयति ते) To go, move.

चंपकः 1 A tree bearing yellow, fragrant flowers. 2 A kind of perfume. कं-A flower of this tree; अद्यापि तां कनकचंपकदामगोरीं Ch. F. 1. -COMP. -माला 1 N. of a neck-ornament worn by women. 2 a garland of Champaka flowers. 3 kind of metre (see App.). -रभा a species of plantain.

चंपकालुः The jack or breadfruit tree.

चंपकावती, चंपा, चंपावती N. of an ancient city on the Ganges, capital of the Angas and identified with the modern Bhagalpura.

चंपालुः=चंपकालु q. v.

चंपूः f. A kind of elaborate and highly artificial composition in which the same subject is continued through alterations in prose and verse; गद्यपद्यमयं काव्यं चंपूरित्यभिधीयते S. D. 569; for instance भोजचंपू, नलचंपू, भारतचंपू &c.

चय 1 A. (चयते) To go to or towards, move.

चयः 1 An assemblage, collection, multitude, heap, mass, चयस्विषामिषय-धारितं घृता Si. 1. 3; घृदा चयः U. 2. 8 a lump of clay; कचानां चयः Bh. 1. 5 a braid of hair; so चमरीचयः Si. 4. 60 कुहमचय, तुषारचय. &c. 2 A mound of earth raised to form the foundation of a building. 3 A mound of earth raised from the ditch of a fort. 4 A rampart. 5 The gate of a fort. 6 A seat, stool. 7 A pile of buildings, any edifice. 8 Stacked wood.

चयनं 1 The act of collecting (especially flowers &c.). 2 Piling, heaping.

चर 1 P. (चरति, चरित) 1 To walk, move, go about, roam, wander; नष्टा शंका हरिणशिशवो भेदमदं चरति S. 1. 15 (चर may mean here 'to graze' also); इन्द्रियाणां हि चरतां Bg. 2. 67; कथयश्चेत्कार्तस्य राम-स्यैव मनोरथाः R. 12. 59; Ms. 2. 23, 6 68; R. 236; 9. 306; 10. 55. 2 To practise, perform, observe; चरतः किल वृश्चरं तपः k. 8 79; Y. 1. 60; Ms. 3. 30. 3 To act, behave towards, conduct oneself (oft. with loc. of the person) चरतीनां च कामनः Ms. 5. 90; 9. 287; आत्मवत्तत्त्वमुत्तेज्य यश्चेत् Mb.; तस्यां त्वं साधु नाचरः R. 1. 76 (where the root may be also आचर). 4 To graze; सुचिरं हि चरन् शस्यं H. 3. 9. 5 To eat, consume. 6 To be engaged in, be busy with. 7 to live, continue to be, continue in any state. -Caus. (चारयति) 1

चर्मटः A kind of cucumber.

चर्मटी 1 Noise of merriment. 2 Cucumber.

चर्म A shield.

चर्मण्वती N. of a river flowing into the Ganges, the modern Chambal.

चर्मन् n. 1 Skin (of the body). 2 Leather, hide; Ms. 2. 41, 174. 3

The sense of touch. 4 A shield; Si. 18. 21. -Comp. -अंमन् n. lymph.

-अवकर्तन् working in leather. -अवकर्तृ, अवकर्तु m. a shoe-maker.

-कारः, कारिन् m. a shoe-maker, currier. -कीलः -लं a wart. -चित्रकं white leprosy. -जं 1 hair. 2 blood. -तर्गः

a wrinkle. -वृक्षः, जालिका a whip. -वृक्षः, वृक्षः the Bhūrja tree. -पट्टिका

a flat piece of leather for playing upon with dice. -पट्टा a bat, the small house-bat. -राहुका a leather shoe. -पट्टिका a shoe-maker's awl.

-मसेवकः, मसेविका a bellows. -चङ्गः a leather band or strap. -मुखा an epithet of Durgā. -चङ्गि f. a whip.

-चर्मनः 'clad in skin,' N. of Siva. -चायं a drum, tabor &c. -संमन् large cardamoms. -सारः lymph, serum.

चर्मण्य a. Leathern.

चर्मण्यः, चर्मण्यः A shoe-maker, a worker in leather, currier.

चर्मिक a. Armed with a shield.

चर्मिन् a. (जी. f.) 1 Armed with a shield. 2 Leathern. -m. 1 A soldier armed with a shield. 2 Plantain. 3

The Bhūja tree.

चर्च 1 Going about, moving, walking about. 2 Course, motion; as in राहुचर्च. 3 Behaviour, conduct, deportment. 4 Practice, performance, observance; Ms. 1. 111; मतचर्चा, तपचर्चा 5 Regular performance of all rites or customs. 6 Eating. 7

A custom, usage; Ms. 6. 32.

चर्च 1 P., 10 U. (चर्चति, चर्चयति-ते, चर्चन्ति) 1 To chew, chop, eat, browse, bite; लायल गावतर् चर्चितुमात्थेयान् Pt. 4; यसीतश्च न कुक्षेऽसहजैवातर् चर्चते Mk. 2. 11.

2 To suck up. 3 To relish, taste.

चर्चण, -णा 1 Chewing, eating. 2 Sipping. 3 (Fig.) Tasting, relishing, enjoying; प्रमाणं चर्चणिवान् स्वाभिजे विबुधां मतं S. D. 57; (com.=चर्चणा आस्वादं तच्च स्वादः काव्यायमेवैवाद्यामानंदसमुद्भव इत्युक्तकारः); so also; निष्पत्त्या चर्चणस्यास्य निष्पत्तिरुपपातः 58.

चर्चा A blow with the fiat of the hand (said to be also चर्चन् m.)

चर्चित् p. p. 1 Chewed, bitten, eaten. 2 Tasted. -Comp. -चर्चणं (lit.) chewing the chewed; (fig.) tautology, useless repetition. -पार्श्वं a spitting pot.

चर्च 1 P. (चलति, rarely चलते, चलित) 1 To shake, tremble, throb, palpi-

tate, stir; डिवाञ्छितः क्षणं भुजा Bk. 14. 40; सपक्षेऽद्विरिवाचालीत् 15. 24; 6. 84. 2

(a) To go, move on, walk, stir or move (from one's place); पदाप्यमपि चलितुं न शक्नोति Pt. 4; चलत्येकेन पादेन तिष्ठत्येकेन बुद्धिमान् Chāp, 32; चचाल बाला स्तनाभिचचलला Ku. 6. 84; Mk. 1. 56.

(b) To proceed (on one's way), depart, set out, start off; चेतुश्चारपरिग्रहाः Ku. 6. 93. 3 To be affected, to be disturbed, confused or disordered (as mind), be agitated or perturbed; युगेरपि यस्तस्य दर्शनाच्चलते मनः Pt. 1. 400; लोभेन बुद्धिश्चलति H. 1. 140. 4 To deviate or swerve (with abl.); चलति न्यायं जिगीषतां हि चेतः Ki. 10. 29; to fall off, leave; Ms. 7. 15; Y. 1. 360.

-Caus. (च-चालयति, चालित, चालित 1 To cause to move, shake, stir 2 To drive away, remove or expel from. 3 To lead away from. 4 To cherish, foster (चालयति only). -WITH उच् 1 to start, set out; चित्तः स्थितामुच्चलितः प्रयातां R. 2. 6; उच्चचालं बलमित्यसौ दशी 11. 51; नगपयोदचलं Dk. 2 to go away, move from, or leave one's place; स्थानाद्बुद्धचलपि S. 1. 29; पुण्योच्चलितवटपदं R. 12. 27. -य 1 to shake, move, tremble; Bh. 2. 4. 2 to go; walk, move on, set out, start off. 3 to be affected, disturbed or agitated. 4 to swerve, deviate. -वि 1 to shake, move; पतति पतते विचलति पने शक्तिमयवपुष्यां Gt. 5. 2 to go, proceed, set out. 3 to be agitated or disturbed, be rough (as the sea); यचालीदयसा पतिः Bk. 15. 70. 4 to deviate, swerve; Y. 1. 358. -II. 6 P. (चलति, चलित) To sport, play, frolic about.

चल a 1 (a) Moving, trembling, shaking, tremulous, rolling (as eyes &c.); चलापाणां दृष्टिं स्तुयसि S. 1. 24; चलकाकपक्षैरमात्यपुत्रैः R. 3. 28. waving; Bh. 1. 6. (b) Moveable; (opp. स्थिर), moving; चले लङ्घ्ये S. 2. 5. 2 Unsteady, fickle, inconstant, loose, unfixed; द्युतितास्त्रवस्थितं नृणां न खलु प्रेम चलं सहजं Ku. 4. 28; प्रायश्चलं गौरवमाश्रितेषु 3. 1; 3 Frail, transitory, perishable; चला लक्ष्मीश्रालाः प्राणाश्चल जीवितवीचने. 4 Confused. -लः 1 Trembling, shaking, agitation. 2 Wind. 3 Quicksilver. -ला 1 Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. 2 A kind of perfume. -Comp. -अचल a. 1 moveable and immovable. 2 fickle, unsteady, very transitory (=अतिचल); चलाचले च संसारे धर्मं एको हि निश्चलः Bh. 3. 128; लक्ष्मीमिव चलाचला Ki. 11. 30. (चलाचला=चला Malli.) N. 1. 60. (-लः) a crow. -अलकः rheumatism. -आसन् a. inconstant, fickle-minded. -इन्द्रिय a. 1 sensitive. 2 sensual. -इधुः one whose arrow flies unsteadily or misses the mark, a bad archer. -कर्णः the true distance

of a planet from the earth. -चकुः the Chakora bird. -चिक a. fickle-minded. -चलः, -पत्रः the Asvattha tree.

चलन् a. Moving, tremulous, trembling, shaking. -चः 1 A foot. 2 A deer. -चं 1 Trembling, shaking or shaking motion; चलन्तमकं कर्म T. S.; हस्तं, जातुं &c. तल्लक्षणं चलन्तमनोहरचन्दनजितरितारं Gt. 11. 2 Roaming, wandering. -नी 1 A short petticoat worn by common women. 2 The rope for tying an elephant.

चलनकं A short petticoat worn by low women.

चलिः A cover, wrapper.

चलित p. p. 1 Shaken, moved, stirred, agitated. 2 Gone, departed; एवमुक्त्वा च चलितः. 3 Attained. 4 Known, understood; (see चल). -त 1 Shaking, moving. 2 Going, walking. 3 A kind of dance; चलितं नाम नाट्यमन्तरेण M. 1.

चलुः A mouthful (of water).

चलुकः 1 Water taken up in the hollowed palm for rinsing the mouth. 2 A handful or mouthful (of water); cf. डलुक.

चर्च I. 1. U. (चर्चति-ते) To eat. II. 1. P. (चर्चति) To kill, injure, hurt.

चर्चकः -कं A vessel used for drinking spirits, a goblet, a wine-glass; च्युतेः शिखरेऽथकोरुषे R. 7. 49; मुखं लालाक्षि च चर्चकं सासवमिव Sānti. 1. 29; Ki. 9. 56, 57. -कं 1 A kind of spirituous liquor. 2 Honey.

चर्चतिः 1 Eating. 2 Killing. 3 Decay, infirmity, decline.

चर्चलः A wooden ring on the top of a sacrificial post. 2 A hive.

चर्च 1 P., 10 U. (चर्चति चर्चयति ते) 1 To be wicked. 2 To cheat, deceive. 3 To be proud or haughty.

चाकचर्च्य Brilliancy, lustre.

चाक a. (की f.) 1 Carried on with the discus (as a battle). 2 Circular. 3 Relating to a wheel.

चाकिक a. (की f.) see चाक above. -कः 1 A potter. 2 An oil-maker; Y. 1. 165. (=तेलिक according to Mit.; शाकटिक or cartman according to others). 3 A coachman, driver.

चाकिकः The son of a potter or oil-maker.

चाचुष a. (की f.) 1 Depending on, or produced from, sight. 2 Belonging to the eye, visual, optical. 3 Visible, to be seen. -कं Knowledge dependent on vision. -Comp. -ज्ञानं ocular evidence or proof.

चांगः 1 Wood sorrel. 2 Whiteness or beauty of the teeth.

चांचल्य 1 Unsteadiness, quick motion, rolling, tremour (as of the eyes &c.); Bv. 2. 60. 2 Fickleness. 3 Transitoriness.

चाटः A rogue or cheat, one who wins the confidence of the person he wishes to deceive; Y. 1. 336; (चाटाः = भूतारकाः विशाख ये परममपहंति Mit.).

चाटुः -डु *n.* 1 Pleasing or agreeable words, sweet or coaxing speech, flattery (especially of a lover to his sweetheart); प्रियः प्रियायाः प्रकरोति चाटुं R. 6. 14; विरचितचाटुवचनरचनं चरणरचित-प्रणिपातं Git. 11; Amaru. 83; Pt. 1. Sānti. 8. 14; Ch. P. 20; (the greater part of the 10th canto of गीतगोविंदं consists of such coaxing). 2 Distinct or clear speech. -Comp. -उक्तिः *f.* flattering or coaxing language. -उल्लोलः, -कार *a.* speaking agreeably or sweetly, flatterer; शिवावातः प्रियतम इव प्रार्थनाचाटुकारः Me. 31. -पटु *a.* skilful in using flattering or coaxing language, an accomplished flatterer. -पटुः a jester, buffoon. -लोल *a.* elegantly tremulous. -हस्त a hundred ontreaties, repeated coaxing; पटुचाटु-शतैरुल्लोलं Git. 2; गजयुगवस्तु धीरं विलोकयति चाटुशतैश्च भुङ्क्ते Bh. 2. 21.

चाणक्यः N. of a celebrated writer on civil polity; also known as विष्णुयुग, कीटिल्य; see कीटिल्य.

चाणूरः A celebrated wrestler in the service of Kamsa. When Krishna was taken by Akrūra to Mathurā, Kamsa sent this redoubtable wrestler to fight with him; but in the duel which ensued, Krishna whirled him round and round several times and smashed his head.

चांडालः (ली *f.*) An out-cast; see चंडाल; चांडालः किमयं द्विजातिर्यथा Bh. 3. 56; Ms. 3. 239; 4. 29; Y. 1. 93.

चांडालिका=चंडालिका *q. v.*

चातकः (की *f.*) N. of a bird which is supposed to live only on rain-drops; सूक्ष्मा एव पतति चातकमुखे द्विजाः पयो-विद्वेः Bh. 2. 121; see 2. 51 and R. 5. 17. -Comp. -आनेदनः 1 the rainy season. 2 a cloud.

चातनं 1 Removing. 2 Injuring.

चातुर *a.* (री *f.*) 1 Relating to four. 2 Clever, able, shrewd. 3 Speaking well, flattering. 4 Visible, perceptible. -र A fourwheeled carriage. -री Skill, dexterity, ability; तद्वटचातुरीतुरी N. 1. 12.

चातुरसं Four casts in playing at dice. -सः A small round pillow.

चातुरार्थिकः (In gram.) A suffix added to words in four different senses.

चातुराश्रमिक *a.* (की *f.*), चातुराश्रमि *a.* (पी *f.*) Being in one of the four periods of the religious life of a Brāhmaṇa; see आश्रम.

चातुराश्रम्ये The four periods of the religious life of a Brāhmaṇa; see आश्रम.

चातुरिक-चातुर्यक-चातुर्यिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Quartan, occurring every fourth day. -कः A quartan ague.

चातुरार्थिक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to the fourth day.

चातुर्दश *A* demon (Sk.)

चातुर्दशिकः One who studies on the fourteenth day of a lunar fortnight (that being a day of अनुष्याय *q. v.*)

चातुर्मासक *a.* (सिका *f.*) One who performs the Chāturmāsya sacrifice.

चातुर्मास्ये *N.* of a sacrifice performed every four months; i. e. at the beginning of कार्तिक, फाल्गुन and आषाढ.

चातुर्यं 1 Skill, cleverness, dexterity, shrewdness. 2 Loveliness, amiableness, beauty; सुचातुर्यं Bh. 1. 3.

चातुर्वर्ण्यं 1 The aggregate of the four original castes of the Hindus; एवं सामासिकं पर्व चातुर्वर्ण्यं ब्रह्मवन्दुः Ms. 10. 63; Rg. 6. 13. 2 The duties of these four castes.

चातुर्विध्यं Four kinds (collectively), a four-fold division.

चात्वालः 1 A hole in the ground to receive an oblation or the sacred fire. 2 Kusa grass (धर्म).

चांदनिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Made of or derived from sandal. 2 Perfumed with sandal juice &c.

चांद्र *a.* (त्री *f.*) Relating to the moon, lunar; चंद्रकाव्यानुना विप्रवादीमभिनमः श्रियं Si. 2. 2. -द्रा 1 A lunar month. 2 The bright fortnight (शुक्लपक्ष). 3 The moon-stone. -द्रं 1 the vow called चांद्रायण *q. v.* 2 Fresh ginger. The lunar mansion called सुगर्गिर्. -त्री Moonlight. -Comp. -भागा the river Chandrabhāgā. -मासः a lunar month. -व्रतिकः one who observes the चांद्रायण vow.

चांद्रकं Dried ginger.

चांद्रमस *a.* (सी *f.*) Relating to the moon, lunar; लघुदोषा चांद्रमसीव लेखा Ku. 1. 25. चंद्रं गता वक्ष्यमाणं भुङ्क्ते पद्माशिता चांद्रमसीममिक्ष्यां 1. 43; R. 2. 39; Bg. 8. 25.

-सं The constellation सुक्षितसः.

चांद्रमसायनः, -तिः The planet Mercury.

चांद्रायणं A religious observance or expiatory penance regulated by the moon's age (the period of its waxing and waning); (in it the daily quantity of food, which consists of fifteen mouthfuls at the full moon, is diminished by one mouthful every day during the dark fortnight till it is reduced to zero at the new moon, and is increased in like manner during the bright fortnight); of Y. 3. 324 *et seq.*, and Ms. 11. 217.

चांद्रायणिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 One who performs the चांद्रायण vow.

चापं 1 A bow; तति चापद्वितीयं वदति रणधुरां को भयस्यावकाशः Vc. 3. 5; so चाप-

पाणिः 'with a bow in hand' 2 The rain-bow. 3 (In geom.) An arc of a circle. 4 The sign of the zodiac called Sagittarius.

चापलं, -ल्ये 1 Quick motion, swiftness. 2 Fickleness, unsteadiness, transitoriness; Ki. 2. 41. 3 Inconsiderate or rash conduct, rashness, rash act; चिह्नं चापलं U. 4; दहूयैः कर्ममापय चापलाय प्रचोदितः R. 1. 9; स्वचिन्तयति च चाप-लेभ्यो निवारणीया K. 101. 4 Restiveness (as of a horse); पुनः पुनः दूतनिषिद्धचापलं R. 3. 42.

चामरः, -रं (also -रा -री sometimes) 1 A *chowrie* or bushy tail of the Chamara (Bos Grunniens) used as a fly-flap or fan, and reckoned as one of the insignia of royalty (and sometimes used as a sort of streamer on the heads of horses); व्याप्यते निजुल-तरुमिजरीचामराणि V. 4. 4. अद्वयमासीतु वय-मेव ध्रुवतेः शशिपथं छत्रमुने च चामरे R. 3. 16; Ku. 7. 42; H. 2. 29; Mo. 35; चित्रवत्-विभाचलं ह्यशिरस्यायामध्वजामरं V. 1. 4; S. 1. 8. -Comp. -ग्राहः -ग्राहिन् *m.* a person who carries a *chowrie*. -ग्राहिणी a waiting girl who carries in her hand a *chowrie* and waves it over the head of a king &c.; पृष्ठे लीलाचलराजिनि चामरग्राहिणीनां Bh. 3. 61. -पुष्पः, -पुष्पकः 1 the betel-nut tree. 2 the Ketaka plant. 3 the mango tree.

चामरिन् *m.* A horse.

चामीकरं 1 Gold; ततचामीकरांगदः V. 1. 14; R. 7. 5; Si. 4. 24; Ku. 7. 49. 2 The Dhattūra plant. -Comp. -मल्ल *a.* like gold.

चासुंदा A terrific form of Durgā; Mā. 5. 25.

चंपिला The river Champā; (perhaps the modern Chambal).

चांपेयः 1 The Champaka tree. 2 The Nāgakesara tree. -रं 1 Filament, especially of a lotus flower. 2 Gold. 3 The Dhattūra plant; (*m.* also in the last two senses).

चाय् 1. U. (चायति-ते) 1 To observe, discern, see; Si. 12. 51. 2 To worship.

चारः 1 Going, walking, gait, wandering about; नंदलचारशीघ्रः V. 5. 2; कीडशिले यदि च विभरेत् पादचारेण गौरी Me. 60. walk on foot. 2 Motion, course, progression; मंगलचारः शनिचारः &c. 3 A spy, scout, secret, emissary; Ms. 7. 184; 9. 261; see चारचक्षुस् below. 4 Performing, practising. 5 A prison. 6 A bond, fetter. -र An artificial poison. -Comp. -अंतरितः a spy. ईक्षणः, -चक्षुस् *m.* 'using spies as eyes', a king (or a statesman) who employs spies and sees through their medium; चारचक्षुर्महीपतिः Ms. 9. 256 c. Kāmandaka: गावः पश्यन्ति मयेन वदेः पश्यन्ति च द्विजाः। चारैः पश्यन्ति राजान-

नेदुनचेतनस्यंतं Bk. 17. 16; चित्तं राम-
स्तु 14. 62; 15. 38; 2. 29. 2 To
know, understand, be aware or con-
scious of; परित्याकृत्यमाणमात्मानं न चेतयते
Dk. 154. 3 To regain consciousness.
4 To appear, shine.

चित् *f.* 1 Thought, perception.
2 Intelligence, intellect, understand-
ing; Bh. 2. 1; 3. 1. 3 The heart,
mind. 4 The soul, spirit, the anima-
ting principle of life. 5 Brahman.
-Comp. -आत्मन् *m.* 1 the thinking
principle or faculty. 2 pure intelli-
gence, the supreme spirit. -आत्मक
consciousness. -आभासः the indivi-
dual soul (जीव) (which still sticks to
worldly defilements). -उल्लासः glad-
dening the heart of spirit. -वनः the
supreme spirit or Brahman. -प्रवृत्तिः
f. reflection, thinking. -शक्तिः *f.*
mental power, intellectual capacity.
-स्वरूपः the supreme spirit. -ind. 1
A particle added to चिं and its deri-
vatives (such as कद्, कयं, क, कदा, कुत्र,
कुतः &c.) to impart to them an in-
definite sense; कुत्रचित् somewhere;
केचित् some &c. 2 The sound चित्.

चित् *p. p.* 1 Collected, piled up,
heaped, gathered. 2 Hoarded, accu-
mulated. 3 Got, acquired. 4 Cover-
ed with, full of; कुमिकुलचितं Bh. 2. 11.
5 Set or inlaid with. -तं A building.

चिता *a.* funeral pile, pyre; कुरु
संग्रति तावदाहमे प्रणिपाताजलियाचित्प्रक्षिता Ku.
4. 35; चितापिरोहणं R. 8. 57; चितामसम्
Ku. 5. 69. -Comp. -अग्निः the funeral
fire. -चूडकः a pyre.

चितिः *f.* 1 Collecting, gathering.
2 A heap, multitude, quantity.
3 A layer, pile, stack. 4 A funeral
pile. 5 An oblong with quadrangular
sides. 6 The understanding.

चितिका 1 A pile, stack. 2 A
funeral pile. 3 A small chain (or
girdle) worn as an ornament round
the loins.

चित् *a.* 1 Observed, perceived. 2
Considered, reflected or meditated
upon. 3 Resolved. 4 Intended,
wished, desired. -सं 1 Observing,
attending. 2 Thought, thinking,
attention, desire, intention, aim;
मच्चितः सततं भव Bg. 18. 57; अनेकचित्तचित्रात्
16. 16. 3 The mind; यदाही दुर्वाः प्र-
सरति मच्चित्तकरिणः Sānti. 1. 22; सो चचित्त
and comp. below. 4 The heart
(considered as the seat of intellect).
5 Reason, intellect, reasoning faculty,
-Comp. -अनुवर्तिन् *a.* acting according
to one's will, humouring. -अपहरकः,
-अपहरिन् *a.* 'heart-stealing', attrac-
tive, captivating. -आभोगः attention
of the mind to its own feelings,
exclusive attachment to one thing.
-आसंयः attachment, love. -उद्वेगः

pride, arrogance. -ऐक्य agreement,
unanimity. -उन्नतिः, समुन्नतिः *f.* 1
noble-mindedness. 2 pride, arro-
gance. -चारिन् *a.* acting according
to the will of another. -जः, -जन्मन्
m., -धूः -योनिः 1 love, passion. 2 Cupid,
the god of love; चित्तयोनिरभवत्पुनर्नवः
R. 19. 46; सोयं प्रसिद्धविभवः खलु चित्तजन्मा
Māl. 1. 20. -ज्ञ *a.* knowing the mind
of another. -नाशः loss of conscience.
-निर्वृतिः *f.* contentment, happiness.
-प्रसन्न *a.* composed, tranquil. (-स) *a.*
tranquility of heart. -प्रसन्नता joy,
pleasure. -भेदः 1 difference of view.
2 inconsistency, inconstancy. -मोहः
infatuation of the mind. -विकारः
change of thought or feeling. -विक्षेपः
distraction of the mind. -विह्वलः,
विभ्रमः aberration, disturbance or
derangement of mind, madness, in-
sanity -विश्लेषः breach of friendship.
-वृत्तिः *f.* 1 disposition or state of the
mind, inclination, feeling; एवमात्माभि-
प्रायसंभावितेऽजन्मचित्तवृत्तिः प्रार्थयिता विद्वन्मते S.
2. 2 inward purpose, emotion. 3 (in
Yoga phil.) inward working of the
mind, mental vision; योगश्चित्तवृत्तिनिरोधः
Yoga. S. -वेदना affliction, anxiety.
-वैकल्यं bewilderment of the mind,
distraction. -हारिन् *a.* fascinating,
attractive, agreeable.

चित्तवत् *a.* 1 Reasonable, endowed
with reason. 2 Kindhearted, amiable.
चित्त्यं The place at which a corpse
is burnt. -स्वा 1 A funeral pile. 2
Piling up, building (as an altar).

चित्र *a.* 1 Bright, clear. 2 Varie-
gated, spotted, diversified. 3 Inter-
esting, agreeable; Māl. 1. 4. 4 Vari-
ous, different, manifold; Pt. 1. 136;
Ms. 9. 248; Y. 1. 288. 5 Surprising,
wonderful, strange. -त्रः 1 The
variegated colour. 2 The Asoka
tree. -चित्रं 1 A picture, painting,
delineation; चित्रं निवेद्य परिकल्पितसत्त्वयोगा
S. 2. 9; पुनरपि चित्रीकृता कथा S. 6. 20,
13, 21 &c. 2 A brilliant ornament
or ornament. 3 An extraordinary
appearance, wonder. 4 A sectarian
mark on the forehead. 5 Heaven,
sky. 6 A spot. 7 The white or
spotted leprosy. 8 (In Rhet.) The
last of the three main divisions of
Kāvya (poetry.) (It is of two
kinds शब्दचित्र and अर्थ-वाच्य-चित्र, and
the poetical charm lies mainly in
the use of figures of speech, depen-
dent on the sound or sense of words.
Mammata thus defines it:—शब्दचित्रं
वाच्यचित्रमर्थव्यंग्यं त्वरं स्तुतं K. P. 1). As
an instance of शब्दचित्र may be cited
the following verse from R. G.:—
मित्राभिपुत्रनेत्राय त्रयीशास्त्रवद्वयवे । गोत्रारिणोऽप्येव
गोत्रात्रे ते नमो नमः ॥ -त्रं *ind.* Oh! how
strange! what a wonder! चित्रं वापि

नाम व्याकरणमध्यस्थे Sk. -Comp. -अक्षी,
-नेत्रा, -लोचना a kind of bird com-
monly called Śārika. -अंग *a.* striped,
having a spotted body. (-मं) vermilion. -अक्षं rice dressed with coloured
condiments; Y. 1. 304. -अयुः a kind
of cake. अर्चित *a.* committed to a
picture, painted °आरंभ *a.* painted;
R. 2. 31; Ku. 3. 42. -आकृतिः *f.* a
painted resemblance, portrait. -आयसं
steel -आरंभः a painted scene, out-
line of a picture; V. 1. 4 उक्तिः *f.*
1 agreeable or eloquent discourse;
जयति ते एवमनादमित्रचित्रोक्तिस्तदमविश्वयेऽ
Vikr. 1. 10. 2 a voice from heaven.
3 a surprising tale. -ओदनः boiled
rice coloured with turmeric &c. -कंदः
a pigeon. -कपालाक्षः telling agreeable
or charming stories. -कंबलः 1 painted
cloth used as an elephant's housing.
2 a variegated carpet. -करः 1 a
painter. 2 an actor. -कर्मन् *n.* 1 an
extraordinary act. 2 ornamenting,
decorating. 3 a picture. 4 magic.
(-म.) 1 magician who works
wonders. 2 a painter. °चित्रं *m.* 1 a
painter. 2 a magician. -कायः a tiger
in general. 2 a leopard or panther.
-कारः 1 a painter. 2 N. of a mixed
tribe; (स्वपतेरपि गणिकया चित्रकरो व्यजायत
Parāśara). -कूटः N. of a hill and
district near Prayāga; R. 12. 15, 13.
47; U. 1. -कृत् *m.* a painter. -किंवा
painting. -ग, -गत् *a.* painted. -गंधं
yellow orpiment. -गुप्तः one of the
beings in Yama's world recording
the vices and virtues of mankind;
Mu. 1. 20. -गृहं a painted room.
-जल्पः a random or incoherent talk,
talk on various subjects. -स्वम् *m.*
the Bhūrja tree. -द्वंद्वः the cotton-
plant. -व्यस्त *a.* painted, drawn in
a picture; Ku. 2. 24. -पक्षः the fran-
coline partridge. -पटः, -पुटः 1 a paint-
ing, a picture. 2 a coloured or che-
quered cloth. -पटु *a.* 1 divided into
various parts. 2 full of graceful
expressions. -पादा the bird called
Śārikā. -पिच्छकः a peacock. -पंखः
a kind of arrow. -पुष्टः a sparrow.
-फलकं a tablet for painting, a picture-
board. -वर्हः a peacock. -भासुः 1
fire. 2 the sun; (चित्रभासुर्विभातीति विने
रवौ राज्ञी वल्ली K. P. 2. given as an
instance of one of the modes of
अंजन). 3 N. of Bhairava. 4 the Arka
plant. -मंडलः a kind of snake. -सुगः
the spotted antelope. -मेखलः a pea-
cock. -योधिन् *m.* an epithet of
Arjuna. -रथः 1 the sun. 2 N. of a
king of the Gandharvas, one of the
sixteen sons of Kasyapa by his wife
Mani; अत्र मुनेस्तथचित्रिनेनादीनां पंचदशानां
मातृनामपि कौः षोडशश्चित्रयो नाम समुत्पन्नः
K. 136; V. 1. -लेख *a.* of beautiful
outlines, highly arched; कविस्त्व कलावती

चित्रविचित्रलेखे सुबो Git. 10. (-खर) N of a friend and companion of Ushā, daughter of Bāna. [When Ushā related to her dream, she suggested the idea of taking the portraits of all young princes in the neighbourhood; and on Ushā's recognising Aniruddha, Chitraklekha, by means of her magical power, conveyed him to her palace]. -लेखकः a painter. -लेखनिकार a painter's brush. -विचित्र a. 1 variously coloured, variegated. 2 multifarious. -विद्या the art of painting. -शाला a painter's studio. शिखंडिन m. an epithet of the seven sages: -मणि, अंगिरस, अवि, पुलस्त्य, पुलह, क्रतु and वसिष्ठ. -जः an epithet of Brihaspati. -संस्थ a. painted. -हस्तः a particular position of the hands in fighting.

चित्रकः 1 A painter. 2 A tiger in general. 3 A small hunting leopard. 4 N. of a tree -कं A sectorial mark on the forehead.

चित्रल a. Variegated, spotted. -लः The variegated colour.

चित्रा N. of the fourteenth lunar mansion consisting of one star; हिम-विस्तृतयोर्गो चित्राश्चन्द्रमसोरिव R. 1. 46. -COMP -अदीरः, -ईशः the moon.

चित्रिकः The month called Chaitra. चित्रिणी N. for a woman 'endowed with various talents and excellences', one of the four divisions into which writers on erotical science class women: -यमिनी, चित्रिणी, शक्तिनी and हस्तिनी or करिणी. The Ratimanjari thus defines चित्रिणी: -भवति रतिमज्ञा नाति खर्वा न दीर्घा तिलकुसुमसुनासा स्निग्धनीलोत्पलाक्षी । पन-कटिनकुचाढ्या सुंदरी बद्धशीला सकलखणविचित्रा चित्रिणी विभववशा ॥ 5.

चित्रित a. 1 Variegated, spotted. 2 Painted.

चित्रित्व a. (नी f.) 1 Wonderful. 2 Variegated.

चित्रियते Den. A. 1 To cause wonder, to be an object of wonder; व-भुत्तोरारम्भावश्चित्रियते जीवलोकः Mv. 5; Bk. 17 64; 18. 23. 2 To wonder.

चिन्त 10 U (चिन्तयिते, चिन्ति) 1 To think, consider, reflect, ponder over; तच्छता पिण्डकश्चित्तयामास Pt. 1; चिन्तय तावत्ते-नापदेशेन पुनराश्रयणं गच्छामः S. 2. 2 To think of, have an idea of, bring before the mind; तस्मादेतत् (चिन्त) न चिन्तयेत् H. 1; तस्मादस्य कथं राजा मनसापि न चिन्तयेत् Ms. 8. 381, 4, 258; Pt. 1. 135; Ch. P. 1. 3 To mind, take care of, look to; R. 1. 64. 4 To call to mind, remember. 5 To find out, devise, discover, think out; कोऽप्यप्राश्चित्तता H. 1. 6 To regard as, esteem. 7 To weigh, discriminate. 8 To discuss, treat of, consider. -WITH अद्भुतं to think over or about, call to mind,

ponder over; S. 2. 9; Bg. 8. 8. -परि 1 to think, consider, judge; स्वयं तावत्परिचिन्तय स्वयं कदाचिदेते यदि योगमहनः Ku. 5. 67; Bg. 10. 17. 2 to think of, remember, bring before the mind. 3 to devise, find out. -चि 1 to think, consider. 2 to think of, ponder over, call to mind; S. 4. 1. 3 to take into consideration, have regard to, regard; अस्मान्माधु विचिन्तय संयमयनाद्वैः कुलं चात्मनः S. 4. 16. 4 to intend, fix upon, determine. 5 to devise, find out, discover. -सं 1 to think, consider, reflect, think over; Y. 1. 359; Ch. P. 32. 2 to weigh (in the mind), discriminate.

चिन्तनं, -ना 1 Thinking, thinking of, having an idea of; मनसाविष्टचिन्तनं Ms. 12. 5. 2 Anxious thought.

चिन्ता 1 Thinking, thought. 2 Sad or sorrowful thought, care, anxiety; चिन्ताजहं दर्शनं S. 4. 5; so धीतचित्ता 12. 3 Reflection, consideration. 4 (In Rhet.) Anxiety, considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings; चान्तिं चिन्ता हितानामोः श्रुत्यताश्चासतापकृत् S. D. 201. -COMP. -आकुल a. full of care, disturbed in mind, anxious. -कर्मन् n. anxiety. -पर a thoughtful, anxious. -मणिः a fabulous gem supposed to yield to its possessor all desires, the philosopher's stone; काच-सूत्रेन विक्रीता हेतु चिन्तामणिर्मया Sānti. 1. 12; तदेकलुब्धे हवि मेऽस्ति लब्धुं चिन्ता न चिन्तामणि-मप्यनर्घं N. '3. 81, 1. 145. -वेष्टमन् n. a council-hall.

चिन्तिनी The tamarind tree.

चिन्तित a. 1 Thought, reflected. 2 Devised, found out.

चिन्तितः f. चिन्तिया Consideration, reflection, thought.

चिन्त्य put. p. 1 To be considered or thought over. 2 To be discovered, to be devised or found out. 3 Requiring consideration, doubtful, questionable; यच्च कचिदस्फुटं लंकारवै उदा-हृतं (यः कौमारहरः &c.) एतच्चिन्त्यं S. D. 1.

चिन्मय a. Consisting of pure intelligence, spiritual (as the supreme spirit). -यं 1 Pure intelligence. 2 The Supreme spirit.

चिपट a. Flat-nosed. -टः Rice or grain flattened.

चिपिटः a. See चिपट. -COMP. -शीव a. short necked. -नास, -नासिक a. flat-nosed.

चिपिटकः, चिपुटः Flattened rice.

चिपु (डु) कं The chin; चिपुकं मुखः सुशामि यावत् Bv. 2. 34; Y. 3. 98.

चिमिः A parrot.

चिर a. Long, lasting a long time, existing from a long time, old; चि-विहः चिरकालः चिरमिन् &c. -रं A long time. Note. -The singular of any of the oblique cases of चिर may be

used adverbially in the sense of 'long', 'for a long time', 'after a long time', 'long since', 'at last', 'finally', न चिरं पर्वते वसेत् Ms. 4. 60; ततः प्रजानां चिरमात्मना धृता R. 3. 35, 62; Amaru. 79; कियच्चिराण्ययुवः पविर्पतिं दास्यति S. 6; R. 5. 64; प्रीतास्मि ते सौम्य चिराय जीव R. 14. 59; Ku. 5. 47; Amaru. 3; चिरा-श्चनस्पर्शरक्ततां ययौ R. 3. 26; 11. 63, 12. 67; चिरस्य वाच्यं न गतः प्रजापतिः S. 5. 15; चिरे कुर्यात् Sat. Br. -COMP. -आयुस् a. long-lived. (-m.) a god. -आरोधः a protracted siege, blockade. -उद्य a. existing for a long time. -कार, -कारिक, -कारिन्, -क्रिय a. acting slowly, delaying, tarrying, dilatory.

-कालः a long time. -कालिक, -कालीन a. of long standing, old, long-continued, chronic (as a disease). -जात a. born long ago, old. -जीविन् a. long-lived. (-m.) an epithet of seven persons who are considered to be 'deathless'; अमृत्यामा बलिर्व्यासो ह्यमुनाश्च निधीयतः । कृपः परशुरामश्च संविते चिरजीविनः ॥

-पाकिन् a. ripening late. -पुष्पः the Bakula tree. -मित्रं an old friend.

-मेहिन् m. an ass. -रात्रं a period of many nights, a long time. -उषित a. having lodged for a long time.

-विप्रोषित a. long banished, a long sojourner. -यूता, -यूतिका a cow that has borne many calves. -सेवकः an old servant. -स्थ, -स्थायिन्, -स्थित a. lasting, long-enduring, continu-

ing, durable.

चिरंजीव a. Long-lived. -वः An epithet of Kāma.

चिरदी, चिरिदी 1 A woman married or single who continues to reside after maturity in her father's house.

2 A young woman (in general).

चिरत्न a. (नी f.) Of long standing, old, ancient.

चिरन्तन a. (नी f.) Of long stand-

ing. old, ancient; स्वहस्तद्वये मुनिमासनं मुनिश्चिरन्तनस्तावदभिन्यवीविशत् Si. 1. 15; चिर-तनः सुहृद् &c.

चिरपति Den. P.; also चिरायते To delay, tarry; कथं चिरयति पांचाली Ve. 1; किं चिरायितं भवता; संकेतके चिरयति प्रवरो विनोदः Mk. 3. 3.

चिरिः A parrot.

चिरुः The shoulder-joint.

चिरुंटी A sort of cucumber.

चिख 6. P. (चिन्ति) To put on clothes.

चिलमी (मि) लिका 1 A kind of necklace. 2 A fire-fly. 3 Light-

ning.

चिख 1. P. (चिन्ति, चिन्तित) 1 To become loose, be slack or flacid. 2 To act wantonly, sport.

चिखः-ला The (Bengal) kite.

COMP. -आभा a petty thief, a pick-

pocket.

चित्रिका; चिह्नी A cricket; cf चिह्निका.
चिनि: The chin.

चिह्नं 1 mark, spot, stamp, symbol, emblem, badge, symptom; यमिषु रूप-चिह्ने R. 1. 44; 3. 55; संनिपातस्य चिह्नानि Pt. 1. 177. 2 A sign, indication; प्रसादचिह्नानि पुः फलानि R. 2. 22; प्रहर्षचिह्नं 2. 68. 3 A sign of the zodiac. 4 Aim, direction. -COMP. -कारिन् a. 1 marking, spotting. 2 striking, wounding, killing. 3 frightful, hideous.

चिह्नित a. 1 marked, signed, stamped, bearing the badges of an office; Y. 2. 86; 1. 318; दिवा चरेयुः कार्यार्थं चिह्नित राजशासनैः Ms. 10. 55.; 2. 170. 2 Branded. 3 Known, designated.

चीत्कारः An onomatopoetic word, the cry of certain animals, particularly of the ass or elephant; स विधी-वति चीत्कापद्मस्तम्बितो यथा H. 2. 31; वैनायक्याधिरे वा वदन्विधुतयः पातु चीत्कारवत्यः Māl. 1. 1.

चनिः 1 N. of a country, the modern China. 2 A kind of deer. 3 A sort of cloth. -नः (m. pl.) The rulers or people of China. -नं 1 A banner. 2 A kind of bandage for the corners of the eyes. 3 Lead. -COMP. -अंशुकं, -वाससु n. China-cloth, silk, silken cloth; चीनांशुकमिवं केतुः प्रतिवाते नीयमानस्य S. 1. 34; Ku. 7. 3; Amaru. 75. -कर्पूरः a kind of camphor. -जं steel. -विहं 1 red lead. 2 lead. -वंगं lead.

चीनाकः A kind of camphor.

चीरं 1 A rag, a tattered cloth, a long strip of garment; Ms. 6. 6. 2 A bark. 3 Clothes or garment in general. 4 A necklace of pearls consisting of four strings. 5 A stripe, stroke, line. 6 A manner of writhing with strokes. 7 Lead. -COMP. -परिग्रह, -वाससु a. 1 clothed in bark; Ku. 6. 92; Ms. 11. 101. 2 dressed in rags or tatters.

चीरिः f. 1 A veil for covering the the eyes. 2 A cricket. 3 The hem of an under-garment.

चिरि (र) का A cricket.

चीर्णं a. 1 Done, performed, observed. 2 Studied, repeated. 3 Split, divided. -COMP. -वर्णः the Kharjura tree.

चीलिका A cricket.

चीव 1 U. (चीवति-ते) 1 To wear, cover. 2 To take or receive. 3 To seize.

चीवरं 1 A garment (in general). a tatter, rag; वेतचीवरवसा स्त्रोत्राय R. 11. 16. 2 The dress of any mendicant, particularly of a Buddhist mendicant; चबिराणि परिधत्ते Sk.; चीरचीवरपरिच्छदं Māl. 1; अज्ञातितेजस्यया चीवरखंडं Mk. 8.

चीवरिन् m. 1 A Buddhist or Jaina

mendicant. 2 A mendicant (in general).

चुकारः The roaring of a lion.

चुकः 1 A kind of cane or sorrel.

2 Sourness. -कं Sourness; acidity.

-COMP. -कले the tamarind fruit.

-वास्तुकं wood sorrel.

चुका The tamarind tree.

चुकिमन् m. Sourness.

चुचुका-कं, चुचूकं The nipple of the breast.

चुचु a. (At the end of certain comp.) Celebrated, famous, renowned, skilled in; अक्षरं, चारं &c.

चुडा-वा A small well or reservoir.

चुट 1 P. (चोतति) To ooze, trickle; see चुत्.

चुतः The anus.

चुट् 10 U. (चोदयति-ते, चोदित) 1 To send, direct, throw forward, urge or drive on, push on; चोदयामात् S. 1. 2 To prompt, inspire, impel, animate, excite; R. 4. 24; to lead, induce; R. 10. 67. 3 To hasten, accelerate. 4 To question, ask. 5 To press with a request. 6 To put forward, adduce, as an argument or objection. -WITH परि 1 to push on, direct, send. 2 to incite, prompt. -प्र 1 to impel, prompt, urge, incite; चापलाय प्रचोदितः R. 1. 9. 2 to drive or urge on, push on. 3 to direct. -सं 1 to direct, incite, impel. 2 to throw, send forth.

चुडी A procuress, bawd.

चुप 1 P. (चोपति) To move slowly, creep or steal along.

चुचुकः The chin.

चुचु 1. 10. U. (चुचति-ते, चुचयति-ते, चुचित) 1 To kiss (fig. also); श्लिष्यति चुचति जलधरकलं हरिकपगत इति तिमिरमन्त्रं Git. 6; प्रियासुखं किंपुरुषमुचुवे Ku. 3. 38; Amaru. 16; H. 1. 132. 2 To touch softly, graze; U. 4. 19. -WITH परि to kiss; R. 6. 17; Amaru. 77.

चुचः-वा A kiss.

चुचकः 1 A kisser. 2 A lecher, a lustful man, libertine. 3 A rogue, cheat. 4 One who has kissed or dipped in a variety of subjects, a superficial scholar. 5 A loadstone.

चुचनं Kissing, a kiss; चुचनं देहि मे मार्गे कामचांडालमुचये R. G.

चुर 10. U. (चोरयति-ते, चोरित) 1 To rob, steal; Ms. 8. 333; V. 3. 17. 2 (Fig.) To bear, have, possess, take, assume; अचुरचंदमसोभिरामतां Si. 1. 16

चुरा Theft.

चुरिः-रि f. A small well.

चुलुकः 1 Deep mud. 2 A mouthful of water or the hand hollowed to hold water or anything; मयी स मद्रं उलु के समुद्रः N. 8. 45; ज्ञाया विधातुमुलुकात् प्रक्षीं Vikr. 1. 37. 3 A small vessel. चुलुकिन् m. A porpoise.

चुलुं 1 P. (उलुपति) 1 To swing, rock, move to and fro, agitate. -WITH उ 1 to swing. 2 to agitate; अंबोपेनालिकेरीरसमिव चुलुकेरुलुपययोवे Mv. 5. 8.

चुलुपः Fondling children.

चुलुपा A she-goat.

चुल 1 P. (चलति) To play, sport, to make amorous gestures.

चुलिः A fire-place.

चुली 1 A fire-place. 2 A funeral pile.

चूचुकं, चूचूकं The nipple of a breast; Si. 7. 19.

चूचकः A well.

चूडा 1 The hair on the top of the head, a single lock on the crown of the head (left after the ceremony of tonsure); R. 18. 51. 2 The ceremony of tonsure. 3 The crest of a cock or peacock. 4 Any crest, plume or diadem. 5 The head. 6 Top, summit. 7 A room on the top of a house. 8 A well. 9 An ornament (like bracelet worn on the wrist). -COMP. -करणं, -कर्मन् n. the ceremony of tonsure; Ms. 2. 35. -पाडाः a mass of hair; चूडापाडाः नवदुरवकं Me. 65. -मणिः, -रत्नं 1 a jewel worn on the top of the head, a crest-jewel (fig. also). 2 best, excellent (usually at the end of comp.).

चूडार-ल a. 1 Having a single lock of hair on the crown of the head. 2 Created.

चूतः 1 The mango tree. ईषद्वृक्षः-कणाद्यकपिशो चूते नवा मेजरी V. 2. 7; चूताङ्कुरा-स्वाङ्कुरावकं Ku. 3. 32; one of the 5 arrows of Cupid; see पंचबाण. -सं The anus.

चूर्णं 10 U. (चूर्णयति-ते, चूर्णित) 1 To reduce to powder, pulverize, pound. 2 To bruise, crush. -WITH -सं to bruise, crush; सचूर्णयामि गदया न सुवीथनोत् Ve. 1. 15.

चूर्णः-नी 1 Powder. 2 Flour. 3 Dust. 4 Aromatic powder, pounded sandal, camphor &c; भवति विकल्पेणा चूर्णमुष्टिः Me. 68. -नी 1 Chalk. 2 Lime. -COMP. -कारः a lime-burner. -कुंतलः a curl, curly hair; समं केरलकांतानां चूर्णकुंतलवह्निभिः Vikr. 4. 2. -खंडं gravel, pebble. -पारदः vermilion. -योगः perfumed powder.

चूर्णकः Grain fried and pounded. -कं 1 A fragrant powder. 2 A style of prose-composition which is easy, does not contain hard letters, and has very few compounds; अक्षराक्षरं स्वल्पमात्रं चूर्णकं शिबुः Chand. M. 6.

चूर्णेन Crushing, pounding.

चूर्णिः -नी f. 1 Pounding, powder. 2 A sum of hundred cowries.

चूर्णिका 1 Grain fried and powdered. 2 A style of prose composition.

चुर्णित *a.* 1 Pounded, pulverized. 2 Crushed, bruised, smashed, shattered to pieces; Ku. 5. 24.

चूलः Hair. -ला 1 An upper room. 2 A crest. 3 The crest of a comet.

चूलिका. 1 The crest or comb of a cock. 2 The root of an elephant's ear. 3 (In dramas). The hinting or indication of the occurrence of any event by characters 'behind the stage. अंतर्जनिकासंस्थेः सूचनायस्य चूलिका S. D. 310. *e. g.* in the beginning of the 4th act of *Mv.*

चूर् 1 P. (चूयति, चूयित) To drink, suck up or out.

चूषा 1 A leathern girth (for an elephant). 2 Sucking. 3 A girdle.

चूष्य Any article of food to be sucked.

चृत् 1. 6. P. (चृत्ति) 1 To hurt, kill. 2 To tie, bind or connect together -II. 1. P., 10. U. (चर्तति चर्तयति-ने) To light, kindle.

चेकितानः 1 An epithet of Siva. 2 N. of a Yādava prince, who fought on the side of the Pāṇḍavas in the great war.

चेद. (-दः) 1 A servant. 2 A paramour.

चेदि (दि) का, चेदि (डी) *f.* A female slave or servant.

चेतन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Animate, alive, living, sentient, feeling; चेतनाचेतनेषु Me. 5. animate and inanimate. 2 Visible. -नः 1 A sentient being, a man. 2 Soul, mind. 3 The supreme soul. -ना 1 Sense, consciousness; तुलकयति मदीया चेतनां चंचरीकः R. G.; R. 12 14; चेतनां प्रतिपद्यते regains one's consciousness. 2 Understanding, intelligence; पश्चिमायामिनीयामात्मसादमिव चेतना R. 17. 1. 3 Life, vitality, animation; Bg. 13 6. 4 Wisdom, reflection.

चेतसु *n.* 1 Consciousness, sense. 2 Thinking soul, reasoning faculty. 3 The mind; heart, soul; चेतने-प्रसादयति Bh. 2. 21; गच्छन्ति पुरः शरीरं धावति प्रसाद-संस्तुतं चेतः S. 1. 34. -COMP. जन्मन्, -भवः, -भूः *m.* 1 love, passion. 2 the god of love. -विकारः disturbance of the mind, emotion, agitation.

चेतोमत् *a.* Living, sentient.

चेद् *ind.* If, provided that, although (never used at the beginning of a sentence); अयि रोषिमुदीकरोषि नो चेत्किमपि त्वा प्रतिवारिषे वदामः Bv. 1. 44; Ku. 4. 9; इति चेद् -न 'if it be urged that... (we reply) not so' (frequently used in controversial works); सन्निधान-मत्रिण राजप्रभृतीनां दृष्टं कर्तुंत्वमिति चेन्न S. B.; अथ चेद् but if.

चेदिः (*m. pl.*) N. of a country; तशीशितारं चेदीनां -वासमवमंस्त मा Si. 2. 95, 63. -COMP. -रतिः, -भूयत् *m.*, -राज *m.*,

-राजः N. of Sisupāla, son of Dama-ghosha and king of the Chedis; Si. 2. 96; see शिशुपाल.

चेय *a.* 1 To be piled up. 2 To be gathered or collected.

चेल् 1. P. (चेलति) 1 To go, move. 2 To shake, be disturbed, tremble.

चेले 1 A garment; कुम्भारुणं चारु चेले दसाना Jag. 2 (At the end of comp.) Bad, wicked, vile; मार्याचिले 'a bad wife' -COMP. -प्रक्षालकः a washerman.

चेलिका A bodice.

चेष्ट 1 A. (चेष्टते, चेष्टित) 1 To move about, stir, be active, show signs of life; यदा स देवो जागर्ति तदेदं चेष्टते जगद् Ms. 1. 52. 2 To make effort, endeavour, exert oneself, struggle. 3 To perform, do (anything). 4 To behave, act. -WITH -वि 1 to stir, move, be in motion, move about. 2 to act, behave.

चेष्टकः A particular mode of sexual enjoyment or coitus.

चेष्टनं 1 Motion. 2 Effort, exertion.

चेष्टा 1 Motion, movement; किमस्माकं स्वामिचेष्टानिरूपणेन H. 3. 2 Gesture, action; चेष्टया भाषणेन च नेत्रवक्त्रविकरिश्च लक्ष्यते जगत् मनः Ms. 8. 26. 3 Effort, exertion. 4 Behaviour. -COMP. -नाशः loss or destruction of the world. -निरूपणं observing a person's movement.

चेष्टित *p. p.* Moved, stirred &c. -तं 1 Motion, gesture, act. 2 Doing, action, behaviour; कपोलपादलादेशो बभूव रघुचेष्टितं R. 4. 68; तत्तत्कामस्य चेष्टितं Ms. 2. 4. doing or work.

चेतन्य 1 Spirit, life, intelligence, vitality, sensation. 2 (In Vedānta phil.) The supreme spirit considered as the essence of all being and source of all sensation.

चेत्तिक *a.* Mental, intellectual.

चेत्यः-स्थं 1 A pile of stones forming a land-mark. 2 A monument, tomb-stone. 3 A sacrificial shed. 4 A place of religious worship, altar, sanctuary. 5 A temple. 6 A Buddha or Jaina temple. 7 A religious fig-tree or any tree growing by the side of streets; Me. 23 (रथ्यावृक्ष Malli.) -COMP. -तरुः, -द्रुमः, -वृक्षः a fig-tree standing on a sacred spot. -पालः the guardian of a sanctuary. -मुखः a hermit's water-pot.

चैत्रः 1 N. of a lunar month in which the full moon stands in the constellation Chitrā (corresponding to March-April). 2 A Buddhist mendicant. -त्रं A temple, monument for the dead. -COMP. -आवलिः *f.* the full-moon day of Chaitra. -रासः an epithet of the god of love.

चैत्ररथं (थं) N. of the garden of Kubera; रको यवी चैत्ररथदेशात् सीराज्यस्यान-परो विद्वान् R. 5. 60. 50.

चैत्रिः, चैत्रिकः, चैत्रि *m.* The month called Chaitra.

चैत्री The day of full-moon in the month of Chaitra.

चैयः N. of Sisupāla; अभिचैयं प्रतिहास्य Si. 2. 1.

चैले A piece of cloth, garment. -COMP. -धावः a washerman.

चौक्ष *a.* 1 Pure, clean. 2 Honest. 3 Clever, dexterous, skilful. 4 Pleasing, agreeable, delightful.

चोचं 1 A bark, rind. 2 Skin, hide. 3 The cocoa-nut.

चोटी A petticoat.

चोडः A bodice.

चोदना 1 Sending, directing, throwing. 2 Urging or driving onward. 3 Prompting, inciting, encouraging, inspiration. 4 A precept, sacred commandment, scriptural injunction. -COMP. -गुडः a ball for playing with.

चोदित *p. p.* 1 Sent, directed. 2 Urged on, driven. 3 Incited, Prompted, inspired. 4 Put forward as an argument.

चोद्यं 1 Objecting, asking a question. 2 An objection. 3 Wonder.

चो (चौ) रः A thief, robber; सकलं चोर गतं त्वया गृहीतं V. 4. 16; इंदीवरदलप्रभाचोरं चक्षुः Bh. 3. 67.

चो (चौ) रिका Theft, robbery.

चोरित *a.* Stolen, robbed.

चोरितकं 1 Petty theft, larceny. 2 Anything stolen.

चोलः (*m. pl.*) N. of a country in southern India, the modern Tanjore.

-लः ली- A short jacket, a bodice.

चोलकः 1 breast-plate. 2 A bark-dress. 3 A bodice.

चोलकिन् *m.* 1 A soldier armed with a breast-plate. 2 The orange tree. 3 The wrist.

चोलं (लौ) डुकः A fillet for the head, a turban, tiara or diadem.

चोवः 1 Sucking. 2 Inflammation (in medicine).

चोष्य=चुष्य *q. v.*

चौड (डी *f.*) चौल (ली *f.*) *a.* 1 Crested. 2 Relating to tonsure. -डे-लं The ceremony of tonsure.

चौरी 1 Theft, robbery. 2 Secrecy, concealment. -COMP. -रतं secret sexual enjoyment. -वृत्तिः *f.* the habit of robbery.

चयनं 1 Moving, motion. 2 Being deprived of, loss; deprivation. 3 Dying, perishing. 4 Flowing, trickling.

च्यु 1 A. (च्यवते, च्युत) 1 To fall or drop down, slip, sink (*fig. also*); S. 2. 8. 2 To come out of, flow or issue from, drop, trickle or stream forth from; स्वतश्च्युतं वह्निमिवाद्भिर्बुद्ः R. 3. 58; Bk. 9. 74. 3 To deviate or swerve from, fall off or away from, leave

(duty &c.); (with abl.); असमाङ्गमणि च्येत Ms. 7. 98, 12. 71-72. 4 To lose, be deprived of; अच्योष्ट सत्त्वानुपति: Bk. 3. 20, 7. 92. 5 To vanish, disappear, perish, be an end; R. 8. 65; Ms. 12. 96. 6 To decrease. -WITH -परि 1 to go away or fly off from, to escape. 2 to proceed from. 3 to swerve, fall off from, leave. 4 to lose, be deprived of. 5 to drop or fall down

&c. -प्र to fall off from, drop down &c. (nearly the same as च्यु with परि).

च्युत् 1 P. (च्योति) 1 To drop flow; ooze, trickle, stream forth; इह शोणित-मयसं स्रवहरेऽच्युतयो: Bk. 6. 28 2 To drop or fall down, slip; हृदं कचचमच्योति Bk. 6. 29. 3 To cause to drop or stream forth.

च्युत p. p. 1 Fallen down, slipped, fallen. 2 Removed, expelled. 3

Strayed, err'd. 4 Lost. —COMP. -अधिकार a. dismissed from office. -आत्मन् a of a depraved soul, evil-minded; Ku 5. 81.

च्युति: f. 1 Falling down, a fall. 2 Deviation from. 3 Dropping, oozing. 4 Losing, deprivation; येन च्युति कुप्य Ku. 3. 10 5 Vanishing, perishing. 6 The vulva. 7 The anus. च्युत: The mango-tree.

छ.

छ: A part, fragment.

छग: (नी f.) A goat.

छगल: (ली f.) A goat. -लं A blue cloth.

छगलक: A goat.

छटा 1 Mass, lump, number, assemblage; सटाच्छटामिषधनेन Si. 1. 47. 2 A collection of rays of light, lustre, splendour, light; Si. 8. 38. 3 A continuous line, streak; छतितरुच्छटा K. P. —COMP. -आभा lightening. फल: the betel-nut tree.

छत्र: A mushroom. -प्र A parasol, an umbrella; अदेयमाभीत्यमेव ध्रुवते: शशि-प्रभं छत्रमेव च चामरे R. 3. 16; Ms. 7. 96. —COMP. -धरा, -धारा the bearer of an umbrella. धारण 1 carrying or bearing an umbrella; Ms. 2. 178. 2 carrying an umbrella as a type of royal authority. -पति: 1 a king over whom an umbrella is carried as a mark of dignity, a sovereign, emperor. 2 N. of an ancient king in जंबूद्वीप. -भंग: 1 'destruction of the royal parasol', loss of dominion, deposition. 2 dependence. 3 wilfulness. 4 a forlorn condition, widowhood.

छत्रक: A temple in honour of Siva. -लं A mushroom.

छत्रा छत्राक: A mushroom; Ms. 5. 19; Y. 1. 176.

छत्रिक: The bearer of an umbrella.

छत्रिन् a. (नी f.) Having or bearing an umbrella. -म. A barber.

छत्रर: 1 A house. 2 A bower, arbour.

छद् 1. 10. U. (छदति-ते, छादयति-ते, छज्, छादित) 1 to cover, cover over, veil; हेमिच्छन्ना Me. 76; चक्षु: खेदासलिलयुग्मभि: पद्मामिच्छादयन्ती Me. 90; छत्रोपात...काननमि: 18. 2 To spread anything (as a cover), cover oneself. 3 To hide, conceal, eclipse; (fig.); keep secret; ज्ञानपूर्व कृतं कर्म छादयते ह्यसप्तध: Mb.; छत्रं दोषमुदा-हरति Mk. 9. 4. —WITH अव to hide, conceal, cover. -आ 1 to cover (in general); नाच्छादयति कीर्तिनं Pt. 3. 97. 2 to hide, conceal; भास्वत्छादयन्ती Mb. 3 to clothe, put on clothes; Ms.

3. 27; वस्त्रमाच्छादयति &c. उद् 1 to uncover, undress. -उप 1 to cover, 2 to hide, conceal. -परि 1 to cover, clothe; दुर्दैस्तं परिच्छाद्य Pt. 2; द्विपिचर्न-परिच्छन्न: (गर्दभ:) H. 3. 9. 2 to hide, conceal. -प्र 1 to cover, wrap up, veil, envelope; (वनं) प्राच्छादयद्भयारम्भा नीहारेणैव चंद्रमा: Mb. 2 to hide, conceal, disguise; प्रच्छादय स्वान् छणान् Bb. 2. 77; प्रदानं प्रच्छन्नं 2. 64; Ms. 4. 198; 10. 40; Ch. P. 4. 3 to clothe oneself, put on clothes. 4 to stand in the way, become an obstacle. -प्रति 1 to hide, conceal. 2 to cover, wrap up. -स्तं 1 to hide. 2 to envelope, wrap up.

छद्म: छद्मन् 1 A covering, cover; अत्यच्छद्, उत्तरच्छद् &c. 2 A wing; छद्मेन कश्चिदालस्य N. 2. 69. 3 A leaf. 4 A sheath, case.

छदि: f., छदिन् n. 1 The roof of a carriage. 2 The roof or thatch of a house.

छद्मन् n. 1 A deceptive dress, a disguise. 2 A plea, pretext, guise; ब्रह्मछद्मा सामर्थ्यसा: Mv. 2. 25; पलितछद्मना जरा R. 12. 2; Si. 2. 21. 8 Fraud, dishonesty, trick; छद्मना परिदद्यामि हत्यये U. 1. 45; Ms. 4. 199; 9. 72. —COMP. तापसा: a religious hypocrite, -रूपेण ind. incognito, in disguise. -वेशिन् m. a player, a cheat, dressed in disguise.

छदिन् a. (नी f.) 1 Fraudulent, deceitful. 2 Disguised (at the end of comp.); e. g. ब्राह्मणच्छदिन् disguised as a Brāhmaṇa.

छन्नच्छन् ind. An imitative sound, expressive of the noise of falling drops &c.; छन्नच्छनिति बाणकणा: पतन्ति Amaru. 89.

छव् 10 U. (छवयति-ते, छवित) 1 To please, gratify. 2 To persuade, coax. 3 To cover. 4 To be delighted in. —WITH उप 1 to flatter, coax, invite; स्वयोपच्छदित उद्वेगेन S. 5. coaxed to drink water. 2 to request, beseech. 3 to persuade one to do a thing. 4 to give one something.

छव्: 1 Wish, desire, fancy, liking, will; विजयन्ती देवि यस्ते छव इति V. 3 just

as you like. 2 Free will, one's own choice, whim, free or wilful conduct; षडे काले त्वमपि दिवसस्यात्मनश्छव्यर्त्त V. 2. 1; Gīt. 1; Y. 2. 185; स्वच्छदं according to one's own free will, independently. 3 (Hence) subjection, control. 4 Meaning, intention, purport. 5 Poison.

छव्द n. 1 Wish, desire, fancy, will, pleasure; (गृहीयाद्) सुखं छव्दोच्छ-व्देन याथातथ्येन पठितं Chāṇ. 33. 2 Free will, free or wilful conduct. 3 Meaning, intention. 4 Fraud, trick, deceit. 5 The Vedas, the sacred text of the Vedic hymns; स च कुलपति-रायश्छव्दसं य: प्रयोक्ता U. 3. 48; बहुलं छव्दसि frequently used by Pāṇini; गणवच्छव्द-सामिध R. 1. 11; Y. 1. 143; Ms. 4. 96. 6 A metre; ऋच्छव्दसा आशास्ते S. 4; गायत्री छव्दसामिध Bg. 10. 35; 13. 14. 7 Metrical science, prosody; (regard- ed as one of the six Vedāṅgas or auxiliaries to the Vedas, the other five being शिक्षा, व्याकरण, कल्प, निरुक्त and ज्योतिष). —COMP. -छतं any metrical part of the Vedas or other sacred compositions यद्योदितेन विविना नित्यं छव्दस्कृतं पठेत् Ms. 4. 100; -ग: (छव्दोग:) 1 a reciter in Metre. 2 a student or chanter of the Sāmaveda; Ms. 3. 145; (छव्दोग: सामवेदाध्यायी) -भंग: a viola- tion of the laws of metre -विचिन्ति: f. 'examination of metres', N. of a work on metres, sometimes ascribed to Daṇḍin; छव्दोविचिन्त्या सकलस्तत्पर्यायी निर्दिशत: Kāv. 1. 12.

छव् 1 Covered. 2 Hidden, concealed, secret &c; see छद्.

छमन्: An orphan.

छव् 10 U. (छवयति, छवित) To vomit.

छव्: छवन्, छवि: f., छविका, छविस् f. Vomiting, sickness.

छल: -लं 1 Fraud, trick, deceit, deception; विचरे शठ पलायनच्छलानि R. 19. 31; छलमन न गृह्यते Mk. 9. 18; Y. 1. 61; Ms. 8. 49, 187; Amaru. 16; Si. 13. 11. 2 Roguery, knavery 3 A plea, pretext, guise, semblance (often used in this sense to denote an excuse); परिखावल्यच्छलेन या न परेया ग्रहणस्य

गोचरा N 2. 95; प्रत्यक्षं पूजासुपाच्छलन R. 7. 30. 54, 16. 28; Bk. 1. 1; Amaru 15; Mā. 9. 1. 4 Intention. 5 Wick- edness. 6 A fallacy. 7 Design, device.

छलवति Den. P. To outwit, deceive, cheat; छलिं छलयेति Gt. 1; शैवाललोलां छ- लयेति श्रीनाम् R. 16. 61; Bg. 10. 36; Amaru. 41.

छलिकं A kind of drama or dancing, छलिकं दुष्प्रयोज्यसुधारंति M. 2.

छलने, -ना Deceiving, cheating, out- witting.

छलिन m. A cheat, swindler, rogue.

छलि, -ली f. 1 Bark, rind. 2 A spreading creeper. 3 offspring, pro- geny, posterity.

छविः f. 1 Hue, colour of the skin, complexion; हिमकरोदयपाद्भुजच्छविः R. 9. 38; छविः पांडुरा S. 3. 10; Mo. 33. 2 Colour in general. 3 Beauty, splendour, brilliance; छविकं सुखचूर्ण- सुप्रियः R. 9. 45. 4 Light, lustre. 5 Skin, hide.

छाया a. (गी f.) Relating to a goat or she-goat; Y. 1. 258. -गः (गी f.) 1 A goat; ब्राह्मणभक्षणतो यथा (चंदिनः) H. 4. 53; Ms. 3. 269. 2 The sign Aries of the zodiac. -नं The milk of a she-goat. -Comp. -भोजन m. a wolf. -सुखः an epithet of Kārtikeya. -रथः, राहनः an epithet of Agni, the god of fire.

छायणः A fire of dried cowdung.

छायल a. (-ली f.) Coming from or relating to a goat. -ल A goat.

छात a. 1 Cut, divided, 2 Feeble, thin, emaciated (p. p. of छे q. v.).

छात्रः A pupil, disciple. -नं A kind of honey. -Comp. -गैहः an in- different poetical scholar, knowing only the beginnings of stanzas. -दूजनं fresh butter prepared from milk one day old. -व्यसंकः a roguish or dull-witted pupil.

छादं A thatch, roof.

छादने 1 A cover, screen (fig. also); विनिर्मितं छादनमज्ञतायाः Bh. 2. 7. 2 Concealing. 3 A leaf. 4 Clothing.

छादित a. see छत्र.

छादिकः A rogue; Ms. 4. 195.

छांदस a. (सी f.) 1 Vedic, peculiar to the Vedas; as छांदसः प्रयोगः. 2 Studying or familiar with the Vedas. 3 Metrical. -सः A Brāhmaṇa versed in the Vedas.

छाया 1 Shade, shadow (changed at the end of Tat. comp. into छां when दाह्य or thickness of shade is meant; e. g. इक्षुच्छायाविषादियः R. 4. 20; so 7. 4. 12. 50; Mu. 4. 21); छायाभयः- सादुगतं विषय Ku. 1. 5; 6. 46, अनुभवति हि सुखां प्रादुपसीतप्रमुष्यं ज्ञमयति परितपे छायाया संभितानां S. 5. 7; R. 1. 75, 2. 6, 3. 70; Mo. 67. 2 A reflected image, a

reflection; छाया न वृद्धति मलोपहतप्रसादे शुद्धे तु वर्णगतले छलभाषकाशा S. 7. 32. 3 Re-semblance, likeness. 4 A shadowy fancy, hallucination. 5 blending of colours. 6 Lustre, light; छायाभेदल- लक्षणे R. 4. 5; रत्नच्छायाव्यतिकरः Mo. 15, 35. 7 Colour; Mā. 6. 5. 8 Colour of the face, complexion; केवलं लावण्यमयी छाया त्वां न मुच्यति S. 3; मेघैरंतरितः त्रिये तव मुखच्छायायुकारी शशी S. D. 9 Beauty; क्षामच्छायं भदने Mo. 80. 104. 10 Pro- tection. 11 A row, line. 12 Dark- ness. 13 A bribe. 14 N. of Durgā. 15 N. of a wife of the sun (she was but a shadow or likeness of संज्ञा the wife of the sun; conse- quently when संज्ञा went to her father's house, without the know- ledge of her husband, she put छाया in her own place. छाया bore to the sun three children:—two sons Sāvārpi and Sani, and one daughter Tapani). -Comp. -अंकः the moon. -करः the bearer of an umbrella. -ग्रहः a mirror. -तनयः, -सुतः Saturn, son of छाया. -तकः a large umbrageous tree; Mo. 1. -द्वितीय a. 'accompanied only by one's shadow', alone -पथः the atmosphere; R. 13. 2. -भुत m. the moon -मानः the moon. -नं measure of a shadow. -मित्रं a parasol. -मृगधरः the moon. -चंद्रं a sun-dial.

छायामय a. Reflected, shadowy.

छिः f. Abuse, reproach.

छिक्का Sneezing.

छित्त a. see छत.

छित्तिः f. Cutting, dividing.

छिस्त्र a. (सी f.) 1 Fit for cutting.

2 Hostile, fraudulent, roguish.

छिद्र 7. U. (छिनत्ति, छिंचे, छिज्) 1 To cut, cut or lop off, hew, mow, tear, pierce, break asunder, rend, split, divide; केन छित्तिं शस्त्राणि Bg. 2. 23; R. 12. 80; Ms. 4. 61, 70; Y. 2. 302. 2 To disturb, interrupt (as sleep). 3 To remove, drive off, destroy, quell, annihilate; तृष्णां छिद्रि Bh. 2. 77; रत्नमे संशयं छिद्रि मतिर्मे सममुद्यति Mb.; राघवो रथम- प्राणां तामाशा च छिद्रदिव्यः । अर्थचंद्रमुल्लेखेणैवेच्छेद् कदलीमुखं R. 12. 96; Ku. 7. 16. -WITH. -अव to cut off, tear to pieces, sepa- rate, divide. 2 to distinguish, dis- criminate. 3 to modify, define, limit (frequently used in Nyāya in this sense), see अवच्छिन्न. -आ 1 to cut off or away, tear, cut in pieces 2 to snatch away, tear from, take away; Ku. 2. 46; Mā. 5. 28. 3 to cut off, exclude; Ms. 4. 219. 4 to remove, pull off. 5 to draw or pull off, ex- tract, draw out. 6 to disregard, take no notice of. -उद् 1 to cut off, destroy, extirpate, eradicate; नोच्छिद्या- बात्मनो मूलं परेषां चातिवृण्णा Mb.; किं वा रिहस्तं वृकः स्वयमुच्छिनत्ति R. 5. 71, 2. 23;

Pt. 1 47. 2 to interfere with, in- terrupt, stop; अर्थेन तु विहीनस्य पुरुषस्यात्यभ- यसः । उच्छिद्यंते क्रियाः सवा ग्रीष्मं कुसरिणो यथा ॥

Pt. 2 84; Ms. 3. 101. -परि 1 to tear, cut off, tear to pieces. 2 to wound, mutilate. 3 to separate, divide, part; ज्ञानेन परिच्छिद्य Sk. 4 to fix accurately, set limits to, define, decide, dis- tinguish or discriminate; मध्यस्था भगवती नो हृद्योपतः परिच्छेत्तमर्हति M. 1; (न) यज्ञः परिच्छेत्तमिष्यत्तयाले R. 6. 77; 17. 59; Ku. 2. 58. -प्र 1 to cut off, cut to pieces. 2 to take away, withdraw. -वि 1 to cut off, break, tear asunder, divide; यदर्थं विच्छिन्नं भवति कृतसंधानमिव तत् S. 1. 9; R. 16. 20; Bh. 1. 96. 2 to interrupt, break off, terminate, end, destroy, make extinct (as a family); विच्छिद्य- मानेति कुले परस्य Bk. 3 52; Amaru. 74. -सं 1 to cut, cut off, divide 2 to drive off, clear, solve, remove (as a doubt &c).

छिद्र a. (At the end of comp.) Cutting, dividing, destroying, re- moving, splitting &c; अमच्छिद्रामाश्रम- पादपानां R. 5. 6; पंचच्छिद्रः कलस्य M. 2. 8.

छिद्रकं 1 Indra's thunderbolt. 2 A diamond.

छिद्रा Cutting, dividing.

छिद्रिः f. 1 An axe. 2 Indra's thunderbolt.

छिद्रिः 1 An axe. 2 A word. 3 Fire. 4 A rope, cord.

छिद्रुर a. 1 Cutting, dividing. 2 Easily breaking. 3 Broken, disor- dered, deranged, संलक्ष्यते न छिद्रुरोदधि हारः R. 16. 62. 4 Hostile. 5 Roguish, knavish.

छिद्र a. Pierced, containing holes. -द्रं 1 A hole, slit, cleft, fissure, rent, pit, opening, crack; नवच्छिद्राणि तान्येव प्राणस्यायतनानि तु Y. 3. 99; Ms. 8. 239; अयं पटश्चिद्रश्चैतरेलंकृतः Mk. 2. 9. so काष्ठं, सुमिं &c. 2 A defect, flaw, blemish; त्वं हि अपमात्राणि पटच्छिद्राणि पश्यसि । आत्मनो नित्यं मे पश्यन्नि पश्यसि ॥ Mb. 3 A vuln- erable or weak point, weak side, imperfection, foible; नास्य छिद्रं परो विद्या- द्विपाच्छिद्रं परस्य तु । श्रेष्ठं हर्म इवांगानि स्त्रेद्विर- मात्मनः ॥ Ms. 7. 115, 102; छिद्रं निरुप्य सहसा प्रविशत्यशंकः H. 1. 81 (where छिद्रं means a hole also); Pt. 3 39. -Comp. -अनुजीविन्, -अनुसंधानिन्, -अनुसारिन्, -अन्वेदिन् a. 1 looking out for faults or flaws. 2 seeking the weak points of another, picking holes, censori- ous; संपर्णां दुर्जनानां च परिच्छिद्रानुजीविना Pt. 1. -अंतरः a cane, reed. -आत्मन् a. one who exposes his weak points to the attack of others. -कर्ण a. having the ear pierced. -दृशन a. 1 exhibiting faults. 2 seeking the weak points.

छिद्रित a. 1 Having holes. 2 Bored, perforated.

छिन्न *p. p.* 1 Cut, divided, rent, chopped, riven, toru, broken. 2 Destroyed, removed; see छिद्. -**जना** A whore, harlot. -**Comp.** -**केश** *a.* shorn, shaven. -**द्रुमः** a riven tree. -**द्वैध** *a.* whose doubt is dispelled. -**नासिक** *a.* noseless. -**भिन्न** *a.* cut up through and through, mutilated, mangled, cut up. -**मस्त**, -**मस्तक** *a.* decapitated. -**मूल** *a.* cut up by the roots; R. 7. 43. -**श्वासः** a kind of asthma. -**संशय** *a.* 'one whose doubt is dispelled', free from doubt, confirmed.

छुंछुदरः (*सि. f.*) The musk-rat; Y. 3. 213; Ms. 12. 65.

छुप *G. P.* (*छुपति*) To touch.

छुपः 1 Touch. 2 A shrub, bush. 3 Combata, war.

छुर *I. P.* (*छुरति*, *छुरति*) 1 To cut, divide. 2 engrave. -**II.** 6. *P.* (*छुरति*, *छुरति*) 1 To cover, smear, daub, inlay, coat, envelop. 2 To intermix. -**WITH** -**वि** to smear, anoint, cover, coat; मनः शिलाविच्छुरिता निवेदुः Ku. 1. 55; Ch. P. 11; V. 4. 45.

छुरणं Smearing, anointing; ज्योत्स्ना-भस्मच्छुरणयवला राजिकापालिकीयं K. P. 10.

छुरा Lime.

छुरिका A knife.

छुरित *p. p.* 1 Set, inlaid. 2 Over-spread, coaled, covered over with; अनेकधातुच्छुरिताश्चर्यशोः Si. 3. 4. 7; इंदुकिरणच्छुरितमुक्षीं K. 10. 3 Blended, intermixed; परस्परं छुरितामलच्छुरी Si. 1. 22.

छुरी, **छुरिका**, **छुरी** A knife.

छुट् *I.* 1 *P.*, 10. *U.* (*छुटति*, *छुटति*) To kindle. -**II.** 7. *U.* (*छुणति*, *छुण*) 1 To play. 2 To shine. 3 To vomit.

छेक *a.* 1 Tame, domesticated (as a beast). 2 Citizen, townbred. 3 Shrewd, trained in the acuteness and vice of towns. -**Comp.** -**अनुप्रासः** one of the five kinds of अनुप्रास, 'the single alliteration,' which is a similarity occurring once (or singly) and in more than one way among a collection of consonants; e. g. आदाय बहुल-गंधानधीकुर्वन्पदे पदे भ्रमरान्। अयमेति मंदमंदं कवि-रीवारिपावनः पवनः ॥ S. D. 634. -**अपन्हुतिः** *f.* a figure of speech; one of the varieties of अपन्हुति. The Chandrāloka thus defines and illustrates it:—छेकापन्हुतिरन्यस्य शक्यतस्तस्य निहृते । ऋजल्यन्त-पदे लग्नः कांतः किं न हि नुपुरः 5. 27. **उक्तिः** *f.* insinuatory, insinuating, double entendre.

छेदः 1 Cutting, felling down, breaking down, dividing; अभिजाच्छेदयातानां क्रियते नन्दद्वयाः Ku. 2. 41; छेदो दंशस्य दाहो वा M. 4. 4; R. 14. 1; Ms. 8. 270, 370; Y. 2. 223, 240. 2 Solving, removing dissipating, clearing; as in संशयच्छेद. 3 Destruction, interruption; निद्राच्छेदाभितामः Mu. 3. 21. 4 Cessation, end, termination, disappearance as in यमच्छेद. 5 A piece, bit, cut, fragment, section; विमकिसलयच्छेदपाथेयवतः Me 11. 59; अभिनवकरिदं च्छेदगंडुः कपोलः Māl. 1. 22; Ku. 1. 4; S. 3. 7; P. 12. 100. 6 (In math.) A divisor, the denominator of a fraction.

छेदनं 1 Cutting, tearing, cutting off, splitting, dividing; Ms. 8. 280, 292, 322. 2 A section, portion, bit, part. 3 Destruction, removal.

छेदिः A carpenter.

छेमंडः An orphan.

छेलकः A goat.

छेदिकः A cane.

छोर *I. P.* (*छचति*, *छत*, or *छिन*, *caus.* छापयति) To cut, cut asunder, mow, reap; Bk. 14. 101; 15. 40.

छोटिका Snapping the thumb and fore-finger together (Mar. चुटकी).

छोरणं Abandoning, leaving.

ज.

ज *a.* (At the end of comp.) Born from or in, produced or caused by, descended from, growing in, living or being at or in &c.; अग्निनेत्रज, कुलज, जलज, क्षत्रियज, अंडज, उद्भिज्ज &c. -**जः** 1 A father. 2 Production, birth. 3 Poison. 4 An imp or विशाच. 5 A conqueror. 6 Lustre. 7 N. of Vishnu.

जकुटः 1 The Malaya mountain. 2 A dog.

जक्ष *2 P.* (*जक्षति*, *जक्षित* or *जक्ष*) To eat, eat up, destroy, consume; Bk. 4. 39; 13. 28; 15. 46, 18. 19.

जक्षणं, **जक्षिः** Eating, consuming.

जगत् *a.* (*सि. f.*) Moving, moveable; सूर्य आत्मा जयतस्तत्सुखश्च Rv. 1. 115. 1; इदं विश्वं जगत्सर्वमजगद्वापि यद्देवतं Mb. -**m.** Wind, air. -**n.** The world; जगतः पितरौ वेदे पार्वतीपद्मेभ्यो R. 1. 1. -**Comp.** -**अंबा**, -**अंबिका** N. of Durgā. -**आत्मन्** *m.* the supreme spirit. -**आर्देजः** an epithet of Siva. -**आधारः** 1 time. 2 air, wind. -**आयुः**, -**आयुस्** *m.* wind. -**ईशः**, -**पतिः** 'the lord of the universe', the supreme deity. -**उद्धारः** salvation of the world. -**कर्तुः**, -**धातु** *m.* the creator of the world. -**चक्षुस्** *m.* the sun. -**नाथः** the lord of the universe. -**निवातः** 1 the Supreme Being. 2 an epithet of Vishnu; जगन्निवासो वसुदेवसत्तमि Si. 1. 1. 3 worldly existence. -**प्राणः**

-**चलः** wind. -**योनिः** 1 the Supreme Being. 2 an epithet of Vishnu. 3 of Siva. 4 of Brahmā. (-*निः* *f.*) the earth. -**वहा** the earth. -**साक्षिन्** *m.* 1 the supreme spirit. 2 the sun.

जगती 1 The earth; (*समीहते*) नयेन जेतुं जगतीं सुयोधनः Ki. 1. 7; समतल्य भाति जगती जगती 5. 20. 2 People, mankind. 3 A cow. 4 A kind of metre; (See App.). -**Comp.** **अधीश्वरः**, **ईश्वरः** a king; N. 2. 1. -**वह्** *m.* a tree.

जगलुः (*क्षुः*) 1 Fire. 2 An insect. 3 An animal.

जगरः An armour.

जगल *a.* Roguish, tricky, knavish. -**ल** 1 Cowdung. 2 An armour 3 A kind of liquor (*m.* also in the last two senses).

जग्ध *a.* Eaten.

जग्धिः *f.* 1 Eating. 2 Food.

जग्मिः Wind.

जघनं 1 The hip and the loins, the buttocks; वरुण जघने कांचीमन्त्रं ब्रजा कदरीभरं Git. 12. 2 The pudenda. 3 Rear-guard, the reserve of an army. -**Comp.** -**कूपको** (*dual*) the hollows of the loins of a handsome woman. -**चयला** an unchaste or libidinous woman; पशुर्विदशमने परममुखं जघनचयलायाः Pt. 1. 173.

जघन्य *a.* 1 Hind-most, last; Bg. 14. 18; Ms. 8. 270. 2 Worst, vilest, base, lowest, censurable. 3 Of low origin or rank. -**यः** A Sūdra. -**Comp.** -**जः** 1 a younger brother. 2 a Sūdra.

जग्निः A weapon (offensive).

जघ्नु *a.* Striking, killing.

जंगम *a.* Moving, living, moveable; चित्ताक्षिरिव जंगमः R. 15. 16; शोकाक्षिरिव जंगमः Mv. 5. 20; Ms. 1. 41. -**सं** A moveable thing; R. 2. 44. -**Comp.** -**इतर** *a.* immoveable. -**कुटी** an umbrella.

जंगलं 1 A desert, dreary ground, waste land. 2 A thicket, forest. 3 A secluded or unfrequented place.

जंगालः A ridge of earth running along the edge of a field to collect water and to form a passage over it, landmark.

जंघुलं Poison, venom.

जंघा Leg from the ankle to the knee; the shank. -**Comp.** -**आरः**, -**कारिः** a runner, courier, an express. -**त्राणं** an armour for the legs.

जंघाल *a.* Running swiftly, rapid. -**लः** 1 A courier. 2 A deer, an antelope.

जंघिल *a.* Running swiftly, rapid, quick.

जञ्, जञ् 1 P. (जजति or जजति) To light.

जट् 1 P. (जटति) To clot, become twisted or matted together (as hair).

जटा 1 The hair matted and twisted together, matted or clotted hair; अस्यापि शकुन्तीनिधितं विभ्रजटामंडलं S. 7. 11; जटाश्च विभ्रजान्त्यं Ms. 6. 6; Māl. 1. 2. 2 A fibrous root. 3 A root in general. 4 A branch. 5 The शतावरी plant. -COMP. -चीरः, टंकः, -टीरः, -धरः epithets of Siva. -जूटः 1 a mass of twisted hair (in general). 2 the twisted hair of Siva; जटाजूटयो यदसि विनिवद्धा पुरमिदा U. L. 14. -ज्वालः a lamp. -धर a. wearing matted hair.

जटायुः A son of Syenā and Aruna, a semi-divine bird. [He was a great friend of Dasaratha. While Rāvana was carrying away Sitā, Jātāyu heard her cries in the chariot, and fought most desperately with the formidable giant to rescue her from his grasp. But he was mortally wounded, and remained in that state till Rāma passed by that place in the course of his search after Sitā. The kind-hearted bird told Rama that his wife had been carried away by Rāvana and then breathed his last. His funeral rites were duly performed by Rāma and Lakshmana.]

जटाल a. 1 Wearing a coil of twisted hair. 2 Collected together (like matted hair); Bv. 1. 36. -लः The (Indian) fig-tree.

जटिः (टी) f. 1 The (Indian) fig-tree. 2 Clotted hair. 3 An assemblage, multitude.

जटिर a. (नी f.) Having twisted hair. -m. 1 An epithet of Siva. 2 The waved-leaf fig-tree (कृष्ण).

जटिल a. 1 Wearing matted or twisted hair (as an ascetic); विवेश कश्चिजटिलस्तपोवनं Ku. 5. 30; (जटिल may be here a noun meaning 'an ascetic'). 2 Complicated, confused, intermixed, intermingled; विजानंतोऽप्येते ययमिह विप-जालजटिलान् न सुचामः कामानहह गहनो मोह-महिमा Bh. 3. 21. 3 Dense, impervious. -लः 1 A lion. 2 A goat.

जठर a. Hard, stiff, firm. -रः, -रं 1 The stomach, belly; जठरं को न विभर्ति केवलं Pt. 1. 22. 2 The womb. 3 The interior of anything. -COMP. -जग्निः the digestive fire of the stomach, the gastric fluid. -आमयः dropay. -ज्वाला, -स्थथा belly-ache, colic. चञ्चल, -यातना pain endured by the child in the womb.

जड a. 1 Cold, frigid, chilly. 2 Dull, paralysed, motionless, benumbed; चिंताजडं दर्शनं S. 4. 5; पराशरं हर्ष-जडं पाणिना R. 3. 68, 2. 42. 3 Dull, senseless, stupid, irrational, dull-witted; जडान्यान् पृथु...नातुं G. L. 15, 80 जडशी, जडमाते &c.; Y. 2. 25; Ms.

2. 110. 4 Dulled, made senseless or apathetic, devoid of appreciation or taste; वेदाभ्यासजडः कथं नु विषयव्यावृत्तकौतुहलः V. 1. 9. 5 Stunning, benumbing, stupefying. 6 Dumb, 7 Unable to learn the Vedas (Dāyabhāga). -हे 1 Water. 2 Lead. -COMP. -क्रिय a. slow, dilatory. -भरतः an idiot.

जडता, -त्वं 1 Dulness, aversion to work, slothfulness. 2 Ignorance, stupidity. 3 (In Rhet.) Dulness, regarded as one of the 33 subordinate feelings; S. D. 175.

जडिमन् m. 1 Frigidity. 2 Stupidity. 3 Dulness, apathy. 4 Stupor, stupefaction.

जटु n. Lac. -COMP. -अश्मकं red arsenic. -पुत्रकः a man at chess. -रसः lac.

जटुकं Lac.

जटुका 1 Lac. 2 A bat.

जटुकी, जटुका A bat.

जडु n. The collar bone, the clavicle.

जन् 4 A. (जायते, जात; pass. जन्यते or जायते) 1 To be born or produced (with abl. of source of birth); अजनि ते ये पुत्रः Ait. Br.; Ms. 1. 9; 3. 39, 41; प्राणाद्वायुरजायत Rv. 10. 90. 12; Ms. 10. 8; 3. 76; 1. 75. 2 To rise, spring up, grow (as a plant &c.). 3 To be, become, happen, take place, occur; अनिष्टादिदृष्टलाभेऽपि न गतिर्जायते शुभा H. 1. 6; रक्तनेत्रोऽजनि क्षणात् Bk. 6. 32; Y. 3. 226; Ms. 1. 99. -Caus. (जनयति) To give birth, beget, cause to produce.

-WITH अतु 1 to be born after; पुत्रिकायां कृतायां तु यदि पुत्रोऽनुजायते Ms. 9. 134. 2 to be born similar to; असी कुमारस्त-मजोऽनुजातः R. 6. 78 (तस्माज्जातः Malli.). -अभिः 1 to be born or produced, arise, spring from; कामाक्रोशोऽभिजायते Bg. 2. 62; H. 1. 205. 2 to be, become. 3 to be turned into. 4 to be born of a high family. 5 to be born to or for; Bg. 16. 3. -उप 1 to be born or produced, arise, grow; ऊष्मपश्चोपजायते Ms. 1. 45; संगस्तेषूपजायते Bg. 2. 62, 14. 11. 2 to be born again, Y. 3. 256; Bg. 14. 2. 3 to be, become. -प्र, -वि, -सं 1 to grow, arise, spring. 2 to be born or produced.

जनः 1 A creature, living being, man. 2 An individual or person (whether male or female); क वयं क परोक्षमनयो मृगशचैः सममेयिनो जनः S. 2. 18; तत्स्य किमपि द्रव्यं यो हि यस्य त्रियो जनः U. 2. 19; सो सखीजनः a female friend; दस-जनः a slave, अवलजनः &c. (In this sense जनः or अयं जनः is often used by the speaker-whether male or female-in the sing. or pl.-instead of the first personal pronoun to speak of himself in the third person); अयं जनः प्रहृमनास्तपोयने Ku. 5. 40. (male); भगवन्परायणं जनः प्रतिद्वलानां हि क्षमस्व मे ll.

8. 81 (female); पद्मानंशरातुरं जनमि-
मातापि नो रक्षसि Nāg. 1. 1 (female and pl.). 2 Men collectively, the people, the world (in sing. or pl.); एवं जनेन गृह्णाति M. 1; सतीमपि ज्ञानिकुलकंसन्यां जनो-
ऽप्यथा मर्त्यमतीं विशंकते S. 5. 17. 3 Race, nation, tribe. 4 The world beyond Mahārloka, the heaven of deified mortals. -COMP. -अतिम a. extraordinary, uncommon, superhuman. अधि-
पः, -अधिनाथः a king. -अंतः 1 a place removed from men, an uninhabited place. 2 a region. 3 an epithet of Yama. -अंतिकं secret communication, whispering or speaking aside (to another) (-ind.) aside (to another) (in dramas); the S. D. thus defines this stage direction:— निपताकारेणान्या-
नपचार्यतरा कथां । अन्योन्यामंत्रणं यत् स्याज्जनाते तज्जनान्तिकं ॥ 425. -अर्द्धनः an epithet of Vishnu or Krishna. -अशनः a wolf. -आकीर्ण a. thronged or crowded with people. -आचारः a popular usage or custom. -आश्रयः an asylum for people, an inn, caravansary. -आश्रयः a pavilion. -ईशः, -ईशः, -ईश्वरः a king. इष्ट a. desired or liked by the people. (-ष्टः) a kind of jasmine. -उद्गाहरणं glory, fame. -ओवः a concourse of people, crowd, mob. -कारिन् m. lac. -चक्षुस् n. 'the people's eye', the sun. -चर an umbrella, a parasol. -देवः a king. -पद्ः 1 a community, race, nation; Y. 1. 360. 2 a kingdom, an empire, an inhabited country; जनपदे न गदः पद्मादयो R. 9. 4; दक्षिणांशे जनपदे Pt. 1; Ms. 48. 3 the country (opp. the town पुर, नगर); जनपदपुलोचनैः पीयमानः Me 16. 4 the people, subjects (opp. the sovereign). 5 mankind. -पटिन् m. the ruler of a country or community. -प्रवादः 1 rumour, report. 2 scandal, calumny. -त्रिय a. 1 philan-
thropic. 2 liked by the people, popular. -मयादा established custom. -रंजनं gratifying the people, courting popular favour. -रवः 1 rumour. 2 calumny, scandal. -लोकः one, i. e. the fifth, of the seven divisions of the universe situated above Mahār-
loka. -वादः (also जनेवादः) 1 news, rumour. 2 a scandal. -व्यवहारः popular usage. -श्रुत a. well-known (among people, famous). -श्रुतिः f. rumour, report. -संवाध a. densely crowded with people. -स्थानं N. of a part of the Daṇḍakā forest; R. 12. 42; 13. 22. U. 1. 28, 2. 17.

जनक a. (निका f.) Generating, producing, causing; कृशजनक, दुःखजनक &c. -कः 1 A father, progenitor. 2 N. of a famous king Videha or Mithilā, foster-father of Sitā. He was remarkable, for his great knowledge, good works, and holiness. After the

abandonment of Sītā, by Rāma he became anchorite—indifferent to pleasure or pain—and spent his time in philosophical discussions. The sage याज्ञवल्क्य was his priest and adviser.—COMP. आत्मजा, -तनया, -मंदिनी, -सुता epithets of Sītā, daughter of King Janaka.

जन्मगमः A Chāṇḍāla.

जनता 1 Birth. 2 A number or assemblage of people, mankind, community; पश्यति स्म जनता दिनात्यये पार्वणौ शशिदिवाकराविव R. 11. 82; 15. 67; Si. 9. 14.

जनन a. Producing, causing, &c. -नं 1 Birth, being born; यच्चजननं तावन्मरणं Moha M. 13. 2 Causing, production, creation; शोभाजननात् Ku. 1. 42. 3 Appearance, manifestation, rise. 4 Life, existence; यदेव पूर्वं जनने शरीरं सा दक्षरोषासुदती ससर्ज Ku. 1. 53; S. 5. 2. 5 Race, family, lineage.

जननिः f. 1 A mother. 2 Birth. जननी 1 A mother. 2 Mercy, tenderness, compassion. 3 A bat. 4 Lac.

जनमेजयः N. of a celebrated king of Hastināpura, son of Parikshit, the grandson of Arjuna. His father died, being bitten by a serpent; and Janamejaya, determined to avenge the injury, resolved to exterminate the whole serpent-race. He accordingly instituted a serpent sacrifice, and burnt down all serpents except Takshaka, who was saved only by the intercession of the sage Astika, at whose request the sacrifice was closed. It was to this king that Vaisampāyana related the Mahabharata, and the king is said to have listened to it to expiate the sin of killing a Brahman's son.

जनयितु a. (जी f.) Producing, begetting, creator, —m. A father.

जनयित्री A mother.

जनस् n. See जन 3.

जनिः, -जनिका, -जनी f. 1 Birth, creation, production. 2 A woman. 3 A mother. 4 A wife. 5 A daughter-in-law.

जनित a. 1 Given birth to. 2 Produced, created, caused.

जनिवृत् m. A father.

जनित्रि A mother.

जनु (जू) f. Birth, production.

जनुस् n. 1 Birth; शिवादिषीना जनुः Bv. 1. 16. 2 Creation, production. 3 Life, existence; जनुः सर्वस्यायं जयति ललितोत्तमं भवतः Bv. 2. 55. —COMP. -जनुबाधः blind from birth, born blind.

जनुः 1 A creature, a living being, man; S. 5. 2; Ms. 3. 71. 2 The (individual) soul. 3 An animal of the lowest organization. COMP. -कनुः 1 a snail's shell. 2 a snail. -फलः the Udumbara tree.

जनुका Lac.

जनुमती The earth.

जन्म Birth.

जन्मन् n. 1 Birth; अजन्मने, शैलवधू प्रपदे Ku. 1. 21 2 Origin, arise, production, creation; आकरि पद्मरागाणी जन्म कावमणेः कुतः H. Pr. 44; Ku. 5: 60; (at the end of comp.) arising or born from; सरलस्कंदसंघट्टजन्मा द्वाशिः Me. 53. 3 Life, existence; पूर्वेष्वपि हि जन्मसु Ms. 9. 100; 5. 38; Bg. 4. 5. 4 Birth place. 5 Nativity. —COMP. -अधिपः 1 an epithet of Siva 2 the regent of a constellation under which a person is born (in astrology). -अंतरं another life. अंतराय a. belonging to or done in another life. -अंध a. born blind. -अष्टमी the eighth day of the dark fortnight of Śrāvaṇa, the birthday of Kṛishṇa. -कीलः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -कुंडली a diagram in a horoscope in which the positions of different planets at the time of one's birth are marked. -कुत् m. a father. -क्षेत्रं birth-place. -तिथिः m. f. -दिनं, -दिवसः birth-day. -दुः a father. -नक्षत्रं the natal star. -नामन् n. the name received on the 12th day after birth. -पत्रं, -पत्रिका a horoscope. -प्रतिष्ठा 1 a birth-place. 2 a mother; S. 6. -माज् m. a creature, living being; मेदन्तां जन्मभाजः सततं Mk. 10. 60. -माया a mother-tongue; यच्च क्षीणमपि किमपरे जन्मभावादेव प्रत्यावासं विलसति वचः संस्कृतं प्राकृते च Vikr. 18. 6. -भूमि f. birth-places, native country. -योगः a horoscope. -रोगिन् a. sickly from birth. -लघ्ने the sign of the zodiac under which a person is born. -वल्गुन् n. the vulva -शोधनं discharging the obligations derived from birth. -साफल्यं attainment of the ends of existence, -स्थानं 1 birth-place, native country, home. 2 the womb.

जन्मिन् m. A creature, a living being

जन्म्य a. 1 To be born or produced. 2 Born, produced. 3 (At the end of comp.) Born from, occasioned by. 4 Belonging to a race or family. 5 Vulgar, common 6 National. -न्यः 1 A father. 2 A friend, attendant or relative of a bride groom. 3 A common man. 4 A report, rumour. -न्यः 1 Birth, production, creation. 2 That which is born or created, a created thing, an effect (opp. जनक) जन्यानां जनकः कालः Bhāṣā P. 45; जनकश्च स्वभावे हि जन्मे तिष्ठति निश्चितं Śabdak. 3 The body. 4 A portent occurring at birth. 5 A market, a fair. 6 War, battle; तत्र जन्मं स्वोर्वारं पार्वतीयैर्निर्गच्छतु R. 4. 77. 7 Censure, abuse. -न्या 1 The friend of a mother. 2 The relation of a bride, a bride's maid; याहीति

जन्मामवदकुभारी R. 6. 30. 3 Pleasure; happiness. 4 Affection.

जन्म्युः 1 Birth. 2 A creature, living being 3 Firs. 4 The creator or Brahman.

जप 1 P. (जपति, जपित or जप) 1 To utter in a low voice, repeat internally, mutter; जपन्निपि तैषवालापमंभावात् Gīt. 5; हरितिहि हरितिहि जपति रुकानं 4; N. 11. 26. 2 To mutter, prayers or spells; Ma 11. 194, 251, 259c—With उप to whisper into the ears of, to win over to one's party by secretly suggesting anything in the ear, to instigate or rouse to rebellion; उपजन्वाहुपजपेत् Ms. 7. 197.

जपः 1 Muttering prayers, repeating prayers &c. in an under-tone. 2 Repeating passages of the Veda or names of deities &c.; Ma 3. 74; Y. 1. 22. 3 A muttered prayer. —COMP. -परायणः a. engaged in muttering prayers -माला a rosary of beads.

जपार The China rose (the plant of its flower); (सायं तेजः प्रतिनजपरापुष्पकं दधानः Me. 36.

जप्यः -त्यं A muttered prayer.

जघ्, जंघ् 1. 1. P. (जमति, जंमति) To copulate; cf. यघ्. —II. 1. A (जंमते, जंमते) To yawn, gape.

जम् 1. P. (जमति) To eat.

जमदग्निः A Brāhmaṇa and a descendant of Bhrigu and father of Parasurāma. [Jamadagni was the son of Richika and Satyawati. He was a pious sage, deeply engaged in study and said to have obtained entire possession of the Vedas. His wife was Renuka who bore him five sons. One day when she had gone out to bathe, she beheld a loving pair of Gandharvas (according to some Chitraratha and his queen) sporting and dallying in the water. The lovely sight made her feel envious of their pleasure, and she returned defiled by unworthy thoughts, 'wetted but not purified by the stream'. Her husband, who was anger incarnate, seeing her shorn of the lustre of her sanctity, furiously scolded her, and ordered his sons as they came in to cut off her head. But the first four sons shrunk from that cruel deed. It was only Parasurama, the youngest, that with characteristic obedience to his father's command struck off her head with his axe. The deed pacified the father's anger and he desired Parasurama to ask a boon. The kind-hearted son begged that his mother might be restored to life which the father readily granted.]

जमनं-जमन q. v.

जपन्ती m. du. Husband and wife; cf. रूपती and जायापती.

जंबालः 1 Mud, 2 Moss. 3 The Ketaka plant.

जंबालिनी A river.

जंभीरः The citron tree. -र A citron.

जंभू-रू. The rose apple and its fruit. -COMP. -जंभूः -हीवः N. of one of the seven continents surrounding the mountain Meru.

जंभू (रू) कः (कीरू) 1 A jackal. 2 A low man.

जंभूलः A kind of tree. (जंभू). -लं Jest or jesting compliments addressed to the bride and the bridegroom by the friends and female relatives of the bridegroom (or of the bride).

जंभूः 1 The jaws (usually in pl.) 2 A tooth. 3 Eating. 4 Biting asunder. 5 A part, portion. 6 A quiver. 7 The chin. 8 Yawning, gaping. 9 N. of a demon killed by Indra. 10 The citron tree. -COMP. -अरातिः. -विष्. -भेदिनः. -रिपुः epithet of Indra. -अतिः 1 fire. 2 Indra's thunderbolt. 3 Indra.

जंभका, जंभा, जंभिका A yawn, gaping.

जंभ (भी) रः The lime or citron tree.

जयः 1 Conquest, triumph, victory; success, winning (in battle, game or a law-suit). 2 Restraint, curbing, conquest; as in इन्द्रियजयः. 3 N. of the sun. 4 N. of Jayanta, son of Indra. 5 N. of Yudhishtira, the first Pāṇḍava prince. 6 N. of an attendant of Vishnu. 7 An epithet of Arjuna. -य 1 N. of Durgā. 2 N. of an attendant of the goddess Durgā. 3 A kind of banner. -COMP. -आवह a. conferring victory. -उत्तुर a. exulting in victory. -कोलाहलः 1 a shout of victory. 2 a kind of game with dice. -घोषः. -घोषणं -गा a proclamation of victory. -डक्का a kind of drum beaten as a sign of victory. -पत्रं a record of victory. -पालः 1 a king. 2 an epithet of Brahmā. 3 an epithet of Vishnu. -पुत्रकः a kind of dice. -संगलः a royal elephant. 2 a remedy for fever. -वाहिनी an epithet of Sachi. -शब्दः 1 a shout of victory. 2 the exclamation 'jaya' (hail! glory!) uttered by bards &c. -स्तम्भः a trophy, a column erected to commemorate a victory, a triumphal column; निष्कान जयस्तम्भं गंगालोतोत्तरेषु सः R. 4. 36, 69.

जयन्तः 1 Conquering, subduing. 2 Armour for cavalry, elephants &c. -COMP. -युज्ज a. caparisoned. 2 victorious.

जयन्तः 1 N. of the son of Indra; वीरलोभीसम्भवेन जयन्ते पुरंदरः V. 5. 14; S. 7. 2, R. 3. 23, 6. 78. 2 N. of Siya. 3 The moon. -सौ 1 A flag or banner. N. of daughter of Indra. 3 N. of Durgā. COMP. -यज्ज (in law) 1

the written award of the judge in favour of either party. 2 the label on the forehead of a horse turned loose for the Asvamedha sacrifice.

जयद्रथः A king of Sindhu district and brother-in-law of Duryodhana, having married Duhśālā, daughter of Dhṛitarāshtra. [Once while out on hunting, he chanced to see Draupadī in the forest, and asked of her food for himself and his retinue. Draupadī, by virtue of her magical *śikḥā*, was able to supply him with materials sufficient for their break-fast. Jayadratha was so much struck with this act, as well as her personal charms, that he asked her to elope with him. She of course, indignantly refused but he succeeded in carrying her off, as her husbands were out on hunting. When they returned they pursued and captured the ravisher and released Draupadī; and he himself was allowed to go after having been subjected to many humiliations. He took a leading part in compassing the death of Abhimanyu, and met his doom at the hands of Arjuna in the great war.].

जयिन् a. 1 Conquering, vanquishing; विजयान्तरं जयिनीस्ताः सुते वामलोचनाः Vb. 1. 2. 2 Successful, winning a law-suit; Y. 2. 79. 3 Fascinating, captivating, subduing the heart; जयति जयिस्ते ते मावा नवेकुलादयः Māl. 1. 36. -म. A victor, a conqueror; पौरस्यानेवमाकांक्षेस्ताञ्जनपदाञ्जयी R. 4. 34.

जय्य a. Conquerable, vulnerable, that can be conquered (opp. जय). जरठ a. 1 Hard, solid. 2 Old, aged; अयमतिजरठाः प्रकामधुर्वीः पणितविकरिकास्तटीर्भिर्भर्ति Si. 4. 29. (where जरठ means 'hard' also). 3 Decayed, decrepit, infirm. 4 Full-grown, ripe, matured; जरठकमल Si. 11. 14. 5 Hard-hearted, cruel. -रः N. of Paṇḍu, father of the five Pāṇḍavas.

जरण a. Old, decayed, infirm. जरत् a. 1 Old, aged. 2 Infirm, decrepit. COMP. -कारः N. of a great sage who married a sister of the serpent Vāyuki: [One day as he was fallen asleep on the lap of his wife, the sun was about to set. His wife, perceiving that the time of offering his evening prayers was passing away, gently roused him. But he became angry with her for having disturbed his sleep, and left her never to return. He however, told her, as he went, that she was pregnant and would give birth to a son who would be her support, and at the same time the saviour of the serpent-race. This son was Astika] -वदः an old ox; वारिह्यस्य परा सुतिर्यमानद्विषाण्यता । जद्वेषनः शर्वस्तथापि परमेष्ठिनः Pt. 2. 159.

जरती An old woman. जरतः 1 An old man. 2 A buffalo. जरा (The word जरक is optionally

substituted for जरा before vowel terminations after acc. dual) 1 Old age; कैकेयीशंकरेवाह पलितच्छदना जरा R. 12. 2; तस्य धर्मरेतरीसीद् वृद्धत्वं जरया (जरा) विना 1. 23. 2 Decrepitude, infirmity, general debility consequent on old age. 3 Digestion. 4 N. of a female demon; see जरसंघ below. -COMP. -अवस्था decrepitude. -जीर्ण a. old through age, debilitated, infirm; Bh. 3. 17. संघः N. of a celebrated king and warrior, son of Brihadratha. [According to a legend, he was born divided in two halves which were put together by a Rakshasi called Jara, whence the boy was called Jarasandha. He became king of Magadha and Chedi after his father's death. When he heard that Krishna had slain his son-in-law Kamsa, he gathered a large army and besieged Mathura eighteen times, but was as often repulsed. When Yudhishtira performed the great Rajasuya sacrifice, Krishna, Arjuna and Bhīma went to the capital of Jarasandha disguised as Brahmanas, chiefly with the object of slaying their enemy and liberating the kings imprisoned by him. He, however, refused to release the kings whereupon Bhīma challenged him to a single combat. The challenge was accepted; a hard fight ensued, but Jarasandha was at last overpowered and slain by Bhīma.].

जरायणिः N. of Jarasandha. जरायु n. The slough or cast-off skin of a serpent. 2 The outer skin of the embryo. 3 The uterus, womb. -COMP. -ज a. born from the womb, viviparous; Ms. 1. 43 and Malli. on Ku. 3. 42.

जरित a. 1 Old, aged. 2 Decayed, infirm.

जरिन् a. (णीरू) Old, aged.

जरुषं Flesh.

जर्जर a. 1 Old, infirm, decayed. 2 Worn out, torn, shattered, broken to pieces, divided in parts, split up into thin particles: जरजरितविषाण-कोटयो मुगाः K. 21; गर्धं जरजरितं विहाय Mv. 7. 18; विसर्पन् धारामिर्दुर्गतिं परणीं जरकणः U. 1. 29; Si 4. 23. 3 Wounded, hurt. 4 Dull, hollow (as the sound of a broken vessel). -र The banner of Indra.

जर्जरित a. 1 Old, decayed, infirm. 2 Worn out, torn to pieces, shattered, splintered &c. 3 Completely overpowered, disabled; स्मरशरजर्जरीतापि सा प्रभाते Git. 8.

जर्जरिका a. 1 Old, decayed. 2 Ragged, full of holes, perforated.

जर्जुः 1 The vulva. 2 An elephant.

जल a. Dull, cold, frigid = जड a. v.

-लं 1 Water; तातस्य ह्येवमिति ब्रह्मणाः क्षारं जलं काष्ठव्याः पिबन्ति । Pt. 1. 322. 2

A kind of fragrant medicinal plant or perfume (हविरे). 3 Frigidity. 4 The constellation called पूर्वाषाढा -Comp. -अंचल 1 A spring. 2 a natural water course. 3 moss. -अंजलि: 1 a handful of water. 2 a libation of water presented to the manes of a deceased person; कुपुनमासाय कुतो जला-जलि: Chap. 95; मानस्यापि जलाजलि: सर-मसं लोके न दत्तो यथा Amaru. 97 (where जलाजलि द्वा means 'to leave or give up'). अदन: a heron. -अदनी a leech. -अदक: a shark. -अत्यय: autumn (शब्द). -अधिदैवत: -तं an epithet of Varuṇa. (तं) the constellation called पूर्वाषाढा. -अधिप: an epithet of Varuṇa. -अंधिका a well. -अक: the image of the sun reflected in water. अर्णव: 1 the rainy season. 2 the ocean of sweet water. अधिन् a. thirsty. अवतार: a landing-place at a river side. -अष्टौला a large square pond. -असुका a leech. -आकर: a spring, fountain, well. -आकाश: -काश: -काशिन m. an elephant. आलु: an otter. आत्मिका a leech. आधार: a pond, lake, reservoir of water. -आयुका a leech. -अर्द्ध a. wet. (-ई) wet garment or clothes (द्रो) a fan wetted with water. -आलोक a leech. -आवर्त: eddy, whirlpool. -आशय: 1 a pond, lake, reservoir. 2 a fish. 3 the ocean. -आश्रय: 1 a pond. 2 a water-house. आह्वय a lotus. -ईद: 1 an epithet of Varuṇa. 2 the ocean. -ईधन: the submarine fire. -ईध: a water-elephant. -ईश: -ईश्वर: 1 an epithet of Varuṇa. 2 the ocean. उच्छ्वास: 1 a channel made for carrying off excess of water, drain (cf. परीवाह). 2 overflow of a river. -उदर: dropsy. -उद्भव a. aquatic. उरगा, -ओकस् m. ओकस: a leech. -कंदक: a crocodile. कपि: the Gange- tic porpoise. -कपोत: a water-pigeon. -करक: 1 a shell. 2 cocoa-nut. 3 a cloud. 4 a wave. 5 a lotus. -कलक: mud. -काक: the diverbird. -कांत: the wind. -कांतार: an epithet of Varuṇa. किराट: a shark. -कुकुट: a water-fowl. कुंतल, कोश: moss. -कूपी 1 a spring, well. 2 a pond. 3 a whirlpool. कुर्म: the porpoise. -कलि: m., or f. -क्रीडा playing in water, splashing one another with water. कियर presenting libations of water to the manes of the deceased. -गुल्म: 1 a turtle. 2 a quadrangular tank. 3 a whirlpool. -चर a. (also जलेचर) aquatic. -आजीव, जीव: a fisherman. -चारित्र m. 1 an aquatic animal. 2 a fish -ज a. born or produced in water. (-ज:) 1 an aquatic animal. 2 a fish. 3 moss. 4 the moon. (-ज, जं) 1 a shell. 2 the conch-shell;

अवरोष्टे निविश्य दधौ जलजं कुमार: R. 7. 63, 11. 60. (-जं) a lotus. -आजीव: a fisherman. -आसन: an epithet of Brahmā; वाचस्पतिस्वावेदं प्रांजलिजलजासनं Ku. 2. 30. -जंतु: 1 a fish. 2 any aqua- tic animal. -जंतुका a leech. -जन्मन् a lotus. -जिह्वा a crocodile. -जीविन् m. a fisherman. -तरंग: 1 a wave. 2 a metal cup filled with water pro- ducing harmonic notes like a musi- cal glass. -ताहनं (lit.) 'beating water'; (fig.) any useless occupation. -त्रा an umbrella. -त्रास: hydrophobia. -दु: 1 a cloud; जायते बिरला लोके जलदा इव सज्जना: Pt. 1. 29. 2 camphor. -अञ्जन: the sāla tree. -आगम: the rainy season. -काल: the rainy season. -क्षय: autumn. -कुंदुर: a kind of musi- cal instrument. -देवता a naiad, water-nymph. -दोणी a bucket. -धर: 1 a cloud. 2 the ocean. -धारा a stream of water. -धि 1 the ocean. 2 a hundred billions. 3 the number 'four.' ग्गा a river. -ज: the moon. -जा Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. -रक्षना the earth. -नकुल: an otter. -नर: a merman. -निधि: 1 the ocean. 2 the number 'four'. -निर्गम: 1 a drain, water-course. 2 a water-fall, descent of a spring &c. into a river below. -नीलि: moss. -पदलं a cloud. -पति: 1 the ocean. 2 an epithet of Varuṇa. -पथ: a sea-voyage; R. 17. 81. -पारावत: a water-pigeon. -पित्तं fire. -पुष्पं an aquatic flower. -पूरा 1 a flood of water. 2 a full stream of water. -पुष्टजा moss. -प्रदानं pre- senting libations of water to the manes of the deceased. -प्रलय: des- truction by water. -प्रत: the bank of a river. -प्रारं a country abounding with water जलप्रायमदं स्यात् Ak. -प्रिय: 1 the Chātaka bird. 2 a fish. -प्लव: an otter. -प्लवनं a deluge, an inun- dation. -पंथु: a fish. -वालक: -वालक: the Vindhya mountain. -वालिका lightning. -विडाल: an otter. -विच: -वं a bubble. -विल्व: 1 a (quad- rangular) pond, lake. 2 a tortoise. 3 a crab. -ध्रु a. produced in water. -ध्रु: m. 1 a cloud. 2 a place for holding water. 3 a kind of camphor. -ध्रुत m. 1 a cloud. 2 a jar. 3 camphor. -मक्षिका a water-insect. -मंडूकं a kind of musical instrument; (= जलदंडुर्). -मार्ग: a drain, canal. -सुच m. 1 a cloud; Me. 69. 2 a kind of camphor. -मूर्ति: an epithet of Siva. -मूर्तिका hail. -यंत्रं 1 a machine for raising water. 2 a fountain. -गृहं, निकेतनं, मंदिरं, a house erected in the midst of water (a summerhouse) or one supplied with artificial fountains; कचिद्विचिं जलपयमंदिरं R. 1. 2. -वात्रा a voyage. -यानं a ship. -रंडु: a kind of gallinule.

-रंड: -रंड: 1 a whirl-pool. 2 drop of water, drizzle, thin sprinkling. 3 a snake. -रस: sea-salt. -राशि: the ocean. -रह, -हं a lotus. -रूप: a cro- codile. -लता a wave, billow. -वायस: a diverbird. -वास: residence in water. -वाह: a cloud. -वाहनी an aqueduct. -विषुवं the autumnal equi- nox. -वृश्चिक: a prawn. -व्याल: a water-snake. -शय: -शयन: -शापिन् m. an epithet of Vishnu. -शूकं moss. -शूकर: a crocodile. -शोष: drought. -सपिपी a leech. -सूचि: f. 1 the Gange- tic porpoise. 2 a kind of fish. 3 a crow. 4 a leech. -स्थानं, -स्थाय: a pond, lake, reservoir. -हं a small water-house (rather summerhouse) furnished with artificial fountains. -हस्तिन् m. a water-elephant. -हारिणी a drain. -हास: 1 foam. 2 cuttlefish- bone considered as the foam of the sea.

जलंगम: A chāṇḍāla.

जलमसि: 1 A cloud. 2 Camphor (a variety of it).

जलाका, जलालका, जलिका, जलुका, जलूका A leech.

जलेजं, जलेजातं A lotus.

जलेशय: 1 A fish. 2 N. of Vishnu.

जल्प 1. P. (जलति, जलित) 1 To speak, talk, speak or converse (with another); अविरलितकयोलं जल्पतोरकमेण U. 1. 21; एकेन जल्पयन्महाश्वं Pt. 1. 116; Bh. 1. 82. 2 To murmur, speak inarti- cularly. 3 To chatter, prattle, babble. -With -अभि to talk, talk with. -न 1 to speak, say, talk; Ku. 1. 45. 2 to call. -सं to talk, converse.

जल्प: 1 Talk, speech. 2 Discourse, conversation. 3 Babble, prattling, gossip. 4 Debate, wrangling dis- cussion.

जल्पक a. (लिपका f.) जल्पाक a. Talkative, garrulous.

जव a. Swift, expeditious. -ज: 1 (a) speed, swiftness, quickness, rapidity; जवो हि सने परमं विश्वणं Bh. 3. 121; S. 1. 8. (b) Haste, hurry; जवेन पीडादुद्विग- द्युत: Si. 1. 12. 2 Velocity. -Comp. -अधिक: a fleet horse, a courser. -अभिल: a strong wind, hurricane.

जवन a. (नी f.) Quick, swift, fleet; R. 9. 56. -न: A courser, a swift horse. -नं Speed, quickness, velocity.

जवनिका, जवनी 1 A screen of cloth surrounding a tent. 2 A curtain, screen in general; नर: संसारते विशति शमयानां जवनिकां Bh. 3. 112.

जवस: Pasture-grass.

जवा The China rose; see जवा.

जर् 1. U. (जयति-ते) To injure, hurt, kill.

जस् 1. 4. P. (जसति) To set free, release. -II. 1. 10. P. (जसति, जासयति) 1 To hurt, injure, strike. 2 To disregard, slight. -With. -उर्

to kill; निजीजसोजासियतु जगद्गृहो Si 1. 37; Bk. 8. 120.

जहकः 1 Time. 2 A child. 3 The slough of a snake.

जहत् *a.* (ती *f.*) Leaving, abandoning. -COMP. लक्षणा, -स्वार्थी a kind of लक्षणा (also called लक्षणलक्षणा) in which a word loses its primary sense, but is used in one which is in some way connected with the primary sense; e.g. in the familiar instance गंगायां घोषः 'a hamlet on the Ganges,' गंगा loses its primary sense and means गंगातट; cf. अजहत्स्वार्थी also.

जहानकः Total destruction of the world.

जहुः A young animal.

जहनुः N. of an ancient king, son of Subotra, who adopted the river Gangā as his daughter. [The river Gangas when brought down from heaven by the austerities of Bhagiratha, was forced to flow over earth to follow him to the lower regions. In its course it inundated the sacrificial ground of king Jahnu, who being angry drank up its waters. But the gods and sages, and particularly Bhagiratha, appeased his anger, and he consented to discharge those waters from his ears. The river is therefore regarded as his daughter, and is styled जाह्नवी, जहनुतया, -कन्या, -भुता, नदिनी &c; cf. R. 6. 85, 8. 95].

जागरः 1 Wakefulness, waking, keeping awake; रात्रिजागरपरो दिवाशयः R. 9. 34. 2 A vision in a waking state. 3 An armour, mail.

जागरणं 1 Waking, wakefulness. 2 Watchfulness, vigilance.

जागरा See जागरण

जागरित *a.* One who has been long awake -तं Waking.

जागरितु *a.* (वी *f.*), जागरुक *a.* 1 Wakeful, waking, sleepless; स्वपतो जागरुकस्य याथार्थ्यं वेद कस्तव R. 10. 24. 2 Watchful, vigilant; वर्णाश्रमावेक्षण जागरुकः R. 14. 16; Si. 20. 36.

जागतिः, जागर्षा, जाग्रिया Wakefulness, keeping awake.

जागुहं Saffron.

जाग्रु 2. P. (जागर्ति, जागरित) 1 To be awake, be watchful or attentive (fig. also); सौप्तसर्पेजजागर यथाकालं स्वपन्ति R. 17. 51; ग्रो वाङ्मन्यचित्तायामर्थे चार्थे च जाग्रति Mu. 7. 13; to sit up during the night; या निशा सर्वधुनानां तस्य जागर्ति संयमी Bg. 2. 69. 2 To be roused from sleep, awake. To foresee, be provident.

जाग्रनी 1 A tail. 2 The thigh.

जाग्रल *a.* (ली *f.*) 1 Rural, picturesque. 2 Wild. 3 Savage, barbarous. 4 Arid, desert. -लः The francoline partridge. -ले Flesh, flesh of deer &c.

जाग्रुले Poison, venom,

जाग्रुलिः जाग्रुलिकः A snake-doctor, a dealer in antidotes (विषवेद्य).

जाग्रिकः 1 A courier, an express. 2 A camel

जाग्रिन् *m.* A warrior, combatant; जनीजो जाग्रिजिजाजी Si. 19. 3.

जाग्र *a.* (री *f.*) Belonging to or being in the stomach, stomachic, abdominal. -रः The digestive faculty, gastric fluid.

जाड्यं 1 Coldness, frigidity. 2 Apathy, sluggishness, inactivity. 3 Dulness of intellect, folly, stupidity; तजाड्यं वसुधाविषयस्य Bh. 2. 15; जाड्यं धियो हति 2. 23; जाड्यं हीनमिति गण्यते 54. 4 Tastelessness of the tongue.

जात *p. p.* 1 Brought into existence, engendered, produced. 2 Grown, arisen. 3 Caused, occasioned. 5 Felt, affected by; oft. in comp; see जन्. -तः A son, male offspring (in dramas often used as a term of endearment; अयि जात कथयितव्यं कथय U. 4. 'dear boy' 'oh my darling &c.'). -तं 1 A creature, living being. 2 Production, origin. 3 Kind, sort, class, species. 4 A collection of things forming a class; निःशेषविभ्रान्तकोशजातं R. 5. 1. all that goes to form wealth i. e. every kind of property; so कर्मजातं the whole aggregate of actions; सुखं everything included under the name of सुख or pleasure. 5 A child, a young one.

-COMP. -अपत्या a mother. -अमर्ष *a.* vexed, enraged. -अश्रु *a.* shedding tears. -हृदि *f.* a sacrifice performed at the birth of a child. -उक्षः a young bullock. -कर्मन् *n.* a ceremony performed at the birth of a child; R. 3. 18. -कलाप *a.* having a tail (as a peacock). -काम *a.* enamoured. -पक्ष *a.* having wings; अजातपक्ष unfledged. -पाश *a.* fettered. -प्रत्यय *a.* inspired with confidence. -मनमथ *a.* fallen in love. -मात्र *a.* just born. -रूप *a.* beautiful, brilliant. (-रं) gold; अथाकरसमुत्पन्ना मणिजातिरसंस्कृता जातरूपेण कल्याणि न हि संयोगमर्हति M. 5. 18; N. 1. 129. -वेदस् *m.* an epithet of fire; Ku 2. 46, Si. 2. 51; R. 12. 104, 15. 72.

जातक *a.* Born, produced. -कः 1 A new born infant. 2 A mendicant. -कं 1 ceremony performed after the birth of a child (जातकर्मन्). 2 Astrological calculation of a nativity. 3 An aggregate of similar things.

जातिः *f.* 1 Birth, production; Ms. 2. 148. 2 The form of existence fixed by birth. 3 Race, family, lineage. 4 A caste, tribe or class (of men); अरे ब्रह्म जात्या वेदव्योम्भं एषा सा जातिः परिधक्ता Ve. 3; (the primary castes of the Hindus are only four: ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य and शूद्र). 5 A class, genus, kind, species; पशुजातिः, पुष्पजातिः &c. 6 The

properties which are peculiar to a class and distinguish it from all others, the essential characteristics of a species; as गोत्व अश्वत्व of cows, horses &c.; see गुण, क्रिया and द्रव्य; Si. 2. 47 and cf. K. P. 2. 7 A fire-place. 8 Nutmeg. 9 The Jasmine plant or its flower; पुष्पाणां प्रकारः स्मितेन रचितो नो कृद्-जात्यादिभिः Amaru. 40. (written also as जाती in these two senses). 10 (In Nyāya) Futile answer. 11 (In music) The seven primary notes of the Indian gamut. 12 A class of metres; see App. -COMP. -अंध *a.* born blind; Bh. 1. 90. -कोशः, -वः -वन् nutmeg. -कोशी, -वी the outer skin of the nutmeg. -धर्मः 1 the duties of a caste. 2 a generic property. -ध्वंसः loss of caste or its privileges. -पक्षी the outer skin of the nutmeg. -ब्राह्मणः a Brāhmaṇa only by birth, but not by knowledge or religious austerities, an ignorant Brāhmaṇa; (तपः श्रुते च यो निश्चयं ब्राह्मण्यकारणं। तपः श्रुताभ्यां यो हीनो जातिब्राह्मण एव सः ॥ शत्रोर्वर्चितामणिः). -भ्रंशः loss of caste; Ms. 9. 67. -ब्रह्म *a.* outcast. -मात्रे 1 'mere birth', position in life obtained by mere birth. 2 caste only (but not the performance of duties pertaining to it); Ms. 8. 20; 12. 114. -लक्षणं generic distinction, a characteristic of a class. -वाचक *a.* expressing a genus, generic (as a word); गौरवः पुरुषो हस्ति. -वैरि instinctive hostility. -वैरिन् *m.* a born enemy. -शब्दः a name conveying the idea of a genus, a generic word, common noun; गौः, अश्वः, वृक्षः, हस्ती &c. -संकरः admixture of caste, mixed blood. -संस्कृत *a.* belonging to a noble family. -सर्पिर् nutmeg. -स्मर *a.* remembering one's condition in a former life; जातिस्मरो मुनिरस्मि जात्या K. 355. -स्वभावः generic character or nature. -हीन *a.* of low birth, outcast. जातिमत् *a.* Nobly born, of high rank.

जातु *ind.* A particle meaning:—1 At all, over, at any time, possibly; किं तेन जातु जितेन मातृवीर्यदाराणि Pt. 1. 26; न जातु कामा कामानाश्रययोगेन शान्तिरिति Ms. 2. 94; Ku. 8. 65; 2 Perhaps, sometimes; R. 19. 7. 3 Once, once upon a time, sometime, at some day. 4 Used with the potential mood जातु has the sense of 'not allowing or putting up with'; जातु तव मनोऽप्युल्लेखं राजयेनानवकल्पयामि (न नर्षयामि) Sk. 8. 8. Used with a present indicative it denotes censure (गर्हा); जातु तव मनोऽप्युल्लेखं राजयेति *ibid.*

जातुपानिः A demon, imp.

जातुप *a.* (वी *f.*) 1 Made of, or covered with, lac. 2 Sticky, adhesive.

जात्य *a.* 1 Of the same family, related. 2 Noble, well-born, sprung

from a noble family; जास्यसैनमिजातेन
सुरः शौर्यवता कुशः R. 17. 4. 3 Lovely,
beautiful, pleasing.

जानकी N. of Sītā, wife of Rāma.
जानपदः 1 An inhabitant of the
country, a rustic, boor, peasant
(opp. शूर). 2 A country. 3 A
subject. -दा A popular expression.

जानि A substitute for जाया at the
end of Bah. comp.

जातु n. The knee; जातुभ्यामवनि गत्वा
kneeling (or falling on one's knees)
on the ground. -COMP. -द्वय a. reach-
ing to, as high as, the knees, knee-
deep. -फलकं, -संदलं the knee-pan.
-संधिः the knee-joint.

जापः 1 Muttering prayers, whis-
pering, murmuring. 2 A muttered
prayer.

जापालः A goat-herd.

जामदग्न्यः N. of Parasurāma q. v.
जामा 1 A daughter. 2 A daughter-
-in-law.

जामातु m. 1 A son-in-law; जामातृयजेन
ययं निकृष्टः U. 1. 11; जामाता दशमो ययः
Subhāsh. 2 A lord, master. 3 The
sun-flower.

जामिः f. 1 A sister. 2 A daughter.
3 A daughter-in-law. 4 A near
female relative (सज्जितसपिंडस्त्री Kull.);
Ms. 8. 57-58. 5 A virtuous and
respectable woman.

जामिन् The seventh zodiacal sign
from the natal sign (लग्न); तिथी च
जामिन्मुखावितारा Ku. 7. 1 (जामिन् लग्ना-
स्तमं स्थानं Malli.). Note—Some derive
the word from जाया, because in
astrology, the जामिन् sign indicates
the future good-luck of one's wife
(जामिन् ?); but the word is obviously
connected with the Greek *diametron*.

जामिन्ः A sister's son.

जाम्बवं 1 Gold. 2 The fruit of the
Jambu tree.

जाम्बवत् m. N. of a king of bears
who was of signal service to Rāma
at the siege of Lankā. He was
also noted for his medical skill.
[This same Jāmbavat appears to have
lived up to the time of Krishna, or per-
haps he was another being of that time;
for there was a fight between Krishna
and Jāmbavat for the *Syamantaka* jewel
which the latter had got from Prasena,
brother of Satrajit. Krishna vanquished
Jāmbavat, who placed the jewel, along
with his daughter Jāmbavati, at his
entire disposal.]

जाम्बवं (ल) A citron.

जाम्बवं 1 Gold; R. 18. 44 2 A
golden ornament; कृतवचनं जाम्बवंः Si.
4. 66. 3 The Dhattūra plant.

जाया A wife. (The word is thus
derived—पतिर्भायां संप्रविश्य गर्भो मुखेह जायते।
जायायास्तद्धि जायात्वं यदस्यां जायते पुनः Ms. 9.
8; see also Malli. on R. 2. 1.) As

last member of Bah. comp. जाया is
changed to जानि; सीताजानि 'one who
has Sītā for his wife'; so पुत्रजानिः,
वामार्थजानिः -COMP. -अनुजीविन् m., -आ-
जीविः 1 an actor, a dancer. 2 the
husband of a harlot. 3 a needy
man, pauper. -पत्नी (dual) husband
and wife. (The other forms of the
comp. are दंपती and जंपती q. v.)

जायिन् a. (नी f.) Conquering,
subduing. -m. The burden of a song
(in music.)

जायुः 1 Medicine. 2 A physician.
जारा 1 A paramour, gallant, lover;
रथकारः स्वर्काभायां सजारां शिरसावहत् Pt. 4.
54. -COMP. -जः, जम्बन्, -जातः a
bastard. -भरा an adulteress.

जारीणी An adulteress.

जालं 1 A net, snare. 2 A web,
cob-web. 3 A coat of mail, a helmet
made of wire. 4 An eye-hole, lattice,
window; जालांतरेष्वितरहित्या R. 7. 9;
पुष्पैर्जालविनिःसृतेवैलम्बः संदिग्धपारावताः V.
3. 2; Ku. 7. 60. 5 A collection, an
assemblage, number, mass; चिंतासंतति-
तंतुजालनिविडस्युत्तेव Māl. 5. 10; Ku. 7.
89; Si. 4. 56; Amaru. 58. 6 Magic.
7 Illusion, deception. 8 An unblown
flower. -COMP. -अक्षः a loop-hole,
window. -कर्मन् n. the occupation of
catching fish, fishing. कारकः 1 a net-
maker. 2 a spider. -मोणिका a kind
of churning vessel. -पाद्, -पादः a
goose. -प्राया mail, armour.

जालकं 1 A net. 2 A multitude,
collection वद्धं कर्मशितेषुतेषु वद्धे चर्चमिस्तं
जालकं S. 1. 30; R. 9. 68. 3 A lattice,
window. 4 A bud, an unblown
flower; अभिनेत्रे जालकैर्मालतीनां Me; 98; so
रुचिकाजालकानि 20. 5 A kind of orna-
ment (worn in the hair); तिलकजा-
लकजालकमौक्तिकैः R. 9. 44 (आमरणविशेषः)
6 A nest. 7 Illusion, deception.
-COMP. -मालिन् a. veiled.

जालकिन् m. A cloud.

जालकिनी A ewe.

जालिकः 1 A fisherman. 2 A fowler,
bird-catcher. 3 A spider. 4 The
governor or chief ruler of a pro-
vince 5 A rogue, cheat. -का 1 A
net. 2 A chain-armour. 3 A spider.
4 A leech. 5 A widow. 6 Iron. 7
A veil, woollen cloth.

जालिनी A room ornamented with
pictures.

जालम a. (हमी f.) 1 Cruel, severe,
harsh. 2 Rash, inconsiderate. -रुमः
(हमी f.) 1 A rogue, rascal, villain,
wretch, miscreant; अपि जायते कतमेन
दिग्भागेन गतः स जालम इति V. 1. 2 A poor
man, a low or degraded man.

जालमक a. (हिमा f.) Despised,
low, mean, contemptible.

जायवदं 1 Speed, swiftness. 2
Haste, hurry.

जाहं A termination added to nouns
expressive of the parts of the body
in the sense of 'the root of'; कर्णजाहं
the root of the ear; so अक्षि°, ओष्ठ° &c.
जाह्वरी An epithet of the river
Ganges.

जि 1 P. (Atm. when preceded by
परा and वि) (जयति, जित) 1 To conquer,
defeat, overcome, vanquish, subju-
gate; जयति तुल्यभावेऽस्ती भास्वानपि जलदपटलानि
Pt. 1. 330; Bk. 15. 76, 16. 2. 2 To
surpass, excel; मज्जितानंतरं वृष्टिं सोमाम्बेन
जिगाय सा Ku. 2. 53; R. 3. 34; Ghaṭ.
22; Si. 1. 19. 3 To win (by
conquest or in gambling), acquire
by conquest; प्रायजीयत घृणा ततो मही R.
11. 65 (where जि means 'to conquer'
also); Ms. 7. 96 4 To curb, restrain,
control, conquer (as passions). 5
To be victorious, be supreme or pre-
eminent (generally used in benedi-
ctory stanzas or salutations); जयतु
जयतु महाराजः (in dramas); स जयति
परिणद्धः शक्तिभिः शक्तिनाथः Māl. 5. 1;
जितशुद्धपतिना नमः सुरैः Ratn. 1. 4; Bh.
2. 2; Git. 1. 1. -Caus (जाययति) To
cause to win or conquer. -Desid.
(जिगीषति) To wish to win, acquire
or excel, to vie with, emulate. -With
अधि to conquer, defeat, vanquish;
Bh. 19. 2. -निष् 1 to conquer, defeat;
R. 3. 51; Bk. 2. 52; 7. 94; Y 3.
292. 2 to win, acquire by conquest;
Ms. 8. 154. -परा (Atm.) 1 to defeat,
conquer, overcome, subdue; स पराजयते
स्वा Y. 2. 75; Bk. 8. 9. 2 to lose,
be deprived of. 3 to be con-
quered or overcome by, find
(something) unbearable; अजययाना-
राजयते Bk. finds it unbearable or dif-
ficult to study; Bk. 8. 71. -वि (Atm.)
1 to conquer, defeat, overcome,
subdue; व्यजेष्ट वदुर्ग Bk. 1. 2; प्रायस्त्वन्म-
सेवया विजयते विभं स पुण्यायुषः Git. 10; Bk.
2. 39; 15. 39 2 to surpass, excel;
चक्षुर्भेदकमेषुजं विजयते Vb. 1. 33. 3 to
win, acquire by conquest; युजविजित-
विमान R. 12. 104; 1. 59; Sānti. 2. 13.
4 to be victorious, be supreme or
pre-eminent; विजयतां देवः S. 5.

जिः A demon (विशाच).

जिगस्तु Breath, life.

जिगीषा 1 Desire of conquering,
subduing or overcoming; यानं सस्मारा
कौबेरं देवस्त्वजिगीषया R. 15. 45. 2
Emulation, rivalry. 3 Eminence. 4
Exertion, profession, habit of life.

जिगीषु a. Desirous of conquering.
जिघ्रसा 1 Desire of eating, hunger.
2 striving for. 3 Contending with.

जिघ्रसु a. Hungry.

जिघ्रसा Desire of killing; R. 15. 19.
जिघ्रसु a. Desirous of killing,
murderous. -स्तुः An enemy.

जिघ्रसा Desire of taking or seizing.

जिम् *a.* 1 Smelling. 2 Conjecturing, guessing, observing; *e. g.* मनोजिम्: सपत्नीजनः S. D.

जिज्ञासा Desire of knowing, curiosity, inquisitiveness.

जिज्ञासु *a.* 1 Desirous of knowing, inquisitive, curious; Bg. 6. 44. 2 Desirous of getting absolution (मुमुक्षु).

जित् *a.* (At the end of comp.) Conquering, defeating, winning &c.; तारकजित्, कसजित्, सहजित् &c.

जित् *p. p.* 1 Conquered, subdued, curbed, restrained (as enemies, passions &c.). 2 Won, got, obtained (by conquest). 3 Surpassed, excelled.

4 Subject to, enslaved or influenced by; कामजित्, क्षीजित् &c. -COMP-अक्षर *a.* reading well or readily. -अभिघ्न *a.* one who has conquered his foes, triumphant, victorious. -अरि *a.* one who has conquered his enemies.

(-रिः) an epithet of Buddha. -आत्मन् *a.* self-subdued, void of passion. -आह्व *a.* victorious. -हृदिय *a.* one who has conquered his passions or subdued the senses (रूप, रस, गन्ध, स्पर्श & शब्द); भुक्त्वा स्पृश्याय दृष्टुं च भुक्त्वा प्राप्ता

च यो नरः । न हृष्यति ग्लायति वा स विज्ञेयो जितेन्द्रियः Ms. 2. 98. -काशित् *a.* appearing victorious, proud of victory, assuming the airs of a victor; चाणक्येऽपि जितकाशितया Mu. 2; जितकाशी राजसेवकः *ibid.* -कोप, -क्रोध *a.* imperturbable, not excitable. -जमिः a staff made of the Asvatha tree. -अम *a.* injured to fatigue, hardy. -स्वर्ग्ये one who has won heaven.

जितिः *f.* Victory, conquest.

जितुमः, जितुमः Gemini, the 3rd sign of the zodiac (a word of Greek origin).

जित्तर *a.* (री *f.*) Victorious, conquering, triumphant; राजाजित्तराजः पृथक् Bk. 1. 16; कदलीकृतयुगलोऽनुभिर्जित्वेदिशा Si. 2. 9.

जिन *a.* 1 Victorious, triumphant. 2 Very old. -जः 1 A generic term applied to a chief, Bauddha or Jaina saint. 2 N. applied to the Arhats of the Jinas. 3 An epithet of Vishnu -COMP. -हृद्, -हृदयः 1 a chief Bauddha saint. 2 An Arhat of the Jinas. -सत्तन् *n.* a Jaina temple or monastery.

जिवाजिवः The Chakora bird

जिष्णु *a.* 1 Victorious, triumphant; R. 4. 85; 10. 18. 2 Winning, gaining. 3 (At the end of comp.) Conquering, excelling; अलिनीजिष्णुः कृपायां चयः Bk. 1. 6; Si. 13. 21. -जुः 1 The sun. 2 N. of Indra. 3 N. of Vishnu. 4 N. of Arjuna.

जिह्वा *a.* 1 Sloping, athwart, oblique. 2 Crooked, awry, squint; P- 1. 12. 3 Tortuous, curved, going & irre-

gularly. 4 Morally crooked, deceitful, dishonest, wicked, unfair; पुनर्देतिरप्युतजिह्वमतिः Ki. 6. 24; मुहुर्दमीहितमजिह्वमिः Si. 9. 62. 5 Dim, dark, pale-coloured; विविचमन्विद्योमहीतिसंहारजिह्वः Ki. 1. 46. 6 Slow, lazy. -जः Dishonesty, falsehood. -COMP. -अक्ष *a.* crooked-eyed, squinting. -जः a snake. -जति *a.* meandering, going tortuously, R. 1. 13. -जिह्वः a frog. -योधिन *a.* fighting unfairly. -क्षरः the Khadira tree.

जिह्वः The tongue.

जिह्वल *a.* Voracious, greedy.

जिह्व 1 The tongue. 2 The tongue of fire; *i. e.* a flame. -COMP. -आह्वः licking, lapping -उल्लेखनी, -उल्लेखनिका, -निल्लेखनं a tongue-scraper. -पः 1 a dog. 2 a cat. 3 a tiger. 4 a leopard. 5 a bear. -मूलं the root of the tongue. -मूलीय *a.* a term particularly applied to the Visarga before *h* and *kh* and also to *ka*, *la* and the guttural class of consonants (in gram). -रजः a bird. -लिह् *m.* a dog. -लौह्यः greediness. -क्षरः the Khadira tree.

जीन *a.* Old, aged, decayed. -जः A leather bag; जीनकार्यकस्तापीन् पृथक् द्यादिशुद्धये Ms. 11. 139.

जीमूतः 1 A cloud; जीमूतेन स्वकुशलमयीं हरयिष्यन् प्रवृत्तिः Me. 4. 2 An epithet of Indra. -COMP. -कूटः a mountain. -बाहनः 1 N. of Indra. 2 N. of a king of Vidyādhira, hero of the play called Nāgānanda; (mentioned also in कथासरित्सागर). [He was the son of Jimutaketu and renowned for his benevolent and charitable disposition. When his father's kingdom was invaded by his kinsmen, he scorned the idea of fighting with them and induced his father to leave it to those who sought for it and to repair with him to the Malaya mountain to lead a holy life. It is related that there he one day took the place of a young serpent who was by virtue of an agreement, to be offered to Garuda as his daily meal, and induced, by his generous and touching behaviour, the enemy of serpents to give up his practice of devouring them. The story is very pathetically told in the play.] -बाहिन् *m.* smoke.

जीरः 1 A sword. 2 Cumin-seed.

जीरकः, जीरकः Cumin-seed.

जीर्ण *a.* 1 Old, ancient. 2 Worn out, ruined, wasted, decayed, tattered (as clothes); वासांसि जीर्णानि यथा विहाय Bg. 2. 22. 3 Digested; सुजीर्णमन्नं हविचक्षुः हतः H. 1. 22. -र्जः 1 An old man. 2 A tree. -र्ज 1 Benzoin, 2 Old age, decrepitude. -COMP. -उद्धारः 'renewing the old', repairs, especially of a temple or any charitable or religious institution. -उद्यानं ruined or

neglected garden. -उज्जरः a lingering fever. -पर्जः the Kadamba tree. -बाटिका a ruined house. -वज्रः a particular gem.

जीर्णक *a.* Almost dried up or withered.

जीर्णः *f.* 1 Old age, decrepitude, decay, infirmity. 2 Digestion.

जीव 1 P. (जीवति, जीवति) 1 To live, be alive; यस्मिन् जीवति जीवति बहवः सोऽयं जीवति Pt. 1. 23; मा जीवन् यः परावशादुःखदग्धोऽपि जीवति Si. 2. 45; Ma. 2, 235. 2 To revive, come to life. 3 To live by, subsist on, make a livelihood by (with instr.); सत्यायुजं तु वाणिज्यं तेन वैवापि जीवते Ms. 4. 6; विप्रेन च जीवतः 3. 152, 162; 11. 26; sometimes used with a cognate accusative in this sense; अजिह्वमशरीं शुद्धीं जीवेत् ब्राह्मणजीविका Ms. 4. 11. 4 (Fig). To live or prey upon, depend upon as one's source of existence (with loc.); जीराः एवमे जीवति व्याधितेषु विकिस्तकाः । प्रमदाः कामयानेषु यजमानेषु याचकाः ॥ राजा विवदमानेषु नित्यं सुखेषु पंडिताः ॥ Mb. -Caus. 1 To restore to life. 2 To nourish, nurture, bring up. -WITH अति 1 to survive. 2 to surpass in the mode of living (live more splendidly &c.); अथजीवद्मराल-केसरी R. 19. 15. -अनु 1 to hang on, live by or upon, serve; स तु तस्याः पाणिना हकनमु जीविष्यति Dk. 122. 2 to see without envy; यां तां भिदमसुखानः पुरा दृष्टुं युधिष्ठिरे । अयं तामनुजीवान् Mb. 3 to live for any one. 4 to follow in living; R. 19. 15. vl. (अथजीवन् अ-अथजीवन्). 5 to survive. -उद् 1 to revive, return to life; उद्जीवन् हविनाद् Bk. 17. 95. -उप 1 to live upon, subsist, derive livelihood from; कां वृत्तिं ह्यजीवत्यर्थः; संवाहकवृत्तिमुपजीवानि Ms. 2; शैवासुखजीवियुर्वैव विरं तथा Ms. 9. 105; Y. 2. 301. 2 to serve, depend on; Si. 9. 32.

जीव *a.* Living, existing. -जः 1 The principle of life, the vital breath, life, soul; यतजीव, जीवत्याय, जीवाशा &c.; 2 The individual or personal soul enshrined in the human body and imparting to it life, motion and sensation (called जीवात्मन् as opposed to परमात्मन् the Supreme soul); Y. 3. 131; Ms. 12. 22-23. 3 Life, existence. 4 A creature, living being. 5 Livelihood, profession. 6. N. of Karna. 7 N. of one of the Maruts. 8 The constellation पुष्य. -COMP. -अंतकः 1 a birdcatcher, fowler. 2 a murderer, slayer. -आत्मन् *m.* the individual soul enshrined in the human body. (as opposed to परमात्मन् 'the Supreme soul'). -आदानं abstracting healthy blood, bleeding (in medic.). -आधारः the heart. -हृद्यन् glowing fire-wood,

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burning wood. -उत्सर्गः 'casting off life', voluntary death, suicide -उर्णः the wool of a living animal. -गृह, -मन्दिर 'the abode of the soul'; the body. -ग्राहः a prisoner taken alive -जीवः (also जीवजीवः) the Chakora bird. -वृक्षः 1 a physician. 2 an enemy -वृक्षा mortal existence. -धनं 'living wealth', property in the shape of living creature, livestock. -धानी the earth. -पतिः f. -पत्नी a woman whose husband is alive. -पुत्रा, -वत्सा a woman whose son is living. -मातुका the seven mothers or female divinities; (कुमारी धनदा नन्दा विमला मंगला बला । पद्मा चेति च विष्णुताता सतिता जीवमातुकाः) । -रक्तं menstrual blood. लोकः 1 the world of living beings, the world of mortals, the world or worldly existence; स्वर्गयोगे शान्तलोकः सर्वतो जीवलोकः Māl. 9 37; जीवलोकनिलकः प्रलीयते 21. so स्वर्गद्वारालम्बाः सन्तु जीवलोकः Sānti. 2. 2; Bg. 11 7; U. 4. 17. 2 living beings, mankind; विषय इवाभ्युदयस्तथाप्ये जीवलोकस्य S. 3. 12; or आलोकमर्कादिव जीवलोकः R. 5. 55. -वृत्तिः f. breeding or keeping cattle. -शेष a. 'one to whom only life is left, escaping only with life and nothing more. -संक्रमणं transmigration of soul. -साधनं grain, corn. -साफल्यं realization or attainment of the chief end of human existence. -मातृ 'the mother of living beings', a woman whose children are living. -स्थानं a joint, an articulation.

जीविकः 1 A living being. 2 A servant. 3 A Buddhist mendicant, any mendicant who lives by begging. 4 A usurer. 5 A snake-catcher. 6 A tree.

जीवत् a. (नी f.) Living, alive. -Comp. तोका a woman whose children are living. -पतिः f. -पत्नी f. a woman whose husband is living -मुक्त a. 'liberated while living', a man who being purified by a true knowledge of the Supreme spirit is freed from the future birth and all ceremonial rites while yet living. -मुक्तिः f. final liberation in the present state of life. मृत a. 'dead while alive'; one who, though alive, is as good as dead and useless to the world (said of a mad man or one whose character is lost).

जीवधः 1 Life, existence. 2 A tortoise. 3 A peacock. 4 A cloud.

जीवन a. (नी f.) Enlivening, animating, giving life. -नः 1 A living being. 2 Wind. 3 A son. -नं 1 Life, existence; (fig. also); स्वप्ति मम सुषणं स्वप्ति मम जीवनं Gīt. 10. 2 The principle of life, vital energy; Bg. 7. 9. 3 Water; बीजानां प्रभव नवीस्तु जीवनाय Ki. 18. 39; or जीवनं जीवनं (life)

हन्ति प्राणान् हन्ति समीरणः Udb. 4 Livelihood, profession, means of existence. (fig. also); Ms. 11. 76; H. 3. 33. 5 Butter made from milk one day old. 6 Marrow. -Comp. -अंतः death. -आद्यतं poison. -आवासाः 1 'residing in water', epithet of Varuna, the regent of water. 2 the body. -उपायः livelihood. -ओषधं 1 elixir vitae. 2 a life-giving medicine.

जीवनकं Food.

जीवनीयं 1 Water. 2 Fresh milk.

जीवंतः 1 Life, existence. 2 A drug, medicament.

जीवंतिका A fowler.

जीवा 1 Water. 2 The earth. 3 A bow-string; सुदुर्जीवाद्येवैर्भिरयति Mv. 6. 30. 4 The chord of an arc. 5 Means of living. 6 The tinkling of metallic ornaments. 7 N. of a plant (वचा).

जीवातु m., n. 1 Food. 2 Life, existence. 3 Restoration to life, revival; रे हस्त दक्षिण वृत्तस्य त्रिशोर्दिनस्य ग्रीवातवे विद्यन्त शूद्रमुने कृपाण U. 2. 10. 4 A medicine for restoring life.

जीविका Means of living, livelihood.

जीवित a. 1 Living, existent, alive; R. 12. 75. 2 Returned to life. 3 Animated, enlivened. 4 Lived through (as a period). -त 1 Life, existence; त्वं जीविने त्वमसि मे हृदयं द्वितीयं U. 3. 26; कन्येयं कुलजीवितं Ku. 6. 63; Ms. 83; नाभिर्नन्दे मरणं नाभिर्नन्दे जीवितं Ms. 6 45; 7. 111. 2 Duration of life. 3 Livelihood. 4 A living being. -Comp. अंतकः an epithet of Śiva. -आशा hope of life, love of life. -ईशा 1 a lover, husband. 2 an epithet of Yama; जीवितेश्वरस्य जगाम सा R. 11. 20 (where the word is used in sense 1 also) 2 the sun. 4 the moon -कालः duration of life. -ज्ञा an artery. -व्ययः sacrifice of life. -संशयः risk of life; jeopardy, danger to life; स आतुरो जीवितसंशये वतते 'he is dangerously ill'; Bv. 2. 20.

जीविन् a. (नी f.) (generally at the end of comp.) 1 Living, alive, existing; R. 1. 63. 2 Living upon or by; शक्यजीविन्, आशुपजीविन् &c. m. A living being.

जीव्या Means of livelihood.

जुघप्सन्, जुघप्सा 1 Censure, reproach. 2 Dislike, aversion, disgust, abhorrence. 3 (In Rhet.) Disgust considered as the feeling which gives rise to the Bībhāṣa sentiment, thus defined. -दोषेक्षणादि-भिर्गर्हा जुघप्सा विषयोद्भा S. D. 207.

जु 1. 6. A. (जुते-जु) 1 To be pleased or satisfied. 2 To be favourable or propitious. 3 To like, be fond of, take pleasure or delight in, enjoy; सत्त्वं जुषणस्य प्रवासं देहिनां Bhāṣ. 4 To devote or attach oneself

to, practise, undergo, suffer; विलस्यो-जुषत जुषं विषयंयुः Bk. 17. 112. 3 To frequent, visit, inhabit; जुषते पर्यंत-शेदयुषः पर्यंतयुः Mb. 6 To enter, seat oneself, resort to; सत्त्वं जुषते जुषं Bk. 14. 95. 7 To choose. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (जोषति, जोषयति-ते.) 1 To reason, think. 2 To investigate, examine. 3 To hurt. 4 To be satisfied.

जु a. (At the end of comp.) 1 Liking, enjoying, taking delight in; Bk. 3. 103. 2 Visiting, approaching, going to, taking, assuming, resorting to &c.; परलोकजुषां R. 8. 85; रजो-जुषे जन्मनि K. 1.

जु p. p. 1 Pleased, gratified. 2 Practised, resorted to, visited, suffered &c.; Bg. 2. 2. 3 Furnished or endowed with, possessed of.

जुहः f. A crescent-shaped wooden ladle used for pouring the sacrificial butter into the fire.

जुहोतिः A technical name for those sacrificial ceremonies to which the verb जुहोति is applied as distinguished from those to which यजति is applied; हरति सर्वा वेदिक्यो जुहोति यजति-क्रियाः Ms. 2. 84 (See Medhātithi and other commentators); सर्वज्ञानारायण shortly renders जुहोति by उपविष्टोम and यजति by तिष्ठोम. See: Asvalāyana I. 2. 5 also).

जु f. 1 Speed. 2 Atmosphere. 3 A female demon. 4 An epithet of Sarasvatī.

जुः The sign Libra of the zodiac (a word of Greek origin).

जुः The mass of twisted or matted hair; धृतेःशस्य भुजंगवद्विलयलङ्घनं जुः जटाः Māl. 1. 2.

जुः Matted hair.

जुतिः f. Speed, velocity.

जु 4 A. (जुयते, जुर्ण) 1 To hurt, injure, kill. 2 To be angry with (with dat.); भवे नक्षेत्रश्च विरं जुजुरे Bk. 11. 8. 3 To grow old.

जुतिः f. Fever.

जु 1 P. (जुरति) 1 To make low or humiliate. 2 To excel.

जु, जुष 1 A. (जुमते, जुमते जुमित, जुष) 1 To gape, yawn; Ms. 4. 43. 2 To open, expand, burst open (as a flower &c.); परसुवतिमुल्लामं पंकजं जुमतेऽथ R. 3. 22. 3 To increase, spread or extend everywhere; जुमतां जुमताम-प्रतिहतप्रसरं कोषयोजतिः V. 1; नृणो जुमति (Paras. is irregular) Bh. 3 5; भोगः कोषि स एक एव परमो निष्कोदितो जुमते 3. 80. 4 To appear, rise, show oneself, become visible or manifest; संकल-योगेऽभिमानयुतमात्मानमाधाय मधुर्जुमे Ku. 3. 24. 5 To be at ease. 6 To recoil or fly back (as a bow). -Caus. To cause to yawn or expand -With उच्च् To appear, rise, spring up; N. 2. 105. -वि 1 to yawn, gape, open the

mouth; व्यजृम्भित चारे Bk. 15. 108; विजृम्भितमिवांतरिक्षे Mk. 5. 2 to open, expand (as a flower). 3 to spread everywhere, pervade, fill; सुखश्रवा मंगलतुर्यनिःस्वनाः...न केवलं सद्यपि मागधीपतेः पथि व्यजृम्भत दिवौकसामपि R. 3. 18. 12. 72; ज्योतिषकारस्य विजृम्भितस्य 7. 42. 4 to rise, appear. -समुद्- to attempt, strive, endeavour; ब्याल बालवृणालतंतुभिरसी रोद्धुं समजृम्भते Bh. 2. 6.

जुंभः, -भे, जुम्भणं, जुंभा, जुंभिका 1 Yawning, gaping. 2 Opening, blossoming, expanding; कलिकाश्रयी जुंभा प्रभवति K. 257; जुंभारमप्रविततुलोर्पातजाल-प्रविष्टेः Ve. 2. 7; मालती शिपिजुंभणोन्मुखी Bh. 1. 25. 3 Stretching (the limbs); (अंगानि) सुदृग्दुर्दृग्मणतस्यराणि Rs. 6. 10.

जु. 1. 4. 9. P., 10. U. (जरति, जीयति, जुगति, जारयति-ते, जीर्णं or जारितं) 1 To grow old, wear out, wither, decay; जीयते जीर्यतः केशा देता जीयति जीर्यतः। जीर्यतश्चक्षुषी श्रोत्रे तृणैका तर्णायते Pt. 5. 83; Bk. 9. 41. 2 To perish, be consumed (fig. also); अजारीदिब च प्रज्ञा बलं शोकात्तथाज्जरत् Bk. 6. 30; जेरुताशा दृशास्यस्य 14. 112. 3 To be dissolved or digested; जीर्णमन्नं प्रशोषीयात् Chāṇ. 79; उदरे बाजल्लेये Bk. 15. 50.

जेतु m. 1 A conqueror, victor. 2 An epithet of Vishnu.

जेताकः A heated chamber for inducing perspiration, a dry hot bath.

जेमनं 1 Eating. 2 Food.

जेन a. (जी. f.) 1 Victorious, successful, leading to victory; इन्द्रमिह मदनस्य जेनमन् विकलघृणातिशयं भविष्यतीति Māl. 2. 5; धनुर्जेन रुद्रो R. 4. 66, 16. 72. 2 Superior. -त्रः 1 A victor, conqueror. 2 Quick-silver. -त्रे 1 Victory, triumph. 2 Superiority.

जेनः A Jaina, a follower of Jaina doctrines.

जैमिनिः N. of a celebrated sage and philosopher, founder of the Mīmāṃsā school of philosophy (properly पूर्वमीमांसा); मीमांसाकृतयुग्ममाथ सहस्रहस्ती मुनि जैमिनि Pt. 2. 33.

जैवातुकः a. (की. f.) 1 Long-lived, one for whom long life is desired; जैवातुक ननु श्रूयते पतिरस्याः Dk. 2 Thin, lean. -कः 1 The moon; राजानं जनयो-बद्ध सहसा जैवातुकं त्वं तु यः Bv. 2. 78. 2 Camphor. 3 A son. 4 A drug, medicament. 5 A peasant.

जैवयः An epithet of Kacha, son of Brihaspati.

जैह्वं Crookedness, deceit, falsehood.

जोगदः The longings of a pregnant woman (दोहद).

जोतिगः An epithet of Siva.

जोषः 1 Satisfaction, enjoyment, happiness, pleasure. 2 Silence. -इ ind. 1 According to one's wish,

with ease. 2 Silently; किमिति जोष-मारयते S. 5; Bv. 2. 17.

जोषा, जोषित f. A woman; cf. योषा, योषिभू.

जोषिका 1 A cluster of young buds. 2 A woman.

ज्ञ a. (At the end of comp.) 1 knowing, familiar with; कार्यज्ञ, विमि-त्तज्ञ, शास्त्रज्ञ, सर्वज्ञ &c. 2 Wise; as in ज्ञमन्य thinking oneself to be wise. -ज्ञः 1 A wise and learned man. 2 The sentient soul. 3 The planet Mercury. 4 The planet Mars. 5 An epithet of Brahmā.

ज्ञपित, ज्ञप्त a. Made known, in- formed, expounded, taught.

ज्ञप्तिः f. 1 Understanding 2 Intel- lect. 3 Promulgating.

ज्ञा 9 U. (जानाति, जानीते, ज्ञात) 1 To know (in all senses), to learn, be- come acquainted with; महा ज्ञासीत्स्वं सुखी रामो यदकार्षितस्व रक्षसां Bk. 15. 9. 2 To know, be aware of, be familiar or conversant with; जाने तपस्ते वीर्यं S. 3. 1; जानन्नपि हि मेवापि जडबल्लोक आचरेत् Ms. 2. 110, 123; 7. 148. 3 To find out, ascertain, investigate; ज्ञायतां कः कः कार्यार्थीति Mk. 9. 4. To comprehend, apprehend, understand, feel, ex- perience; as in दुःखज्ञ, सुखज्ञ &c. 5 To test, try, know the true character of; आपस्तु मित्रं जानीयात् H. 1. 72; Chāṇ. 21. 6 To recognise; न त्वं दृष्ट्वा न पुनर- लकां त्वस्यै कामचारि Me. 63. 7 To re- gard, consider, know to be; जानामि त्वं प्रकृतिपुरुषं कामरूपं मयोः Me. 6. 8 To act, engage in (with gen. of the instrument), सर्पिषो जानीते Sk. 'he engages in sacrifice with clarified butter (सर्पिषा = सर्पिषाः), -Caus. (ज्ञाप- यति, ज्ञपयति) 1 To announce, inform, make acquainted with, make known, notify. 2 To request, ask (Atm).

-Desid. (जिज्ञासते) To desire to know, investigate, ascertain; R. 2. 26; Bk. 8. 33; 4. 91. -With अहु 1 to per- mit, allow, assent, or consent to, agree to, sanction; अनुजानीहि मां गमनाय U. 3. 2 to betroth, affianc- promise (in marriage); मां ज्ञातमात्रं धन- मिभान्मिज्जजानाद्धार्या मे पिता Dk. 50. 3 to excuse, forgive. 4 To request. 5 to own -अप to conceal, hide, disown, deny (Atm.); सतमपजानीते Sk.; आत्मान- मपजानानः शशमानोऽनयदिनं Bk. 8. 26.

-अभि 1 to recognise; नाप्यजानान्दं दृष्टं Mb. 2 to know, understand, be ac- quainted with, be aware of; Bg. 4. 14, 7. 13, 18. 55. 3 to regard, con- sider, know to be. 4 to admit, ac- knowledge. -अव to slight, despise, disregard, neglect; अवजानासि मां यस्मात् R. 1. 77; Bk. 3. 8; Bg. 9. 11. -आ to know, understand, find out, as- certain. (-Caus.) 1 to order, com-

mand, direct. 2 to assure 3 to dismiss, give leave to go. -परि 1 to be aware of, know, be acquainted with; दृष्टमोक्षमिति परिज्ञाय Pt. 1; Ms. 8. 126. 2 to find out, ascertain; सम्यक् परिज्ञाय Pt. 1. 3 to recognise; तपस्विभिः कैश्चिपरिज्ञातोऽस्मि S. 2. -प्रति (Atm.) 1 to promise इच्छापातोपेन कन्यादानं प्रति- जानीते P. R. 4; Bk. 8. 26, 64; Ms. 9. 99. 2 to confirm. 3 to state, affirm, assert. -वि 1 to know, be aware of; Bh. 3. 21. 2 to learn, comprehend, understand. 3 to ascertain, find out. 4 to regard, know to be, consider (-Caus.) 1 to request, beg (opp. आज्ञापयति); आर्यपुत्र अस्मि मे विज्ञातः; (रामः) नन्वाज्ञापय U. 1; R. 5. 20. 2 to commu- nicate, inform. 3 to say, speak in general. -सं (Atm) 1 to know, understand, be aware of. 2 to recognise. 3 to live in harmony, agree together (with acc. or instr.); पित्रा पितरं वा संजानीते Sk. 4. 2 to watch, be on the alert; Bk. 8. 27. 5 to accede to, agree with. 6 (Paras.) to re- member, think of; मातुः मातरं वा संजानाति Sk. (-Caus.) to inform.

ज्ञात a. Known, ascertained, under- stood, learnt, comprehended &c; see ज्ञा above. CQMR. -सिद्धांतः a man com- pletely versed in any Śāstra

ज्ञातिः 1 A Paternal relation, a father, brother &c; agnate relatives collectively. 2 A kinsman or kindred in general. 3 A father. -Comp. -भ्रातः kin, relationship. -भेदः dissension among relatives. -विद् a. one who makes near relatives.

ज्ञातैर्य Relationship.

ज्ञातु m. 1 A wise man. 2 An ac- quaintance. 3 A bail, surety.

ज्ञानं 1 Knowing, understanding, becoming acquainted with, profici- ency; सांख्यस्य योगस्य च ज्ञानं Māl. 1. 7. 2 Knowledge, learning; बुद्धिज्ञानेन शुष्यति Ms. 5. 109; ज्ञाने मौनं क्षमा शूची B. 1. 22. 3 Consciousness, cognizance; know- ledge; ज्ञानतोऽज्ञानतो वपि s. 8. 288 knowingly or unknowingly, con- sciously or unconsciously. 4 Sacred knowledge; especially, knowledge derived from meditation on the higher truths of religion and philo- sophy which teaches man how to understand his own nature and how he may be reunited to the Supreme spirit (opp. कर्मन्); cf. ज्ञानयोग and कर्मयोग in Bg. 3. 3. 5 The organ of in- telligence, sense, intellect. -Comp. -अनुत्पादः ignorance, folly. -आत्मन् a. all-wise. -इन्द्रियं an organ of per- ception; (these are five स्वच्, रसना, चक्षुः, कर्ण and घ्राण the skin, tongue, eyes, ear and nose; see बुद्धिन्द्रिय under इन्द्रिय) -कांडं that inner or esoteric portion of the Veda which refers to

true spiritual knowledge, or knowledge of the Supreme spirit, as distinguished from the knowledge of ceremonial rites (opp. कर्मकांड). -**ज्ञान** *a.* done knowingly or intentionally. -**ज्ञानम्** *a.* attainable by the understanding. -**चक्षुः** *n.* the eye of intelligence, the mind's eye, intellectual vision (opp. चर्मचक्षुः); सर्वं तु समवेक्ष्येदं निखिलं ज्ञानचक्षुषा Ms. 2. 8; 4. 24. (-*m.*) a wise and learned man. -**तत्त्वं** true knowledge, knowledge of god. -**तपस्** *n.* penance consisting in the acquisition of true knowledge. -**दा** a precursor. -**दा** an epithet of Sarasvatī. -**दुर्बल** *a.* wanting in knowledge. -**निश्चयः** certainty, ascertainment. -**निष्ठ** *a.* intent on acquiring true (spiritual) knowledge. -**पूजः** a man possessed of true or spiritual knowledge, philosopher. -**योगः** contemplation is the principal means of attaining the Supreme spirit or acquiring true or spiritual knowledge. -**ज्ञास्त्रं** the science of fortune-telling. -**साधनं** 1 a means of acquiring true or spiritual knowledge. 2 an organ of perception.

ज्ञानतः *ind.* Consciously, knowingly, intentionally.

ज्ञानमय *a.* 1 Consisting of knowledge, spiritual; इतो दृढेन स्वकर्मणां बहुते ज्ञानमयेन बह्विना R. 8. 20. 2 Containing knowledge. -**यः** 1 The Supreme spirit. 2 An epithet of Siva.

ज्ञानिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Intelligent, wise. -*m.* 1 An astrologer, a fortune-teller. 2 A sage, one possessing true or spiritual knowledge.

ज्ञापक *a.* Making known, teaching, informing, indicating &c. -**कः** 1 A teacher. 2 A commander, a master. -**कं** (In phil.) A significant expression, a suggestive rule or precept, said of such rules as imply something more than what is actually expressed by the words of those rules themselves.

ज्ञापनं Making known, informing, teaching, announcing, indicating.

ज्ञापित *a.* Made known, informed, announced, declared.

ज्ञाप्सा The desire of knowing.

ज्ञा 1 A bow-string; विश्रामं लभतामिदं च शिथिलज्याबंधमस्मद्भुः S. 2. 6; R. 3. 59, 11. 15; 12. 104. 2 The chord of an arc. 3 The earth. 4 A mother.

ज्ञानिः *f.* 1 Old age, decay. 2 Quitting, abandoning. 3 A river, stream.

ज्यायस् *a.* (नी *f.*; compar. of प्रशस्य, वृद्ध) 1 Elder, senior; प्रसवकमेव स किल ज्यायान् U. 6. 2 Superior, more excellent or worthy; Ms. 4. 8, 3. 137; Bg. 3. 1, 8. 3 Larger, greater. 4 (In law) One not a minor; i. e. come of age and responsible for his own actions.

ज्येष्ठ *a.* (Superl. of प्रशस्य or वृद्ध). 1 Eldest, most senior. 2 Most excellent, best. 3 Pre-eminent, first, chief, highest. -**भ्रा** 1 An elder brother; R. 12. 19, 35. 2 N. of a lunar month (ज्येष्ठ q. v.). -**भ्रा** 1 An eldest sister. 2 N. of the eighteenth lunar mansion (consisting of three stars). 3 The middle finger. 4 A small house-lizard. 5 An epithet of the Ganges. -**COMP.** -**अंशः** 1 the eldest brother's share. 2 the right of the eldest brother to a larger share of the patrimonial property. 3 the best share. -**अंशु** *n.* 1 water in which grain has been washed. 2 the acum of boiled rice. -**आश्रम** 1 the highest or most excellent order in the religious life of a Brāhmaṇa; i. e. that of a householder 2 a householder. -**जातः** a father's eldest brother. -**वर्णः** 1 the highest caste (that of Brāhmaṇas) -**वृत्तिः** the duties of seniority. -**व्यभू** *f.* a wife's eldest sister.

ज्येष्ठः N. of a lunar month in which the full moon stands in the constellation ज्येष्ठा (corresponding to May-June). -**ही** 1 The full-moon day in the month of ज्येष्ठ. 2 A small house-lizard.

ज्येष्ठ्यं 1 Precedence, priority of birth, primogeniture, seniority. 2 Pre-eminence, sovereignty.

ज्यो 1 A. (ज्यवते) 1 To advise, instruct. 2 To observe any religious obligation (such as a vow).

ज्योतिर्मय *a.* Consisting of stars, starry; R. 15. 59; Ku. 6. 3.

ज्योतिष *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Astronomical or astrological. -**यः** 1 An astronomer or astrologer. 2 One of the six Vedāṅgas (being a short tract on astronomy). -**COMP.** -**विद्या** astronomical or astrological science.

ज्योतिषी, ज्योतिष्कः A planet, star, luminary.

ज्योतिष्मत् *a.* 1 Luminous, bright, shining, possessed of luminous bodies; नक्षत्रसारग्रहकुलापि ज्योतिष्मती ब्रह्म-सेव राविः R. 6. 22. 2 Celestial. -*m.* The sun. -**ती** 1 The night (as illuminated by the stars). 2 (In phil.) A state of mind pervaded by सत्त्वगुण i. e. a tranquil state of mind.

ज्योतिश् *n.* 1 Light, lustre, brightness, flash; ज्योतिर्देव जगाम S. 5. 30; R. 2. 75; Me 5. 2 Light of Brahman, light regarded as the Supreme spirit; Bg 5. 24, 13. 17. 3 Lightning. 4 A heavenly body, a luminary (planet, star &c.). -**ज्योतिर्मिथुनद्वित्रिष** विद्याया Ku. 7 21. Bg. 10. 21; H. 1. 21. 5 The faculty of seeing. 6 The celestial world. -*m.* 1 The sun. 2 Fire. -**COMP.** -**हृगः**, -**हृगवः** the fire-fly. -**कणः** a spark of fire. -**गणः** the heavenly bodies collectively. -**चक्रं** the zodiac. -**ज्ञः** an astronomer or astrologer. -**मंडलं** the stellar sphere.

-**रथः** (ज्योतीरथः) the polar star. -**विद्** *m.* an astronomer or astrologer. -**विद्या-शास्त्रं** (ज्योतिषशास्त्रं) astronomy or astrology. -**सोमः** (ज्योतिषोमः) a Soma sacrifice considered as the type of a whole class of sacrificial ceremonies

ज्योत्स्ना 1 Moonlight; सुकुत्स्नार-ज्योत्स्नाधवलितके कापि पुलिने Bb. 3. 42; ज्योत्स्नावतो विविशति प्रदोषान् R. 6. 34. 2 Light (in general). -**COMP.** -**हृगः** the moon. -**विषः** the Chakora bird. -**पुष्पः** a lamp-stand, a candle-stick.

ज्योत्स्नी A moonlight-night.

ज्योः The planet Jupiter, (a word connected with Greek Zeus).

ज्योतिषिकः An astronomer or astrologer.

ज्योत्स्नः The bright half of a month.

ज्वर 1 P. (ज्वरति, जूर्ण) 1 To be hot with fever or passion, be feverish 2 To be diseased.

ज्वरः 1 Fever, feverish heat (in medicine); स्वयमानज्वरं प्राज्ञः कौश्रमा परिचिचि Si. 2. 54; also used fig.; दृज्वरः, मदनज्वरः, मज्वरः &c. 2 Fever of the soul, mental pain, affliction, distress, grief, sorrow; ज्येते मनसो ज्वरः Rām.; नमस्तदुपस्थिते ज्वरे R. 8. 84; Bg. 3. 30. -**COMP.** -**अग्निः** the paroxysm of fever. -**अंकुशः** a febrifuge. -**परीकारः** cure of fever, febrifuge.

ज्वरित्, ज्वरिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) Attacked with fever.

ज्वल 1 P. (ज्वलति, ज्वलित) 1 To burn brightly, blaze, glow, shine; ज्वलति चलितेवोद्यः S. 6. 30; Ku. 5. 30. 2 To be burnt up, be consumed or afflicted (as by fire); अयनमधुसूनुत-बन्धनेन ज्वलति न सा मलयजवनेन Gīt. 7. 3 To be ardent; जज्वाल लोकस्थिते स राजा Bb. 1. 4. -**Caus.** (ज्वलयति-ते, ज्वालयति-ते) 1 To set on fire, light kindle. 2 To irradiate, illuminate, brighten. -**WITH** उद् (Caus.) 1 to kindle, light; 2 to irradiate, illumine, light up; ककुभा मुखाणि सहसोज्ज्वलयन् Si. 9. 42; स्वधरभुवनलोकितकज्जलमुज्ज्वलयन् त्रिलोचने Gīt 12. -**य** to burn brightly, blaze up; रणामाणि प्रज्ज्वलुः Bk. 14. 98. (-**Caus.**) 1 to kindle, light. 2 to brighten, illumine.

ज्वलन *a.* 1 Flaming, shining, 2 Combustible. -**नः** 1 Fire; तदु ज्वलनं मर्षितं स्वयंदेहिणवातबीजैः Ku. 4. 36, 32; Bg. 11. 29. 2 The number three. -**न** Burning, blazing, shining. -**COMP.** -**अश्मन्** *m.* the sunstone.

ज्वलित *a.* 1 Burnt, kindled, illumined. 2 Flaming, blazing.

ज्वालः 1 Light, flame. 2 A torch.

ज्वाला A blaze, flame, illumination; R. 15. 16; Bb. 1. 95. -**COMP.**

जिह्वः, ध्वजः fire. -**मुखी** a volcano.

ज्वरः an epithet of Siva.

ज्वालिन् *m.* An epithet of Siva.

झ.

झः 1 Beating time. 2 Jingling, clanking or any similar sound. 3 Wind accompanied by rain. 4 N. of Brihaspati.

झगझगायति Den. P. To flash, sparkle.

झग (नि) ति ind. Quickly, at once; सायन्तरा झगित्वासीत्तद्रूपकृदलोचना Mb.

झंकारः, झंकुतं A low murmuring sound, as the buzzing of bees; (अयं) दिशतानावेने मधुपकुलझंकारमरितान् Bv. 1. 33, 4. 29; Bh. 1. 9; Amaru. 48; Pt. 5. 53.

झंकारिणी The river Ganges.

झंकुतिः f. A clanking or jingling sound as of metal ornaments.

झंझने 1 Jingling and clanking of metal ornaments. 2 A rattling or ringing sound.

झंझा 1 The noise of the wind or of falling rain. 2 Wind and rain, hurricane, gale. 3 A clanking sound, jingling. -Comp. -अनिलः -मरुत्, -वातः wind with rain, a storm, squall, stormy gale; झंझावातः सद्युक्तिः Ak. हिमांशुझंझानिलविह्वलस्य (पद्यस्य) Bv. 2. 69; Amaru. 48; Māl. 9. 17.

झटिति ind. Quickly, at once; मुक्ताजालमिव प्रयाति झटिति भ्रश्यद्दृशोऽदृश्यतां Bh. 1. 96, 70.

झगझगं, -जा Jingling sound.

झगझगायति α. Tinkling, jingling, making a tinkling sound; U. 5. 5.

झग (न) त्कारः Jingling, tinkling or clinking, as of metallic ornaments झगत्कारकूरकणितयुगलंजहृषयुर्धृतप्रेमा बाहुः U. 5. 26; उद्वेजयति वरिष्ठं परमुद्रागणनझगत्कारः Udb.

झंपः, झंपा A spring, jump, leap; Mv. 5. 63.

झंपाकः, झंपारुः, झंपिन् m. A monkey, an ape.

झरः, झरा, झरी A cascade, spring, fountain, stream; प्रत्ययक्षतजहरीनिवृत्तपाचः Mv. 6. 14; Bv. 4. 37.

झर्झरः 1 A sort of drum. 2 The Kali age. 3 A cane staff. 4 A cymbal. -रा A whore, harlot.

झर्झरिन् m. An epithet of Siva.

झलझला The noise of falling drops or of the flapping of an elephant's ears.

झला 1 A girl, daughter. 2 Sunshine, glittering light, splendour.

झल्लः 1 A prize fighter. 2 N. of one of the degraded classes; Ms. 10. 22, 12. 45. -ली A kind of drum.

झल्लकं -की Cymbal.

झल्लकंडः A pigeon.

झल्लरी A cymbal.

झल्लिका 1 Dirt rubbed off the body

by the application of perfumes. 2 Light, lustre, splendour.

झषः 1 I fish in general; झषाणां मकरश्चास्मि Bg. 10. 31; cf. words like झष-केतन below. 2 A large fish. 3 The sign Pisces of the zodiac. 4 Heat, warmth. -क्ष A desert, dreary forest. -Comp. -अंकः, -केतनः, -केतुः, -ध्वजः N. of the god of love; क्षीमुद्रा-झषकेतनस्य Pt. 4. 34. -अशनः a porpoise. -उद्वरी an epithet of Satya-vatt, mother of Vyāsa.

झांकुतं 1 A tinkling ornament worn round the feet. 2 A splashing sound (as of falling cascades); स्थाने स्थाने मुखककुभो झांकुतेर्निर्झतां U. 2. 14.

झावः 1 An harbour, bower. 2 A wood, thicket.

झिदिः f. A kind of shrub.

झिरिका A cricket.

झिल्लीः f. 1 cricket. 2 A kind of musical instrument.

झिल्लिका 1 Cricket. 2 The light of sunshine; splendour.

झिल्लिः f. 1 A cricket. 2 The wick of a lamp. 3 Light, lustre. -Comp. -कंडः a domestic pigeon.

झीरुका A cricket.

झुंडः 1 A tree. 2 A shrub, bush.

झोडः The betel-nut tree.

ट

टंकु 10 U. (टंकयति-ने, टंकित) 1 To bind, tie, fasten. 2 To cover. -WITH उट् 1 to scrape, scratch. 2 to bore out, pierce through.

टंका, -कं 1 A hatchet, an axe; a stone-cutter's chisel; टंकेर्मनःशिलपुंहेव विद्वान्मना Mk. 1. 20; R. 12. 80. 2 A sword. 3 The sheath of sword. 4 A peak shaped like the edge of a hatchet; the slope or declivity of a hill; Bk. 1. 8. 5 Anger. 6 Pride. 7 The leg. -का The leg.

टंककः A stamped coin, especially of silver. -Comp. पति a mint-master -शाला a mint.

टंकणं (नं) Borax. -णः (नं) 1 A species of horse. 2 N. of a people.

-Comp. -क्षारः borax. टंकारः 1 The twang of a bowstring. 2 A howl, cry, shout.

टंकारिन् α. (जी f.) Twanging, making a hissing or twanging sound; टंकारिचापमनुलंकाशरक्षतजंपकावस्थितशरं Asvad 1.

टंकिका A hatchet; Vikr. 1. 15.

टंगः, -णं A spade, hoe, hatchet.

टंगणः -णं Borax.

टंगा The leg.

टड्वरी 1 A kind of musical instrument. 2 A joke, jest.

टांकारः A clang, twang.

टिक् 1 A. (टिकते) To go, move.

टिटि (डि) मः (भी f.) A kind of bird; उत्खिप्य टिटिमः पादावासे भंगमयादिवः

Pt. 1 314; Mn. 5. 11; Y. 1. 172; also टिटिमक.

टिङ्गणी (नी) A gloss, a comment; sometimes used in the sense of 'a gloss on a gloss,' as Kaiyaṭa's commentary on the Mahābhāṣya, or Nāgojibhaṭṭa's gloss on Kaiyaṭa's gloss.

टीक् 1 A. (टीकते) To move, go, resort to; काश्मर्याः कृतमालमुद्रतत्त्वं कोषट्टिकटीकते Māl. 9. 7. -WITH आ to go, move, go about; आटीकसेज करिवोटीपयाति जुषि वाटीमुषि क्षितिमुजी Asvad. 5.

टीका A commentary, gloss; काश्य-प्रकाशस्य कृतो ग्रंथे ग्रंथे टीका तथाप्येव तथैव कुमेमः

टुंडक α. 1 Small, little. 2 Vile, cruel. 3 Harsh.

३.

४: An imitative sound, as of a metallic jar rolling down steps; रामाभिषेके मद्रविल्लायाः कक्षाच्छुनो हेमघटस्त-
रुषाः । सोपानमार्गे प्रकराति शब्दं ठटं ठटं ठं ठटं

ठटं ठ: Subhāsh.

ठक्कुरः 1 An idol, a deity. 2 An honorific title added to the name of

a distinguished person; (e. g. गोविन्द-
क्कुर the author of the Kāvya-pradīpa).

ठालिनी A girdle.

४.

डमः A despised and mixed caste. (Dom).

डमरः 1 Riot, tumult, affray. 2 Terrifying an enemy by shouts and gestures. -रं Running away through fear, rout.

डमरुः A sort of small drum, shaped like an hour-glass and generally used by Kāpālikas; (sometimes regarded as n. also).

डं १० U. (डंयति-ते) 1 To throw, send. 2 To order. 3 To behold. -WITH वि 1 to imitate, copy, resemble; (तं) कर्तुर्विडंयमास न पुनः प्राप तच्छिष्ये R. 4. 17; वपुःकण्ठेण विडंयित्वा ३. 12, 13. 29, 16. 11; Ki. 5. 46, 12. 38; Si. 1. 6; 12. 5. 2 to ridicule, deride, mock; संमोहयति मद्यंति विडंयति निर्भस्वयेति रमयंति विषादयति Bh. 1. 22; यथा न विडंयसे जनेः K. 109. 3 to cheat, deceive; एवमात्मा-भिप्रायसंभावितेष्टजनचित्तवृत्तिः प्रार्थयिता विडंयते S. 2. 4 to afflict, pain.

डंवर α. Famous, renowned. -रः 1 An assemblage, collection, mass; Māl. 9. 16. 2 Show, pomp. 3 Resemblance, likeness, appearance. 4 Pride, arrogance.

डंभू १० U. (डंभयति-ते) To collect. डंभनं 1 Flight. 2 A litter carried upon men's shoulders, palanquin.

डवस्थः A wooden antelope.

डाकिनी A kind of female imp, a female goblin.

डांकुतिः f The clang of a bell, ding-dong &c.

डामर α. 1 Terrific, dreadful, awful; पर्याप्तं मयि रमणीयडामरत्वं संपद्ये गगनतल-प्रयाणवेगः Māl. 5. 3. 2 Riotous, tumultuous. 3 Resembling, having the appearance (i. e. lovely, beautiful). रतिगलिते ललिते कुसुमानि शिखंडकडामरे (चिकुरे) Git. 12. -रः 1 An uproar, rout, affray, riot. 2 The bustle and confusion of festivity or strife.

डालिमः=दाडिम q. v.

डाहलः (pl.) N. of a people and their country; कीर्तिः समाश्लिष्यति डाहलोर्वी Vikr. 1. 103.

डिंगरः 1 A servant. 2 A knave, cheat, rogue. 3 A depraved or low man.

डिडिमः A kind of small drum (fig. also); इति घोषयतीव डिडिमः H. 2. 86; सुस्वरयस्व यशोनवाडिडिमं N. 4. 53; Amaru. 28; चंडि रणितरसनावडिडिममभिर सरसमलजं Git. 11; आर्यबालचरितप्रस्तावनाडिडिमः Mv. 1. 54.

डिंडी (डि) रः 1 Cuttle-fish-bone considered as the foam of the sea. 2 Foam (in general); उदंडातेन डिंडीरे पिडंपकिरहस्यत Vikr. 4. 64, 2. 4.

डिमः One of the ten kinds of dramas; मयिद्रजालसंयामकोषाद्भ्राताविचेहितः । उपरामश्च सुविष्टो डिमः स्वातोऽतिवृत्तकः ॥ S. D. 517.

डिंयः 1 Affray, riot. 2 Sound or noise occasioned by terror. 3 A young child or animal. 4 An egg. 5 A globe or ball. -COMP. -आहवः, -युद्धं petty warfare, an affray without weapons, skirmish, sham-fight; Ms. 5. 95.

डिंधिका 1 A libidinous woman. 2 A bubble.

डिंभः 1 A young child. 2 Any young animal such as a cub; जृम्भस्तेरे डिंभ इति गणविश्यामि S. 7. 3 A fool, a block-head.

डिंभकः (भिका f) 1 A young child. 2 Any young animal.

डी १. ४. A. (डयते, डीयते, डीन) 1 To fly, pass through the air. 2 To go. -WITH उड् to fly in the air, fly up; सर्वैरुडीयता H 1 (हंसेः) उदडीयत वैकुण्ठाकर-ग्रहजादस्य विकस्वरस्वीः N. 2. 5. -प्र to fly up; हंसेः प्रडीनेतिव Mk. 5. 5. -प्रोड् to fly up; प्रोडुयिव बलाकया सभसं सोलंकमालिगितः 23.

डीन p. p. Flown up. -नं The flight of a bird. The varieties of the flight of birds are said to be 101, the word prefixed to डीन showing the particular mode of flight; e. g. अवडीनं, उडुडीनं, प्रडीनं, अभिडीनं, विडीनं, परिडीनं, पराडीनं, &c.

डुंडुभः A kind of snakes, not poisonous निर्विषाः डुंडुभाः स्मृताः).

डुलिः f. A small turtle.

डोमः A man of a very low caste.

५.

डुका A large or double drum; न ते डुकेन न सोपि डुक्या न मर्दलेः सापि न तेऽपि डुक्या ॥ N. 15. 17.

डामरा A goose.

डालं A shield.

डालिन् m. A warrior armed with a shield.

डुदिः An epithet of Gajjasa.

डौलः A large drum or tabor.

डौक १ A. (डौकते, डौकित) To go, approach; यतिं वने रात्रिचरि डुडौके Bk. 2. 23; 14. 71, 15. 79. -Caus. (डौकयति-

ते) 1 To bring near, cause to approach; तन्मास चैव गोमायोस्तेः क्षणादाद्यु डौकिते Mb.; Bk. 17. 103. 2 To present, offer. -WITH उप to present, offer.

डौकनं 1 Offering. 2 A present, bribe.

ण.

[There are hardly any words in Sanskrit beginning with ण. Many roots which, in the Dhātupāṭha are

written with an initial ण really begin with न. They are so written to show that the न is liable to be

changed to ण when preceded by propositions, like न, परि, अन्तर् &c.]

त.

तक्षिल a. Fraudulent, crafty, rogue.

तक्तं Buttermilk. -COMP. -अहः a churning stick. -सारं fresh butter.

तक्ष् 1. 5. P. (तक्षति, तक्षणीति, तद्) 1 To chop, cut off, pare, chisel, slice, split; आत्मानं तक्षति क्षेप वनं परशुना यथा Mb; निधाय तक्षते यत्र काष्ठे काष्ठं सं उद्धवः Ak. 2 To fashion, shape, form (out of wood &c.). 3 To make, create in general. 4 To wound, hurt. 5 To invent, form in the mind. -WITH निक्ष् to slice out of -सं 1 to pare off, chisel, chop. 2 To wound, hurt, strike; निक्षिंशाम्य सुतीक्ष्णामभ्योऽयं संततक्षतुः Mb.; Bṛi S. 42. 29.

तक्षकः 1 A carpenter, woodcutter (whether by caste or profession). 2 The chief actor in the prelude of a drama (i. e. the सूत्रधार). 3 N. of the architect of the gods. 4 N. of one of the principal Nāgas or serpents of the Pātāla, son of Kasyapa and Kadru; (saved at the intercession of the sage Astika from being burnt down in the serpent-sacrifice performed by king Janamejaya, in which many others of his race were burnt down to ashes).

तक्षणं Paring, cutting; दारवाणां च तक्षणं Ms. 5. 115; Y. 1. 185.

तक्षन् m. 1 A carpenter, woodcutter (whether by caste or profession); अतश्चा तक्षन् K. P. 'one not a तक्षन् by caste is called तक्षन् when he acts like or follows the profession of a तक्षन् (carpenter)'; Si. 12. 25. 2 N. of the architect of the gods.

तमः A kind of plant.

तम्बः 1 P. (तम्बति, तम्बित) 1 To endure, bear. 2 To laugh. 3 To live in distress.

तम्बः 1 Living in distress, a miserable life. 2 Grief produced by separation from a beloved object. 3 Fear, terror. 4 A stone-cutter's chisel.

तम्बन् Living in distress, miserable living.

तम्ब 1 P. (तम्बति, तम्बित) 1 To go, move. 2 To shake, tremble. 3 To stumble.

तम्ब 7 P. (तम्बति तम्बित) To contract, shrink; तन्मि व्योम विस्तृतं Bk 6. 38.

तदः 1 A slope, declivity, precipice. 2 The sky or horizon. -तः-तः, टी, ट 1 The shore or bank, declivity, slope; शीलं शैलतटास्ततु Bh. 2. 39; प्रोक्तुं चिंतातटी Bh. 3. 45; सिंघोस्तटापोष इव प्रवृद्धः Ku. 3. 6; उच्चारणात्पक्षिणास्तटीस्तं Si. 4. 18. 2 A term applied to certain parts of the body which have, as it were, sloping sides; पश्चापयोधरतटीपरिरमल्य Git. 1; नो दुर्गं सखि चंदनं स्नानतटे S. Tit. 7; so जघनतट, कटितट, ओषीतट, कुचतट, कटतट, ललाटतट &c. -तः A field. -COMP. -आघातः butting, striking against a bank or declivity; अभ्यस्यंति तटाघातं निर्जितैरावता गजाः Ku. 2. 50. -स्थ a. (lit.) 1 situated on a bank or declivity. 2 (fig.) standing aloof, neutral, indifferent, alien, passive; तदस्थः स्वानर्थान् पटयति च मौनं च भजते Māl. 1. 14; तदस्थं नैराश्यात् U. 3. 13; मया तदस्थस्त्वमुपद्रुतोऽसि N. 3. 55 (where तदस्थ has sense 1 also).

तटाकः -कः A pond (deep enough for the lotus and other aquatic plants); see तडाग.

तटिनी A river; कदा वाराणस्याममरतटिनी-रोयसि वसन् 'h. 3. 123; Bv. 1. 23.

तद् 10 U. (ताडयति-ने, ताडित) 1 To beat, strike (in general), dash against; गाढतां मक्षिा निपानसलिलं क्षुण्णं स्ताडितं S. 2. 5; (नैः) ताडिता मारुतेयथा Rām.; R. 3. 61; Ku. 5. 24; Bh. 1. 50. 2 To beat, strike, punish by beating, hit; लालयेत्तच्चवर्षाणि दशवर्षाणि ताडयेत् Chāp 11, 12; न ताडयेत्तुणेनापि Ms. 4. 169; पौनः यस्ताडयते Amaru. 52. 3 To strike, beat (as a drum); ताडयमानाश्च भेरिषु Mb.; अताडयन् रुद्रं गङ्गा Bk. 17. 7; Ve. 1. 22. 4 To play on, strike the wires of (a musical instrument); श्रोतुर्विनेत्रीरिव ताडयमाना Ku. 1. 45. 5 To shine. 6 To speak.

तडागः See तडाग.

तडागः A pond, a deep pool, tank; स्फुटकमलोद्गरेलितखंजनयुगमिव शरदि तडागे Git. 11; Ms. 4. 203; Y. 3. 237.

तडाघातः See तडाघात; (उच्चेः करिकराक्षिपे तडाघातं विदुर्दूषाः Sādhak.)

तद्वित् f. Lightning; घनं घनति तद्वितां मुणेरिव Si. 1. 7; Me. 76; R. 6. 65.

-COMP. -गर्भः a cloud. -लता forked lightning. -लेखा a streak of lightning.

तद्वित् a. Containing or having lightning; अवरोहति शैलाम् तद्वित्वा निव तोयदः V. 1. 14; Ki. 5. 4. -m. A cloud; Si. 1. 12.

तद्वित्मय a. Consisting of lightning; Ku. 5. 25.

तद् 1 A. (तदते, तद्वित) To strike.

तद्वकः The खंजन bird.

तद्वलः Grain after threshing, unhusking, and winnowing; (especially rice); (शस्य, धान्य, तद्वल and अन्न are thus distinguished from one another:—शस्यं क्षेत्रगतं प्रोक्तं सतुर्धं धान्यमुच्यते। निस्तुषः तद्वलः प्रोक्तः खिन्नमन्नमुदाहृतं ॥).

तत् p. p. Spread, extended, covered over &c.; (see तद्); स तर्मा तमोभिरभिगम्य तां Si. 9. 23, 6. 50; Ki. 5. 11. -तं Any stringed musical instrument.

ततस् (ततः) ind. 1 From that (person or place &c.), thence; न च निम्नादिव हृदयं निवर्तते मे ततो हृदयं S. 3. 1; Māl. 2. 10; Ms. 6. 7; 12. 85. 2 There, thither, 3 Then, thereupon, afterwards; ततः कतिपयदिनसापममे K. 110. Amaru. 66; Ki. 1. 27; Ms. 2. 93, 7. 59. 4 Therefore, consequently, for that reason. 5 Then, in that case (as a corr. of यदि); यदि गृहीतमिदं ततः किं K. 120; अमोच्यमर्थे यदि मन्यसे प्रभो ततः समाधि &c. R. 3. 65. 6 Beyond that (in place), further, further more, moreover; ततः परतो निर्मातुषमरण्यं K. 121. 7. Than that, other than that; यं लब्ध्वा चापरं लाभं मन्यते नाधिकं ततः Bg. 6. 22, 2. 36. 8 Sometimes used for the ablative forms of तद् such as तस्माद्, तस्याः; ततोऽप्यत्रापि इत्यने Sk. यतः ततः means (a) where-there; यतः कृष्णस्ततः सर्वे यतः कृष्णस्ततो जयः Mb.; Ms. 7. 188. (b) since-therfore यतो यतः -ततस्ततः wherever-there; यतोयतः बद्धचरणो भिवर्तते ततस्ततः प्रेरितवामलोचना S. 1. 23. ततः किं 'what then,' 'of what use is it,' 'what avails it'; प्राताः श्रियः सकलकाम-मुपास्ततः किं Bh. 3. 73, 74; Sānti. 4. 2; ततस्ततः (a) 'here and there', 'to and fro'; ततो दिव्यानि गान्ध्यानि प्रादुरागस्ततस्ततः Mb. (b) 'what next', 'what further,' 'well proceed' (occurring in dramas); ततः प्रयुति thence-forward, (corr. of

यतः प्रसूति); दृष्ट्वा ततः प्रसूति मे द्वियुगत्वमेति Amaru 68; Ms. 9. 68.

तत्त्वस्य *a* Coming or proceeding from thence; Ki. 1. 27.

तत्ति *pron. a.* (Declined only in plural, nom. and acc. तत्ति) So many; e. g. तत्ति पुरुषाः संति &c. -ति: *f.* 1 A series, row, line; विलम्बं कियतां वराहतीर्थिस्तुलाक्षतिः पल्लवे S. 2. 5. बलाहकतंती Si. 4. 54; 1. 5. 2 A number, troop, group. 3 A sacrificial act.

तत्त्वं (Sometimes written as तत्त्वं) 1 True state or condition, fact; वयं तत्त्वान्नेषाम्यधुकर हतास्त्वं खलु कृती S. 1. 24. 3 True or essential nature; संन्यासस्य महाबाहो तत्त्वमिच्छामि वेदितुं Bg. 18. 1, 3. 28; Ms. 1. 3, 3. 96, 5. 42. 4 The real nature of the human soul or the material world as being identical with the Supreme spirit pervading the universe. 5 A true or first principle. 6 An element, a primary substance. 7 The mind. 8 Sum and substance. 9 Slow time in music. 10 A kind of dance. -COMP. -अभि-योगः a positive charge or declaration. -अर्थः truth, reality, the exact truth, real nature. -ज्ञ. -विद् *a.* 1 a philosopher. 2 knowing the true nature of Brahman. -न्यासः N. of a ceremony performed in honour of Vishnu consisting in the application of mystical letters or other marks to different parts of the body while certain prayers are repeated.

तत्त्वतः *ind.* Truly, really, accurately; तत्त्वतः एनामुपलक्ष्ये S. 1; Ms. 7. 10.

तत्र *ind.* 1 In that place, there, yonder, thither. 2 On that occasion, under those circumstances, then, in that case. 3 For that, in that; नितीतयः यन्मदीयाः प्रजास्तत्र हेतुस्त्वद्भववचं R. 1. 63. 4 Oft. used for the loc. case of तद्; Ms. 2. 112, 3. 60; 4. 186; Y. 1. 263. तत्रापि 'even then' 'nevertheless'; (corr. cf. यद्यपि). तत्रतत्र 'in various places or cases, 'here and there,' 'to every place'; अण्यक्षान्विषाङ्कुर्यात् तत्रतत्र विपश्चितः Ms. 7. 81. -COMP. -अवत् *a.* (ती *f.*) his honour, his reverence, revered, respectable, worthy, a respectful title given in dramas to persons not near the speaker; (पुण्ये तत्रभवानत्रभवान्त्र भगवानपि); आदिहोस्मि तत्रभवता काश्यपेन S. 4; तत्रभवत् काश्यपः S. 1 &c. -स्थ *a.* standing or being there, belonging to that place.

तत्रस्य *a.* Born or produced there, belonging to that place.

तथा *ind.* 1 So, thus, in that manner; तथा मां वचयित्वा S. 5; मृतस्तथा करोति V. 1. 2 And also, so also, as well as; अनागतविषाता च प्रत्युत्पन्नमतिस्तथा Pt. 1.

315; R. 3. 21. 3 True, just so, exactly so; यदास्य राज्यकुमार तत्तथा R. 3. 48; Ms. 1. 42. 4 (In forms of adjuration) As surely as (preceded by यथा); see यथा. (For some of the meanings of तथा as a correlative of यथा; see under यथा). तथापि (oft. corr. of यद्यपि) 'even then, 'still', 'yet', 'nevertheless'; प्रथितं दुष्यंतस्य चरितं तथापि न लक्ष्ये S. 5; वरं महायान्नियते पिपासया तथापि नान्यस्य करोत्युपासनां Chât. 2. 6; षडुःप्रकर्षादजयदुर्गं रघुस्तथापि नीचैर्विनयादुद्वृत R. 3. 34, 62. तथेति shows 'assent' or 'promise'; तथेति शेषामिव भर्तु-राज्ञामादाय युष्मां मदनः प्रतस्थे Ku. 3. 22; R. 1. 92, 3. 67; तथेति निष्क्रान्तः (in dramas) तथैव 'even so', 'just so'; 'exactly so' तथैव च 'in like manner'; तथा च 'and also', 'and like wise', 'in like manner' 'so it has been said'; तथाहि 'for so' 'as for instance', for this (it has been said); तं वेदा विद्वे दूनं महाभूतसमाधिना । तथाहि सर्वं तस्यासन् परार्थकफला युगाः ॥ R. 1. 29; S. 1. 31. -COMP. -कृत *a.* thus done. -गत *a.* 1 being in such a state or condition; तथानतायां परिहासपूर्वं R. 6. 82. 2 of such quality. (-तः) 1 Buddha; कलि मितं वाक्यमुदकपश्यं तथागतस्येव जनः दुषेताः Si. 20. 81. 2 a Jina. -गुण *a.* endowed with such qualities or nature. 2 so circumstanced, in that condition; तथाभूता दृष्टा नृपसदासि पांचलतनयां Ve. 1. 11. -राजः an epithet of Buddha. -रूप. -रूपिन् *a.* thus shaped, looking thus. -विध *a.* of such a sort, of such qualities or nature; तथाविधस्तावद्दोषमस्तु सः Ku. 5. 82, R. 3. 4. -विधं *ind.* 1 thus, in this manner. 2 likewise, equally.

तथात्वं 1 Such a state, being so. 2 True state or nature, truth.

तथ्य *a.* True, real, genuine; विद्यमपि तथ्यमाह विद्यंवा S. 1. -थ्यं Truth, reality; सा तथ्यमेवाभिहित्वा भवेन Ku. 3. 63; Ms. 8. 274.

तद् *pron. a.* (Nom. sing. सः *m.*, सा *f.*, तत् *n.*) 1 That, referring to some thing not present; (तदिति परोक्षे विज्ञानीयात्). 2 He, she, it; (oft as corr. of यद्); यस्य बुद्धिर्बलं तस्य Pt. 1. 3 That, i. e. well-known; सा स्या नगरी महान्स नृपतिः समंततश्च तत् Bh. 3. 37; Ku. 5. 71. 4 That (referring to something seen or experienced before, अनुवृत्तार्थ); उत्कृष्टिनी भयपरिहर्तृतांशुकांता ते लोचने प्रति दिशं विधुरे क्षिपंती K. P. 7; Bv. 2. 5. 5 The same, identical, that, very; usually with एव; तानीदृश्याणि सकलानि तदेव नाम Bh. 2. 40. Sometimes the forms of तद् are used with the first and second personal pronouns, as well as with demonstratives and relatives, for the sake of emphasis; (often translatable by 'therefore'; 'then'); सोहमिज्याविशुद्धा R. 1. 68; 'I that

very person,' 'I therefore'; (I who am so and so); सत्त्वं निवर्त्तस्व विहाय लज्जा 2. 40 'thou, therefore, shouldst return,' &c. When repeated तद् has the sense of 'several' 'various'; तेषु तेषु स्थितिषु K. 369; Bg. 7. 20; Māl. 1. 36. तेन the instr. of तद् is often used with an adverbial force in the sense of 'therefore' 'on that account' 'in that case', 'for that reason'. तेन हि if so, well then -*ind* 1 there, thither. 2 Then, in that case, at that time. 3 For that reason, therefore, consequently; तदेहि विमर्क्षमां धूमिमवतरावः U. 5; Ms. 7. 110; R. 3. 46. 4 Then (corr. of यद्); तथापि यदि महत्कुतूहलं तत्कथयामि K. 136; Bg. 1. 45. -COMP. -अनंतरं *ind.* immediately after that, thereupon. -अनु *ind.* after that, afterwards; संदेक्षं मे तद्गु जलदं शोषयति श्रोत्रपेयं Me. 13; R. 16. 87; Māl. 9. 26. -अंत *a.* perishing in that, ending thus. -अर्थ. -अर्थिय *a.* 1 intended for that. 2 having that meaning. -अर्ह *a.* meriting that. -अवधि *ind.* 1 so far, upto that period, till then; तत्पक्षि कुसली दुराणशास्त्रस्यतिशतचारुविचारजो विवेकः Bv. 2. 14. 2 from that time, since then; आसौ दीर्घस्तदवधि मुले पाद्विमा Bv. 2. 69. -एकचित्त *a.* having the mind solely fixed on that. -कालः the current moment, present time. -क्षी *a.* having presence of mind. -कालं *ind.* instantly, immediately. -क्षणः 1 time present, time being, present or current moment; R. 1. 61. -क्षणं, -क्षणत् *ind.* immediately, directly, instantly; R. 3. 14; Si. 9. 5; Y. 2. 14; Amaru. 83. -क्रिय *a.* working without wages. -गत *a.* gone or directed to that, intent on, devoted to that, belonging to that. -गुणः a figure of speech (in Rhetoric); स्वमुल्लेख्यं गुणं योगादुल्लेख्यलक्षणस्य यत् । वस्तु तद्व्युत्पत्तेरिति भगवते स तु तद्व्युत्पत्तेः K. P. 10; see Chandr. 5. 141. -ज *a.* immediate, instantaneous. -ज्ञः a knowing or intelligent man, wise man, philosopher. -तृतीय *a.* doing that for the third time. -धन *a.* miserly, niggardly. -पर *a.* 1 following that, coming after that, inferior. 7 having that as the highest object, closely intent on, exclusively devoted to, eagerly engaged in (usually in comp.); सम्राट् समाराधनतत्परोऽभूत् R. 2. 5, 1. 66; Ms. 10; Y. 1. 83; Ms. 3. 262. -परायण *a.* solely devoted or attached to anything. -पुरुषः 1 the original or Supreme spirit. 2 N. of a class of compounds in which the first member determines the sense of the other member, or in which the last member is defined or qualified by the first without losing its original

independence; as तत्पुरुषः; तत्पुरुष कर्मधारय येनाहं स्थां बहुव्रीहिः Udb. -पूर्व *a.* happening or occurring for the first time; अकारि तत्पूर्वनिबद्धया तथा Ku. 5. 10. 7. 30; R. 2. 42, 14. 38. 2 prior, former. -प्रथम *a.* doing that for the first time. -बलः a kind of arrow. -भासः becoming that. -मात्रं 1 merely that, only a trifle, a very small quantity. 2 (in phil.) a subtle and primary element (such as शब्द, रस, सौन्दर्य, लय and गंध). -वाचक *a.* denoting or signifying that. -विद् *a.* 1 knowing that. 2 knowing the truth. -विध *a.* of the kind or sort; R. 2. 22. Ku. 5. 73; Ms. 2. 112. -हित *a.* good for that. (-त्तः) an affix added to primary bases to form derivative or secondary bases from them.

तदा *ind.* 1 Then, at the time. 2 Then, in that case; (corr. of यदा); Bg. 2. 52-53; Ms. 1. 52, 54-56; यदा यदा-तदा तदा 'when-ever'; तदाप्रभृति 'since then', 'thenceforward'; Ku. 1. 53. -COMP. -सुख *a.* begun, commenced. (-सं) beginning.

तदात्वं The time being, present time.

तदानीं *ind.* Then, at that time.

तदानींतन *a.* Belonging to that time, contemporary of that time; एषोस्मि कार्यवशादाद्योष्यिकस्तदानींतनश्च संवत्सः U. 1.

तदीय *a.* Belonging to that, his, hers, its, theirs; R. 1. 81, 2. 28; 3. 8, 25.

तद्वत् *a.* Containing or possessed of that; as in तद्वातपोहः K. P. 2. -*ind.* 1 Like that, in that manner. 2 Equally, in like manner, so also.

तन् 1. 8 U. (तनोति, तनुते, तत; *pass.* तन्यते, तायते; *deside*; तितंसति, तितांसति, तित-निवति) 1 To stretch, extend, lengthen, lengthen out; बाहोः सकरयोस्तयोः Ak. 2 To spread, shed, diffuse; Bk. 2. 3, 10. 32, 15. 91. 3 To cover, fill; स तर्फी तमेभिरभियग्य तर्फी Si. 9. 23; Ki. 5. 11. 4 To cause, produce, form, give, grant, bestow; त्वयि विमुक्तं मयि सपदि सुधा-निधिरपि तनुते तनुदाहं Git. 4; पितुर्मुने तन तान सोमकः R. 3. 25; 7. 7; यो दुर्जनं वशयितुं तनुते मनीषां Bv. 1. 95, 10. 5 To perform, do, accomplish (as a sacrifice); इति क्षितिशो नवतिं नवाधिकां महाकृत्यां महनीय-शासनः । समारुरुद्धिर्विमाधुषःस्ये ततान सोपान-परंरामिव ॥ R. 3. 69; Ms. 4. 205. 6 To compose, write (as a work, &c.); as in नाम्नां मालां तनोम्यहं or तनुते टीकां 7 To stretch or bend (as a bow). 8. To spin out, weave. 9. To propagate, or be propagated. 10 To continue, last.—WITH अव 1 to cover, spread. 2 to descend.—आ 1 to extend, stretch over, cover, overspread; Ki. 16. 15. 2 to spread, diffuse. 3 to cause, produce, create, make; Ki. 6. 18.

4 to stretch (as a bow or bowstring); मीचीं यनुपि चातता R. 1. 19; 11. 45.—उद् to stretch up. -प्र 1 to spread, diffuse; स्यात्तस्त्वं विभवेयशासि कवयो दिक्षु प्रतन्ति नः Bh. 3. 24. 2 to cover. 3 to cause, produce, create. 4 to show, display, exhibit; तदुक्तं कृति-मिर्वाचसत्यं प्रतायते Si. 2. 30. 5 to perform, do (as a sacrifice). -वि 1 to spread, stretch; स्फुरितविततजिह्वः Mk. 9. 12. 2 to cover, fill; प्रस्वेद्विदुविततं वदन् प्रियायाः Ch. P. 9; यो वितत्य स्थितः खं Me. 58 3 to form, make; श्रेणीवंधा-द्वितन्वद्विरस्तंभं तोरणसजं R. 1. 41. 4 to stretch (as a bow); यनुवितत्य किरतोः शरान् U. 6. 1; Bk. 3. 47. 5 to cause, produce, create, give, bestow. 6 to write or compose (as a work); विराटपर्वप्रयोती भाषदीपो वितन्यते. 7 to do, perform (as a sacrifice or any other rite); Ku. 2. 46. 8 to show, exhibit. -सं to continue.—II. 1 P., 10 U. (तनति, तनयति-ते) 1 To confide, trust, place confidence in. 2 To help, assist, aid. 3 To pain or afflict with disease. 4 To be harmless.

तनयः 1 A son, 2 A male descendant. -या A daughter; गिरि, कलिङ्ग &c.

तनिमन् *m.* Thinness, slenderness, minuteness.

तनु *a.* (तु, न्वी *f.*) 1 Thin, lean, emaciated. 2 Delicate, slender, slim (as limbs, as a mark of beauty); R. 6. 32; cf. तन्वी. 3 Fine, delicate (as cloth); Rs. 1. 7. 4 Small, little, tiny, scanty, few-limited; तनुवावि-मनोसि सन् R. 1. 9. 3. 2; तनुवागोबधुहः H. 2. 91. giving little. 5 Trifling, unimportant, little; Amaru. 27. 6 Shallow (as a river). -*f.* 1 The body, the person. 2 (Outward) form, manifestation; प्रत्यक्षाभिः प्रयत्नस्त-दुभिरवत् वस्ताभिरहामिरीशः S. 1. 1; M. 1. 1; Me. 19. 3 Nature, form or character of anything. 4 Skin.—COMP. -अंग *a.* having slender limbs, delicate. (-नी) a delicate woman. -कूपः a pore of the skin. -छदः an armour; R. 9. 51; 12. 86. -जः a son. -जा a daughter. -रज्ज् *a.* 1 risking one's life. 2 giving up one's person, dying. -रयाम *a.* spending little, sparing, niggardly. -त्रं, -त्राणं an armour. -भवः a son. (-वर) a daughter. -भ्रतः the nose. -भृत् *m.* any being furnished with a body, a living being; particularly a human being; कल्पं स्थितं तनुभृतां तनु-भिस्ततः किं Bh. 3. 73. -मरय *a.* having a slender waist. -रसः perspiration. -रहं, -रहं the hair of the body. -वारं an armour. -व्रणः a pimple. -संचारिणी a young woman, a girl ten years old. -सरः perspiration. -हृदः the anus.

तनुल *a.* Spread, expanded.

तनुस् *n.* The body.

तन् *f.* The body.—COMP. -ऊज्ज्वः

-जः a son. -ऊज्जवा, -जा a daughter.

-नयं clarified butter, ghee. नपात् *m.* fire; तद्वनपाद्भाषितानमापिजेः Si. 1. 62;

अथःकृतस्यापि तद्वनपातो नाथः शिखा याति कदा-चिदेव ॥ H. 2. 67. -रहं 1 the hair of the body (*m.* also). 2 the wing of a bird, a feather. (-हः) a son.

तन्ति *f.* 1. A cord, line, string. 2 A row, series. —COMP. -पालः 1 a guardian of (the rows of) cows. 2 N. assumed by Sahadeva when living at the house of Virāta.

तन्तुः 1 A thread, cord, wire, string, line; चित्तसंततितन्तु Māl. 5. 10; Me. 70. 2 A cob-web; R. 16. 20. 3 A filament; विसंतनुष्यस्य कारितं Ku. 4. 29. 4 Offspring, issue, race. 5 A shark. 6 The Supreme Being. —COMP.

काष्ठं a piece of wood or brush used by weavers for cleaning threads.

-कीटः a silk-worm. -नागः a (large) shark. -निर्यासः the palmyra tree.

-नाभः a spider. -भयः 1 the mustard seed. 2 a calf. वाद्यं any stringed musical instrument. -वानं weaving.

-वापः 1 a weaver. 2 a loom. 3 weaving. -विग्रहा a plaitain. -शाला a weaver's workshop. -संतत *a.* women, sewn. -सारः the betel-nut tree.

तनुकः The mustard seed.

तनुनः-जः A shark.

तनुरं-लं The fibrous root of a lotus.

तन्त्रं 10 U. (तन्वयति-ते, तन्वित) 1 To rule, control, govern; प्रजाः प्रजाः स्वा इव तन्वित्वा S. 5. 5. 2 (A) To support, maintain (as a family).

तन्त्रं 1 A loom. 2 A thread. 3 The warp or threads extended lengthwise in a loom. 4 Posterity.

5 An uninterrupted series. 6 The regular order of ceremonies and rites, system, framework, ritual; कर्मणां युगपद्भावस्तं Kāty. 7 Main point.

8 Principal doctrine, rule, theory, science; जितमनसि जतवविचारं Git. 2. 9 Subservience, dependence; as in स्वतंत्र, परतंत्र; दैवतंत्रं दुःखं Dk. 5. 10 A scientific work. 11 A chapter, section, as of a work; तंत्रैः पंचभिरित्युक्तं शास्त्रं Pt. 1. 12 A religious treatise teaching magical and mystical

formularies for the worship of the deities or the attainment of super-human power. 13 The cause of more than one effect. 14 A spell.

15 A chief remedy or charm. 16 A drug, medicament. 17 An oath, ordeal. 18 Raiment. 19 The right way of doing anything. 20 Royal retinue, train, court. 21 A realm, country, authority. 22 Govern-

ment, ruling, administration; लोक-
तंत्राधिकारः S. 5. 23 An army. 24 A
heap, multitude. 25 A house. 26
Decoration. 27 Wealth. 28 Happi-
ness. —COMP. —काष्ठ-तंतुकाष्ठ q. v.
वायः-वं 1 weaving. 2 a loom. —वायः
1 a spider. 2 a weaver.

तंत्रकः A new garment (unbleached
cloth).

तंत्रण Maintenance of order, dici-
pline, Government.

तंत्रिः —त्री f. 1 A string, cord; Ms.
4. 38. 2 A bow-string. 3 The
wire of a lute; तंत्रीमार्द्रा नयनसलिलैः सार-
यिख्या कथंचित् Me. 86. 4 A sinew. 5
A tail.

तंद्रा 1 Lassitude, weariness, fati-
gue, exhaustion. 2 Sleepiness,
sluggishness; तंद्रालस्यविवर्जनं Y. 3. 158;
Mv. 7. 42; H. 1. 34.

तंद्रालु a. 1 Tired, exhausted. 2
Sleepy, slothful.

तंद्रीः, —त्री f. Sleepiness, drowsi-
ness.

तन्मय a. (री f.) Made up of that.
2 Wholly absorbed in that; Māl. 1.
41; S. 6. 21. 3 Identical with
that, become one with that.

तन्वी A delicate or slender woman;
इयमविक्रमनोशा वल्कलेनापि तन्वी S. 1. 20;
तव तन्वि कुचावेतो नियतं चक्रवर्तिनी Udb.

तप 1 P. rarely A. (तपति, तप). 1
(Intransitively used) (a) To shine,
blaze (as fire or sun); तपस्तपति चर्मशो
कथमाविर्भविष्यति S. 5. 14; R. 5. 13; U.
6. 14; Bg. 9. 19. (b) To be hot or
warm, give out heat. (c) To suffer
pain; तपति न सा किलयज्ञयनेन Gīt. 7.
(d) To mortify the body, undergo
penance (with तपम्); अगमिततनुतपं
तपसा तपसि भगीरथः U. 1. 23. 2 (Trans-
sitively used) (a) To make hot, heat,
warm; Bk. 9. 2; Bg. 11. 19. (b)
To inflame, burn, consume by heat;
तपति तनुमावि मदनस्वामनिशं मां पुनर्देहयिष्ये
S. 3. 17; अंगैरभंगतपैः 3. 7. (c) To
hurt, injure, damage, spoil; यास्यन्
मुतस्तप्यति मां समन्तं Bk. 1. 23; Ms. 7. 6.
(d) To pain, distress. —Pass. तप्यते
(regarded by some as a root of the
4th conjugation). 1 To be heated,
suffer pain. 2 To undergo severe
penance (oft. with तपम्). —Caus.
(तापयति, तापित) 1 To heat, make
warm; गगनं तापितपायितासिलक्ष्मी Si. 20.
75; न हि तापयितुं शक्यं सागरामस्तुणोलकया H.
1. 86. 2 To torment, pain, disease;
भुजं तापितः कंदर्पेण Gīt. 11; Bk. 8. 13.—
WITH अनु 1 to rue, be sorry, grieve.
2 To repent. —उष् 1 To warm,
make hot, scorch, melt (as gold)
(Atm. when used intransitively in
the sense of 'to shine', or when it
has a limb of the body for its
object); उष्पति सुवर्णं सुवर्णकारः Mbh.;

but उत्पमान आतपः Bk. 8. 1; Si. 20. 40;
उत्पत्ते पाणी Mbh. 2 To consume,
torment; pain, torture by heat; Si.
9. 67. —उष् 1 to heat warm. 2 to
pain, distress; Si. 9. 65. —निस् 1 to
heat, 2 to purify. 3 to burnish.
—परि 1 to heat, burn, consume. 2
to inflame, set on fire. —पश्चात् to
repent, be sorry for. —वि 1 to shine
(Atm. like उष् q. v.); रविर्वितपतेऽर्थ
Bh. 8. 14. 2 to warm, heat. —सं 1
to heat, warm; संतपामीकर Bk. 3. 3;
संतपायसि संस्थितस्य पयसो नामापि न ज्ञायते Bh.
2. 67. 2 to be distressed, suffer
pain, be sorry; संतपानां त्वमसि शरणं Me.
7 of the afflicted; विवापि मयि निष्कृते
संतप्यते गुरु मम Mb. Bh. 2. 87. 3 to
repent.

तप a. 1 Burning, warming, con-
suming by heat. 2 Causing pain or
trouble, distressing. —पः 1 Heat,
fire, warmth. 2 The sun. 3 The
hot season; Si. 1. 66. 4 Penance,
religious austerities. —COMP. —अत्ययः,
—अंतः the end of the hot season and
the beginning of the rainy season;
रविपीतजला तपायये पुनरेधेन हि युज्यते नदी Ku.
4. 44; 5. 23.

तपती The river Tāpti.

तपनः 1 The sun; प्रतापतपनो यथा R.
4. 12; ललाटतपस्तपति तपनः U. 6; Māl.
1. 2 The hot season. 3 The sun-
stone. 4 N. of a hell. 5 An
epithet of Siva 6 The Arka plant.
—COMP. आत्मजः —तनयः an epithet
(1) of Yama (2) of Karna. (3) of
Sugriva. —आत्मजा, —तनया an epithet
of the Yamunā and of the Godāvari.
—हृद् copper. —उपलः, —मणिः the sun-
stone. —उद् the sun-flower.

तपनी The river Godāvari or the
river Tāpti

तपनीयं Gold; especially gold
purified with fire; तपनीयाशोकः M. 3;
तपनीयोपात्रयुगलमयः प्रसादीकरोतु Mv. 4;
असंस्पृशती तपनीयपीठं R. 13. 41.

तपस् n. 1 Warmth, heat, fire. 2
Pain, suffering. 3 Penance, reli-
gious austerity, mortification; तपः
किल्बे तद्वातिसाधनं Ku. 5. 64. 4 Medi-
tation connected with the practice of
personal self-denial or bodily mortifi-
cation. 5 Moral virtue, merit. 6
Special duty or observance of any
particular caste. 7 One of the seven
worlds; i. e. the region above the
world called जनस्.—m. The month
of Māgha; तपसि मंदगमस्तिरभीष्टुमात् Si. 6.
63.—m.—n. 1 The cold season;
(शिशिर). 2 The winter (हेमन्त). 3
The hot season (शीम). COMP —अनु-
भावः the influence of religious pen-
ance. —अवटः the Brahmāvarta
country. —क्लेशः the pain of religious
austerity. —चरणं, —चर्या the practice

of penance. —तपः an epithet of
Indra. —धनः 'rich in penance,' an
ascetic, devotee; तपस्वपोषनानां क्रियाः
S. 1. 13; शमप्रधानेषु तपोधनेषु 2. 6; 4. 1;
Si. 1. 23; R. 14. 19; Ms. 11. 242.
—निधिः an eminently pious man, an
ascetic; R. 1. 56. —प्रभावः, —बलं the
power acquired by religious austeri-
ties; efficacy or potency of devo-
tion. —राशिः an ascetic. —लोकः the
region above the world called जनस्
—वनं a penance-grove, a sacred grove
in which ascetics practice penance;
कृतं स्वयोषधं तपोवनमिति प्रेक्षे S. 1; R. 1;
90, 2. 18; 3. 8. —वृक्ष a. very ascetic
—विशेषः excellence of devotion, pre-
eminent religious austerities. —स्थली
1 a seat of religious austerity. 2 N.
of Benares.

तपसः 1 The sun. 2 The moon.
3 A bird.

तपस्यः 1 The month of Phālguna.
2 An epithet of Arjuna. —स्वा Reli-
gious austerity, penance.

तपस्यति Den. P. To practise pe-
nance; मुराह्युरः सोऽत्र सपत्नीकस्तपस्यति S.
7. 9, 12; R. 13. 41; 15 49; Bk. 18
21.

तपस्विन् a. 1 Practising penance,
devout. 2 Poor, miserable, helpless,
pitiable; सा तपस्विनी निर्दुता ममत् S. 4;
Māl 3; N. 1. 135.—m. An ascetic;
तपस्विसामान्यमवेक्षणिया R. 14. 67. —COMP.
—पत्रं the sun flower.

तप्त p. p. 1 Heated, burnt. 2 Red-
hot, hot. 3 Melted, fused. 4 Dis-
tressed, pained, afflicted. 5 Practised
(as penance). —COMP. —कांचनं
gold purified with fire. —कुचुं a kind
of penance. —रूपकं purified silver.

तप्त 4 P. (तापयति, तात) 1 To choke,
be suffocated. 2 To be exhausted
or fatigued; ललितशरीरपुष्पहनैरपि तापयति
यत् Māl. 5. 31. 3 To be distressed
(in body or mind), be uneasy or
pained, pain, waste away; प्रविशति युद्धः
कुंजं पुंजस्युर्बुध तापयति Gīt. 5; गाढाकंटा
ललितलुलितैरंगैस्तापयतीति Māl. 1. 15, 9.
33; Amaru. 7. —WITH उद् to be im-
patient; हृद्य किमेवमुत्तापयति S. 1.

तमं 1 Darkness. 2 The tip of the
foot. —मः 1 An epithet of Rāhu.
2 The Tāmāla tree.

तमस् n. Darkness; किं वाऽभविष्यद्गुण-
स्तमसा विभक्ता तं चैरंशहसकिरणो धुरि नाकरिष्यत्
S. 7. 4; V. 1. 7; Me. 37. 2 The
gloom or darkness of hell; Ms. 4.
242. 3 Mental darkness, illusion,
error; मुनिवृत्ताग्रयस्तद्विरोधिना मम च मुक्त-
मिदं तमसा मनः S. 6. 6. 4 (In Śān.
phil.) Darkness or ignorance, as one
of the three qualities or constituents
of every thing in nature (the other
two being सत्त्व and रजस्); Ku. 6. 61;
Ms. 12. 24. 5 Grief, sorrow. 6 Sin.

-m. n. An epithet of Rāhu. -COMP. -अपह a. removing darkness or ignorance, illumining, enlightening; Ki. 5. 22. (-हः) 1 the sun. 2 the moon. 3 fire. -कांडः -हं great or spreading darkness. -गुणः see तमस above (4). -हः 1 the sun. 2 the moon. 3 fire. 4 Vishnu. 5 Siva. 6 knowledge. 7 a Buddha. -ज्योतिस् m. a fire-fly. -ततिः spreading darkness. -वृद्धः m. 1 a shining body. 2 the sun. 3 the moon. 4 fire. 5 a lamp, light. -वृद्धः 1 the sun 2 moon. -मिद्, -मणिः a fire-fly. -विकारः sickness, disease. -हन्, -हर a. dispersing darkness. (-m.) 1 the sun. 2 the moon.

तमसः 1 Darkness. 2 A well. तमस्विनी, तमरा A night. तमालः 1 N. of a tree with a very dark bark; तरुणतमालनीलबहलोलमयं बुधराः Māl. 9. 19; R. 13. 15, 49; Git. 11. 2 A sectarial mark of sandal upon the forehead. 3 A sword, scimitar. -COMP. -पञ्च a sectarial mark upon the forehead. 2 a Tamāla leaf.

तमिः, -मी f. 1 Night, especially a dark night; स तमी तमोभिरभिगम्य ततां Si. 9. 23. 2 A swoon, faint. 3 Turmeric.

तमिन्ना a. Dark. -सं 1 Darkness; एतत्तमालदलनीलतमं तमिन्सं Git. 11; कचरणो-रासि मणिगणधूपणकिरणविभिन्नतमिन्सं 2; Ki. 5. 2. 2 Mental darkness, illusion. 3 Anger, wrath. -COMP. पक्षः the dark fort-night (of a lunar month); R. 6 34.

तमिन्ना 1 A (dark) night; सर्वे तपस्याचरणाय दृष्टेः कलेत लोकस्य कथं तमिन्ना R. 5. 13; Si. 6. 43. 2 Extensive darkness.

तमोमयः N. of Rāhu. तम्या, तम्बिका A cow. तम् 1 A. (तयते) 1 To go, move; अच्युतास रथं तेये गुरात् Bk. 14. 75, 908. 2 To guard, protect.

तरः 1 Passing over, crossing, passage; Bk. 7 55. 2 Freight; दीर्घावनि यथादेशं यथाकालं तरो मवेत् Ms. 8. 406. 3 A road. 4 A ferry-boat. -COMP. -पर्यं freight. -स्थानं a landing-place, wharf.

तरङ्गः, -धुः A hyena.

तरङ्गः 1 A wave; U 3. 47; Bh. 1. 81; R. 13. 63; S. 3. 7. 2 A section or part of a work (as of the कथासरित्सागर). 3 A leap, jump, gallop, jumping motion (as of a horse). 4 Cloth or clothes.

तरङ्गिणी A river.

तरङ्गित n. 1 Wavy, tossing with waves. 2 Overflowing. 3 Tremulous. -तं Waving; अपागतसंगतानि बाणाः Git. 5.

तरङ्गः 1 A boat, raft. 2 Svarga or heaven. -जं 1 Crossing over. 2 Conquering, overcoming. 3 An oar.

तरङ्गिः 1 The sun. 2 A ray of light. -जिः, -जी f. A raft, float, boat. -COMP. -रत्नं a ruby.

तरङ्गः, -हं 1 A boat in general. 2 A raft or flot made of bamboos tied together and floated on jars or inverted hollow gourds. 3 An oar. -COMP. -पाद्वा a kind of boat.

तरङ्गी, तरङ्ग f., तरङ्गी A boat, raft, float.

तरतः 1 The ocean. 2 A hard shower. 3 A frog. 4 A demon or Rākshasa.

तरल a. 1 Trembling, waving, shaking, tremulous; तारापतितरलविद्यु-दिवाप्रभं R. 13. 76; घन इव तरलबलाके Git. 5; Si. 10. 40; S. 1. 26. 2 Fickle, unsteady, transient; वैरयितार-स्तरलाः स्वयं मत्स्यारिणः परे Si. 2. 115; Amara. 27. 3 Splendid, sparkling, glittering. 4 Liquid. 5 Libidinous, wanton. -लः 1 The central gem of a neckless; मुक्तामयोऽप्यंतरलमध्यः Vās. 35; or हारास्तारास्तरलगुटिकान् (Malli. considers this as an interpolation in Meghadūtā). 2 A necklace. 3 A level surface. 4 Bottom, depth. 5 A diamond. 6 Iron. -लं Gruel.

तरलयति Den. P To, cause to shake, to wave, move to and fro; Amaru. 87.

तरलायते Den. A. To tremble, shake, move to and fro.

तरलयित A large wave, surf.

तरलित a. Shaking, tremulous, undulating; तुगतरे Git. 11; हात 7.

तरवारिः A sword.

तरस् n. 1 Speed, velocity. 2 Vigour, strength, energy; केलासनार्थं तरसा जिगीषुः R. 5. 28, 11. 77; Si. 9. 72. 3 A bank, a place of crossing. 4 A float, raft.

तरसे Meat, flesh.

तरसान् A boat.

तरस्विन् a (मी f.) 1 Swift, quick. 2 Strong, powerful, courageous; mighty; R. 9. 23, 11. 89; 16. 77.

-m. 1 A courier, an express. 2 A hero. 3 Air, wind. 4 An epithet of Garuḍa.

तराण्डुः, -तराण्डुः A large flat-bottomed boat.

तरिः -री f. 1 A boat; जीर्णं तरिः सरिद-तीव गभीरनीरा Udb.; Si. 3 76. 2 A box for clothes. 3 The end or hem of a garment. -COMP. -रयः an oar.

तरिकः, -तरिकिन् m. A ferry-man. तरिका, -तरिचं, -तरित्री, -तरिणी A boat, ship.

तरीवः 1 A raft, boat. 2 The ocean. 3 A fit or competent person. 4 Heaven. 5 Work, business, practice, profession.

तरुः A tree; नवसरोहणशिथिलस्तरुर्वि सुकरः समुद्रतु M. 1. 8. -COMP. -सङ्घः ढं, -सङ्घः -हं an assemblage or clump of trees. -जीवनं the root of a tree. -तलं the ground about the foot of a tree, foot of tree. -नखाः a thorn. -धुगः a monkey. -रामः 1 a bud or blossom. 2 a young shoot, sprout. -राजः the Tāla tree. -रुहा a parasitical plant. -विलासिनी the Navamallikā creeper. -शायिन् m. a bird.

तरुण a. 1 Young, youthful, juvenile, (as a man). 2 (a) Young, newly born or produced, tender, soft; Bh. 3. 49. (b) Newly risen, not high in the sky (as the sun); Ku. 3. 54. 3 New, fresh; तरुणं दधि Chāṇa. 64; तरुणं सर्षपशार्कं नवीदन् विच्छिलानि च धूनिनि । अल्पव्ययेन सुंदरि आयुजनो मिष्टमश्नाति ॥ Chānd. M. 1. 4 Lively, vivid. -णः A young man, youth; Pt. 1. 11; Bv. 2. 62. -णी A young or youthful woman; इक्ष्वांस् तरुणी दिवं Chān. 98. -COMP. -ज्वरः fever lasting for a week. -दधि n. coagulated milk five days old. -परितिका red arsenic.

तरुश a. Full of or abounding in trees.

तर्क 10 U. (तर्कयति-ते, तर्कित) 1 To suppose, guess, suspect, believe, conjecture, infer; त्वं तावत्कतमां तर्कयसि S. 6; Me. 96. 2 To reason, speculate about, reflect. 3 To consider or regard as (with two acc.) 4 To think of, intend, mean, have in view (पातुं) त्वं चैवच्छस्त्रादिकविशदं तर्कयेस्तिर्यगमः Me. 51. 5 To ascertain. 6 To shine. 7 To speak. -WITH प्र 1 to reason, reflect. 2 to think, believe, consider, suppose; Bk. 2. 9. -वि 1 to guess, conjecture. 2 To think, suppose, believe. 3 to reflect, reason.

तर्कः 1 Supposition, conjecture, guess प्रसक्तते तर्कः V. 2. 2 Reasoning, speculation, discussion, abstract reasoning कुतः पुनरिस्मन्नवधारिते आगमार्थे तर्क-निमित्तस्याक्षेपस्यावकाशः; इदानीं तर्कनिमित्त आक्षेपः परिह्रियते S. B.; तर्कः सतिष्ठः स्मृतयो विभिन्नाः Mb.; Ms. 12. 106. 3 Doubt. 4 Logic, the science of logic; यस्याद्यं मधुपर्चिं धर्मि-तपरास्तर्कैषु वस्योक्तयः N. 22. 155; तर्कशास्त्रं, तर्कदीपिका. 5 (In logic) Reduction to absurdity, a conclusion opposed to the premises, a *reductio ad absurdum*. 6 Wish, desire. 7 Cause, motive. -COMP. -विद्या logic.

तर्ककः 1 A suitor, an inquirer, a petitioner. 2 A logician.

तर्कुः m. f. A spindle, an iron pin upon which cotton is first drawn out; तर्कुः कर्तवसाधनं. -COMP. -विंडः, -पीडी a ball at the lower end of a spindle.

तर्कुः A hyena.

तर्क्यः Nitra, saltpetre.

तर्ज 1 P., 10 A. (often P. also) (तर्जति, तर्जयति-ने, तर्जित) 1 To threaten, menace, terrify; सखीमंशुला तर्जयति S. 1; अहितानिहोद्धतेस्तर्जयति केतुभिः R. 4. 28, 11. 78, 12. 41; Bk. 14. 80. 2 To scold, revile, censure, blame; Bk. 6, 3, 8. 101, 17. 103. 3 To mock, deride.

तर्जनं, ना 1 Threatening, frightening. 2 Censuring; R. 19. 17; Ku. 6. 45.

तर्जनी The fore-finger.

तर्जः, तर्जकः A calf; Si. 12. 41.

तर्जिः 1 A raft. 2 The sun.

तर्ज् 1 P. (तर्जति) 1 To injure, hurt. 2 To kill, cut through; Bk. 14. 108; see तृ also.

तर्पणं 1 Pleasing, satisfying. 2 Satisfaction, pleasure. 3 One of the five daily Yajnas (performed by men), presenting libations of water to the manes of the deceased ancestors (पितृयज्ञ). 4 Fuel for the sacred fire. -Comp. -हृद्यः an epithet of Bhishma.

तर्मन् n. The top of the sacrificial post.

तर्हः 1 Thirst. 2 Wish, desire. 3 The ocean. 4 A boat. 5 The sun.

तर्पणं Thirst.

तर्पित, तर्पुल a. 1 Thirsty. 2 Wishing, desiring.

तर्हि ind. 1 At that time, then. 2 In that case; यदा-तर्हि 'when then'; यदि तर्हि 'if-then'; कथं-तर्हि 'how then.'

तलः-लं 1 A surface; युवस्तलमिव ध्यौम कुर्वन् ध्योमिव सुतं R. 4. 29; sometimes used at the end of comp. without much alteration of meaning; महीतलं 'surface of the earth; i. e. earth itself; छन्दे तु दर्पणतले मलमावकाशा S. 7. 52; नमस्तलं &c. 2 The palm of the hand; R. 6. 18. 3 The sole of the foot. 4 The fore-arm. 5 A slap with the hand. 6 Lowness, inferiority of position. 7 A lower part, part underneath, base, foot, bottom; रेवारीयसि वेतसीतरुतले चेतः समुत्पठते K. P. 1. 8 (Hence) The ground under a tree or any other object, shelter afforded by anything; कणी मयूरस्य तले निषिद्धति Rs. 1. 13. 9 A hole, pit -लः 1 The hilt of a sword. 2 The palmyra tree.

-लं 1 A pond. 2 A forest, wood. 3 Cause, origin, motive. 4 A leathern fence worn round the left arm (तला also in this sense). -Comp. -अंगुलिः f. a toe. -अतलं the fourth of the seven divisions of hell. -ईक्षणः a hog. -उदा a river. -घातः a slap with the palm of the hand. -तालः a kind of musical instrument. -त्रं, -त्राणं, -चारणं a leathern glove of an archer. -प्रहारः a slap with the hand. -सारकं a martingale.

तलकं A large pond.

तलतः ind. From the bottom.

तलाची A mat.

तलिका A martingale.

तलितं Fried meat.

तलिन a. 1 Thin, meagre, spare.

2 Small, little. 3 Clear, clean. 4

Situated under or beneath. 5 Sepa-

rate. -नं A bed, couch.

तलिनं 1 Paved ground, a pavement.

2 A bed, cot, couch. 3 An awning. 4

A large sword or knife.

तलुनः Wind.

तलकं A forest.

तलपः-ल्पं 1 A couch, bed, sofa; सपदि विगतनिद्रस्तलपमुज्झाङ्गकर R. 5. 751 'left the bed', rose. 2 (Fig.) A wife (as in द्रुतल्पम् q. v.) 3 The seat of a carriage. 4 An upper story, a turret, tower.

तल्पकः One whose business it is to make or prepare beds (as a servant.)

तल्लजः 1 Excellence, superiority, happiness. 2 (At the end of comp.) Excellent (in this sense the word is always masculine whatever be the gender of the first member of the compound); गोतल्लजः 'an excellent cow'; सो कुमारितल्लजः 'an excellent maiden'.

तल्लिका A key.

तल्ली A youthful woman.

तल्ल a. 1 Hewn, cut, chiseled, split.

2 Fashioned; see तल्ल.

तल्ल m. 1 A carpenter in general. 2

The architect of gods (विश्वकर्म्मन्).

तल्लकरः 1 A thief, robber, मा संचर मनः

पाथ तवास्ते स्मरतल्लकरः Bh. 1. 86; Ms. 4.

135, 8. 67. 2 (At the end of comp.)

Anything bad or contemptible. -री

A passionate woman.

तल्लु a. Stationary, immovable,

stable.

तल्लण्यः, तल्लणः The son of a

carpenter.

तल्लङ्गीलिकः N. of an affix used to

denote a particular inclination, ten-

dency, or habit.

तल्लकः An ornament for the ear, a

large ear-ring.

तल्लक्ष्यं 1 Proximity. 2 Indifference,

disregard, neutrality; see तल्लक्ष्य.

तल्लः 1 A blow, knock, thump. 2

Noise. 3 A sheaf. 4 A mountain.

तल्लका N. of a female fiend,

daughter of Suketu, wife of Sunda

and mother of Mārīcha. [She was

changed into a fiend by the sage Agastya

whose devotions she had disturbed. She

was killed by Rama when she began to

disturb the sacrificial rites of Virsamatra.

Rama was first unwilling to bend his

bow against a woman, but the sage over-

came his scruples; see R. 11. 14-20.]

तल्लकेयः An epithet of the demon

Mārīcha, son of Tāḍakā.

तल्लकः, तल्लपः see तल्लक.

ताडनं Beating, whipping, flogging; लालने बहावी दोषास्ताडने बहावी धुणाः Chāp. 12; अवतंसोत्पलताडनाय वा Ku. 4. 8; S. Til. 9. -नी A whip.

ताडिः -की f. 1 A kind of palm. 2 A kind of ornament.

ताड्यमान a. Being beaten or struck.

-नः A musical instrument struck with a stick &c. (as a drum).

ताड्यः-वं 1 Dancing in general;

मदताड्योत्सवाते U. 3. 18. 2 Particularly

the frantic or violent dance of Siva;

त्र्यंबकानंदि वस्ताड्यं देवि भृगादमीड्ये च हृदये च

n: Māl. 5. 23, 1. 1. 3 The art of

dancing. 4 A sort of grass. -Comp.

-विद्यः N. of Siva.

तातः 1 A father; सुवृत्त लवस्य बालिशता

तातपादाः U. 6; हा तातेति कंदितमाकर्ण्य विषण्णः

R. 9. 75. 2 A term of affection,

endearment, or pity, applied to any

person, but usually to inferiors or

juniors, pupils, children &c.; तात

चंदापीड K. 106; रक्षसा भक्षितस्तात तव तातो

वनांतरे Mb. 3 A term of respect applied

to elders or other venerable person-

ages; हेपिता हि बहवो नरेश्वरास्तेन तात धनुषा

धनुर्भूतः R. 11. 40; तस्मान्मुच्ये यया तात संवि-

धातुं तयाहंसि 1. 72. -Comp. -सु a. agree-

able to a father. (-सुः) a paternal

uncle.

तातनः The Khanjana or wagtail.

तातलः 1 A disease. 2 An iron

club or spike. 3 Cooking, matur-

ing. 4 Heat.

तातिः Offspring. -तिः f. Continuity,

succession, as in अरिहताति or शिवताति

q. v.

तात्कालिक a. (की f.) 1 Simulta-

neous. 2 Immediate.

तात्पर्यं 1 Purport, meaning, scope,

अर्थः तात्पर्यं &c. 2 Purport of proposi-

tions; K. P. 2. 3 Aim, object

intended, reference to any object,

purpose, intention (with loc.); इह

यथायं कथने तात्पर्यं P. II 3. 43 Com. 4

The object or intention of the

speaker (in using particular words

in a sentence); वक्ररिच्छा तु तात्पर्यं परि-

कीर्तितं Bhāṣā P. 84; तात्पर्यानुपपत्तिः

82.

तात्त्विक a. True, real, essential;

किं चासीदमृतस्य भेदविगमः साच्चिदमिते तात्त्विकः

Bv. 2. 81; तात्त्विकः संबंधः &c.

तादात्म्यं Sameness of nature, iden-

tity, unity; नवनयोस्तादात्म्यमभिरुहं Bv. 2.

81; भगवत्प्राप्तमस्तादात्म्यं &c.

तादृश a. (की f.) तादृश a. तादृश

a. (की f.) Such-like, like him, her

or it, like that; तारगुणा Ms. 9. 22.

32; Amaru. 46; यादृशतादृशः any

body, whoever, common or ordinary

man; उपदेशो न दातव्यो यादृशो तादृशो जने

Pt. 1. 390.

तानः 1 A thread, fibre. 2 (In

music) A protracted tone, a key-

note; तथा तानं विना रागः Bv. 1. 119; तानवद्वयिस्त्रिभोपमं Ku. 1. 8. -नं 1 Expanse, extension. 2 An object of sense.

तानवं Thinness, smallness; हस्त्यभा तानवमासद् Vikr. 1. 106.

तानूरः A whirlpool.

तान्त्रिक a. 1 Wearied, languid, fatigued. 2 Troubled, afflicted. 3 Faded, withered; see तम्.

तान्त्रिक 1 Spinning, weaving. 2 A web. 3 A woven cloth.

तान्त्रिक a. (की f.) 1 Well-versed in any science or doctrine. 2 Relating to the Tantras. 3 Taught or contained in them. -कः A follower of Tantra doctrines.

तापः 1 Heat, glow; अर्कवद्वृक्षतापः S. 4. 10; Māl. 1. 13; Ms. 12. 76; Ku. 7. 84. 2 Torment, pain, affliction, misery, agony; इतरतापशतानि तवेच्छया वितर तानि संह चतुरानन Udb.; समस्तापः कामं मनसिजनिद्विषयसंशयोः S. 3. 9; Bh. 1. 16. 3 Sorrow, distress. -COMP. -त्रयं the three kinds of miseries which human beings have to suffer in this world; i.e., अध्यात्मिक, आधिदैविक and आधिभौतिक. -हर a. cooling.

तापनः 1 The sun. 2 The hot season. 3 The sun-stone. 4 N. of one of the arrows of Cupid. -नं 1 Burning. 2 Distressing. 3 Chastising.

तापस a. (सी f.) 1 Relating to religious penance or to an ascetic. 2 Devout. -सः (सी f.) A hermit, devotee, an ascetic. -COMP. -वृक्षा a grape. -तकः, -वृक्षः the tree of ascetics, also called इक्षुरी.

तापस्य Asceticism.

तापिच्छः The Tāmāla tree or its flower (n) प्रकुलतापिच्छविषैरुषिभिः Si. 1. 22; व्योमस्तापिच्छव्याखलिमिरिच तनोच्छरिभिर्विद्यते Māl. 5. 6 (तापिज used in the same sense).

तापी 1 N. of the river Tāpti which joins the sea near Surat. 2 The river Yamunā.

तामः 1 An object of terror. 2 A fault, defect. 3 Anxiety, distress. 4 Desire.

तामर 1 Water. 2 Charified butter. तामरसं 1 The red lotus; Pt. 1. 94; R. 6. 37, 9. 12, 37; Anaru. 70, 88. 2 Gold. Copper. -सी A lotus-pond.

ताम्र a. (सी f.) 1 Dark. 2 Affected by or relating to तम्र or the quality of darkness (the third of the three qualities of nature); Bg. 7. 12, 17. 2; M. 1. 1; Ms. 12. 33-34. 3 Ignorant. 4 Vicious. -सः 1 A malignant person, an incendiary, villain. 2 A snake. 3 An owl. -सं Darkness, -सी 1 Night, a dark night. 3 Sleep. 3 An epithet of Durgā.

ताम्रिक a. (की f.) 1 Dark. 2 Belonging to, derived from, or connected with, तम्र.

ताम्रिकः A division of hell.

तांबूल 1 The areca-nut. 2 The leaf of piper-betel, which together with the areca-nut, catechu, chewed after meals; तांबूलभृतगङ्गायं भर्तुं जल्पति मातुषः K P. 7; रणो न स्मलितस्तत्रापरपुटे तांबूलसंघर्षितः S. Til. 7. -COMP. -करकः, -पेटिका a betel-box; (Mar. पानदान, पानपुडा). -वृः -धरः -वाहकः a servant attached to men of rank to carry the betel-box and to provide them with तांबूल whenever necessary. -वल्ली the betel-plant; R. 6. 64.

तांबूलिकः A seller of betel.

तांबूली The betel-plant; तांबूलीनां दले-स्तत्र रचितापानधूमयः R. 4. 42.

ताम्र a. Of a coppery red colour, red; उदेति सविता ताम्रस्ताम्र एवास्तमेति च. -सं Copper. -COMP. -अक्षः 1 a crow. 2 the (Indian) cuckoo. -अर्धः bell-metal. -अश्मन् m. a kind of jewel (चमराग). -उपजीविन् m. a copper-smith. -ओष्ठः (forming ताम्रोष्ठ or ताम्रौष्ठ) a red or cherry lip; Ku. 1. 44. -कारः कुहः a brazier, copper-smith. -कुम्भिः a kind of red insect (इंद्रगोप). -गर्भं sulphate of copper. -वृक्षः a cock.

-त्रयुजं brass. -वृः the red sandal-wood. -पट्टः, -पत्रं a copper-plate on which grants of land were frequently inscribed; Y. 1. 319. -पर्णी N. of a river rising in Malaya celebrated for its pearls; R. 4. 52. -पल्लवः the Asoka tree. -लितः N of a country. (-सः pl.) its people or rulers. -वृक्षः a species of sandal.

ताम्रिक a. (की f.) Made of copper, coppery. -कः A brazier, copper-smith.

ताप्य 1 A. (ताप्यते, तापित) 1 To spread, extend, proceed in a continuous line. 2 To protect, preserve. -WITH वि to spread, create; Bk. 16. 105.

तार a 1 High (as a note). 2 Loud shrill (as a sound); Māl. 5. 20. 3 Shining, radiant, clear; हारांस्तारस्तरयदिकारं (regarded as an interpolation) Me. H. Malli.; उरसि निहितस्तारं हारः Anaru. 28. 4 Good, excellent, well-flavoured. -रः 1 The bank of a river. 2 The clearness of a pearl. 3 A beautiful or big pearl; हारमलततारस्तरसि द्युतं Git. 11. 4 A high tone or note. -रः, -रं 1 A star or planet. 2 Camphor. -रं 1 Silver. 2 The pupil of the eye; (said to be m. also). 3 A pearl (said to be f. also). -COMP. -अम्रः camphor. -अरिः a pyritic ore of iron. -पतनं the falling of a star or meteor. -वृक्षः the Kunda or Jasmine creeper. -वायुः loud-sounding wind, a whistling breeze. -वाहिकं

lead. -स्वर a. having a loud or shrill sound. -हारः 1 a necklace of big or beautiful pearls. 2 a shining necklace.

तारक a. (रिका f.) 1 Carrying over. 2 Protecting, preserving, rescuing. -कः 1 A pilot, helmsman. 2 A deliverer, saviour. 3 N. of a demon killed by Kārtikeya. [He was the son of Vajranga and Varangi. He propitiated the god Brahmadeva by means of his penance on the Paryatra mountain, and asked as a boon that he should not be killed by any one except a child seven days old. On the strength of this boon he began to oppress the gods who were obliged to go to Brahma and ask his assistance in the destruction of the demon; (see Ku. 2). But they were told that the offspring of Siva could alone vanquish him. Afterwards Kārtikeya was born and he slew the demon on the seventh day of his birth]. -कः, -कं A float, raft. -कं 1 The pupil of the eye. 2 The eye. -COMP. -अरिः, -जित् m. an epithet of Kārtikeya.

तारका 1 A star. 2 A meteor, falling star. 3 The pupil of the eye; सदेव इक्षुद्यतारका R. 11. 69; Ch. P. 5; Bh. 1. 11.

तारकिणी A starry night, night during which stars are visible.

तारकित a. Starry, star-spangled, studded with stars.

तारणः A boat, float. -जं 1 Crossing. 2 Rescuing, delivering, liberating.

तारणिः, -णी f. A float, raft.

तारतम्यं 1 Gradation, proportion, relative importance, comparative value. 2 Difference, distinction; निर्वर्णं नियमनयोर्द्वयोस्तारतम्यविधिसुक्तेनतः । बोधनाय विधिना विनिर्दिता रेफ एव जयते जयतिका ॥ Udb.

तारलः A libidinous man, a lecher, libertine.

तारा 1 A star or planet in general; हंसश्रेणीषु तारासु R. 4. 19; Bh. 1. 15. 2 A fixed star; R. 6. 22. 3 The pupil of the eye, the eye-ball; कृतस्मृतमोदा-दभिसरणि मद्भ्रातृतारकंरः M'. 9. 80, विस्मयसेतारिः 1. 28, Ku. 2. 47. 4 A pearl. 5 N. of (a) the wife of Vāli, king of the monkeys and mother of Angada. She in vain tried to dissuade her husband Vāli from fighting with Rāma and Sugriva, and married Sugriva after Vāli had been killed by Rāma. (b) N. of the wife of Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods. She was on one occasion carried off by Soma (the moon) who refused to deliver her up to her husband when demanded. A fierce contest then ensued and Brahmā had at last to compel Soma to restore her to her husband. Tāra gave birth

this demon that Kalkeyt saved the life of Dasaratha while in a swooning

fit, and got from him two boons which she afterwards used to send Rāma into exile.

तिमिगिलः A kind of fish which swallows a *timi*; Bv 1. 55. °अशनः, गिलः a large fish swallows even a *timigila*; तिमिगिलोऽप्यस्ति तद्विलोऽप्यस्ति राघवः ।

तिमित *a.* Motionless, steady, unshaken. 2 Wet, moist, damp.

तिमिर *a.* Dark; विन्यस्यती दृशी तिमिरे यदि Git. 5; बह्वुस्तिमिरा दिशः Mb. -रः -रं Darkness; तपेऽं तिमिरपाकरोति चन्द्रः S. 6. 29; Ku. 4. 11; Si. 4. 57. 2 Blindness. 3 Iron-rust. -Comp. अरिः -बुद्धिः *m.*, -रिपुः the sun.

तिरश्ची The female of any animal, beast or bird.

तिरश्चीन *a.* 1 Oblique, sideways, awry; गतं तिरश्चीनमनुसारायः Si. 1. 2; यथा तिरश्चीनमलातशाल्यं U. 3. 35. 2 Irregular.

तिरस्कृ *ind.* 1 Crookedly, obliquely, awry; स तिरस्कृत्य यस्तिरस्यति Ak. 2 Without; apart from. 3 Secretly, covertly, invisibly. [In classical literature तिरस्कृ is rarely used by itself, but chiefly occurs in composition with (a) कृ to cover, despise, excel; (R. 3. 8, 16. 20; Ms. 4. 49; Amaru. 81; Bk. 9. 62; H. 3. 8). (b) धा to cover, conceal, overpower, disappear; (R. 10. 48. 11. 91), and (c) धृ to disappear; (R. 16. 20; Bk. 6. 71, 11. 44)]. -Comp. -करिणी, -कारिणी 1 a curtain, veil; तिरस्कृतिर्यो जलदा भवति Ku. 1. 14; M. 2. 1. 2 an outer tent, screen of cloth. -कारः, -क्रिय 1 concealment, disappearance. 2 abuse, censure, reproach. 3 contempt, disdain. -कृतः *a.* 1 disregarded, despised, abused. 2 condemned. 3 concealed, covered. -धानं 1 disappearance, removal; अथ बहु तिरोधानमपि G. L. 18. 2 a covering, veil, sheath. -भावः disappearance. -हित *a.* 1 vanished, disappeared. 2 covered, concealed, hidden.

तिरयति Den. P. 1 To conceal, keep concealed or secret. 2 To hinder, stop, obstruct, obscure; तिरयति करणानां बाहकत्वं प्रमेहः Māl. 1. 40; बाह्वारं तिरयति दृशोद्धनं बाणपूरः 35. 3 To conquer.

तिर्यक् *ind.* Obliquely, crookedly, in a slanting or oblique direction; विलोकयति तिर्यक् K. P. 10; Ms. 51; Ku. 5. 74.

तिर्यक् *a.* (तिरश्ची *f.*, rarely तिर्यची) 1 Oblique, transverse, horizontal, awry. 2 Crooked, curved. -*m.*, -*n.* An animal (going horizontally, as distinguished from man who walks erect), a lower or irrational animal;

व्याय विद्ये न तिरश्चि कश्चिन् पाशादिपासादितपीकवः सत् N. 3. 20; Ku. 1. 48. -Comp. -अंतरं intermediate space measured across, breadth. -अयनं the annual revolution of the sun. -ईश *a.* looking obliquely. -जातिः *f.* the brute kind (opp. man). -प्रमाणं breadth. -प्रेक्षणं a side-look. -पानिः *f.* animal creation or race; तिर्यग्येनो न जायते Ms. 4. 200. -लोकेतस् *m.* the animal world.

तिलः 1 The sesamum plant; नासायेति तिलप्रसूनपर्वी Git. 10. 2 The seed of this plant; नाकस्माच्छाविलीयाना विक्रीणाति तिलेरितलान्। दुष्टिनावितीरेयं कार्यमन भविष्यति || Pt. 2. 55. 3 A mole, spot. 4 A small particle, as much as a sesamum seed. -Comp. -अंशुः -उदकं water with sesamum seed offered to the dead as a libation; S. 3; Ms. 3. 223. -उत्तमा N. of an Aparas. -ओदनः, नं a dish of milk, rice and sesamum. -कल्कः dough made of ground sesamum. -जः oil-cake made of the sediment of ground sesamum. -कालकः a mole, a dark spot under the skin. -किहं, -खलिः *f.*, -खली, or -खूनी the caky sediment of sesamum after the oil is extracted. -तंजुलकं an embrace (so called because in it the two bodies are united together like rice mixed up with sesamum-seed). -तैलं sesamum oil. -पर्णः turpentine. (-र्णं) sandal-wood. -पर्णी 1 the sandal tree. 2 frank-incense. 3 turpentine. -रसः sesamum oil. -स्नेहः sesamum oil. -होमः a burnt offering of sesamum.

तिलतुदः An oil-man.

तिलशः *ind.* In pieces as or all as sesamum seed, in very small quantities.

तिलवः The Lodhra tree.

तिलकः 1 A species of tree with beautiful flowers; आकांता तिलकक्रियापि निलकलीनद्विरेकाजनैः M. 3. 5; न खलु शोभयति स्म वनस्थलीं न तिलकस्तिलकः प्रमदाशिव R. 9. 41. 2 A freckle or natural mark under the skin. -कः -कं 1 A mark made with sandal wood or unguents &c.; मुखे मधुश्रीस्तिलकं प्रकाश्य Ku. 3. 30; कस्तुरिकातिलकमालि विधाय सारं Bv. 2. 4; 1. 121. 2 The ornament of anything (used at the end of comp. in the sense of 'best', 'chief' or 'distinguished'). -का A kind of necklace. -कं 1 The bladder. 2 The lungs. 3 A kind of salt. -Comp. -आश्रयः the forehead.

तिलिस्सः A large snake.

तिष्ठतु *ind.* At the time when cows stand to be milked (i.e., after an hour or an hour and a half after

evening; आनिष्ठु जगत् संध्या Bk. 4. 14 (तिष्ठतु=तामेः प्रथमनाडिका).

तिष्ठः 1 The eighth of the 27 constellations, also called पुष्य. 2 The lunar month Pausha. -रवः The Kali yuga.

तीक्ष् 1 A. (तीकते) To go, move; cf. टीक्ष्.

तीक्ष्ण *a.* 1 Sharp (in all senses), pungent; Si. 2. 109. 2 Hot, warm (as rays); Rs. 1. 18. 3 Fiery, passionate. 4 Hard, forcible, strong (as उपाय). 5 Rude, cross. 6 Severe, harsh, rough, strict; Ms. 7. 140. 7 Injurious, noxious, inauspicious. 8 Keen. 9 Intelligent, clever. 10 Zealous, vehement, energetic. 11 Devoted, self-abandoning. -इयः 1 Nitre. 2 Long pepper. 3 Black pepper. 4 Black mustard. -इयं 1 Iron. 2 Steel. 3 Heat, pungency. 4 War, battle. 5 Poison. 6 Death. 7 A weapon. 8 Sea salt. 9 Haste. -Comp. -अंशुः 1 the sun. 2 fire.

-आयसं steel. -उपायः a forcible means, strong measure. -कंदः the onion. -कर्मन् *a.* active, zealous, energetic. -देवः a tiger. -धारः a sword. -पुष्पं cloves. -पुष्पा 1 the clove tree. 2 the Kotaka plant. -बुद्धिः *a.* sharp-witted, acute, clever, shrewd. -रश्मिः the sun. -रसः 1 salt-petre. 2 any poisonous liquid, a poison; शत्रुप्रयुक्तानां तीक्ष्णरसमश्नायिना Mu. 1. 2. -लौहं steel. -जुकः barley. **तीक्ष्** 4 P. (तीक्ष्मनि) To be wet or moist.

तीरं 1 A shore, bank. नदीतीरं समग्र तीर, &c. 2 Margin, brim. **तीर** -रः 1 A sort of arrow. 2 Loc. 3 Tin.

तीरित *a.* Settled, adjusted, decided according to evidence. † Completion of any affair.

तीर्ण *a.* 1 Crossed, passed over. 2 Spread, expanded. 3 Surpassed, excelled.

तीर्थ 1 A passage, road, way, ford. 2 A descent into a river, the stairs of a landing place; (Mar. घाट); विधोपि विग्राहते नयः कृततीर्थः पयसाभिराशयः Ki. 2. 3. (where तीर्थ means 'a remedy or means' also); तीर्थ सर्वविधायताराणां K. 44. 3 A place of water. 4 A holy place, place of pilgrimage, a shrine &c. dedicated to some holy object (especially on or near the bank of a sacred river &c.); द्वापि मनो यदास्ति तीर्थं हि Bh. 2. 55; R. 1. 85. 5 A channel, medium, means; तद्वेन तीर्थेन वदेत &c. Māl. 1. 6 A remedy, expedient. 7 A sacred or holy personage, worthy person, object of veneration, fit recipient; कृपुस्ताराशय तीर्थस्य साधोः संभवः U. 1: Ms. 3. 103.

8 A sacred preceptor, a teacher; मया तीर्थिकमिनयविद्या शिक्षिता M. 1. 9 Source, origin. 10 A sacrifice. 11 A minister. 12 Advice, instruction. 13 Right place or moment. 14 The Right or usual manner. 15 Certain parts of the hand sacred to deities, manes &c. 16 A school of philosophy. 17 Pudendum muliebre. 18 Menstrual courses of a woman. 19 A Brāhmaṇa. 20 Fire. -र्थः An honorary affix added to the names of ascetics, saints &c.; e. g. आनन्दतीर्थ. -COMP. -उदकं holy water; तीर्थोदकं च यज्ञिष्ठ नाम्नतः सुविमर्शतः U. 1. 13. -करः 1 a Jaina Arhat, sanctified teacher or saint of the Jainas; (also तीर्थकर in this sense). 2 an ascetic. 3 the founder of a new religious or philosophical school. 4 N. of Vishnu. -चारकः, -ध्वजः, -वायसः 'a crow at a sacred bathing-place', i. e. a very greedy person; (लोहप). -सूत a. sacred, holy. -यात्रा a visit to a holy place, a pilgrimage. -राजः N. of Prayāga. -राजि, -जी f. an epithet of Benares. -बाकः the hair of the head. -विधिः rites observed at a place of pilgrimage, such as होर). -सेविन् a. a pilgrim. (-मि), a crane. तीर्थिकः A pilgrim, an ascetic Brāhmaṇa (visiting holy places). तीवरः 1 The ocean. 2 A hunter. 3 The adulterine offspring of a Rājaputri by a Kshatriya (one of the mixed tribes).

तीव्र a. 1 Severe, intense, sharp, acute, violent, poignant, pungent, impetuous; विक्रियताधोरणतीव्रयत्नाः R. 5. 48. strong or violent efforts; U. 3. 35. 2 Hot, warm. 3 Flashing. 4 Per-vading. 5 Endless, unlimited. 6 Horrible, dreadful. -त्रं 1 Heat, pungency. 2 A shore. 3 Iron, steel. 4 Tin. -त्रं ind. Violently, sharply, excessively. -COMP. -आनन्दः an epithet of Siva. -अंति a. quick, swift. -वीर्यं 1 daring heroism. 2 heroism. (in general). -सवेग a. 1 of strong impulse, resolute. 2 very poignant or sharp.

तु ind. (Never used at the beginning of a sentence, but usually after the first word). 1 An adversative particle meaning 'but', 'on the contrary', 'on the otherhand', 'nevertheless'; स सर्वेषां सुखानामर्तं ययौ । एवं तु सुतमुत्तमदर्शनमुत्तमं तु मेले K. 59; विषये तु पितृ-रक्षाः समीपवर्त्यनमवस्थितमेव S. 5; (in this sense तु is often added to किं, and पर, and किंतु and परंतु are, unlike तु, always used at the beginning of a sentence). 2 And now, on one's part, and; एकदा तु वनीक्षरे समुपस्थानवीत् K. 8; राजा तु तामासीं सुखाज्ज्वलि 12. 3 As to, as regards,

as for; प्रवर्त्यतां ब्राह्मणादुदित्य पाकः । चंद्रोप-
रामं प्रति तु केनापि विप्रलब्ध्यासि Mu 1. 4 It
sometimes marks a difference (वेद) or superior quality; वृष्टं ययौ वृष्टतरं तु वृष्टं
G. M. 6 Sometimes it is used as an
emphatic particle; मीमस्तु पंडितानां रोद्धः
G. M. 6 And sometimes it is used as
a mere expletive; निरर्थकं तुहीत्यादि पूर्वक.
प्रयोजने Chandr. 2. 6.

तुक्कारः, तुलारः, तुवारः N. of a
people inhabiting the Vindhya moun-
tain; cf. Vikr. 18. 93.

तुंग a. 1 High, elevated, tall, lofty,
prominent; जलनिधिमिध शिषुमंडलदर्शनतले-
तुंगतरंगं Glt. 11: तुंगं नगोत्सर्गमिवाकरोह R. 6.
3, 4. 70; Si. 2 48; Me. 12, 64. 2
Long. 3 Vaulted. 4 Chief, principal.
5 Strong, passionate. -गः 1 A
height, elevation. 2 A mountain.
3 Top, summit. 4 The planet Mer-
cury. 5 A rhinoceros. 6 The cocoa-
nut tree. -COMP. -बीजः quicksilver.
-भद्रः a reative elephant, an elephant
in rut. -भद्रा N. of a river flowing
into the Krishna. -वेजा N. of a river.
-क्षेत्रः a mountain.

तुंगी 1 Night. 2 Turmeric. -COMP.
-ईशः 1 the moon. 2 the sun. 3 an
epithet of Siva. 4 an epithet of
Krishna. -पतिः the moon.

तुच्छ a. 1 Empty, void, vain, light.
2 Small, little, trifling. 3 Abandoned,
deserted. 4 Low, mean, insignifi-
cant, contemptible, worthless. 5
Poor, miserable, wretched. -चुच्छं
Chaff. -COMP. -तृक्षुः the castor-oil tree.

-धान्यः, -धान्यकः straw, chaff.

तुंजः Indra's thunderbolt.

तुडुनः A mouse or rat.

तुण्ड 6. P. (तुपति) 1 To curve, make
crooked, bend. 2 To act fraudulen-
tly, deceive.

तुण्ड 1 Mouth, face, beak, snout (of
a hog); तुण्डेतामकुटिलेः (शुक्रः) Kāv.
2. 9. 2 The trunk of an elephant. 3
The point of an instrument.

तुष्टिः 1 Face, mouth. 2 A beak.
-तिः f. The navel.

तुष्टिन् m. N. of the bull of Siva.

तुष्टिभ see तुष्टिम्.

तुष्टिभ a. 1 Talkative, loquacious.
2 Having a prominent navel. 3 Talk-
ing severely; cf. तुष्टिः.

तुष्ट्या 1 Fire. 2 A stone. -रथं Sul-
phate of copper usually applied to
the eyes as a sort of collyrium or
medical ointment. -रथा 1 Small ear-
damoms. 2 The indigo plant. -COMP.
-अंजनं blue vitriol applied to the
eyes as medical ointment.

तुष्ट 6. P. (तुष्टि, तुष्ट) 1 To strike,
wound, hit; तुष्टीय गदया चारि Bk. 14. 81;
15. 37; Si. 20. 77. 2 To prick,
goad. 3 To bruise, hurt. 4 To
pain, vex, torment, afflict; हुनीक्ष-

बारापतनोयसायकेस्तुष्टि चेतः प्रसन्नं प्रवासिता R.
2. 4. 6. 28. -WITH आ to strike,
beat; Ma. 4. 68. -य् to strike, hurt,
wound. (-Caus.) to urge on, drive
forward; (fig.) to press, urge repea-
tedly (to do a thing); प्रविश तुष्टमिति
प्रतीक्षमाना न चलति भाग्यकृता दशामेवक्ष्य Mk.
1. 56.

तुष्ट The belly, a corpulent or pro-
tuberant belly. -COMP. -कूपिका, -कूपी
the cavity of the navel. -परिमात्रं,
-परिपुत्र, -सुज a. lazy, sluggish.

तुष्टवत् a. Corpulent, fat.

तुष्टिः, तुष्टिन्, तुष्टिभ, तुष्टिल a. 1
Having a protuberant belly. 2 Cor-
pulent. 3 Filled or laden with;
मकरंदतुष्टिलानामरविंदानामयं महामान्यः Bv. 1. 6.

तुष्टा a. 1 Struck, hurt, wounded.
2 Tormented. -COMP. -जपः a
tailor; Me. 4. 214.

तुष्ट 4. 9. P. (तुष्टति, तुष्टान्ति) To hurt,
injure, strike, Bk. 17. 79, 90.

तुष्टल a. Tumultuous, noisy, Bg. 1.
13, 19. 2 Fierce, raging; R. 3. 57.
3 Excited. 4 Perplexed, confused;
R. 5. 49. -मि, -न. 1 An uproar,
tumult. 2 A confused combat,
melée.

तुष्टः A kind of gourd.

तुष्टरः N. of a Gandharva; see तुष्टरः.

-रं A kind of musical instrument.

तुष्टा 1 A kind of long gourd. 2
A milch cow.

तुष्टिः, बी f. A sort of gourd; न हि
तुष्टीकल्लिकलो बीणादंडः प्रयाति महिमानं Bv.
1. 80.

तुष्ट (हु) रुः N. of a Gandharva.

तुष्टः 1 A horse; तुष्टगुहस्तस्या हि
रेखः S. 1. 31; R. 1. 42, 3. 51. 2
The mind, thought. -गी A mare.
-COMP. -आरोहः a horseman. -उप-
चारकः a groom. -वियः -यं barley.
-नक्षत्रचर्य forced or compulsory
celibacy, leading a life of celibacy
simply in consequence of the
absence of the female society.

तुष्टिन् m. A horseman.

तुष्टः A horse; भातुःसकृद्युक्तुष्टेण व
S. 5. 5; R. 3. 38, 13. 3. -नं The
mind, thought. -गी A mare.

-COMP. -अरिः A buffalo. -विषयी
a she-buffalo. -वियः -यं barley.
-मेघः a horse-sacrifice; R. 13. 61.
-यादिन्, -सादिन् m. a horseman.
-वक्त्रः, -वक्त्रः a Kinnara. -शाला,
-स्थानं a horse-stable -रक्षकः a
troops of horses.

तुष्टगः A horse; R. 3. 63, 9. 72.

तुष्टावर्ण 1 Non attachment to any
object or pursuit (असंग). 2 A kind
of sacrifice.

तुष्टासह m. (Nom. sing. तुष्टासह ह)
N. of Iudra; Ku. 2. 1; R. 15. 40.

तुष्टी 1 The fibrous stick used by
weavers to clear and separate the

threads of the woof. 2 A shuttle: तन्त्रचतुर्तुति N. 1. 12. 3 A painter's brush.

सुरीय a. The fourth. —च 1 A quarter, a fourth part, fourth. (In Vedānta phil.) 2 The fourth state of the soul in which it becomes one with Brahman or the Supreme spirit. —Comp. —वर्णः a man of the fourth caste, a Sūdra.

सुरीयः (pl.) N. of the Turks.

सुर्य a. Fourth; N. 4. 123. —च 1 A quarter, a fourth part. 2 (In Vedānta phil.) The fourth state of the soul in which it becomes one with Brahman.

सुख 1 P., 10 U. (तोलाते, तोलयति ते, also तोलयति-ते which some suppose to be a denominative from तोला). 1 To weigh, measure. 2 To weigh in the mind, ponder, consider. 3 To raise, lift up; केलासे तोलिते Mv 5. 37; पीलस्यतिलस्यद्वैराधान इव हियं R. 4. 80, 12. 89; Si. 15. 30. 4 To hear up, hold up, support; वृषीवितले तोलितपुष्पमुच्यते Si. 15. 30, 61. 5 To compare, liken (with instr.); सुखं भेदाभागे तदपि च शशाङ्गिने तोलितं Bh. 3. 20; Si. 8. 12. 6 To match, be equal to (with acc.); प्रासादास्त्वां तोलयितुमलं यत्र तैस्तेर्विशेषः Me. 64. 7 To make light of, condemn, despise; अंतःसारं वन तोलयितुं नानिलः शक्यति स्तं Me. 20 (where तु° also means 'to bear up or carry away'); Si. 15. 30. 8 To suspect, examine with distrust; कः अद्भ्यस्यति धृतार्थं सर्वो मां तोलयिष्यति Mk. 3. 24, 5. 43 (where some editions read तोलयिष्यति for तोलयिष्यति). 9 To try, put to the test, reduce to a wretched state; हा अवस्थे तोलयसि Mk. 1 (तोलयसि). —With उद् to bear up, support, poise.

तुलन 1 Weight, 2 Lifting. 3 Comparing, likening, &c. —ना 1 Comparison. 2 Weighing. 3 Lifting, raising. 4 Rating, assessing, estimating. 5 Examining.

तुलसी The holy basil held in veneration by the Hindus, especially by the worshippers of Vishnu. —Comp. —पत्रं (lit.) a Tulasi leaf; (fig.) a very small gift. —विवाहः the marriage of an image of Bālakrishna with the holy basil performed on the 12th day of the bright half of Kārtika.

तुला 1 A balance or the beam of a balance; तुल्या y to hold in a balance, to weigh. 2 A measure, weight. 3 Weighing. 4 Resemblance, likeness, equality, similarity (with gen., instr. or in comp.); किं पूजयेद्वि तुलायुपपाति संख्ये Va. 3. 8; तुला यक्षरोहति वृषासंसा Ku. 5. 34; R. 8. 15 सयः परस्पर-तुलायोरिति वा द्वे R. 5. 68, 19. 8, 50. 5

Libra, the seventh sign of the zodiac; जयति तुलामयिस्त्रो भास्यानपि जलद्वय-लानि Pt. 1. 330. 6 A sloping beam or timber in the roof of a house. 7 A measure of gold or silver equal to 100 *palas*. —Comp. —कूटः a false weight. —कोटिः, —टी an ornament (an anklet or द्युर) worn on the feet by women; लीलाचलत्वाचरणारुणोत्पलस्सलतुलो-कोटिनिनादकोमलः Si. 12. 44. —कोशः, —चः ordeal by weighing. —दानं the gift to a Brāhmaṇa of as much gold or silver as equals the weight of one's body. —घटः the scale of a balance. —धरः 1 a trader, merchant. 2 the sign Libra of the zodiac. —धारः a dealer, trader or merchant. —परीक्षा ordeal by the balance. —पुरुषः gold, jewels or other valuable things equal to a man's weight, (given to a Brāhmaṇa as a gift); cf. तुलादान. —प्रग्रहः, —प्रग्रहः the string or beam of a balance. —पार्श्वः, —पट्टिः the beam of a balance. बीजं the berry of the Guñj plant. —सूत्रं the string of a balance.

तुलित p. p. 1 Weighed, counterpoised. 2 Compared, likened, equalled; Bh. 3. 36; see तुल.

तुल्य a. 1 Of the same kind or class, well-matched, similar, like, resembling (with gen. or instr. or in comp.); Ms. 4. 86; Y. 2. 77; R. 2. 35, 12. 80, 18, 38. 2 Fit for. 3 Identical, same. 4 Indifferent. —Comp. —दर्शन a regarding with the same or indifferent eyes. —पानं drinking together, commotation. —योगिता (in Rhēt.) a figure of speech, a combination of several objects having the same attribute, the objects being either all relevant or all irrelevant; नियतानां सङ्कलनं सा पुनस्तुल्ययोगिता K. P. 10 cf. Chandr. 5. 41. —रूप a. like, similar, analogous.

तुवर a. 1 Astringent. 2 Beardless; also तुवर.

तुष्ट 4 P. (तुष्यति, तुष्ट) To be pleased or satisfied, be contented or delighted with anything (usually with instr.) स्निग्धहार्दस्तुष्टुर्न देवाः Bh. 2. 80, Ms. 3. 207; Bg. 2. 65; Bk. 2. 13, 15. 8; R. 3. 62. —Caus. (तोषयति-ते) To please, gratify, satisfy. —With परि to be satisfied, be delighted or contented; ययमिह परितुष्टा बलकलेखं च लक्ष्म्या Bh. 3. 50; अस्माकृते च परितुष्यति काचिदन्या 2. 2. —सं to be pleased, satisfied or contented; संतुष्टो भार्यया भर्ता भर्ता भार्या तथैव Ms 3. 60; Bh. 3. 5; Bg. 3. 17.

तुष्ट The husk or chaff of grain; अजानतार्थं तस्यैव (अभ्यर्चनं) तुषाणां कंडनं यथा; Ms. 4. 78. —Comp. —अग्निः, —अनलः fire of the chaff or husk of corn. —अंशु n., —उदकं sour rice-gruel or barley-gruel. —ग्रहः, —सारः fire.

तुषार a. Cold, frigid, frosty or dewy; Si. 9. 7; अथा हि तुषाय न वारिभारा स्वायुः शुगंधिः स्वयते तुषात N. 3. 93. —रः 1 Frost, cold. 2 Ice, snow; Ku. 1. 6; Rs. 4. 1. 3 Dew; R. 14. 84; S. 5. 19. 4 Mist, thin rain, spray, especially of cold water; तुल्लुपति-मितिहिताणां R. 2. 13; 9. 66. 5 A kind of camphor. —Comp. —अग्निः, —गिरिः, —पर्वतः the Himalaya mountain; तुषाराद्रिवाताः Me. 107. —कणः a dew-drop, an icicle, hoar-frost. —कालः winter. —किरणः, —रश्मिः the moon; Amaru. 49; Si. 9. 27. —कोरः a. 1 white as snow. 2 white with snow. (—रः) camphor.

तुषिताः (pl.) A class of subordinate deities, said to be 12 or 36 in number.

तुष्ट p. p. 1 Pleased, satisfied, delighted, gratified, contented. 2 Contented with what one possesses and indifferent to everything else.

तुष्टिः f. 1 Satisfaction, gratification, pleasure, contentment. 2 (In Sān. phil.) Acquiescence, indifference to everything except that which is possessed.

तुष्टुः A jewel worn in the ear.

तुस=तुष q v.

तुहिन a. Cold, frigid. —न 1 Snow, ice. 2 Dew or frost; तुषातलप्रेस्तुहिः पनक्तिः Rs. 4. 7, 3. 15. 3 Moonlight. 4 Camphor. —Comp. —अंधः, —धरः, —किरणः, —द्युतिः, —रश्मिः 1 the noon; Si. 9. 30. 2 Camphor. —अचलः, —अग्निः, —क्षेत्रः the Himalaya mountain; R. 8. 54. —कणः a dew-drop; Amaru. 54. —सर्करा ice.

तुष्ट 1. 10 U. (तुषयति-ते) To contract. —II. 10 A. (तुषयते) To fill, fill up.

तुष्टः A quiver; मिलितशिलीमुलपाटलि-पटलकृतस्मरदुण्डुविलासे Git. 1; R. 7. 57. —Comp. —धारः an archer.

तुष्टी, तुष्टीर, A quiver; R. 9. 56.

तुष्टरः 1 A beardless man. 2 A bull without horns. 3 Astringent flavour. 4 A eunuch.

तुष्ट 4 A (तुष्टे, तुष्टं) 1 To go quickly, make haste. 2 To hurt, kill.

तुष्ट A kind of musical instrument.

तुष्ट a. Quick, rapid, expeditious. 2 Fleet. —र्णः Rapidity, quickness. —र्ण ind. Quickly, speedily; तुष्टमानी-यतां तुष्टं तुष्टं चंद्राभिमाने Subhāsh.

तुष्टः —च 1 A kind of musical instrument; Ms. 7. 225; Ku. 7. 10. —Comp. —ओचः a band of instrument.

तुलः —ल Cotton. —लं 1 The atmosphere, sky, air. 2 A tuft of grass. 3 The mulberry. —ल 1 The cotton tree. 2 The wick of a lamp. —ली 1 Cotton. 2 The wick of a

lamp. 3 A weaver's fibrous stick or brush. 4 A painter's brush. 5 The indigo plant. -COMP. -कार्मुक, -धनुस् *n.* a cotton-bow; i.e., a bow used for cleaning cotton. -पिबुः cotton. -शर्करा a seed of the cotton plant.

दुलक Cotton.

दुलिः *f.* A painter's brush.

दुलिका 1 A painter's brush, a pencil; उन्मीलितं दुलिकेव चित्रं Ku. 1. 32. 2 A wick of cotton either for a lamp or for applying unguents. 3 A mattress filled with cotton, a down or cotton bed. 4 A boaring instrument, probing-rod.

दुष्णीक *a.* Silent, taciturn.

दुष्णी *ind.* In silence, silently, quietly, without speaking or noise; किं मया दुष्णीमास्ते V. 2; न मेत्यस्य इति गोविन्द-मुखा दुष्णी बध्व इ Bg. 2. 9. -COMP. -मावः silence, taciturnity. -नीलः *a.* silent, taciturn

दुस्तं 1 Matted hair. 2 Dust. 3 Sin. 4 An atom, any minute particle.

दुह 6 P. (दुहति) To kill, hurt; see दुह.

दुणं 1 Grass in general; किं जीर्णं दुणमसि मावमहतामोदरः केसरी Bh. 2. 29. 2 A blade of grass, reed, straw. 3 Anything made of straw (as a mat for sitting); often used as a symbol of worthlessness; दुणमिव लघुलक्ष्मीर्नैव ताम्ने-रुणाद्वि Bh. 2. 17; see दुणीक also. -COMP. -अग्निः 1 a fire of chaff or straw; Ms. 3. 168. 2 fire quickly extinguished. -अंजनः a chameleon. -अटवी a forest abounding in grass. -आवर्तः a whirlwind. -अवृक्ष *n.*, -ईकुर्म, -गौरः a variety of perfume. -इवः the palmyra tree. -उल्का a torch of hay, a fire brand made of straw. -ओकस् *n.* a hut of straw. -कार्मुक, -हं a heap of grass, -कुर्द, -कुर्वीरकं a hut of straw. -केतुः the palmyra tree. -गोधा a kind of chameleon. -ग्राहिन् *m.* sapphire. -जरः a kind of gem (गोमेद्). -जलाडुका, -जलूका a caterpillar. -बुमः 1 the palm tree. 2 Coconut tree. 3 the bebelnut tree. 4 the Ketaka tree. 5 the date-tree. -धान्यं grain growing wild or without cultivation. -ध्वजः 1 the palmyra tree. 2 a bamboo. -पीडं hand-to-hand fighting. -पुली a mat, seat made of reeds. -प्राय *a.* worth a straw, worthless, insignificant. -पिबुः *N.* of a sage; R. 8. 79. -पत्रिः a sort of gem (amber). -पशुकुलः a bail or surety (perhaps wrong reading for पशुमकुल). -राजः 1 the cocos-nut tree. 2 the bamboo. 3 the sugarcane. 4 the palmyra

tree. -वृक्षः 1 the palm tree. 2 the date-tree. 3 the cocos-nut tree. 4 the areca-nut tree. -शीतं a kind of fragrant grass. -सारा the plantain tree. -सिहः an axe. -हर्म्यः a house of straw.

दुण्या A heap of grass or straw.

दुतीय *a.* The third. -यं A third part. -COMP. -प्रकृतिः *m.* or *f.* a eunuch.

दुतीयक *a.* Recurring every third day, tertian (as a fever).

दुतीया 1 The third day of a lunar fortnight. 2 (In gram.) The instrumental case or its terminations. -COMP. -कृत *a.* thrice ploughed (as a field). -तत्पुरुषः the instrumental Tatpuruṣa. -प्रकृतिः *m. f.* a eunuch.

दुतीयिन् *a.* Entitled to a third portion (of inheritance, &c.).

दुर् 1 P, 7 U. (तर्षति, दुणति, दुते, दुण्ण) 1 To cleave, split, pierce. 2 To kill, destroy, annihilate; Bk. 6. 38, 14. 33, 108; 15. 36, 44. 3 To set free. 4 To disregard.

दुर् 1. 4. 5. 6. P. दुयति, दुमोति, दुपति, दुत 1 To become satisfied, be pleased or contented; अयं तस्मैति मांसादाः Bk. 16. 29; प्राज्ञेन चातुर्द्वयं कूरः 15. 29; (usually with instr.; but sometimes with gen. or loc. also); को न दुयति विनेन H. 2. 174; नृस्तस्मिन्विनेन Bh. 2. 34; नाग्निसुयति काष्ठानां नयमानां महोदधिः । नोक्तः सर्वभूतानां न दुसां वामलोचनाः ॥ Pt. 1. 137; तस्मिन्नि तदुपदेवास्ते यजे Mb. 2 To please, gratify, -Caus. To gratify, please. -Desid. तितुसति, तित-पिषति. -[I. 1 P., 10 U., (तर्षति, तर्षयति-ते) 1 To light up, kindle. 2 (Atm.) To be satisfied.

दुस *a.* Satiated, satisfied, contented.

दुसि *f.* Satisfaction, contentment; R. 2. 39, 73; 3. 3; Ms. 3. 271; Bg. 10. 18. 2 Satiety, disgust. 3 Pleasure, gratification.

दुर् 4 P. (दुषति, दुषित) 1 To be thirsty; Bk. 7. 106, 14. 30; 15. 51. 2 To wish, wish excessively, be eager or greedy.

दुर् *f.* (nom. sing. दुर्-ह्) 1, thirst; दुषा दुष्यथास्ये पिबति सलिलं स्वादुं सुरभिं Bh. 3. 92; Rs. 1. 11. 2 strong desire, eagerness.

दुषा See दुर् -COMP. -आर्त *a.* suffering from thirst, thirsty. -हं water.

दुषित *p. p.* 1 Thirsty; Ghat. 9; Rs. 1. 18. 2 Greedy, thirsting for, desirous of gain.

दुसग *a.* Covetous, greedy, thirsting.

दुष्णा 1 Thirst (lit. and fig.); दुष्णां दिनस्यात्मनः H. 1. 171; Rs. 1. 15. 2 Desire, strong desire, greed, avi-

dity, desire of gain; दुष्णां हिंदि Bh. 2. 77, 3. 5; R. 8. 2. -COMP. -क्षयः cessation of desire, tranquillity of mind, contentment.

दुष्णालु *a.* Very-thirsty.

दुह 7. P., 10 U. (दुणेति, तर्हयति-ते, दुह desid. तितुसति, तितुहिषति) To injure, hurt, kill, strike; न दुणेति लोकांश्च विने मां निष्पराकमं Bk. 6. 39; (तानि) दुणुत रामः सह लक्ष्मणेन 1. 19.

दु 1 P. (तरति, तीर्ण) 1 To cross over, cross; केनोदुणेन परलोकं नदीं तरिष्ये Mk. 8. 23; स तीर्त्वा कविज्ञां R. 4. 38; Ms. 4. 77. 2 To cross over, traverse (as a way); Ku. 7. 48; Me. 18. 3 To float, swim; शिक्षा तरिष्यत्युदके न पर्ण Bk. 12. 77. 4 To get over, surmount, overcome, overpower; धीरा हि तरस्यापदं K. 175; कृच्छं महतीर्णः R. 14. 6; Bg. 18. 58; Ms. 11. 34. 5 To go to the end of, master completely; R. 3. 30. 6 To fulfil, accomplish, perform (as a promise); देवास्तीर्णयतिः Mu. 4. 12. 7 To be saved or rescued, escape from; गात्रां वपमया-स्तीर्णं कथं तीर्णा महाभयतु Hariv. -Pass. (तीर्णते) To be crossed &c. -Caus. (तरयति-ते) 1 To carry or lead over. 2 To cause to arrive at. 3 To save, rescue, liberate. -Desid. (तितीर्षति तितरिषति, तितरीषति) To wish to cross &c.; दोष्यां तितरीषति तर्षयतीशुजं K. P. 10. WITH अति 1 to cross over. 2 to surmount, overcome; Bg. 13. 25; H. 4. -अव 1 to descend, alight; रथावत-तार च R. 1. 54, 13. 68; Me. 50. 2 to flow or run into; सागरं वज्रयित्वा कुन वा महानद्यवतरति S. 3. 3 to enter, enter into, come to; M. 1. 22; Si. 9. 32. 4 to get over, subdue, overcome. 5 to descend (as a deity) into the world of mortals in the form of a mortal; cf. अवतार (-Caus.) to bring or fetch down, set down, R. 1. 34. -उद् 1 to pass out of (water), disembark, to rise from; R. 2. 17; Si. 8. 63 2 to pass or cross over; उद्वारितः मणिं Bk. 15. 33; 10; R. 12. 71. 16. 33; Me. 47. 3 to subdue, overcome, get over; व्यसनमहर्षावातुकीं Mk. 10. 49; सु रोगोतीर्णः. -निक्ष 1 to cross over; Bh. 3. 4. 2 to fulfil, accomplish, attain. 3 to pass or get over, surmount, overcome; R. 3. 7. 4 to complete, go to the end; R. 14. 21. -प्र to cross over. (-Cause) to cheat, deceive; मां तथा प्रतापे S. 5; किंत्वेन कविभिः प्रतारितमनास्तत्त्वं विज्ञानमपि Bh. 1. 78. -ति 1 to cross or pass over, go beyond; R. 6. 77. 2 to give, grant, impart, confer or bestow on, vouchsafe, favour with; भगवान् मारीचस्ते दुर्गं वि-तरति S. 7; वितरति शुकः प्राज्ञे विद्यां यथैव तथा जडे U. 2. 4; निवासहेनोरुटं विरेकः R. 14. 81; Māi. 1. 3. 3 to cause, produce; उद्योत्साहोऽकामिह विनसति हंसधेनी Ki. 5. 31;

Get 1. to carry over. -स्वति to cross, get over, overcome. -स् 1 to cross over. 2 to swim, float. 3 to get over, overcome, go to the end of.

तेजः 1 A bamboo. 2 Sharpening, whetting. 3 Kindling. 4 Rendering bright. 5 Polishing. 6 A reed. 7 The point of an arrow, the edge of a weapon.

तेजलः The francoline partridge.

तेजस् 1 sharpness. 2 The sharp edge (of a knife &c.) 3 The point or top of a flame. 4 Heat, glow, glare. 5 Lustre, light, brilliance, splendour; R. 4. 1; Bg. 7. 3, 10. 30. 6 Heat or light considered as the third of the five elements of creation (the other four being; पृथिवी, अग्नि, वायु and आकाश). 7 The bright appearance of the human body, beauty; R. 3. 15. 8 Fire of energy; S. 2. 14, U. 6. 14. 9 Might, prowess, strength, courage, valour, martial or heroic lustre; तेजोमयि शायन् U. 5. 10 One possessed of heroic lustre; तेजसं हि न भयः समीक्षते R. 11. 1. 11 Spirit, energy. 12 Strength of character, not bearing insult or ill-treatment with impunity. 13 Majestic lustre, majesty, dignity, authority, consequence; तेजोविशेषाद्भिता (राजलक्ष्मी) दयानः R. 2. 7. 14 Semen, seed, semen virile; स्वात्सल्यं यदि मे न तेजः R. 14. 65; R. 2. 75; द्युतेनाहितं तेजो दयतां पुनये भुवः S. 4. 1. 15 The essential nature of anything. 16 Essence, quintessence. 17 Spiritual, moral, or magical power. 18 Fire. 19 Marrow. 20 Bile. 21 The speed of a horse. 22 Fresh butter. 23 Gold. -Comp. -करः 1 illuminating. 2 granting vital power or strength. -भगः 1 disgrace, destruction of dignity. 2 depression, discouragement. -मण्डलः a halo of light. -सुतिः the sun. -स्वः the Supreme Spirit, Brahman.

तेजस्वत्, तेजोवत् 1 Bright, brilliant, splendid. 2 Sharp, pungent. 3 Brave, heroic. 4 Energetic.

तेजस्विन् 1 brilliant, bright. 2 Powerful, heroic, strong; Ki. 16. 16. 3 Dignified, noble. 4 Famous, illustrious. 5 Violent. 6 Haughty. 7 Lawful.

तेजित् 1 Sharpened, whetted. 2 Excited, stimulated, prompted. तेजोमय 1 Glorious. 2 Bright, brilliant, luminous; Bg. 11. 47.

तेजः Becoming wet or moist, moisture.

तेजम् 1 Wetting, moistening, 2 Moisture. 3 Sauce, condiment.

तेजः 1 Play, pastime. 2 A pleasure garden, play-ground.

तेजः 1 Bright, splendid, luminous. 2 Made up or consisting

of light; तेजस्य धनुः प्रवृत्ते R. 11. 43.

3 Metallic. 4 Passionate 5 Vigorous, energetic. 6 Powerful, intense.

-सं Ghee. Comp. -आवर्तनी a crucible.

तेजिष्ठा 1 Patient, enduring. तेजिरः A partridge.

तेजिलः 1 A rhinoceros 2 A god. तेजिरः 1 A partridge. 2 A rhinoceros. -सं A flock of partridge. 5.

तेजिरिण्यः m. pl. The followers of the Taittiriya school of the Yajurveda. -यः the Taittiriya branch of the Yajurveda (कृष्णयजुर्वेद).

तेजिरः A disease of the eyes (dimness).

तेजिकः 1 Sacred, holy. -कः 1 An ascetic. 2 One who propounds a new religious or philosophical doctrine.

-कं Holy water (such as that brought from a sacred bathing place).

तेलं 1 Oil; लभेत् सिक्तं तेलं यस्तः सिद्धम् Bh. 2. 5; Y. 1. 283; R. 8. 38.

2 Benzoin. -Comp. -अग्निः a wasp. -अमृतं anointing the body with oil.

-कलकः oil-cake. -पर्णिका, -पर्णी 1 sandal. 2 incense. 3 turpentine.

-पिङ्गः the white sesamum. -पिपीलिका the small red ant. -कटुः the Ingudi tree. -भारिणी Jasmine. -माली the wick of a lamp. -घर्षः an oil-mill.

-रुद्रिकः a kind of gem.

तेजः N. of a country, the modern Carnatic. -गः (pl.) The people of this country.

तेलिकः, तेलिन् m. An oilman, an oil-grinder or manufacturer.

तेलिनी The wick of a lamp.

तेलीनः A field of sesamum.

तेवः N. of the lunar month Pausa.

तेकः An offspring, a child.

तेककः The Chātaka bird.

तेडनं 1 Splitting, dividing. 2 Teasing. 3 Hurting, injuring.

तेडनः A goad for driving cattle or elephants.

तेडः Pain, anguish, torture.

तेडनं 1 Pain, anguish. 2 A goad. 3 Face, mouth (मुँड).

तेडमः, -रं 1 An iron club. 2 A javelin. -Comp. -धरः fire (considered as a deity).

तेर्यः Water; S. 7. 12. -Comp. -अश्वसिनी trumpet-flower. -आधारः a lake, well, any reservoir of water; तेषांधारयाश्च बलकदशिखानिभ्यंदे-
व्यकिताः S. 1. 14. -आलयः the ocean, sea. -ईशः an epithet of Varuṇa. (-ज्ञः) the constellation called पूर्वाषाढा.

-उत्सर्गः discharge of water, raining; Ms. 37. -कर्मन् 1 ablutions of various parts of the body performed with water. 2 libations of water to the deceased. -कुप्यः, -कृप्यः a kind of penance, drinking nothing but water for a fixed period. -क्षीतः sporting in water; Ms. 83. -जनीः the

oocoa-nut. -जः an aquatic animal

-जिह्वः, -जः bail. -जः a cloud; R. 6. 65; V. 1. 14. -अत्यः the autumn.

-धरः a cloud. -धिः, -जिधिः the ocean

-नीरी the earth. -प्रसादनं the clearing-nut tree, or its nut; see अनुव-
सादनं, कनक. -मलं seafoam. -मुखः m. a cloud. -यन्त्रं 1 a water clock. 2 an artificial jet or fountain of water.

-राजः, -राशिः the ocean. -रेलः the edge of water. shore. -स्वतिकाः confluence (as of rivers); R. 8. 35.

-शुक्लिका an oyster. -सैषिका, -सूचकाः a frog.

तेरणः, -जं 1 An arched doorway, a portal. 2 An outer door or gateway; मणो नृपणामथ तेरणम् बहिः Si. 12. 1.

दृतादयं स्वपतिभ्युद्भाषणा तेरणेन Me. 75. 3 Any temporary and ornamental arch; Ku. 7. 3; R. 1. 41, 7. 4, 11. 5. 4 An elevated place near a bathing-place

-जं The nec throat.

तेलः, -जं 1 Weight or quantity measured by the balance. 2 A weight of gold or silver equal to 12 Māshas or a tolā.

तेवः Satisfaction, contentment, pleasure, delight.

तेवजं Satisfaction, contentment. 2 Anything that gives satisfaction, gratification.

तेवलं A club (मुसल).

तेलिकः The sign Sagittarius of the zodiac (a word borrowed from Greek).

तेलिकः The pearl oyster. -कः A pearl.

तेर्यः The sound of musical instruments. -Comp. -त्रिकं the union of song, dance, or instrumental music, triple symphony; तेर्यत्रिकं वृथाद्यथा च कामजो दशकं यमः Ms. 7. 47; U. 4.

तेलं A balance.

तेलिकः, तेलिकिकः A painter.

स्वक् p. p. 1 Abandoned, forsaken, left, quitted. 2 Resigned, surrendered. 3 Shunned, avoided; see स्वक्. -Comp. -अग्निः a Brāhmaṇa who has given up household fire.

-जीवितः, -यणः a. ready to abandon life, willing to run any risk; मर्यं स्वकजीविताः Bg. 1. 9. -लज्जः a. shameless.

स्वज् 1. P. (त्यजति, स्वक्) 1 To leave (in all senses); abandon, quit, go away from; ते मानोस्वयज्जग्मुः Mc. 39; Ms. 6. 77, 9. 77; S. 5. 26. 2 To let go, dismiss, discharge; Bk. 6. 122. 3 To give up, renounce, resign, surrender; Bh. 3. 16; Ms. 2. 95, 6. 33; Bg. 6. 34, 16. 21. 4 To shun, avoid. 5 To get rid of, free oneself from; Bg. 2. 3. 6 To set aside, disregard; ते ह्येवमस्मिता पुष्टे गणान्स्वयज्जग्मुः पदानि च Bg. 1. 83. 7 To except. 8 To distribute, give

away ; कृतं (संचयं) आशयजे स्वजन् Y. 3. 47 ; Ms. 6. 15. -Caus. 'To cause to give up, &c. -Desid. (नित्यशानि) To wish to leave, &c. -WITH परि 1 to leave, quit, abandon. 2 to resign, give up, discard, renounce ; प्राश्न्युत्तमयुजा न परित्यजति Mu. 2. 17. 3 to except ; तुल्यमप्यस्त्यज्य सवृणं. -सं 1 to abandon ; जायामशेषाश्चन संत्यजामि R. 14. 34 2 to avoid, shun ; Bh. 1. 81. 3 to give up, renounce ; Ms. 4. 181. 4 to except ; e. g. संत्यज्य विक्रमादिष्वं वैषम्यजन तुल्यं Rāj. T. 3. 343.

त्यागः 1 Leaving, forsaking, abandoning, separation ; न माता न पिता न स्त्री न पुत्रस्त्यागमर्हति Ms. 8. 319, 9. 78. 2 Giving up, resigning, renouncing ; Ms. 1. 112 ; Bg. 12. 41. 3 Gift, donation, giving away as charity ; करे श्लाघ्यस्त्यागः Bh. 2. 65 ; H. 1. 154 ; त्यागाय संभ्रम्यार्थां R. 1. 17. 4 Liberality, generosity ; R. 1. 22. 5 Secrecion, excretion. -COMP. -युत, -शील a. liberal, generous, munificent.

त्यागिन् a. 1 Leaving, abandoning, giving up, &c. 2 Giving away, donor. 3 Heroic, brave. 4 One who does not look to any reward or result from the performance of ceremonial rites ; यस्तु कर्मफलस्यापी सत्यागित्वमिधीयते Bg. 18. 11.

त्र 1 A (त्रयं, त्रयिन्) To be ashamed or abashed, be embarrassed ; त्रये नैर्था नि परितमिह वरसंभूतिविधौ G L. 28. -WITH अप्य to turn away or retire through shame ; तस्माद्दुर्लैरप्ये Bk. 14. 84 ; येन परपते साधुरसाधुस्तेन तुष्यति Mb.

त्रा 1 Bashfulness, modesty ; मंदत्राभर Git. 12. 2 Shame (in a good or bad sense). 3 A libidinous or unchaste woman. 4 Fame, celebrity. -COMP. निरस्त, होल a. shameless, impudent. -रंज a harlot.

त्रिपुट्ट a. (Superl. of तृप) Highly satisfied.

त्रयीयत् a. (सी f.) (Compar. of तृप) More satisfied.

त्रयु n. Tin ; यदि मणित्रयुणि प्रानवध्यते Pt. 1. 75.

त्रयुलं, -व, -त्रयुल n., -सं Tin.

त्रयस्य Diluted curds.

त्रय a. (त्री f.) Triple, three-fold, divided into three parts of three kinds ; त्रयी ये विद्या कचे यजुषि सामानि Sat. Br. ; Ms. 1. 23. -सं A triad, a group or collection of three ; अदेय मासीत्यमेष वृषते शशिमं वृषमुमे च चामरे R. 3. 16 ; लोकत्रय Bg. 11. 20, 43 ; Ms. 2. 76.

त्रयत् (Noun. pl. m. of त्रि, entering into comp. with some numerals) Three. -COMP. -चत्वारिंश a. forty-third. -चत्वारिंशत् a. or f. forty-three. -त्रिंश a. thirty-third. -त्रिंशत् a. or f. thirty-three. -द्वादश a. 1 thirteenth. 2

having thirteen added ; त्रयोदशं शतं 'one hundred and thirteen'. -द्वादश a. pl. thirteen. -द्वादश a. thirteenth. -द्वासी the thirteenth day of a lunar fortnight. -त्रयतिः f. ninety-three -पंचाशत् f. fifty-three. -विंश a. 1 twenty-third. 2 consisting of twenty-three. -विंशतिः f. twenty-three. -षष्टिः f. sixty-three. -सप्ततिः f. seventy-three.

त्रयी 1 The three Vedas taken collectively (क्रमयुः सामानि) ; त्रयीमवाय त्रिगुणात्मने नमः K. 1. तौ त्रयीवर्जमितरा विद्याः परिगणितौ U. 2 ; Ms. 4. 125. 2 A triad, triplet ; ध्येयतिष्ठ सभावेद्यामसौ नरशिखिन्वी Si. 2. 3. 3 A matron or married woman whose husband and children are living. 4 Intellect, understanding. -COMP. -तनुः 1 an epithet of the sun ; so त्रयीमयः 2 an epithet of Siva. -धर्मः the duty enjoined by the three Vedas ; Bg. 9. 21. -सुखः a Brāhmaṇa.

त्रस 1. 1. 4. P. (त्रसति, त्रसति, त्रसन्) 1 To quake, tremble, shake, start with fear. 2 To fear, dread, be afraid of (with abl., sometimes with gen. or instr.). ; त्रसद्भवनात्मस्यति K. 255 ; कपेत्त्रासिषुर्नादात् Bk. 9. 11. 5. 75, 14. 48, 15. 58 ; Si. 8. 24 ; Ki. 8. 7. -Caus. To frighten, terrify. -WITH, त्रि to be frightened or terrified ; त्रिस्तस्यहस्तिनीसदोः कटाक्षैः Bh. 1. 9. -सं to fear, be afraid or terrified ; Bk. 14. 39. 11. 10 U. (त्रासयति त्रि) 1 To go, move. 2 To hold. 3 To take, seize. 4 To oppose, prevent.

त्रस a. Moveable, locomotive. -सः The heart. -सं 1 A wood, forest. 2 Animals. -COMP. -त्रेणुः an atom, the mote or atom of dust which is seen moving in a sunbeam ; cf. जालांतरणते भावी सूक्ष्मं यद्द्रव्यते रजः । त्रयमं तत्त्वमणानां त्रसरेणुं प्रचक्षते Ms. 8. 132 ; also Y. 1. 361. -अस्त्रः A shuttle.

त्रसुर, त्रस्तु a. Fearful, trembling, timid ; अत्रस्तुभिर्मुक्तपुरं तुरंगैः R. 14. 47 ; सीतां सीमिणिना त्वयां सर्वात्री त्रस्तुमेकिता Bk. 6. 7.

त्रस्त p. p. 1. Frightened, terrified, alarmed ; त्रस्तैकदायनकुर्गल्लोलदृष्टेः Māl. 4. 8. 2 Timid, fearful. 3 Quick, rolling.

त्राण p. p. Protected, guarded, preserved, saved. -नं 1 Protection, defence, preservation ; आर्तत्राणाय वः शस्त्रं न प्रहृतुमनामसि S. 1. 11. R. 15. 3. 2 Shelter, help, refuge ; Bk. 3. 70.

त्रात p. p. 1 Preserved, saved, protected (p. p. of त्रे q. v.).

त्रायुष a. (त्री f.) Made of tin.

त्रास a. 1 Moveable, moving. 2 Frightening. -सः 1 Fear, terror, alarm ; अतः कुंभकिंजुकस्य त्रिंशति नासाद्यं नामनः Ratn. 2. 3 ; R. 2. 38, 9. 58. 2 Alarming, frightening. 3 A flaw or defect in a jewel.

त्रासन a. Terrifying, frightening, alarming. -नं The act of frightening or causing alarm.

त्रासित a. Frightened, alarmed, terrified.

त्रि num. a. (declined in pl. only ; nom. त्रयः m., त्रिस्रः f., त्रीणि n.) Three ; त एव हि त्रयो लोकास्त एव त्रय आश्रमाः &c. Ms. 2. 299 ; त्रितयामासौ त्रिमुनिर्द्वयो R. 9. 18 ; त्रीणि वर्षाण्युदीक्षित कुमार्यनुमती सती Ms. 9. 90.

-COMP. -अंशः 1 a three-fold share. 2 a third part. -अक्षरः -अक्षरः an epithet of Siva. -अक्षरः 1 the mystic syllable ओम् consisting of three letters ; see under अ. 2 a match-maker or पटक (that word consisting of three syllables). -अंकदं, -अंगदं 1 three strings suspended to either end of a pole for carrying burdens. 2 a sort of collyrium. -अंजलं, -लि three handfuls taken collectively. अविद्यानः the soul. -अध्वना, -नागणा, -वर्षणा epithets of the river Ganges (flowing through the three worlds).

-अंबकः (also त्रियंबक in the same sense, though rarely used in classical literature) 'having three eyes' ; N. of Siva ; त्रियंबकं संयमिनं दृष्टुं Ku. 3. 44 ; जडीकृतस्यंबकवीक्षणेन R. 2. 42, 3. 49. -सत्सः an epithet of Kubera. -अंबका an epithet of Pārvatī. -अब्द a. three years old. (-ब्दं) three years taken collectively. -अशीति a. eighty-third. -अशीतिः f. eighty-three.

-अष्टय a. twenty-four. -अभ, -अत्र triangular. (-सं) a triangle. -अहः a period of three days. -आहितः a. 1 performed or produced in three days. 2 recurring after the third day, tertian (as fever). -अर्च (तुर्च also) three Riks taken collectively ; Ms. 8. 196. -कटुद्रु m. 1 N. of the mountain Trikūṭa. 2 N. of Viṣṇu or Kṛishṇa. -कर्मन् m. the chief three duties of a Brāhmaṇa, i.e., -sacrifice, study of the Vedas, and making gifts or charity. (-m.) one who engages in these three duties (as a Brāhmaṇa).

-कायः N of Buddha. -कालं 1 the three times, i.e., the past, present, and future, or morning, noon and evening. 2 the three tenses (the past, present and future) of a verb. -ज्ञ, -उक्षिन् a. omniscient. -कूटः N. of a mountain in Ceylon on the top of which was situated Lankā, the capital of Rāvaṇa ; Si. 2. 5. कुर्वन् a knife with three edges. -कोण a. triangular, forming a triangle. (-जः) 1 a triangle. 2 the vulva. -कुटु, -खट्वी three bedsteads taken collectively. -गणः an aggregate of the three objects of worldly existence ; i.e., धर्म, अर्थ and काम ; न

बाधतेऽस्य विगणः परस्परं Ki. 1. 11; see विवर्ग below. —गत *a.* 1 tripled. 2 done in three days. —गतीः (pl.) 1 N. of a country, also called जलधर in the north-west of India. 2 the people or rulers of that country. —गती *a.* 1 consisting of threads; प्रताप मीर्जी विगुणा भार गी Ku. 5. 10. 2 three-times repeated, thrice, treble, three-fold, triple; सप्त व्यतीयुष्टिगुणानि तस्य (दिनानि) R. 2. 25. 3 containing the three Guṇas सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस्. (—ण) the Pradhāna (in Sān. phil.). (—ण) 1 Māyā or illusion (in Vedānta phil.). 2 an epithet of Durgā. —चक्रुस् *m.* an epithet of Siva. —चतुर *a.* (pl.) three or four; गत्वा जवातिचतुराणि पदानि सीता B. R. 6. 34. —चत्वारिंश *a.* forty-third. —चत्वारिंशत् *f.* forty-three. —जगत् *n.* —जगती the three worlds, (1) the heaven, atmosphere, and the earth; or (2) the heaven, the earth, and the lower world. —जटः an epithet of Siva. —जटा N. of a female demon, one of the Rākṣasas attendants kept by Rāvana to watch over Sītā, when she was retained as a captive in the Asoka-vanikā. She acted very kindly towards Sītā and induced her companions to do the same. —जीवा, —ज्या the sine of three signs or 90°, a radius. —जता *a.* a bow. —जव, —जवन् *a.* pl. three times nine, *i. e.* 27. —तक्ष, —तक्षी three carpenters taken collectively. —द्वंद्व 1 the three staves of a Sannyāsin (who has resigned the world) tied together so as to form one. 2 the triple subjection of thought, word, and deed. (—द्वः) the state of a religious ascetic. —द्विन् *m.* a religious mendicant or Sannyāsin who has renounced all worldly attachments and who carries three long staves tied together so as to form one in his right hand. 2 one who has obtained command over his mind, speech, and body (or thought, word, and deed); cf. वाग्दंडोऽथ मनोदंडः कायदंडस्तथैव च । यस्मैति निदिता बुद्धी विद्वद्भीति स उच्यते ॥ Ms. 12. 10. —दृशाः (pl.) 1 thirty 2 the thirty-three gods. (—शः) *a.* god, an immortal; Ku. 3. 1. अंकुशः, आयुधं Indra's thunderbolt, R. 9. 54. अधिपः, ईश्वरः, पतिः epithets of Indra. अद्यक्षः an epithet of Vishnu. अरिः a demon. आचार्यः an epithet of Brihaspati. आलयः, आवासः 1 heaven. 2 the Mountain Meru. आहारः 'the food of Gods'. अयुः an epithet of Brihaspati. ओषः a kind of insect; (cf. इन्द्रोष); अद्वये विद्वद्गोप-पादके दाहशक्तिमिव कृष्णवर्मनि R. 11. 42.

मंजरी the holy basil. वधू, वनिता An Apsaras or heavenly damsel; कैलासस्य विद्वद्वनिताद्वर्णस्यातिथिः स्याः Me. 58. वर्त्मन् the sky. दिनं three days collectively. दिवं 1 the heaven; विमर्गयेव विदिवस्य मार्गः Ku. 1. 23; S. 7. 3. 2 sky, atmosphere. 3 happiness. अधीशः, ईशः 1 an epithet of Indra. 2 a god. उज्जवा the Ganges. ओकस् *m.* a god. हुस् *m.* an epithet of Siva. दोषं vitiation or derangement of the three humours of the body; *i. e.* वात, पित्त and कफ. धारा the Ganges. गयनः (नयनः), नेत्रः, लोचनः epithets of Siva; R. 3. 66; Ku. 3. 66, 5. 72. नवत *a.* ninety-third. नवतिः *f.* ninety-three. पंच *a.* three-fold five, *i. e.* fifteen. पंचाश *a.* fifty-third. पंचाशत् *f.* fifty-three. पटुः glass (काच). पताकः 1 the hand with three fingers stretched out or erect. 2 the forehead marked naturally with three horizontal lines. पत्रकं the Palāsa tree. पथे 1 the three paths taken collectively; *i. e.* the sky, atmosphere, and the earth, or the sky, earth and the lower world. 2 a place where three roads meet. गा an epithet of the Ganges; धृतसप्तयज्ञिपथगामभितः स तमसरोहं पुरुहूतवतः Ki. 6. 1; Amaru. 99. पदं, —पदिका a tripod. पदी 1 the girth of an elephant; नाससंस्करणं यैव त्रिपदीच्छेदिनामपि R. 4. 48. 2 the Gāyatri metre. 3 a tripod. 4 the plant गोधापधी. पर्णः the Kimsuka tree. पाद *a.* 1 having three feet. 2 consisting of three parts, having three-fourths; R. 15. 96. 3 trinomial. (—म.) an epithet of Vishnu in his dwarf incarnation. पुट *a.* triangular (—टः) 1 an arrow. 2 the palm of the hand. 3 a cubit. 4 a bank or shore. पुटकः a triangle. पुटा an epithet of Durgā. पुंङ्, पुंङ्कं a mark on the forehead consisting of three lines made with cowdung, ashes, sandal &c. पुरं 1 a collection of three cities. 2 the three cities of gold, silver, and iron in the sky, air and earth built for demons by Maya; (these cities were burnt down, along with the demons inhabiting them, by Siva at the request of the gods); Ku. 7. 48; Amaru. 2; Me. 56; Bh. 2. 123; (—रः) N. of a demon or demons presiding over these cities. अंतकः, अरिः, ब्रह्म, दहनः, द्विन् *m.* हरः &c. epithets of Siva; Bh. 2. 123; R. 17. 14. दाहः burning of the three cities, Ki. 5. 14 (—री) 1 N. of a place near Jabbalpura formerly capital of the kings of Chedi. 2 N. of a country. पौरव *a.* belonging to, or extending over, three generations of men. मनुतः an elephant in rut. फलः the three

myrobalans taken collectively (Mar. हिरडा, वेहडा and आंवळकरी). बलिः, बली, बलिः, बली *f.* the three folds of skin above the navel of a woman (regarded as a mark of beauty); क्षामोदोपरिलसन्निवलितां Bh. 1. 93, 81; cf. Ku. 1. 39. भट्टं copulation, sexual union, cohabitation. भुजं a triangle. भुवनं the three worlds; पुण्यं गयात्रिभुवन-युगोर्वाम चंडीश्वरस्य Me. 33; Bh. 1. 99. भूमः a palace with three floors. मार्गः the Ganges; Ku. 1. 28. मुकुटः the Trikūta mountain. मुखः an epithet of Buddha. मूर्तिः the united form of Brahma, Vishnu, and Mahesa, the Hindu triad; Ku. 2. 4. गच्छिः a necklace of three strings. यामा night (consisting of 3 watches or praharas, the first and last half prahara being excluded); संश्लिष्यत क्षण इव कथं दीर्घायामा नियामा Me. 108. Ku. 7. 21, 26; R. 9. 70 V. 3. 22. योनिः a law-suit (in which a person engages from anger, covetousness, or infatuation). रात्रं a period of three nights. रेखः a conch-shell. लिंग *a.* having three genders, *i. e.* an adjective. (—गः) the country called Telanga. (—गी) the three genders taken collectively. लोकं the three worlds. ईशः the sun. नाथः 'lord of the three worlds', an epithet of 1 Indra; R. 3. 45. 2 of Siva; Ku. 5. 77. (—की) the three worlds taken collectively, the universe; सत्यमेव विलोकी-सरिति हरश्चिद्विनीविच्छटायां Bh. 3. 95; Sānti. 4. 22. वर्गः 1 the three objects of worldly existence; *i. e.* धर्म, अर्थ, and काम; Ku. 5. 38. 2 the three states of loss, stability, and increase; ध्वयः स्थानं च बुद्धिश्च विवर्गं नीतिवेदिना Ak. वर्णकं the first three of the four castes of Hindus taken collectively. वारं *ind.* three times, thrice. विक्रमः Vishnu in his fifth or dwarf incarnation. विद्यः a Brāhmana versed in the three Vedas. विद्य *a.* of three kinds, three-fold. विष्टपं, पिष्टपं the world of Indra, heaven; विविष्टपस्येव पतिं जयंतः R. 6. 78. सत् *m.* a god. वेणिः, नी *f.* the place near Prayāga where the Ganges joins the Yamunā and receives under ground the Sarasvatī. वेदः a Brāhmana versed in the three Vedas. शंकुः 1 N. of a celebrated king of the Solar race, king of Ayodhyā and father of Harisenandra. [He was a wise, pious and just king, but his chief fault was that he loved his person to an inordinate degree. Desiring to celebrate a sacrifice by virtue of which he could go up to heaven in his mortal body, he requested his family-priest Vasishtha to officiate for him; but being refused he next requested his hundred sons who also rejected his absurd pro-

posal. He, therefore, called them cowardly and impotent, and was in return for these insults cursed and degraded by them to be a *Chandala*. While he was in this wretched condition, Visvāmītra, whose family Trisanku had in times of famine laid under deep obligations, undertook to celebrate the sacrifice, and invited all the gods to be present. They, however, declined; whereupon the enraged Visvāmītra by his own power lifted up Trisanku to the skies with his cherished mortal body. He began to soar higher till his head struck against the vault of the heaven, when he was hurled down headforemost by Indra and the other gods. The mighty Visvāmītra, however, arrested him in his downward course, saying 'Stay Trisanku,' and the unfortunate monarch remained suspended with his head towards the earth as a constellation in the southern hemisphere. Hence the well known proverb; त्रिशंकुरिवान्तरा लिङ्ग S. 2]. 2 the Chātaka bird. 3 a cat. 4 a grass-hopper. 5 a fire-fly. ०जः an epithet of Harischandra. ०याजिन् m. an epithet of Visvāmītra. -शत a. three hundred. (-त्त) one hundred and three. 2 three hundred -शिखं 1 a trident. 2 a crown or crest (with three points). -शिरस् m. N. of a demon killed by Rāma. -शूलं a trident. ०अंकः, ०धारिन् m. an epithet of Siva. -शूलिन् m. an epithet of Siva. -शृंगः the Trikuta mountain. -षष्टिः f. sixty-three. -संध्यं, -संधी the three periods of the day; i. e. dawn, noon, and sunset. -संध्यं ind. at the time of the three Sandhyās. -सप्तत a. seventy third. -सप्ततिः seventy-three. सप्तन्, -सप्त a. pl. three times 7, i. e. 27. -साम्यं equilibrium of the three (qualities). -स्थली the three sacred places, काशी, प्रयाग and गया. -स्रोतस् f. an epithet of the Ganges; त्रिस्रोतसं वहति यो गगनपतिर्वा S. 7. 6; R. 10. 63; Ku. 7. 15. -सीत्थ, -हल्य a. ploughed thrice (as a field). -हायण a. three years old.

त्रिंश a. (की) Thirtieth. 2 Joined with thirty; e. g. त्रिंश शतं one hundred and thirty. 3 Consisting of thirty. त्रिंशक a. 1 Consisting of thirty. 2 Bought for or worth thirty. त्रिंशत् f. Thirty. -COMP. -पत्रं a lotus opening at moonrise. त्रिंशत्क An aggregate of thirty. त्रिंशतिः f. Thirty. त्रिक a. 1 Triple, three-fold. 2 Forming a triad. 3 Three per cent. -क 1 A triad. 2 A place where three roads meet. 3 The lower part of the spine, the part about the hips; त्रिके स्थिता Pt. 1. 190. कश्चिद्वृत्तत्रिकमिहारा R. 6. 16. 4 The part between the shoulderblades. 5 The three spices. -का A contrivance for raising water

(like a wheel) over which passes the rope of the bucket.

त्रितय a. (की f.) Consisting of three parts, three-fold. -त्रय A triad, a group of three; अद्वाविचं विधित्येति त्रितयं तत्समागतं S. 7. 29; R. 8. 78; Y. 3. 266.

त्रिधा ind. In three ways or in three parts; Ku. 7. 44; Bg. 18. 19.

त्रिस् ind. Thrice, three times.

वृद्ध 4. 6. P. (वृद्धति, वृद्धति, वृद्धति) To tear, break, fall asunder, snap, be split (fig. also); गद्गलल्लघुत्वं वृद्धिर्निर्वाहं Bh. 3. 8, 1. 96; अयं ते वाणीषस्त्वृद्धित इव मुक्तामणिसारः U. 1. 29.

वृद्धिः, -दी f. 1 Cutting, breaking, tearing. 2 A small part, an atom. 3 A very minute space of time equal to 1/3 of a Kṣhāṇa or 1/3 of a Lava. 4 Doubt, uncertainty. 5 Loss, destruction. 6 Small cardamoms (the plant).

त्रेता 1 A triad, triplet. 2 The three sacred fires taken collectively; Ms. 2. 231; R. 13. 37. 3 A particular throw at dice, a cast of three or trey; त्रेताद्वयसर्वस्वः Mk. 2. 8. 4 The second of the four Yugas of the Hindus; see युग.

त्रेधा ind. Treble, in three ways or parts; तदेकं सन्निपाक्यायेत् Sat. Br.; (नमः) तुभ्यं त्रेधा स्थितास्मिन् R. 10. 16.

त्रे 1 A. (त्रायते, त्रात or त्राण) To protect, preserve, rescue or save from, defend from (usually with 'abl.'). क्षताकिल त्रायत इत्युदयः क्षत्रय शब्दो भुवनेषु सूतः R. 2. 53; Bg. 2. 40; Ms. 9. 138; Bk. 5. 54; 15. 120. -WITH परि to save &c.; परित्रायस्व, परित्रायस्व (in dramas).

त्रैकालिक a. (की f.) Relating to the three times; i. e. past, present, and future.

त्रैकाल्यं The three times-past, present and future.

त्रैगुणिक a. Triple, three-fold.

त्रैगुण्यं 1 The state of consisting of three threads, qualities &c. 2 Triplicity. 3 The three Guṇas or properties (सत्, रज्ज् and तमस्) taken collectively; त्रैगुण्योद्भवमत्र लोकपरितं नानारसं इत्युक्ते M. 1. 4.

त्रैपुरः 1 The Tripura country. 2 A ruler or inhabitant of that country.

त्रैमातुरः An epithet of Lakṣmīna.

त्रैमासिक a. (की f.) 1 Three months old. 2 Lasting for or occurring every three months. 3 Quarterly.

त्रैराशिकं The rule of three (in math.).

त्रैलोक्यं The three worlds taken collectively; R. 10. 53.

त्रैवर्णिक a. (की f.) Relating to the first three castes.

त्रैविक्रम a. Belonging to Trivikrama or Vāṇu; R. 7. 35.

त्रैविध्यं 1 The three Vedas. 2 The study of the three Vedas. 3 The

three sciences. -द्यः A Brāhmaṇa versed in the three Vedas; Rg. 9. 20, त्रैविद्यः, त्रैविद्येयः A god.

त्रैशंकवः An epithet of Hariścandra, son of Trisanku.

त्रोटकं A species of drama: -सप्तष्टव-पंचाङ्कं दिव्यमातुषसंश्रयं । त्रोटकं नाम तलाहुः प्रत्यङ्कं सविदुषकं ॥ S. D. 540; e. g. Kālidāsa's Vikramorvaśiyam.

त्रोटिः f. A bill, beak -COMP. -इस्तः a bird.

त्रोत्रं A goad.

त्वक्ष् 1. P. (त्वक्षति, त्वष्ट) To pare, hew, peel.

त्वङ्कारः Addressing disrespectfully with a 'thou', theeing and thousing.

त्वङ् 1. P. (त्वङति) 1 To go, move. 2 To jump, gallop. 3 To tremble.

त्वच् f. 1 Skin (of men, serpents &c.) 2 Hide (as of a cow, deer &c.) R. 3. 31. 3 Bark, rind; Ku. 1. 7; R. 2. 31, 17. 12. 4 Any cover or coating. 5 The sense of touch. -COMP.

-अङ्कुरः horripilation. -इन्द्रियं the organ of touch. -कङ्कुरः a sore. -गन्धः the orange. -छेदः a skin-wound, scratch, bruise. -जं 1 blood. 2 hair (on the body). -जुरङ्कः a wrinkle.

-जं an armour; त्वक्चोचकचे वरं Bk. 14. 94. -क्षौषः disease of the skin, leprous.

-पाकृष्यं roughness of the skin. -पुण्यः horripilation. -सारः (त्वचि-सारः) bamboo; त्वक्सारं प्रपरिपूरणलव्यगतिः Si. 4. 61. -सुगन्धः an orange.

त्वच्चा see त्वच्.

त्वदीय a. Thy, thine, your, yours; R. 3. 50.

त्वद् A form of the second personal pronoun occurring as the first member of some compounds; e. g. त्वद्भीन, त्वत्सादृश्यं &c.

त्वद्धि a. Like thee or you.

त्वर 1 A. (त्वरते, त्वरित) To hurry, make haste, move with speed, do anything quickly; भवान्नुद्धत्यै त्वरतां M. 2; नानुनेतुमन्वलाः स त्वरते R. 19. 38.

-Caus. (त्वरयति) To cause to hasten, expediate, urge forward.

त्वर, त्वरिः f. Haste, hurry, speed; औत्सुक्येन कृतत्वरं सद्युद्धा व्याचर्तमाना हिवा Ratn. 1. 2.

त्वरित a. quick, swift, speedy. -त् Despatch, haste. -ind. Quickly, fast, speedily, hastily.

त्वष्टृ m. 1 A carpenter, builder, workman. 2 Viśvakarman, the architect of the gods. [Twashtri is the Vulcan of the Hindu mythology. He had a son named Trisiras and a daughter called संज्ञा, who was given in marriage to the sun. But she was unable to bear the severe light of her husband, and therefore Twashtri mounted the sun upon his lathe and carefully trimmed off a part of his bright disc; (cf. R. 6. 32; आराध्य चक्रमभिमुञ्चते जारुश्चैव गन्धोनिष्ठितो

(विमालि). The part trimmed off is said to have been used by him in forming the discus of Vishnu, the Trisula of Siva, and some other weapons of the gods.]

स्वाङ्ग, स्वाङ्ग (स्त्री f.) a. Similar to thee or you, of thy kind; Me. 69.

स्वि 1 U. (स्वेति-ते) To shine,

glitter, sparkle, blaze.

स्वि f. 1 Light, lustre, splendour, brilliance; चयस्विवासिस्वयशस्वितं पुत्र Si. 1. 3, 9. 13; R. 4. 75; Ratn. 1. 18. 2 Beauty. 3 Authority, weight. 4 Wish, desire. 5 Custom, practice. 6 Violence. 7 Speech. Comp. -ईशः,

also स्विवापति: the sun.

स्वि: A ray of light.

स्वदः 1 Any creeping animal. 2 The hilt or handle of a sword or any other weapon; नृपग्रहविमलकलशोतस्वरुणा सहयेन Ve. 3; स्वददेनादवर्जितांग: Ki. 17. 58; R. 18. 48.

य.

यः A mountain. -यं 1 Protection, preservation. 2 Terror, fear. 3 Auspiciousness.

यु 6. P. (युति) 1 To cover, screen. 2 To hide or conceal.

युनं Covering, wrapping up.

युत्कारः The sound युत् made in spitting.

युर् 1 P. (युति) To hurt, injure.

युत्कारः, युत्कृतं The sound युत् made in spitting.

ये ये ind. The imitative sound of a musical instrument.

व.

व a. (At the end of comp.), Giving, granting, producing, causing, cutting off, destroying, removing; as पनद्, अचद्, गरद्, तोयद्, अनलद् &c. —वः 1 A gift, donation. 2 A mountain. —वः A wife. —वः 1 Heat. 2 Repentance.

वञ्ज 1 P. (वञ्जति, वञ्ज; Desid. विञ्जति) To bite, sting; Bk. 15. 4, 16. 19; सुनालिका अदञ्जत् K. 32 ate, browsed. —वञ्ज उप to eat anything as a condiment; मूलकेनोपदञ्ज्यं भुङ्के Sk. —ञ्ज 1 to bite, sting; संद्वहयपद्वहवामaru. 32. 2 to stick or adhere closely, cling; उर-सा संद्वहयपद्वहवाम S. 7. 11, 3. 18; संद्वहयपद्वहवामरु. 16. 65, 48.

वञ्जः 1 Biting, stinging; मुखे विवेदि मयि निर्विद्वन्तं वञ्जं Glt. 10. 2 The sting of a snake. 3 A bite, the spot bitten; देवो वञ्जस्य दाहो वा M. 4. 4. 4 Cutting, tearing. 5 A gad-fly; R. 2. 5; Ms. 1. 40; Y. 3. 215. 6 A flaw, fault, defect (in a jewel). 7 A tooth. 8 Pungency. 9 An armour. 10 A joint, limb. —Comp. —भीरुः a buffalo.

वञ्जकः 1 A dog. 2 A gadfly. 3 A fly.

वञ्जने 1 The act of biting or stinging; e. g. वञ्जने वञ्जः कान्ते दासीकुर्वति शेषितः S. D. 2 An armour, mail; Si. 17. 21.

वञ्जित a. 1 Bitten. 2 Mailed, furnished with an armour.

वञ्जित् m. See वञ्जक.

वञ्जि A small gadfly.

वञ्जः A large tooth, tusk, fang; प्रसक्त मणिहस्तमकवचनदंष्ट्राकुसुमात् Bk. 2. 4; R. 2. 46; वञ्जमणं सुनाणामपिपतय इव चक्रमा-नामलेपः । नाजामणं सहते नृवर नृपतयस्त्राशः सार्वभौमाः ॥ Mu. 3. 22. —Comp. —अञ्जः, —अञ्जयः a wild boar. —कराल a.

having terrible tusks. —विषः a kind of snake.

वृक्षाल a. Having large tusks.

वृक्षिका—वृक्ष q. v.

वृक्षिन् m. 1 A wild boar. 2 A snake. 3 A hyena.

वृक्ष a. 1 Able, competent, expert, clever, skilful; नात्वे च वृक्षा वयं Ratn. 1. 6; मेरी स्थिते दोषपरि दोहवसे Ku. 1. 2; R. 12. 11. 2 Fit, suitable. 3 Ready, careful, attentive, prompt; Y. 1. 76. 4 Upright, honest —वृक्षः 1 N. of a celebrated Prajāpati. [Hé was one of the ten sons of Brahma, being born from his right thumb, and was the chief of the patriarchs of mankind. He is said to have had many daughters, 27 of whom became the wives of the moon, thus forming the 27 lunar mansions, and 13 the wives of Karyapa. At one time Daksha celebrated a great sacrifice, but did not invite his daughter Sati nor his son Siva—the chief of the gods. Sati, however, went to the sacrifice, but being greatly insulted threw herself into fire and perished; cf. Ku. 1. 21. When Siva heard this he was very much provoked, and, according to one account, himself went to the sacrifice, completely destroyed it and pursued Daksha, who assumed the form of a deer, and at last decapitated him. But Siva is said to have afterwards restored him to life, and he thenceforward acknowledged the god's supremacy. According to another account, Siva, when provoked, tore off a hair from his matted hair and dashed it with great force against the ground, when lo! a powerful demon started up and awaited his orders. He was told to go and destroy Daksha's sacrifice; whereupon the mighty demon attended by several demigods

went to the sacrifice, routed the gods and priests, and, according to one account, beheld Daksha himself.] 2 A cock. 3 Fire. 4 The bull of Siva. 5 A lover attached to many mistresses. 6 An epithet of Siva. 7 Mental power, ability, capacity. —Comp. —अध्वरध्वंसकः, —कतुध्वंसित् m. epithets of Siva. —कन्द्या, —जा, —तनवा 1 an epithet of Durgā. 2 a lunar mansion. —सुतः a god.

वृक्षायः 1 A vulture. 2 An epithet of Garuda.

वृक्षिण a. 1-Able, skilful, dextrous, competent, clever. 2 Right (opp. वाम). 3 Situated on the right side. 4 South, southern; as in वृक्षिणवार्य, वृक्षिणदिक्. 5 Situated to the south. 6 Sincere, straight-forward, honest, impartial. 7 Pleasing, amiable. 8 Courteous, civil. 9 Compliant, submissive. 10 Dependent. —वृक्षः 1 The right hand or arm. 2 A civil or courteous person, applied in poetic composition to a lover who professes attachment to one mistress, while his heart has been entirely taken up by another. 2 An epithet of Siva or Vishnu. —Comp. —अग्निः the southern fire, the sacred fire placed southwards; also called अग्निहोत्रायण q. v. —अग्र a. pointing to the south. —अग्रालः the southern mountain; i. e. Malaya. —अभिमुख a. facing the south, directed towards the south. —अग्रनं the sun's progress south of the equator, the half year in which the sun moves from the north to the south, the winter solstice. —अग्रः 1 the right hand. 2 the right or southern side. —आचार a. 1 honest, well-behaved. 2 a worshipper of Sakti according to

the right hand (or purer) ritual. -आशा the south. पतिः an epithet of Yama. -इतर a. 1 left (as hand or foot); Ku. 4. 19. 2 northern. (-रा) the north. -उत्तर a. turned or lying to the south and the north. वृत्ते the meridian line. -पश्चात् ind. to the south-west. -पश्चिम a. south-western. (-मा) the south-west. -पूर्व-पश्चिम a. south-east. -पूर्वा, -पश्चिमा the south-eastern quarter. -समुद्रः the southern ocean. -स्थः a charioteer.

दक्षिणतः ind. 1 From the right or south. 2 To the right hand. 3 To the south or southward (with gen.).

दक्षिणा ind. 1 On the right or south of 2 In the, southern direction (with abl.). -ण 1 A present or gift to Brāhmanas (at the completion of a religious rite, such as a sacrifice). 2 Dakṣiṇā regarded as a daughter of Prajāpati and as the wife of Sacrifice personified; पत्नी दक्षिणेत्यासी-द्वचरेण दक्षिणा R 1 31. 3 A gift, offering or donation in general, fee, remuneration; प्राणदक्षिणा, वृद्धदक्षिणा &c. 4 A good milchcow, prolific cow. 5 The south. 6 The southern country, the Deccan. -Comp. -अर्ह a. deserving or worthy of a gift. -आवर्त a. 1 curved to the right. 2 turned towards the south. -कालः the time of receiving Dakṣiṇā. -पथः the southern part of India, the south or Deccan; अस्ति दक्षिणपथे विदर्भेषु पथपुरं नाम नगरं Māl 1. -प्रवण a. inclining to the south.

दक्षिणादि ind. 1 Far on the right. 2 Far in the south, to the south of (with abl.); दक्षिणादि ग्रामात् Sk.

दक्षिणीय, दक्षिण्य a. Worthy of or deserving a sacrificial gift, such as a Brāhmaṇa.

दक्षिणेन ind. On the right side of (with acc. or gen.); दक्षिणेन वृक्षवाटिका-मालाया इव अयते S. 1 दक्षिणेन ग्रामस्य &c.

दग्ध p. p. 1 Burnt, consumed by fire. 2 (Fig.) Consumed by grief, tormented, distressed. 3 Famished. 4 Inauspicious. 5 Dry, tasteless, insipid. 6 Wretched, accursed, vile (used as a term of abuse before a word); नायायि मे दग्धदेहः पतति U. 4; अस्य दग्धोदरस्यार्थः कुर्यात्पातकं महत् H. 1. 68; so दग्धजठरस्यार्थे Bh. 3. 8.

दग्धिका Scorched rice.

दग्ध a. (ग्री f.) A termination added to nouns in the sense of 'reaching to', 'as high or deep as'; ऊरुदग्धेन पयसोवीर्ये K. 310; कीलालव्यतिकरशुलकदग्धपंकः (मार्गः) Māl. 3. 17, 5. 14, Y. 2. 108.

दंड 10 U. (दंडयति-ते, दंडित) To punish, fine, chastise; (this is one of the 16 roots that govern two accusatives); नात सहस्रं च दंडयेत् Ma.

9. 234, 8. 123; Y. 2. 269; स्थित्ये दंड-यतो दंडयान् R. 1. 25.

दंडः-दंड 1 A stick, staff, rod, mace, club, cudgel; वस्तु शिरस्यकोटि यमदंड इवेव भुजः Māl. 5. 31; काष्ठदंडः 2 The sceptre of a king, the rod as a symbol of authority and punishment; अतदंड S. 5. 8. 3 The staff given to a twic-born man at the time of investiture with the sacred thread; cf. Ms. 2. 45-47. 4 The staff of a संन्यासिन् or ascetic. 5 The trunk of an elephant. 6 The stem or stalk; as of a lotus; tree &c.; the handle as of an umbrella; ब्रह्मांडचक्रदंडः &c. Dk. 1 (opening verse); राज्यं स्यहस्तपूतदंडमिवावयन् S. 5. 6; Ku. 7. 89; so कमलदंड &c. 7 The oar of a boat. 8 A churning stick. 9 Fine; Ms. 8. 341, 9. 229; Y. 2. 237. 10 Chastisement, corporal punishment, punishment in general; यथापराधदंडानां R. 1. 6; एवं राजापथ्यकारिषु तीक्ष्णदंडो राजा Mu. 1; दंड इच्छेयुः पतयेत् Ms. 8. 126; कृतदंडः स्वयं राजा लेभे दंडः सतां गतिं R. 15. 53. 11 Imprisonment. 12 Attack, assault, violence, punishment, the last of the four expedients; see उपपत्ति; Ms. 7. 109; Si. 2. 54. 13 An army; तस्य दंडवतो दंडः स्वदेहाय व्यजिघ्रत R. 17. 62; Ms. 7. 65, 9. 294; Ki. 2. 12. 14 A form of military array. 15 Subjection, control, restraint; वाग्दंडोऽथ मनोदंडः कायदंडस्तथैव च । यस्मिन्नेति निहिता बुद्धौ त्रिदंडीति स उच्यते Ms. 12. 10. 16 A measure of length equal to 4 Hastas. 17 The penis. 18 Pride. 19 The body. 20 An epithet of Yama. 21 N. of Viṣṇu. 22 N. of Śiva. 23 An attendant on the sun. 24 A horse; (said to be m. only in the last five senses). -Comp. -अजिनं 1 staff and hide (as outer badges of devotion). 2 (fig.) hypocrisy, deceit. -अधिपः a chief magistrate. -अनीकं a detachment or division of an army; तव हतवतो दंडानीकेष्विदं भवेत् अयं M. 5. 2. -अपुन्यया see under न्याय. -अर्ह a. fit to be chastised, deserving punishment. -अलसिका cholera. -आज्ञा judicial sentence -आहारं butter-milk -कर्मन् n. infliction of punishment, chastisement. -काकः a raven. -काष्ठं a wooden club or staff. -ग्रहणं assumption of the staff of an ascetic or pilgrim, becoming a mendicant. -ग्रहणं a room in which utensils of various kinds are kept. -दंडा a kind of drum. -दासः one who has become a slave from non-payment of a debt. -देवकुलं a court of justice. -धर, -धार a. 1 carrying a staff, staff-bearer. 2 punishing, chastising; U. 2. 10 (-रः) 1 a king; भ्रमरुदं नमुदं परान्वयं R. 9. 3. 2 N. of Yama. 3 the judge, supreme magistrate. -नारदकः a judge.

a head police officer, a magistrate. 2 the leader of an army, a general.

-नीतिः f. 1 administration of justice, judicature. 2 the system of civil and military administration, the science of politics, polity; R. 18. 46.

-नेतु m. a king. -पतः 1 falling of a stick. 2 infliction of punishment.

-पः a king. -पाञ्चलः a porter, door-keeper. -पाणिः an epithet of Yama.

-पातनं infliction of punishment, chastisement. -पारुष्यं 1 assault, violence. 2 hard or cruel infliction of punishment.

-पालः, -पालकः 1 a head magistrate. 2 a door-keeper, porter. -पोणः a strainer furnished with a handle. -प्रणामः 1 bowing without bending the body, (keeping it erect like a stick). 2 falling flat or prostrate on the ground. -बालधिः an elephant. -भंगः non-execution of a sentence. -भूत m. 1 a potter. 2 an epithet of Yama. -माण (न) वः 1 a staff-bearer. 2 an ascetic bearing a staff. -माथः a principal road, highway. -यात्रा 1 a solemn procession (particularly bridal). 2 warlike expedition, conquest (of a region).

-यामः 1 an epithet of Yama. 2 of Agastya. 3 a day. -वदिन्, -वासिन् a door-keeper, warder. -वादिन् m. a police officer. -विधिः 1 rule of punishment. 2 criminal law. -विष्कम्भः the post to which the string of a churning stick is fastened. -व्यूहः a particular form of arranging troops, arranging them in columns. -ज्ञानं the science of inflicting punishment; criminal law. -हस्तः 1 a door-keeper, warder, porter. 2 an epithet of Yama.

दंडकः 1 A stick, staff &c. 2 A line, row. 3 N. of a metre; see App.

-कः, -का, -कं N. of a celebrated district in the Deccan situated between the rivers Narmadā and Godāvarī, (it was a vast region, said to be tenantless in the time of Rāma); ग्रामानि तुः सान्त्वयि दंडके R. 14. 25; किं नाम दंडकेषु U. 2; कावोपहारः पुनरुपगमो दंडकाया वने वः U. 2. 13, 14, 15.

दंडने Punishing, chastising, fining. दंडादंडि ind. 'Stick against stick', fighting with sticks and staves, cudgelling.

दंडारः 1 A carriage. 2 A potter's wheel. 3 A raft, boat. 4 An elephant in rut.

दंडिकः A staff-bearer, a mace-bearer.

दंडिका 1 A stick. 2 A row, line, series. 3 A string of pearls, a necklace. 4 A rope.

दंडिन् m. 1 A Brāhmaṇa of the fourth order. 2 Sannyāsin. 2 A

doorkeeper, porter. 3 An oarsman. 4 A Jaina ascetic. 5 An epithet of Yama. 6 A king. 7 N. of a poet, author of Kāvya-darsa, and Dasa-kumāracharita; जति जगति बालीके कवि-रिषिभाष्यभवत् । कवी इति ततो व्यासे कवयस्त्वयि वृद्धिर् ॥ Udb.

दन् *m.* A tooth (A word optionally substituted for दंत in all the case-forms after the acc. dual. It has no form: for the first five inflections). -COMP. -छदः (दच्छदः) a lip.

दन् *p. p.* 1 Given, given away, presented. 2 Made over, delivered, assigned. 3 Placed, stretched forth; see दन्. -त्तः 1 One of the twelve kinds of sons in Hindu law; (also called दत्तिम); माता पिता वा द्याता यमद्विः पुत्रमापदि । सद्यो प्रीतिसंयुक्तं स जेयो दत्तिमः सुतः ॥ Ms. 9. 168. 2 A title added to the names of Vaisya; cf. the quotation under दन्. 3 N. of a son of Atri and Anasūya; see दत्तात्रेय below. -त्तं Gift, donation. -COMP. -अनपकर्मन्, अपदत्त-निकं non-delivery or resumption of gifts, one of the 18 titles of Hindu law. -अवधान *a.* attentive. -आत्रेयः N. of a sage, son of Atri and Anasūya, considered as an incarnation of Brahmā, Vishnu and Mahesha. आदर *a.* 1 showing respect, respectful, 2 treated with respect -शुल्का a bride for whom a dowry has been paid. -हस्त *a.* having a hand given for support, supported by the hand of; शंभुना दत्तहस्ता Ms. 60. leaning on Sambhus arm; स कामरूपेण दत्तहस्तः R. 7. 17; (fig.) being given a helping hand, supported, aided, assisted; वैवेनेत्यं दत्तहस्ता-वल्ले Ratn. 1. 8.; वाया खेदं कुशाग्याः सुवि-रमयवैर्दत्तहस्ता करोति Ve. 2. 21.

दन्तकः An adopted son; Y. 2. 130; see दन् above.

दन् 1 A (दन्ते) To give, offer.

दन् *a.* Giving, offering.

दन्तं Gift, donation.

दन् 1 A (दन्ते) 1 To hold. 2 To retain, possess. 3 To give, present.

दधि *n.* 1 Coagulated milk, thick sour milk; क्षीरं दधिमिव परिणमते S. B.; दधोदनः &c. 2 Turpentine. 3 A garment. -COMP. -अन्नं, -ओदनं boiled rice mixed with दधि. -उत्तरं, -उत्तरकं-नं the skin of curdled milk, whey. -उदः, -उदकः the ocean of coagulated milk. -कू-षिका mixture of boiled and coagulated milk. -चारः a churning stick. -जं fresh butter. -फलः the wood-apple (कपिल). -मंडः, -वारि *n.* whey. -मंघनं churning coagulated milk. -ज्ञेयः a monkey. -सन्तु *m. pl.* barley-meal mixed with coagulated milk. -सारः, -स्नेहः fresh butter. -स्नेदः butter-milk. दधित्यः The wood-apple (कपिल).

दधीचः N. of a celebrated sage, who became ready to die and offered his bones to the gods; with these bones the architect of the gods made a thunderbolt with which Indra defeated Vritra and other demons. -COMP. अस्त्रि *n.* 1 the thunderbolt of Indra. 2 a diamond.

दक्षः *f.* N. of one of the daughters of Daksha given in marriage to Kasyapa and mother of the *Dānavas*. -COMP. -जः, -पुत्रः, -संभवः, -सुतः a demon. -अरिः, -द्विर *m.* a god.

दन्तः 1 A tooth, tusk, fang (as of serpents, beasts &c.); दन्तस्य यदि किञ्चि-दपि दन्तचिकीर्षुर्गृहीत इति दन्तमिदमतिकरे Git. 10; सर्वदन्तं वराहं &c. 2 An elephant's tusk, ivory; पांचालिका Māl. 10. 5. 3 The point of an arrow. 4 The peak of a mountain. 5 A bower, an arbour (कुंज). -COMP. -अस्त्रं the point of a tooth. -अंतरं the space between the teeth. -उज्जदः dentition. -उल्लुखलिकः. -खलित् *m.* one who uses his teeth for a mortar, (grinding grain to be eaten between his teeth), an anchorite; cf. Ms. 6. 17. -कर्षणः a lime or citron tree. -कारः an artist who works in ivory. -काष्ठं a piece of stick or twig used as a toothbrush. -कूरः fight. -ग्राहिन् *a.* injuring the teeth, causing them to decay. -घर्षः chattering or grinding the teeth. -चालः looseness of the teeth. -छदः a lip; वारंवासुदारशी-कृतकृतो दन्तच्छदान् पीडयन् Bh. 1. 43; Rs. 4. 12. -जात *a.* (a child) that is teething. -जहं the root of a tooth. -धावनं 1 cleaning or washing the teeth. 2 a tooth-brush. (-नः) 1 the Bakula tree. 2 the Khadira tree. -पत्रं a sort of ear-ornament; R. 6. 17; Ku. 7. 23 (often used in Kādambari). -पत्रकं 1 an ear-ornament. 2 a Kunda flower. -पत्रिका 1 an ear-ornament; Si. 1. 60. 2 Kunda. -पवन 1 a tooth-brush. 2 cleaning or washing the teeth. -पातः falling out of the teeth. -पल्ली 1 the point of tooth. 2 gum. -पुष्पं 1 the Kunda flower. 2 fruit of the clearingnut plant (कतकफल). प्रक्षालनं washing the teeth. -भागः the fore part of an elephant's head (where the tusks appear). -मलं the tartar of the teeth. -मोक्षं, -मूलं, -बलकं gums. -मूलीयाः pl. the dental letters viz: ल, र, ए, द, ध, न, ल and म्. -रोगः tooth-ache. -बन्धः, -बाधस् *n.* the lip; तुलां यदारोहति दन्तबाधसा Ku. 5. 34; Si. 10. 86. -बीजः, -बीजः, -बीजकः, -बीजकः the pomegranate tree. -बीजा 1 a kind of musical instrument or harp. 2 chattering of the teeth; दन्तबीजां, वादयन् Pt. 1. -वेदुर्ध्वः loosening of the teeth through external injury. -व्यसनं fracture of the teeth. -वाह *a.* sour,

acid. (-डः) the citron tree. -शर्करा tartar of the teeth. -ज्ञानः a kind of tooth-powder, dentifrice. शूलः. -लं tooth ache. -ज्ञोषनिः *f.* a tooth-pick. -ज्ञोकः swelling of the gums. -संघर्षः gnashing or rubbing together of the teeth. -हर्षः morbid sensitiveness of the teeth (as when they are set on edge). -हर्षकः the citron tree.

दन्तकः 1 A peak, summit. 2 A pin or shelf projecting from a wall, bracket.

दन्तादन्ति *ind.* 'Tooth against tooth', biting one another.

दन्तावलः, दन्तिन् *m.* An elephant; Bv. 1. 60; तुण्डगुणत्वमापन्नैर्बन्धयेत् मत्तदन्तिनः H. 1. 35; R. 1. 71; Ku. 16. 2.

दन्तुर *a.* 1 Having long or projecting teeth; शूकरे निहते चैव दन्तुरो जायते नरः Tv.; Si. 6. 54. 2 Jagged, dentated, notched, serrated, uneven (fig. also); अस्त्रवर्गस्मितदन्तुरेण Vikr. 1. 50. 3 Undulatory. 4 Rising, bristling (as hair) -COMP. -छदः the lime-tree.

दन्तुरित *a.* 1 Having long or projecting teeth. 2 Notched, serrated, bristling; केतकिदन्तुरितादौ Git. 1; पुलकभर 11; K. 286.

दन्त *a.* Dental. -ह्यः (i. e. वर्णः) A letter of the dental class; see दन्तवर्ण्य above.

दन्तः A tooth.

दन्तशूक *a.* 1 Biting, venomous. 2 Mischievous. -कः 1 A serpent, snake. 2 A reptile in general. 3 A demon, Rākshasa; इषुमति रघुसिंहे दन्तशूकाजिघांसी Bk. 1. 28.

दन्, दन्. I. 1. 5. P. (दन्ति or दन्तोति; दन्ध; desid. विस्सति, फीप्सति, दिदंमिषति) 1 To injure, hurt. 2 To deceive, cheat. 3 To go. -II. 10 U. (दन्मयति) To impel, propel, drive on-ward.

दन् *a.* Little, small; अद्वयदर्शमपिदन्ध स स्थली Ki. 1. 38; see अद्वय. -अः The ocean. -अं *ind.* A little, slightly, to some extent.

दन् 4 P. (दाम्यति, दमित, दन्त; Caus. दन्मयति) 1 To be tamed. 2 To be calm or tranquil; Ms. 4. 35, 6. 8, 7. 141. 3 To tame, subdue, conquer, restrain; यमो दाम्यति राक्षसान् Bk. 18. 20; दमित्वावरि-संवातान् 9. 42, 19; 15. 37. 4 To pacify.

दन् 1 Taming subduing. 2 Self-command, subduing or curbing the passions, self-restraint; Bg. 10. 4; (निग्रहो बाधप्रतीनां दन् इत्यभिधीयते). 3 Drawing the mind away from evil deeds or curbing its evil propensities; (कुपिततात्कर्मणी विप्र यच्च विचिन्तितारणं स कीर्तितो दन्) 4 Firmness of mind. 5 Punishment, fine; Ms. 9. 284, 290; Y. 2. 4. 6 Mire, mud.

दन्धः, -धुः 1 Subduing or curbing the passions, self-restraint. 2 Punishment.

दमन *a.* (नी. *f.*) Taming, subduing, overpowering, conquering, defeating, जामदग्न्यस्य दमने नैव निर्वक्तुमर्हसि U. 5. 32; Bh. 3. 89; so सर्वदमन, अरिदमन &c. 2 Tranquil, passionless. —**नं** 1 Taming, subjugation, curbing; restraint. 2 Punishing, chastising; दुर्दातानां दमनविषयः क्षत्रियेष्वप्ययति Mv. 3. 34. 3 Self-restraint.

दमयंती *N.* of the daughter of Bhitma, king of the Vidarbhas. [She was so called because by her matchless beauty she subdued the pride of all lovely women; cf. N. 2. 18:—युवनवयस्यभूषणमसौ दमयंती कमनीयतामर्दं । उदियाय यतस्तद्विभ्रा दमयंतीति ततोऽभियां द्यौः ॥ A golden swan first described to her the beauty and virtues of king Nala, and through him she communicated her love to Nala. Afterwards at a Svayamvara she chose Nala for her husband from out of a host of competitors among whom were the four gods Indra, Agni, Yama and Varuna themselves, and the lovely pair spent some years very happily. But their happiness was not destined to last long. Kali-envious of the good fortune of Nala entered his body and induced him to play at dice with his brother Pushkara. In the heat of the play the infatuated monarch staked and lost everything expect himself and his wife. Nala and Damayanti were therefore driven out of the kingdom, 'clad in a single garment.' While wandering through the wilderness, Damayanti had to pass through several trying adventures, but her devotion to her husband remained entirely unshaken. One day while she was asleep, Nala in the frenzy of despair abandoned her, and she was obliged to go to her father's house. After some time she was united with her husband, and they passed the rest of their lives in the undisturbed enjoyment of happiness. See Nala and Rituparna also].

दमयितु *a.* 1 Taming, subduing. 2 A punisher, chastiser. 3 An epithet of Vishnu.

दमित *a.* 1 Tamed, calmed, tranquillised. 2 Conquered, curled, subdued, defeated.

दग्ध (दू) *n.* Fire. **द्वेपती** *m.* du. (comp. of जाय पति) Husband and wife; R. 1. 35, 2. 70; Ms. 3. 116.

द्वेषः 1 Deceit, fraud, trickery. 2 Religious hypocrisy; Bg. 16. 4. 3 Arrogance, pride, ostentation. 4 Sin, wickedness. 5 The thunderbolt of Indra.

द्वेषनं Cheating, deceiving, deceit. **द्वेषिन्** *m.* A hypocrite, an impostor; Y. 1. 130; Bg. 13. 7.

द्वेषोलिः Indra's thunderbolt. **द्वम्य** *a.* 1 To be tamed or tailed. 2 Punishable. —**न्यः** 1 A young bullock

(requiring training and experience); नार्हति तातः प्रगवधारितायां धुरि दम्यं नियोजयितुं V. 5; ध्वीं धुरं यो युवनस्य पित्रा धुर्येण दम्यः सहशं विभर्ति R. 6. 78; Mu. 3. 3. 2 A steer that has to be tamed.

दय 1 *A.* (दयते, दयित) 1 To feel pity or compassion for, pity, sympathise with (with gen.); रामस्य दयमानोऽसावभ्योति तव लक्ष्मणः Bk. 8. 119; तेषां दयसे न कस्मात् 1. 33, 15. 63. 2 To love, like, be fond of; दयमानाः प्रमदाः S. 1. 3.; Bk. 10. 9. 3 To protect; नगजा न गजा दयिता दयिताः Bk. 10. 9. 4 To go, move. 5 To grant, give, divide or allot. 6 To hurt.

दया Pity, tenderness, compassion, mercy, sympathy; निरुणेष्वापि सखिषु दयां कुर्वति साधवः H. 1. 60; R. 2. 11; so सुतदया. —**Comp.** —**कृदः**, **कृचः** epithets of Buddha. —**वीरः** (in Rhet.) the sentiment of heroic compassion; the sentiment of heroism arising out of compassion. *e. g.* Jimûtavâhana's remark to Garuḍa in Nâg:—शिरासुखेः स्थित एव रक्तमयापि देहे मम मांसमस्ति । वृत्तिं न पश्यामि तवापि तावत् किं भक्षणान्नं विरतो गरुत्मन् ॥ cf. also R. G. under दयावीर.

दयालु *a.* Kind, tender, merciful, compassionate; यशःशरीरं मय दे दयालुः R. 2. 52, 3.

दयित *p. p.* Beloved, desired, liked; Bk. 10. 9. —**तः** A husband, lover, a beloved person; V. 3-5; Bv. 2. 182. —**ता** A wife, one's beloved woman; दयिताजीवितालंबनार्थं Me, 4; R. 2. 3; Bv. 2. 182; Ki. 6. 13; दयिताजितः a hen-pecked husband.

दर *a.* Tearing, rending &c. (at the end of comp). —**रः**, **रं** 1 A cave, cavity, hole. 2 A conchshell. —**रः** 1 Fear, terror, dread; सा दूरं घृतना निन्ये हीयमाना रसादरं Si. 19. 23; न जातहार्देन न विद्विषादरः Ki. 1. 33. —**रं** *ind.* A little, slightly (in comp.); दर्मोलनयना निरीक्षित Bv. 2. 182, 7; दर्विललितमहीवल्लिचंचयराग &c. Git. 1; so दर्वलित-विकसित U. 4; Mā. 3. —**Comp.** —**तिमिरं** the darkness of fear; हरति दर्वतिमिरमतिवोरं Git. 10.

दरणं Breaking, splitting. **दरणिः** *m. f.*, **दरणी** 1 An eddy. 2 A current. 3 Surf.

दरद्व *f.* 1 The heart. 2 Terror, fear. 3 A mountain. 4 A precipice. 5 A bank or mound.

दरदाः *m. pl.* A country bordering on Kāshmir. —**दः** Fear, terror. —**दं** Red lead.

दरिः —**री** *f.* A cave, cavern, valley; दरीगृह Ku. 1. 10; एका मार्गा दंदी वा दरी वा Bk. 3. 120.

दरिद्रा 2 *P.* (दरिद्राति, दरिद्रित; *Caus.* दरिद्रयति; *Desid.* दिद्रिद्रासति, दिद्रिद्रिष्यति) 1 To be poor or needy; अयोऽयः पश्यतः कस्य महिमा नोपजायते । उपर्युपरि पश्यतः सर्व एव दरिद्रति ॥ H. 2. 2; Bk. 18. 31. 2 To

be in distress; युक्तं ममैव किं वक्तुं दरिद्राति यथा हरिः Bk. 5. 86. 3 To become thin or spare; दरिद्रति धियद्दमे कुसुमकांत-स्ताकाः Vikr 11. 74.

दरिद्र *a.* Poor, needy, indigent, in distressed circumstances; स तु मयतु दरिद्रो यस्य दृष्ट्या विशाला । मनसि च परितुष्टे कोऽर्थवान् को दरिद्रः Bh. 2. 50. —**ता** Poverty; शंकनीया हि लोकेऽस्मिन्निष्पताया दरिद्रता Mk. 3. 24.

दुरोदरः 1 A gamester. 2 A stake at play. —**रं** 1 Gambling. 2 A die, dice; see दुरोदर.

दुर्दरः 1 A mountain. 2 A jar slightly broken.

दुर्दरीकः 1 A frog. 2 A cloud. 3 A kind of musical instrument. —**कं** A musical instrument in general.

दुर्दरः 1 A frog; पंकजिन्मयलाः पिबति सलिलं धाराहता दुर्दराः Mk. 5. 14. 2 A cloud. 3 A kind of musical instrument such as a flute. 4 A mountain. 5 *N.* of a mountain in the south (associated with Malaya); स्तनाविष दिशस्तस्याः शैली मलयदुर्दरी R. 4. 51.

दुर्दुः (दू) A kind of leprosy.

दुर्पः 1 Pride, arrogance, insolence, haughtiness; Ms. 8. 213; Bg. 16. 4. 2 Rashness. 3 Vanity, conceit. 4 Sullenness, sulkeness. 5 Heat. 6 Musk. —**Comp.** आधमात *a.* inflated or puffed up with pride. —**छिद्**, **हर** *a.* humbling, humiliating.

दुर्पकः *N.* of Kāmadeva, the god of love.

दुर्पणः A looking-glass, mirror; लोच-नाभ्यां विहीनस्य दुर्पणः किं करिष्यति Chāp. 109; Ku. 7. 26; R. 10. 10; 16. 37. —**णं** 1 The eye. 2 Kindling, inflaming.

दुर्वित, **दुर्विच** *a.* (जी. *f.*) Proud, arrogant, haughty.

दुर्वः A kind of sacred grass (Kusa grass) used at sacrificial ceremonies &c.; S. 1. 7; R. 11. 31; Ma. 2. 43; 3. 208, 4. 36. —**Comp.** —**अंकुरः** a pointed blade of darbha grass; S. 2. 12. —**अनुरः** a watery place full of darbha grass. —**आह्वयः** the Munja grass.

दुर्वटं A private apartment, a retired room.

दुर्वः 1 A mischievous or harmful person (हिन). 2 A demon, goblin. 3 A ladle.

दुर्वटः 1 A village-constable, a police-officer. 2 A door-keeper.

दुर्वरिकः 1 An epithet of Indra. 2 A kind of musical instrument. 3 Air, wind.

दुर्विका A ladle, spoon.

दुर्वी (विः) *f.* A ladle, spoon. 2 The expanded hood of a snake; Si. 20. 42. —**Comp.** —**करः** a snake, serpent.

दर्शः 1 Sight, view, appearance (usually in comp.); दर्शः, त्रियदर्शः. 2 The day of the new moon (अमावास्या) 3 The half monthly sacrifice, a sacrificial rite performed on the day of the new moon. -COMP. -यः a god. -यामिनी the night of the new moon. विपद् m. the moon.

दर्शक a. 1 Seeing, observing; &c. 2 Showing, pointing out; Ku. 6 52. -कः 1 One who shows or exhibits. 2 A doorkeeper, warder. 3 A skilful man, one proficient in any art or science.

दर्शनं Looking at, seeing, observing; R. 3. 4. 2 Knowing, understanding, perceiving, foreseeing; R. 8. 72. 3 Sight, vision, चिन्तादर्शनं S. 4. 5. 4 The eye. 5 Inspection, examination. 6 Showing, displaying, exhibition. 7 Becoming visible. 8 Visiting, paying a visit, a visit; देवदर्शनं. 9 (hence) Going into the presence of, audience; मन्त्रि-चक्षते दर्शनं वितरति S. 7; राजदर्शनं मे कार्य &c. 10 Colour, aspect, appearance; Bg. 11. 10; R. 3. 57. 11 Appearance, producing; (in court); Ms. 8. 158, 160. 12 A vision, dream. 13 Discernment, understanding, intellect. 14 Judgment, apprehension. 15 Religious knowledge. 16 A doctrine or theory prescribed in a system. 17 A system of philosophy; as in सर्वदर्शनसंग्रह. 18 A mirror. 19 Virtue, moral merit. 20 A sacrifice. -COMP. ईप्सु a. anxious to see. -पथ the range of sight or vision, horizon. -नतिभूः a bail or surety for appearance.

दर्शनीय a. 1 Visible, observable, perceptible. 2 Fit to be seen, good-looking, handsome, beautiful. 3 To be produced in a court of justice.

दर्शयितु m. 1 Warder, an usher, door-keeper. 2 A guide (in general).

दर्शित a. 1 Shown, displayed, manifested, exhibited. 2 Seen, understood. 3 Explained, proved. 4 Apparent.

दर्शिक a. (नी f.) (At the end of comp.) Seeing, perceiving, observing, knowing, understanding, showing, exhibiting &c.

दह् 1 P. (दलति, दलित) 1 To burst open, split, cleave, crack; दलति हृदयं गाढेद्विं द्विधा तु न भिद्यते U. 3. 31; अवि गाढा रोदित्यपि दलति वज्रस्य हृदयं 1. 28; Māl. 9. 12. 20; दलति न सा हृदि विरहभरणे Git. 7; Amaru. 38. 2 To expand, bloom, open (as a flower). दलच्चनीलोत्पल U. 1; सच्छदे दलद्वाविद् ते मरुदं विदेते विदधतु संजि-ते मिलिदाः Bv. 1. 15; Si. 6. 23; Ki. 10. 39. -Caus. (द-ल-यति) 1 To cause to burst, tear asunder. 2 To cut, divide, split. WITH उद् caus. to tear

up. -वि 1 to break, split, crack; त्वविभुमिर्गदलित्यप्यदावपि N. 4. 88. 2 to dig up.

दलः-लं 1 A piece, portion, part, fragment; Si. 4. 44. 2 A degree. 3 A half, the half. 4 A sheath, scabbard. 5 A small shoot or blade, a petal, leaf; R. 4. 42; S. 3. 21, 22. 6 The blade of any weapon. 7 A clump, heap, quantity. 8 A detachment, a body of troops. -COMP. आदकः 1 foam. 2 a cuttle-fish bone. 3 a ditch, moat. 4 a hurricane, high wind. 5 red chalk. -कोषः the Kunda creeper. -निमोकः the Bhūrja tree. -युष्पा the Ketaka plant. -सुचिः, -ची f. a thorn. -स्नस्ता the fibre or vein of a leaf.

दलनं Bursting, breaking, cutting, dividing, crushing, grinding, splitting मत्तमकुम्भदलने युवि संति स्याः Bh. 1. 59.

दलनी, दलिः m. f. A clod of earth.

दलयः 1 A weapon. 2 Gold. 3 Sāstra.

दलशः ind. By pieces, in fragments.

दलित p. p. 1 Broken, torn, rent, burst, split. 2 Opened, expanded.

दल्भः 1 A wheel. 2 Fraud, dishonesty. 3 Sin.

द्वः 1 A wood, forest. 2 Wild fire, forest-conflagration; वितर वारिद् वारि द्वातुरे Subhāsh. 3 Fire, heat. 5 Fever, pain. -COMP. -अग्निः, -दहनः a forest-conflagration; यस्य न सविधे द्युतिता द्वदहनस्तु-हिनदीधितिस्तस्य ॥ यस्य च सविधे द्युतिता द्वदहनस्तु-हिनदीधितिस्तस्य ॥ K. P. 9; Bv. 1. 36; Me. 53; शाशान वृद्धाणि विना द्वाग्निः R. 2. 14. द्वयुः 1 Fire, heat. 2 Pain, anxiety, distress. 3 Inflammation of the eye.

द्विष्ट a. (Superl. of दूर) 1 Most distant &c.

द्वीयस् a. (Compar. of दूर) 1 More distant or remote. 2 Far beyond or removed from; विद्यावर्ता सकलमेव गिरा द्वीयः Bv. 1. 69.

दशक a. Consisting of ten, tenfold; कामजो दशमो गणः Ms. 7. 47. -कं A group of ten.

दशत् f., दशतिः f. A group of ten, decad.

दशन् num. a. (pl.) Ten; स सुमि विद्यते दत्ताभ्यातिष्ठदशायले Rv. 10. 90. 1. -COMP.

-अंशुल a. ten fingers long. -अर्ध a. five. (-धः) an epithet of Buddha.

-अवताराः m. pl. the ten incarnations of Vishnu; see under अवतार.

-अम्बः the moon. -आननः, -आनयः epithets of Rāvana; R. 10. 75. -आमयः an epithet of Rudra. -ईशः a superintendent of 10 villages. -एकादशिक a. who lends 10 and receives 11 in return; i. e. who lends money at ten per cent. -कंठः, -कंधरः epithets of Rāvana; सनोकेकमीस्य दशकंठकुलद्विः U. 4. 27. -जरिः, -जित् m. रिपुः epithets of Rāma; R. 8. 29. -गुण a. ten-fold, ten times larger. -गामिन m., -पः a

superintendent of ten villages.

-शीवः=दशकंठ q. v. -पारमिताध्वरः 'possessing the ten perfections,' an epithet of Buddha. -पुरः N. of an ancient city, capital of king Rantideva; Me. 47. -बलः, -भूमिगः epithets of Buddha. -मालिकाः pl. 1 N. of a country. 2 the people or rulers of this country. -मास्य a. 1 ten months old. 2 ten months in the womb (as a child before birth).

-मुखः an epithet of Rāvana. -रिपुः an epithet of Rāma; R. 14. 87.

-रथः N. of a celebrated king of Ayodhyā, son of Aja, and father of Rāma and his three brothers. [He had three wives Kausalya, Sumitra, and Kaikeyi; but was for several years without issue. He was therefore recommended by Vasishtha to perform a sacrifice which he successfully did with the assistance of Rishyasringa. On the completion of this sacrifice, Kausalya bore to him Rama, Sumitra Lakshmana and Satrugna, and Kaikeyi Bharata. Dasaratha was extremely fond of his sons, but Rama was his greatest favourite—'his life,—his very soul'. Thus when Kaikeyi at the instigation of Manthara demanded the fulfilment of the two boons he had previously promised to her, the king tried to dissuade her mind from her wicked resolve by threats, and, failing these, by the most servile supplications. But Kaikeyi remained inexorable, and the poor monarch was obliged to send his beloved son into exile. He soon afterwards died of a broken heart.] -रश्मिकान्तः the sun; R. 8. 29. -रात्रं a period of ten nights. (-त्रः) a particular sacrifice lasting for ten days. -रूपयुत् m. an epithet of Vishnu. -सर्वत्रः, -वदनः see दशमुख.

-वाजिन् m. the moon. -वाजिक a. happening after or lasting for ten years. -विध a. of ten kinds. -शतं 1 a thousand. 2 one hundred and ten. -रश्मिः the sun. -शती a thousand. -साहस्रं ten thousands. -हरा 1 an epithet of the Ganges. 2 a festival in honour of the Ganges held on the 10th day of Jyeshtha. 3 a festival in honour of Durgā held on the tenth of Asvina.

दशतय a. (यी f.) Consisting of ten parts, ten-fold.

दशधा ind. 1 In ten ways. 2 In ten parts.

दशनः -नं 1 A tooth; सुहृदुर्दशनविलं-डितोदया Si. 17. 2; शिखरिदशना Me. 90; Bg. 10. 27. 2 Biting. -नः The peak of a mountain. -नं An armour. -COMP.

-अंशुः brightness of the teeth; Ku. 6. 25. -अंकः a tooth-mark, bite. -उच्छिष्टः 1 a lip. 2 a kiss. 3 a sigh. उद्-; -वासस् n. 1 a lip. 2 a kiss. -पन्

a bite, tooth-mark; दशनपदं भवदधरणं मम जनयति चेतसि खेदे Git. 8. -बीजः the pomegranate tree.

दशम *a.* (नी *f.*) Tenth.

दशमिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Very old.

दशमी 1 The tenth day of a lunar fort-night. 2 The tenth decad of the human life. 3 The last ten years of a century. -Comp. -स्थ, दशमीगत above ninety years old.

दष्ट *a.* Bitten, stung; see दृष्ट.

दशा 1 The threads at the end of a piece of woven cloth, the fringe of a garment, the skirt, edge or hem of a garment; रक्षाशुक्रं पवनलोलदशं वहती Mk. 1. 20; डिक्षा इवांबरपटस्य दशाः पतन्ति 5. 4. 2 The wick of a lamp; Bh. 3. 129; Ku. 4. 30. 3 Age or condition of life; see दशात below. 4 A period or stage of life; as बाल्य, यौवन &c.; R. 5. 40. 5 A period in general. 6 State, condition, circumstances; नीचैर्गच्छत्युपरि च दशा चक्रेमिक्रमेण Me. 109; विषमा हि दशा प्राप्य देवं गृहयते नरः H. 4. 3. 7 State or condition of mind. 8 The result of actions, fate. 9 The aspect or position of planets (at birth). 10 The mind, understanding. Comp. -अंतः 1 the end of a wick. 2 the end of life; निर्विष्टविषयस्तेहः स दशांत-मुपयिष्यन् R. 12. 1 (where the word is used in both senses). -इंधनः a lamp. -कर्षः 1 the end of a garment. 2 a lamp. -पाकः, -विपाकः 1 the fulfilment of fate. 2 a changed condition of life.

दशार्णः pl. 1 N. of a country; संपत्त्यंते कतिपयदिनस्याहिंसा दशार्णाः Me. 23. 2 The people of this country.

दशिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Having ten. -*an.* A superintendent of ten villages.

दशेर *a.* Biting, mischievous, injurious, hurtful -*r.* A mischievous or venomous animal.

दशे (से) रकः A young camel.

दस्युः 1 N. of a class of evil-beings or demons, enemies of gods and men and slain by Indra, (mostly Vedic in this sense). 2 An outcast, a Hindu who has become an outcast by neglect of the essential rites; cf. Ma. 5. 131, 10. 45. 3 A thief, robber, bandit; पात्रीकृतो दस्युरिवासि येन S. 5. 20; R. 9. 53; Ma. 7. 143. 4 A villain, miscreant; Mā. 5. 28. 5 A desperado, violator, oppressor.

दश *a.* Savage, fierce, destructive. -*सौ* (m. du.) The two Āsvins, the physicians of the gods. -*सः* 1 An as. 2 The lunar mansion Āsvini. -*सुः f.* wife of the sun and mother of the Āsvins, सखा q. v.

दह 1 P. (दहति, दय; desid. दिवक्षति) 1 To burn, scorch (fig. also); दधुं विश्वं दहनकिरणैर्नैदिता द्वादशाकाः Ve. 3. 6, 5. 20;

सपदि मदनानलो दहति मम मानसं देहि सुखकमल-मधुपानं Git. 10; S. 3. 17. 2 To consume, destroy completely. 3 To pain, torment, afflict, distress; इत्य-मात्मकृतमप्रतिहन् चापलं दहति S. 5. तत्सविषमिष शल्यं दहति मां 6. 8; एतत् मां दहति यद् युद्ध-स्मदीयं क्षीणार्थमिषतिथयः परिवर्जयन्ति Mk. 1. 12; R. 8. 86. 4 To cauterize (in medicine). -*With* निस् 1 to burn, consume. 2 to torment, distress, pain. -*परि* to burn, scorch; दिशि दिशि परिदधा युययः पावकेन Rs. 1. 24; Bg. 1. 30. -*प्र* 1 to burn. 2 to burn completely. 3 to pain, torment. 4 to trouble, tease. -*सं* to burn; अभिजनः संदहतां वह्निना Bh. 2. 39.

दहन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Burning, consuming by fire; Bh. 1. 71. 2 Destructive, injurious. -*नः* 1 Fire 2 A pigeon. 3 The number 'three'. 4 A bad man. 5 The महातक plant. -*नं* 1 Burning, consuming by fire (fig. also); R. 8. 20. 2 Cauterizing. -*Comp.* -अरातिः water. -उपलः the sun-stone. -उल्का a fire-brand. -केतनः smoke. -श्रिया Svāhā, wife of Agni. -सारथिः wind.

दहर *a.* 1 Small, subtle, fine, thin. 2 Young in age. -*रः* 1 A child, an infant. 2 Any young animal. 3 A younger brother. 4 The cavity of the heart or the heart itself. 5 A mouse or rat.

दहः 1 Fire. 2 A forest-conflagration.

दा 1. 1 P. (यच्छति, दत्त) To give, grant -*With* प्रति to exchange; तिलैश्च प्रति यच्छति माषान् Sk. -II. 2 P. (दाति) To cut: ददाति द्रविणं धुरि ऋति दारिद्र्यमर्थिना K. R. -III. 3 U. (ददाति, दत्ते, दत्त; but with आ the *p. p.* is आच; with उप, उपाच; with नि, निदत्त or नीच and with प्र, प्रदत्त or प्रत्त) 1 To give, grant, bestow, offer, yield, impart, present (usually with acc. of the thing and dat., some times gen or loc. also, of the person); अवकाशं किलोदन्वान् रामायाम्यर्थितो ददौ R. 4. 58; सेचनचटेः बालपादेष्वभ्यः पयो दातुमित्थं वामि-वर्तते S. 1; Ma. 3. 31, 9. 271; कथमस्य स्तनं दास्ये Hariv. 2 To pay (as debt, fine &c.) 3 To hand or deliver over. 4 To restore, return. 5 To give up, sacrifice, surrender; प्राणान् दातुं सांनि-स्येन one's life; so आत्मानं दातुं to sacrifice oneself. 6 To put, place, apply, plant; कर्णेन दातुं &c. 7 To give in marriage, यस्मै दद्यात् पिता त्वेनां Ms. 5. 151; Y. 2. 146, 3. 24. 8 To allow, permit (usually with inf.); बाणस्तु न ददात्येनं द्रष्टुं चित्रगतामपि S. 6. 21. (The meanings of this root may be variously modified or extended according to the noun with which it is connected; c. g. अवकाशं दातुं to give place to, make room; see अवकाशः; कर्णे दातुं to give ear to or

listen; दर्शनं दातुं to show oneself to, grant audience to; शब्दं दातुं to make a noise; तालं दातुं to clap the hands; आत्मानं सिदाय दातुं to expose oneself to trouble; आतपे दातुं to expose to the sun's heat; आज्ञां, निदेशं दातुं to issue orders, command; आशिषं दातुं to pronounce a blessing; चक्षुः, -दृष्टिं दातुं to cast a glance. see; मनो दातुं to direct the mind to a thing; वाचं दातुं to address a speech to; प्रतिकृत्वा-वचनं or प्रत्युत्तरं दातुं to give a reply; शोकं दातुं to cause grief; आहूतं दातुं to perform a Śrāddha; मार्गं दातुं to make way for, allow to pass, stand out of the way; वरं दातुं to grant a boon; संग्रामं दातुं to fight; अंगुलं दातुं to bolt, fasten or secure with a latch; निगडं दातुं to put in chains, fetter; संकेतं दातुं to make an appointment; शापं दातुं to curse; दृष्टिं दातुं to enclose, fence in; अग्नि-पावकं दातुं to set on fire &c. &c. -*Caus.* (दापयति ते); To cause to give grant &c. -*desid.* (दित्सति ते) To wish to give &c. With आ (Atm.) 1 to receive, take, accept, resort to; व्यवहारा-सन्माददे युवा R. 8. 18; 10. 40; 3. 46; प्रदक्षिणां विद्विरगिरिदादे 3. 14, 1. 45. 2 to utter as words; Ki. 1. 3; Si. 2. 13. 3 to seize, take hold of; Ku. 7. 94. 4 to exact, take in (as taxes); अयुधरा-दं सोऽर्थं R. 1. 21; Ms. 8. 341. 5 to carry, take, bear; तोयमादाय गच्छेः Me. 20. 46; कुशानादाय S. 3. 6 to perceive, com-prehend; प्राणेन रूपमादत्स्व रसानादत्स्व चक्षुषा &c. Mb. 7 to imprison, make captive -उपा (Atm.) 1 to receive, accept. 2 to acquire, obtain; उपाचविद्यो युद्धक्षिणार्थी R. 5. 1; धुर्या पितामहोपात्ता Y. 2. 121. 3 to take, assume, carry 4 to feel, perceive. 5 to seize, attack. -*परि* to hand over, deliver over, consign; उग्रना परिददामि मृष्ये U. 1. 45; Ma. 9. 327. -*प्र* 1 to grant, give, offer; स्वं प्रागहं प्रादिवि नामराय किं नाम तस्मै मनसा नराय N. 6. 95; Ma. 3. 99, 108, 273; Y. 2. 90. 2 to impart, teach (as learning); Bh. 1. 15. -*प्रति* 1 to exchange, barter. 2 to give back, return; Ch. P. 35. 3 to recompense. -*च्चा* (P. and A.) to open, break open; न व्याद-दात्याननमत्र ह्ययुः Ki. 16. 16; नदी कुलं व्याद-दाति or व्यादत्ते पिपीलिकाः पतंगस्य सुखं Mb.-संय 1 to give, grant, bestow or confer upon; तं तेषां संप्रदास्यामि. 2 to hand down by tradition; see संप्रदाय 3 to bequeath.

दाक्षायणी 1 Any one of the 27 lunar mansions (they being mythologically regarded as so many daughters of Dakṣa). 2 N. of Diti, wife of Kasyapa and mother of the gods. 3 N. of Pārvatī. 4 The lunar constellation called Revatī. 5 N. of Kādrū or Vinatā. 6 The Danti plant. -*Comp.* -*पतिः* 1 an epithet of Śiva. 2 the moon. -*पुत्रः* a god.

शशाङ्कः A vulture.

दाक्षिण *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to a sacrificial gift or to a gift in general. 2 Relating to the south. -*ये* A collection of sacrificial gifts.

दाक्षिणात्य *a.* Belonging to or living in the south, southern; *आसि* दाक्षिणात्ये जनपदे महिलारोप्यं नाम नगरं Pt. 1. -*रवः* A southerner, a native of the Deccan; आरंभशूरः खलु दाक्षिणात्याः 2 The cocoa-nut.

दाक्षिणिक *a.* (की *f.*) Connected with a sacrificial gift.

दाक्षिण्यं 1 (*a.*) Politeness, civility, courtesy; तस्य दाक्षिण्येन नाम्नः मगधवंशजा R. 1. 31. (*b.*) Kindness; V. 1. 2; Bh. 2. 23; Māl. 1. 8. 2 Insincere or overcourteous conduct of a lover (towards his beloved); S. 6. 5. 3 The state of relating to or coming from the south; स्नेहदाक्षिण्ययोर्योगात् कामनि प्रतिभाति मे V. 2. 4. (where the word has sense 1 or 2 also). 4 Concord, harmony, agreement. 5 Talent, cleverness.

दाक्षी 1 A daughter of दक्ष. 2 N. of the mother of Pāṇini. -*Comp.* -*पुत्रः* N. of Pāṇini.

दाक्षेयः A metonymic of Pāṇini. दाक्ष्यं 1 Cleverness, skill, fitness, dexterity, ability; Bg. 18. 43. 2 Probity, integrity, honesty.

दायः Burning. दाहकः A tooth, tusk. दाहि (लि) मः, -मा 1 The pomegranate tree; पाकारुण्यस्तुतिरदाहिमकाति वक्त्रं Māl. 9. 31, Amaru. 13. 3 Small cardamoms. -*मे* The fruit of the pomegranate tree. -*Comp.* -*विषयः*, -*भक्षणः* a parrot.

दाहिवः The pomegranate tree. दाहा 1 A large tooth or tusk. 2 A multitude. 3 Wish, desire. दाहिका The beard; Ms. 8. 283 (Kull. इमयु).

दाहाजिनिक *a.* (की *f.*) Carrying a staff and hide (as mere outward signs of religious devotion). -*कः* A cheat, hypocrite, impostor.

दाहिकः A chastiser, punisher. दात *a.* Divided, cut. 2 Washed, purified. 3 Reaped.

दातिः *f.* 1 Giving. 2 Cutting, destroying. 3 Distribution.

दातृ *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Giving, granting. 2 Liberal. -*m.* (तः) 1 A giver (in general); Ku. 6. 1. 2 A donor; Bv. 1. 66. 3 A lender, creditor. 4 A teacher.

दात्यूहः 1 The gallinule; दात्यूहेस्तिनिशस्य कोटवति स्तंभे निलीय स्थितं Māl. 9. 7. 2 The Chātaka bird. 3 A cloud. 4 A watercrow (written also दात्यूह). दात्रं An instrument of cutting, a sort of sickle or knife.

दादः A gift, donation. -*Comp.* -*दः* a donor.

दान *a.* 1 U. (दानति-ते) To cut, divide. -*Desid.* (दांसति-ते) To make straight (*desid.* inform, but not in sense).

दानं 1 Giving, granting, teaching &c. (in general). 2 Delivering, handing over. 3 A gift, donation, present; Ms. 2. 158; Bg. 17. 20; Y. 3. 274. 4 Liberality, charity, giving away as charity, munificence; R. 1. 69; Bh. 9. 43. 5 Ichor or the juice that exudes from the temples of an elephant in rut; सदानतोयेन विवाणि नागः Si. 4. 63; Ki. 5. 9; v. 4. 25; Pt. 2. 70 (where the word has sense 4 also); R. 2. 7, 4. 45. 5. 43. 6 Bribery, as one of the four Upāyas or expedients of overcoming one's enemy; see उपाय. 7 Cutting, dividing. 8 Purification, cleaning. 9 Protection. 10 Posture. -*Comp.* -*कुत्स्या* the flow of rut from an elephant's temples. -*धर्मः* alms-giving, charity. -*पतिः* 1 an exceedingly liberal man. 2 Akrūra, a friend of Krishna. -*पत्रं* a deed of gifts. -*पात्रं* 'a worthy recipient,' a Brāhmaṇa fit to receive gifts. -*प्रातिभान्यं* security for payment of a debt. भिक्ष *a.* made hostile by bribes. -*वीरः* 1 a very liberal man. 2 (In Rhet.) the sentiment of heroism arising out of liberality, the sentiment of chivalrous liberality; e. g. Parasurāma who gave away the earth with its seven continents: cf. the instance given in R. G. under दानवीरः. -*कियदिदमधिकं मे यद्विजायार्यवित्रे कवचमरमणीयं कुंडले चार्यमाभि* अकरुणमवकृत्य द्राक्षपाणेन निर्वहदल-रुषियारं मौलिमावेदयामि II. -*शीलः*, -*शूरः* *a.* exceedingly liberal or munificent.

दानकं A mean gift. दानवः A demon, Rākshasa; त्रिविधसुखतदानवकंटकं S. 7. 3. -*Comp.* -*अरिः* 1 a god. 2 an epithet of Vishnu. -*सुखः* an epithet of Sukra. दानवेयः=दानव *q. v.* दांत *p. p.* 1 Tamed, subdued, curbed, restrained, bridled; see दम्. 2 Tame, mild. 3 Resigned. 4 Liberal. -*तः* 1 A tamed ox. 2 A donor. 3 N. of a tree (दमनक). दातिः *f.* Self-restraint, subjection, control.

दातिक *a.* Made of ivory. दापित *a.* 1 Caused to be given. 2 Condemned to pay fine, fined. 3 Adjudged. 4 Assigned, awarded.

दामन *n.* 1 A string, thread, fillet, rope. 2 A chaplet, a garland in general; आये वद्धा विरहदिवसे या शिखा दाम हित्वा Me. 92; कनकचंचकदामवीर्यं Ch. P. 1; Si. 4. 50. 2 A line, streak (as of lightning); विशुद्धाश्वा हेमराजीव विधं M.

3. 20; Me. 27. 4 A large bandage. -*Comp.* -*अंचलं*, -*अंजनं* a foot-rope for horses, &c; Si. 5. 61. -*उदरः* an epithet of Krishna.

दामनी A foot-rope. दामिनी Lightning.

दांपत्यं Matrimony, the matrimonial relation.

दांभिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Deceitful, hypocritical. 2 Proud, imperious. 3 Ostentatious, sanctimonious. दायः 1 A gift, present, donation; रहसि रमते वीर्या दायं ददात्यनुवर्ते Māl. 3. 2; प्रीतिदायः Māl. 4; M. 8. 199. 2 A nuptial present (given to the bride or the bride-groom). 3 Share, portion, inheritance, patrimony; अनपत्यस्य पुत्रस्य माता दायमवाप्नुयात् Ms. 9. 217, 77, 164, 203. 4 A part or share in general. 5 Delivering, handing over. 6 Dividing, distributing. 7 Loss, destruction. 8 Irony. 9 Site, place. -*Comp.* -*अपवर्तनं* forfeiture of inheritance; Ms. 9. 79. -*अर्ह* *a.* claiming inheritance. -*आदः* 1 one entitled to a share of patrimony, an heir; दाम्नादायादीञ्जायादा की Nir.; Y. 2. 118; Ms. 8. 160. 2 a son. 3 a relative, kinsman, near or remote, a distant descendant. 4 a claimant or pretender in general; गन्तं गोष्ठ्य वा दायदः Sk. -*आदा*, -*दी* 1 an heiress. 2 a daughter. -*आद्य* 1 inheritance. 2 the state of being an inheritor. -*कालः* the time of the partition of an inheritance. -*भयुः* 1 a partner in the inheritance. 2 a brother. -*भागः* division of property among heirs, partition (of inheritance).

दायक *a.* (दिका *f.*) Giving, granting, bestowing &c. (at the end of comp.); उत्तरं, विदं &c.

दारः 1 A rent, gap, cleft, hole. 2 A ploughed field. -*रः* (pl.) A wife; एते वयममी दाराः कन्येयं कुलजीयितं Ku. 6. 63; दशरथदारावधियाय बलिष्ठः प्रातः U. 4; Pt. 1. 100; Ms. 1. 112, 2. 217; S. 4. 16, 5. 29 -*Comp.* -*अधीन* *a.* dependent on a wife. -*उपसंग्रहः*, -*ग्रहः*, -*परिग्रहः*, -*ग्रहणं* marriage; नवे दात्यपरिग्रहे U. 1. 19. -*कर्मन्* *n.*, -*क्रिया* marriage; B. 5. 40. दारक *a.* (रिका *f.*) Breaking, tearing splitting; दारिका हृदयदारिका पितुः -*कः* 1 A boy, a son. 2 A child, infant. 3 Any young animal. 4 A village.

दारणं Splitting, tearing, rending, opening, cleaving. दारदः 1 Quicksilver. 2 The ocean. -*दः*, -*वै* Vermilion. दारिका 1 A daughter. 2 A harlot. दारित *a.* Torn, divided, split, rent. दारिद्र्यं Poverty, indigence; दारिद्र्यदोषो घृणराशिनाशी Subhāsh. दारी 1 A cleft. 2 A kind of disease.

दरु *a.* Tearing, rending. -रुः 1 A liberal or munificent man. 2 An artist. -रु *n.* (said to be *m.* also) 1 Wood, piece of wood, timber. 2 A block. 3 A lever. 4 A bolt. 5 The pine or Devadāru tree. 6 Ore. 7 Brass. -Comp. -अंहुः the peacock. -आवाटः the woodpecker. -गर्भा a wooden puppet. -जः a kind of drum. -पात्रं a wooden vessel, such as a trough. -पुत्रिका, -पुत्री a wooden doll. -मुख्याह्वय, -मुख्याह्वय a lizard. -यंत्रं 1 a wooden-puppet moved by strings. 2 any machinery of wood. -वधुः a wooden doll. -सारः sandal. -हस्तकः a wooden spoon.

दारुकः 1 The Devadāru tree. 2 N. of Krishna's charioteer; उल्कधरं दारुक इत्युवाच Si. 4. 18. -का 1 A puppet. 2 A wooden figure.

दारुण *a.* Hard, rough; U. 3. 34. 2 Harsh, cruel, ruthless, pitiless; मध्येव विस्मरणदारुणचित्तवृत्तौ S. 5. 23; पशु-मारणकर्मदारुणः 6. 1; Ms. 8. 270. 3 Fierce, terrible, frightful; S. 6. 29. 4 Heavy, violent, intense, poignant, agonizing (grief, pain &c.); हृदय-कुष्ठमशोषी दारुणे दीर्घशोकः U. 5. 5 Sharp, severe (as words). 6 Atrocious, shocking. -जः The sentiment of horror (भयानक). -णं Severity, cruelty, horror &c.

दार्ढ्यं 1 Hardness, tightness, firmness 2 Confirmation, corroboration.

दारुणः -रं 1 A conch-shell, the valve of which opens to the right. 2 Water.

दार्भ *a.* (भी *f.*) Made of darbha grass; दार्भं घृण्युत्तजपटलं धीतविद्रो मयूरः S. 4. v. 1.

दार्व *a.* (वी *f.*) Wooden.

दार्वटः A council-house, court (a word derived from the Persian).

दार्शनिकः One familiar with the Darśanas or systems of philosophy.

दार्वद *a.* (दी *f.*) 1 Stony, mineral. 2 Ground on a flat stone (as सक्तु &c.).

दार्वत *a.* (दी *f.*) Explained or illustrated by a दार्ष्टान्त *q. v.*, that which is the subject of an illustration (उपमेय); स्वापस्य दार्ष्टान्तिकत्वेन विवक्षितं Sankara.

दालिमः N. of Indra.

दावः=दाव *q. v.* -Comp. -अग्निः, -अनलः, दहनः a forest-conflagration; आनन्दसृग्-दावाग्निः शीलशास्त्रिमद्विपः । ज्ञानदीपमहावायुरयं खलसमागमः ॥ Bv. 1. 190, 34.

दाशः A fisherman; Ms. 8. 408, 409, 10. 34. -Comp. -ग्रामः a village mostly inhabited by fishermen. -नं-दिनी an epithet of Satyavati, mother of Vyāsa.

दाशरथः, दाशरथि 1 A son of Dasa-ratha in general; R. 10. 44. 2. N. of Rāma and his three brothers, but especially of Rāma; R. 12. 45.

दाशार्हाः (pl.) The descendants of Dasārha, the Yādavas; Si. 2. 64.

दाशेरः 1 The son of a fisherman. 2 A fisherman. 3 A camel.

दाशेरकः The Mālava country. -काः (pl.) The rulers or inhabitants of that country; see दाशेर also.

दासः 1 A slave, servant; in general; गृहकर्मदासाः Bh. 1. 1; गृह° कर्म° &c. 2 A fisherman. 3. A Sūdra, a man of the fourth caste. 4 A word added to the name of a Sūdra; cf. घ्न. -Comp. -अ-जुदासाः 'a slave of a slave,' (the humblest of the servants); (sometimes used by the speaker as a mark of humility). -जनः a servant or slave; कमपरावलवं मयि पश्यसि त्यजसि मानिनि दासजनं यतः V. 4. 29; (दासस्य कुलं is used as a compound in the sense of 'the mob or the common people').

दासी 1 A female servant or slave. 2 The wife of a fisherman. 3 The wife of a Sūdra 4 A harlot. -Comp. -पुत्रः, -सुतः the son of a female slave. -सभं a collection of female slaves. (The gen. sing. दास्याः enters into some compounds, but loses its literal sense; e. g. दास्याः पुत्रः-सुतः 'a whore-son', used as a term of abuse; दास्याः पुत्रैः शकुनिलुब्धकैः S. 2; but दास्याः सदृशी like a female slave).

दासेरः, -रकः 1 The son of a female slave. 2 A Sūdra. 3 A fisherman. 4 A camel; Si. 12. 32, 5. 66; (also दासेय in this sense).

दास्यं Servitude, slavery, service, bondage; पतिकुले तव दास्यमपि क्षमं S. 5. 27; Ms. 8. 410.

दाहः 1 Burning, conflagration; दाहशक्तिभिर्ब कृष्णवर्त्मनि R. 11. 42; छेदो देशस्य दाहो वा M. 4. 4; Ki. 5. 12. 2 Glowing redness (as of the sky). 3 The sensation of burning. 4 Feverish or morbid heat. -Comp. -अयुर्न, -काष्ठं a kind of agallochum. -आत्मक *a.* combustible. -ज्वरः inflammatory fever. -सरः, -सरस् *n.*, -स्थलं a place where dead bodies are burnt, cemetery. -हर *a.* allaying heat. (-रं) the Usira plant.

दाहक *a.* (हिका *f.*) 1 Burning, kindling. 2 Incendiary, inflammatory 3 Caulterizing. -कः Fire.

दहनं 1 Burning, reducing to ashes. 2 Caulterizing.

दाह्य *a.* 1 To be burnt. 2 Combustible.

दिकः A young elephant (करम) twenty years old.

दिग्ध *a.* 1 Smeared, anointed, daubed; इस्तापहृदिशे Ms. 3. 132; R. 16 15; दिग्धोऽयं तेन च विषेण च पशमलाह्वया गाढं निखात इव मे हृदये कटाक्षः Māl. 1. 29. 2 Soiled, defiled. 3 Poisoned; Ku. 4. 25. -घः 1 Oil, ointment. 2 Any

oily substance or unguent. 3 Fire. 4 A poisoned arrow. 5 A story (true or fictitious).

दिङ्गिः, दिङ्गिरः A kind of musical instrument.

दित *a.* Cut, torn, rent, divided.

दितिः *f.* 1 Cutting, splitting, dividing. 2 Liberality. 3 N. of a daughter of Dakṣha, wife of Kasyapa and mother of the demons or *daityas*. -Comp. -जः, -तनयः a demon, a Rākhaṣa.

दित्याः A demon.

दिस्ता Desire of giving; Bv. 1. 125.

दिदुक्षा Desire of seeing एकस्यसौन्दर्य-विदुक्षेव Ku. 1. 49.

दिदुक्षु *a.* Desirous of seeing, curious.

दिधिषुः The second husband of a woman, married again or twice. -*f.* A virgin widow remarried.

दिधि (वी) दूः *f.* 1 A woman twice married. 2 An unmarried elder sister whose younger sister is married; ज्येष्ठाय यद्यनुदायां कन्यादासुखेतेजुजा । सा चरि-दिधिपूर्जया पूर्वा च दिधिषुः स्मृता ॥. Comp. -पतिः a man who has a sexual intercourse with the widow of his brother (not as a sacred duty but for carnal gratification); भ्रातृवृत्तस्य भार्यायां योऽनुरज्येत कामतः । यमेणापि निडुकायां स ज्ञेयो दिधिषुपतिः Ms. 3. 173.

दिधीर्षा Desire to sustain or support, दिग्मुञ्जराः कुरुत तलितये दिधीर्षा B. R. 1. 48.

दिनं 1 Day (opp. रात्रि); दिनानि निहितं तेजः सवित्रेव हुताशनः R. 4. 1; यामिनयंति दिनानि च ह्यसुदुःखवशीकृते मनसि K. P. 10;

दिनाते निलयाय गंतुं 2. 15. 2 A day (including the night, a period of 24 hours); दिने दिने सा परिवर्चमाना Ku 1. 25;

सप्त व्यतीष्टिद्विषणानि तस्य दिनानि R. 2. 25. -Comp. -अंधं darkness. -अत्ययः, -अंतः, -अवसानं-evening, sunset; R. 15. 45.

अधीशः the sun. -अर्धः midday, noon. -आगमः, -आदिः, -आरंभः daybreak, morning. -ईशः, -ईश्वरः the sun.

°आत्मजः 1 an epithet of Saturn. 2 of Karna. 3 of Sugriva. -करः, -कर्तुः, -कर्तुः *m.* the sun; तुल्योद्योगस्तव दिनकृतप्राधिकारो मतो नः V. 2. 1; दिनककुलचंदचंद्रकेतो U. 6. 8. R. 9. 23. -केशरः, -चः darkness.

-क्षयः evening. -चर्या daily occupation, daily routine of business. -उद्योतिष् *n.* sunshine. -दुःखितः the Chakravāka bird. -पः, -पतिः, -बंधुः, -मणिः, -मयूखा, -रत्नं the sun. -मुख्यं morning; R. 9. 25.

-मुख्यं *m.* the eastern mountain behind which the sun is supposed to rise.

-यौवनं mid-day, noon (the youth of day).

दिनिका A day's wages.

दिरिपकः A ball for playing with.

दिलीपः A king of the Solar race, son of अंशुमत् and father of मगीरथ, but according to Kālidāsa, of Raghu.

[He is described by Kālidāsa as a grand

ideal of what a king should be. His wife was Sudakshina, a woman in every respect worthy of her husband, but they had no issue. For this he went to his family priest Vasishtha who told him and his wife to serve the celestial cow Nandinī. They accordingly served her for 21 days and were on the 22nd day favoured by the cow. A glorious boy was then born who conquered the whole world and became the founder of the line of the Raghus].

दि I. 4 P. (दीयति, द्युत, or द्युत; desid. द्युयति, दिदिविषति) 1 To shine, be bright. 2 To throw, cast (as a missile); Bk. 17. 87, 5. 81. 3 To gamble, play with dice (with acc. or instr. of the 'dice'); अक्षरक्षान्वा दीयति Sk.; Ve. 1. 13. 4 To play, sport. 5 To joke, trifle with, make sport of, rally; (with acc.). 6 To stake, make a bet. 7 To sell, deal in (with gen.); अवधिद्विभोगानां Bk. 8. 122 (but with acc. or gen. when the root is preceded by a preposition); ज्ञानं ज्ञानस्य वा परिदीयति Sk.). 8 To squander, make light of. 9 To praise. 10 To be glad, rejoice. 11 To be mad or drunk. 12 To be sleepy. 13 To wish for. -II. 1 P., 10. U. (देवति, देवयति-ते) To cause to lament, pain, vex, torment. -III. 10 A. (देवयते) To suffer pain, lament, moan. -WITH परि to lament, moan, suffer pain; Bk. 4. 34.

दि f. (Nom. sin. योः) 1 The heaven; R. 3. 4, 12; Me. 30. 2 The sky. 3 A day. 4 Light, brilliance. N. B. The compounds with दि as first member are mostly irregular; e. g. दिवस्यातिः an epithet of Indra; अनतिक्रमणीया दिवसंतराज्ञा S. 6. दिवसुधियो heaven and earth. दिविजः, दिविष्टः, दिविधः, दिविस (व) इ m., दिवोकस m., दिवोकस-सः 'inhabitant of the heaven'; a god; S. 7; R. 3. 19, 47; दिविषतद्वेदः Git. 7.

दि 1 Heaven. 2 The sky. 3 A day. 4 A forest, wood, thicket.

दिवस -स A day; दिवस इवाभ्रयामस्तपाव्ये जीवलोकास S. 3. 12. -Comp. -ईश्वरः, करः the sun; Rs 3. 22. -मुखं morning, day-break. -विगमः evening, sunset; Me. 99.

दिवा ind. By day, in the day time; **दिवा ध्रु** 'to become day.' -Comp. -अदनः a crow. -अंधः an owl. -अंधकी, अंधिका a musk-rat -करः 1 the sun; Ku. 1. 12, 4. 48 2 a crow. 3 the sun-flower. -कीर्तिः 1 a Chândāia, a man of low caste. 2 a barber 3 an owl. -निज्ञ ind. day and night. -मदीपः a lamp by day, an obscure man. -भीतः -भीतिः 1 an owl; दिवाकरादक्षति यो गृहाह लीनं दिवाभीतमिवाचकरं Ku. 1. 12. 2 a thief, house-breaker. -मध्यं midday. -रात्रं ind. day and night. -वसुः the son. -जय a.

sleeping by day; R. 19. 34. -रवमः, -स्वापः sleep during day-time.

दिवातन a. (नी f.) Of or belonging to the day; Ku. 4. 46; Bk. 5. 65.

दिविः The Chāsha bird (also दिवः).

दिव्य a. 1 Divine, heavenly, celestial. 2 Supernatural, wonderful; परदेशेक्षणदिव्यचक्षुषः Si. 16. 29; Bg. 11. 8. 3 Brilliant, splendid. 4 Charming, beautiful. -स्वः 1 A superhuman or celestial being; दिव्यानामपि कृतविस्मयां पुरस्तात् Si. 8. 64. 2 Barley. 3 An epithet of Yama. 4 A philosopher. -उच्च 1 Celestial nature, divinity. 2 The sky. 3 An ordeal (of which 10 kinds are enumerated); cf. Y. 2. 22, 95. 4 An oath, a solemn declaration. 5 Cloves. 6 A kind of sandal. -Comp. -अंशुः the sun. -अंगना, -नारी, -ली a heavenly nymph, celestial damsel, an *apsaras*. -अदिव्य a. partly human and partly divine (as a hero, such as Arjuna). -उदकं rain-water. -कारिन् a. 1 taking an oath. 2 undergoing an ordeal. -गायनः a Gandharva. -चक्षुस् a. 1 having divine vision, heavenly-eyed; R. 3. 45. 2 blind. (-m.) a monkey. (-m.) divine or prophetic eye, supernatural vision, the power of seeing what is invisible by the human eye. -ज्ञानं supernatural knowledge. दुष्कृ m. an astrologer. -प्रश्नः inquiry into celestial phenomena or future course of events, augury. -मानुषः a demi-god. -रत्नं a fabulous gem said to grant all desires of its possessor, the philosopher's stone; cf. चिंतामणि. -रथः a celestial car moving through the air. -रसः quicksilver. -वस्त्रः a. divinely dressed. (-जः) 1 sunshine. 2 a kind of sun-flower. -सरित् f. the celestial Ganges. -सारः the Sāla tree.

दि 6. U. (दिशति-ते, दिष्ट; Caus. देशयति-ते; desid. दिदिविषति-ते) 1 To point out, show, exhibit, produce (as a witness); साक्षिणः संति मेयुक्त्वा दिशत्युक्ती दिशेय यः Ms. 8. 57, 53. 2 To assign, allot इष्टं गतं तस्य ह्यदिशति Mb. 3 To give, grant, bestow upon, deliver or make over to; बाणमन्त्रमवते निजं दिशन् Ki. 13. 68; R. 5. 30, 11. 2, 16. 72. 4 To pay (as tribute). 5 To consent to; R. 11. 49. 6 To direct, order, command. 7 To allow, permit; स्मर्तुं दिशति न दिवः सुखंदरीभ्यः Ki. 5. 28. -WITH अति 1 to assign, make over. 2 to extend the application of, extend by analogy; इति ये प्रत्यया उक्तास्तेऽवातिदिश्यते Sk. or प्रथममतिनिर्वहणन्यायेनातिदिशति S. B. -अप 1 to point out, indicate, show. 2 to declare, put forward, say, announce, tell, inform against; Ms. 8. 54. 3 to foign, pre-

tend; मित्रकृत्यमपदिश्य R. 19. 31, 32, 54; शिरःशूलस्पर्शनमपदिशन् Dk. 50. pleading head-ache as an excuse. 4 to refer to, have reference to; रहसि भर्ता मङ्गो-नापदिश Dk. 102. -आ 1 to point out, show (as way). 2 to order, command, direct; पुनरप्यादिश तावदुत्थितः Ku. 4. 16; आदिशद्वाभिगमं वनाय Bk. 3. 9, 7. 28; R. 1. 54, 2. 65; Ms. 11. 193. 3 to aim at, single out, assign; Bk. 3. 3. 4 to teach, advise, instruct, lay down, prescribe; R. 12. 68. 5 to specify. 6 to foretell. -उच्च 1 to point out, denote, signify, mention; प्रथमोदिष्टमासनं Ku. 6. 35; यथोदिष्ट-व्यापारा S. 3; अनेडसूक्त उदिष्टः शोटे Med. 2 to refer or allude to, have reference to स्मरसुदिश्य Ku. 4. 38. 3 to mean, aim at, direct towards, assign or dedicate to; फलसुदिश्य Bg. 17. 21; उदिष्टा-मुपनिहितां मज्जस पूजां Mā. 5. 25; वयसि-लाल-सुदिश्य प्रस्थितः Pt. 1. 4 to teach, advise; सतां केनोदिष्टं विषममसिधारावतमिदं Bk. 2. 28. -उप 1 to teach, advise, instruct; सुख-मुपदिश्यते परस्य K. 156; M. 1. 5, R. 16. 43; Bg. 4. 34. 2 to point out, indicate, refer to; वृणोषामुपदिश्य R. 8. 73. 3 to mention, tell, announce; किं कुले-नोपदिष्टं शीलमेवात्र कारणं Mk. 9. 7. 4 to prescribe, lay down, sanction, settle; न द्वितीयश्च साध्वीनां कश्चिद्धर्तव्यदिश्यते Ms. 5. 162, 2. 190. 5 to name, call -निश्च 1 to point out, indicate, show; एकैकं निर्दिशन् S. 7; अंशुत्वा निर्दिशति &c. 2 to assign to, give; निर्दिष्टां कुलपतिना स पर्णशालामप्यास्य R. 1. 95. 3 to allude to, mention, make a reference to. 4 to predict. 5 to advice. 6 to tell, communicate. -प्र 1 to point out, indicate, show, assign; तस्याधिकारपुरुषैः प्रणतेः प्रदिष्टां R. 5. 63, 2. 39. 2 to tell, mention; Bg. 8. 28; Bk. 4. 5. 3 to give, grant, offer, bestow or confer upon; विययोः पथि मुनिप्रदिष्टयोः R. 11. 9, 7. 35; निःशब्दोऽपि प्रदिशति जलं याचितश्चात-केभ्यः Me. 114; Ms. 8. 265. -प्रत्या 1 (a) to reject, discard, shun; प्रत्यादिष्ट-विशेषमंडनविधिः S. 6. 5; (b) to repulse; R. 6. 25. 2 to cast off, repudiate (as a person); कामं प्रत्यादिष्टां स्मरामि न परियहं मुनेस्तनयां S. 5. 31. 3 to obscure, eclipse, defeat, throw into the shade or back-ground; R. 1. 61, 10. 68. 4 to order back, countermand. -स्वप् 1 to name, call; व्यपदिश्यसे जयति विक्रमी-त्यतः Si. 15. 28. 2 to name or call falsely; भिन्नं च यं व्यपदिशस्यपरं च यासि Mk. 4. 9. 3 to speak of, profess; जन्मोदोर्वि-मले कुले व्यपदिशति Ve. 6. 7. 4 to pretend, feign; Mv. 2. 11. -सं 1 to give, grant, assign, make over; Bk. 6. 141; Y. 2. 232. 2 to order, direct, instruct, advise, send as a message; किं नु खलु दुर्योधनस्य युक्तरूपमस्माभिः संदेष्टव्यं S. 4; Si. 9. 56, 61. 3 to send as a message, entrust with a message; अथ विभात्मने गौरी मंदिदेश मिथः सखीं Ku. 6. 1.

दिश *f.* (Nom. sing. दिश-य) 1 A direction, cardinal point, point of compass, quarter of the sky; दिशः प्रसेवुर्नक्ती बहु; सुखाः R. 3. 14; दिशि दिशि किरति सजलकण्जालं Gt. 4. 2 (a) The mere direction of a thing, hint, indication (of the general lines); इति दिश (often used by commentators &c.) (b) (Hence) Mode, manner, method; मुनेः पाठोक्तदिशा S. D.; दिगियं सूत्र-कृता प्रदिशिता; दासीसमं नृपसमं रक्षःसभमिमा दिशः Ak. 3 Region, space, place in general. 4 A foreign or distant region. 5 A point of view, manner of considering a subject. 6 A precept, order. 7 The number 'ten'. 8 A side or party. 9 The mark of a bite. (N. B. In comp. दिश becomes दिष before words beginning with vowels and soft consonants, and दिह before words beginning with hard consonants; e. g. दिगंबर, दिगज, दिग्विषय, दिग्विस्तार &c.) -COMP. -अंतः end of the directions or horizon, remote distance, remote place; Bv. 1. 2; R. 3. 4, 5. 67, 16, 87; नानादिगताता राजानः &c. -अंतरं 1 another direction. 2 the intermediate space, atmosphere, space. 3 a distant quarter, another or foreign country. -अंबर *a.* having only the directions for his clothing, stark naked, unclothed; दिगंबरलेन निवेदितं बहु Ku. 5. 72. (-र) 1 a naked mendicant (of the Jain or Buddha sect). 2 a mendicant, an ascetic. 3 an epithet of Siva. 4 darkness. -ईशः, -ईश्वरः the regent of a quarter; Ku. 5. 53; see अष्टदिग्पाल. -करः 1 a youth, youthful man. 2 an epithet of Siva. -कारिका, -करी a young girl or woman. -करिन्, -गजः, -देतिन्, -चारणः m. one of the eight elephants said to guard and preside over the eight cardinal points; (see अष्टदिगज); दिग्वितीशेषाः ककुभश्चकार Vikr. 7. 1. -ग्रहणं observation of the quarters of the compass. -चक्रं 1 the horizon. 2 the whole world. -जयः, -विजयः 'conquest of the direction', the conquest of various countries in all directions, conquest of the world; स दिग्विजयमप्याजवीरः स्मरः इवाकरोत् Vikr. 4. 1. -दर्शनं showing merely the direction, pointing out only the general mode or manner. -नागः 1 an elephant of the quarter of the compass; see दिगज. 2 N. of a poet said to be a contemporary of Kālidāsa. (This interpretation is based on Mallinātha's gloss on Me. 14 which is however very doubtful). -मंडलं दिक्चक्रं. q. v. -मात्रं the mere direction or indication. -मुखं any quarter or part of the sky; हरति मे हरिवाहनदिग्मुखं V. 3. 6; Amaru. 5. -मोहः mistaking the way or

direction. -वस्त्र *a.* stark naked, unclothed. (-त्रः) 1 a Jaina or Buddha mendicant of the दिगंबर class. 2 an epithet of Siva. -विभावित *a.* renowned or celebrated in all quarters.

दिशा Direction, quarter of the compass, region &c. -COMP. -गजः, -पालः see दिगज, दिग्पाल.

दिश्य *a.* Belonging to or situated towards any quarter of the compass.

दिष्ट *a.* 1 Shown, indicated, assigned, pointed out. 2 Described, referred to. 3 Fixed, settled. 4 Directed, ordered &c. -दं 1 Assignment, allotment. 2 Fate, destiny, good or ill luck; यो दिष्टः S. 2. 3 Order, direction, command. 4 Aim, object. -COMP. -अंतः 'the end of one's appointed time', death; दिष्टतामाप्स्यति भवानपि पुत्रशोकात् R. 9. 79.

दिष्टिः *f.* 1 Assignment, allotment. 2 Direction, command, instruction, rule, precept. 3 Fate, fortune, destiny. 4 Good fortune, happiness, any auspicious event (such as the birth of a son); दिष्टिद्विमिव शुभाय K. 55; दिष्टिद्विसंभ्रमो महानमूतः K. 73.

दिष्ट्या *ind.* (Strictly the instr. sing. of दिष्टि) Fortunately, luckily, thank God, how glad I am, how fortunate, bravo; (an exclamation of joy or gratulation); दिष्ट्या प्रतिहतं दुर्जितं Māl. 4; दिष्ट्या सोयं महानाहुर्जनानंदवर्धनः U. 1. 37; Ve. 2. 12. दिष्ट्या वृष्ट means 'to congratulate one upon'; दिष्ट्या यमपत्नीसमागमेन पुत्रपुत्रसदृशेन चायुष्मान्वर्धते S. 7.

दिह 2 U. (देहि, दिये, दिष्य; desid. विधिभक्ति) 1 To anoint, smear, plaster, spread over; Bk. 3. 21, 7. 54. 2 To soil, defile, pollute; R. 16. 15. -WITH सं 1 to doubt, be uncertain about; Y. 2. 16; संदिग्धो विजयो युधि Pt. 3. 12. 2 to mistake for, confound with (in pass); पातु स्वामकटोरकैकशिक्षा-संदिग्धमुपैव्यः (जटः) Māl. 1. 2; or धूपैर्जाल-विनिःसृतेर्वलभयः संदिग्धपारावताः V. 3. 2. Ku. 6. 40. 3 to start an objection.

दी 4 A. (दीयते, दीन) To perish, die. **दीक्ष** 1 A. (दीक्षते, दीक्षित) 1 To consecrate or prepare oneself for the performance of a sacred rite; see दीक्षित below. 2 To dedicate oneself to. 3 To initiate or introduce a pupil. 4 To invest with the sacred thread. 5 To sacrifice. 6 To practice self-restraint.

दीक्षकः A spiritual guide.

दीक्षणं Initiation, consecration.

दीक्षा 1 Consecration for a religious ceremony, initiation in general; R. 3. 44, 65. 2 A ceremony preliminary to a sacrifice. 3 A ceremony or religious rite in general; विवाहदीक्षा R. 3. 33; Ku. 7. 1, 8, 24. 4 Investiture with the sacred thread. 5 De-

dicating oneself to a particular object. -COMP. -अंतः a supplementary sacrifice made to atone for the defects in a preceding one.

दीक्षित *p. p.* 1 Consecrated, initiated (as for a religious ceremony); ते विवाहदीक्षिता यूयं U. 1; आप्नान्मयसत्वेन दीक्षिताः खलु पैरवाः S. 2. 16; R. 8. 75, 11. 24; Ve. 12. 5. 2 Prepared for a sacrifice. 3 Prepared for, having taken a vow of; R. 11. 67. 4 Crowned; R. 4. 5. -तः 1 A priest engaged in a Dikshā. 2 A pupil. 3 A person who or whose ancestors may have performed a grand sacrificial ceremony, such as ज्योतिष्टोम.

दीक्षितिः 1 Boiled rice. 2 Heaven.

दीक्षितिः *f.* 1 A ray of light; R. 3. 22, 17. 48; N. 2. 69. 2 Splendour, brightness. 3 Bodily lustre, energy; Bh. 2. 29.

दीक्षितमत्त *a.* Brilliant.—*m.* The sun; Ku. 2. 2, 7. 70.

दीधी 2 A. (दीधिति) 1 To shine. 2 To seem, appear.

दीन *a.* 1 Poor, indigent. 2 Distressed, ruined, afflicted, miserable, wretched. 3 Sorry, dejected, melancholy, sad; सा विरेहो तव दीना Gt. 4. 4 Timid, frightened. 5 Mean, piteous; Bh. 2. 51. -नः A poor person, one in distress or misery; दीनानां कल्पवृक्षः Mk. 1. 48; दिनानि दीनोद्धरणो-चितस्य R. 2. 25. -COMP. -द्वपालः, -वरसल *a.* kind to the poor. -वंधुः a friend of the poor.

दीनारः 1 A particular gold coin; जितश्चासौ मया सोडशसहस्राणि दीनाराणां Dk. 2 A coin in general. 3 A gold ornament.

दीप 4 A. (दीप्यते, दीप, freg. दीदीप्यते) 1 To shine, blaze (fig. also); संवेकलेः समीपस्वमिषनृपणैर्दीप्यते सप्तसतिः M. 2. 13; तरुणीस्तन पव दीप्यते मणिहारावलि रामणीयक N. 2. 44; Bk. 2. 2, R. 14. 64; H. Pr. 46. 2 To burn, be lighted; यथा यथा चेयं चपला दीप्यते K. 105. 3 To glow, be inflamed or excited, increase (fig. also); R. 5. 47; Bk. 14. 88; Si. 20. 71. 4 To be fired with anger; Ki. 3. 55. 5 To be illustrious. -Caus. (दीपयति-ते) To kindle, inflame, illuminate, light; यंदावनांतमदीपयद्गजालः (इंडुः) Gt. -7. WITH. उद् Caus. 1 to kindle. 2 to rouse, excite, light up. -प्र, -सं to shine, blaze &c.

दीपः 1 A lamp, light; नृपदीपो पनसहै प्रजापत्यः संहरन्नापि । अंतरस्थेयैः सुप्रेलक्ष्यते नैव केनचित् ॥ Pt. 1. 221; न हि दीपो परस्परस्यो-पकुरुतः S. B.; सो ज्ञानदीप &c. -COMP. -अम्विता 1 the day of new moon (अमर). 2-दीपाली q. v. -आराधनं worshipping an idol by waving a light before it. -आलिः, -ली, -आवली, -उत्तमः 1 a row of lights, nocturnal illumination. 2 particularly, the festival called *Divali* held on the night of

new moon in आश्विन. -कलिका the flame of a lamp. -किहं lampblack, soot. -कूपी, -करी the wick of a lamp. -ध्वज: lampblack. -पादप: -वृक्ष: a lampstick, lamp-stand. -पुष्प: the Champaka tree. -भाजनं a lamp; R. 19. 51. -माला lighting, illumination. -शत्रु: a moth. -शिखा the flame of a lamp. -शृङ्खला a row of lights, illumination.

दीपक *a.* (पिका *f.*) 1 Kindling, inflaming. 2 Illuminating, making bright. 3 Illustrating, beautifying, making illustrious. 4 Exciting, making intense; *Si.* 2. 55. 5 Tonic, stimulating digestion, digestive. -क: 1 A light, lamp; तावदेव कतिनामपि स्फुरत्येष निर्मलविवेकदीपक: *Bh.* 1. 56. 2 A falcon. 3 An epithet of Kāmadeva (also दीपक). -कं 1 Saffron. 2 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech in which two or more objects (some प्रकृत relevant and some अप्रकृत irrelevant) having the same attribute are associated together or in which several attributes (some relevant and some irrelevant) are predicated of the same object (सकृद्-

विस्तु धर्मस्य प्रकृताप्रकृतात्मनां। सेव क्रियासु बह्विध काकस्थितिः दीपकं ॥ *K. P.* 10; cf; Chandr: -वदति वपयवपयानां धर्मिकं दीपकं बुधाः। मदेन भाति कलमः प्रतपिन महीपतिः ॥ 5. 45. दीपनं 1 Kindling, illuminating. 2 A tonic, stimulating digestion. 3 Exciting, stimulating. 4 Saffron. दीपिका 1 A light, torch; *R.* 4. 45. 9. 70. 2. (At the end of comp.) Illustrator, elucidator; तर्कदीपिका.

दीपित *a.* 1 Set on fire. 2 Inflamed. 3 Illuminated. 4 Manifested.

दीप्त *p. p.* 1 Lighted; inflamed, kindled. 2 Glowing, hot, flashing, radiant. 3 Illuminated. 4 Excited, stimulated. -स: 1 A lion. 2 The citron tree. -सं Gold -Comp. -अंशु: the sun. -अश्व: a cat. -अग्नि *a.* kindled (as fire). (-सि:) 1 blazing fire, 2 N. of अगस्त्य. -अंग: a peacock. -आत्मन् *a.* having a fiery nature. -उपल: the sunstone. -किरण: the sun. -कीर्ति: an epithet of Kārtikeya. -जिह्वा a fox or vixen; (used figuratively for an ill-tempered quarrelsome woman). -तपस् *a.* of glowing piety, fervent in devotion. -पिंगल: a lion. -रस: an earth-worm. -लोचन: a cat. -लोहं brass; bell-metal.

दीप्ति: *f.* 1 Brightness, splendour, brilliance, lustre. 2 Brilliance of beauty, extreme loveliness; (for the difference between दीप्ति and कति see under कति). 3 Lac. 4 Brass.

दीप्त *a.* Shining, brilliant, radiant. -प्र: Fire.

दीर्घ *a.* (compar. द्वावीयस, superl. द्वापि) 1 Long (in time or space),

reaching far; दीर्घांशं शरविदुकांति वदने *M.* 2. 3; दीर्घं कदाश्च *Me.* 36; दीर्घपाण &c. 2 Of long duration, lasting long, tedious; दीर्घायामा विनाम *Me.* 108; *V.* 3. 4; *S.* 4. 15. 3 Deep (as a sigh); *Amaru.* 11; दीर्घं वचनं निश्चयः. 4 Long (as a vowel), as the आ in काम. 5 Lofty, high, tall. -ई *ind.* 1 Long, for a long time. 2 Deeply. 3 Far. -ई: 1 A camel. 2 A long vowel.

-Comp. -अध्वग: a messenger, an express. -अहन् *m.* summer, (श्रीमन्).

-आकार *a.* oblong. -आयु, -आयुस् *a.* long-lived. -आयुध: 1 a spear. 2 any long weapon. 3 a hog. -आर्य: an elephant. -कंठ: -कंठक: -कंधर: the (Indian) crane. -काय *a.* tall (in stature). -केश: a bear. -मति: -मीव: -घटिका: -जंघा a camel. -जिह्वा: a snake, serpent. -तपस् *m.* an epithet of Gautama, husband of Ahalyā; *R.* 11. 34. -तस: -दंष्ट्रा: -दु: the palm tree. -मुंडी musk-rat. -दुश्चिन् *a.* 1 provident, prudent, far-seeing, long-sighted; *Pt.* 3. 167. 2 sagacious, wise. (-*m.*) 1 a bear. 2 an owl.

-नाद *a.* making a long continued noise. (-*द:*) 1 a dog. 2 a cock. 3 a conch-shell. -निद्रा 1 long sleep. 2 the long sleep, sleep of death; *R.* 12. 11. -पत्र: the palm tree. -पाद: a heron. -पादप: 1 the cocoa-nut tree. 2 the areca-nut tree. 3 the palm tree. -पुट: a snake. -बाला a kind of deer (चमरी) of whose tails chowries are made. -माकत: an elephant. -रत: a dog. -रद: a hog. -रसन: a snake.

-रोमन् *m.* a bear. -वक्त्र: an elephant. -सक्थ *a.* having long thighs. -सत्रं a long-continued Soma sacrifice. (-*त्र:*) one who performs such a sacrifice; *R.* 1. 80. -घ्न, -घ्नन् *a.* working slowly, slow, dilatory, procrastinating; दीर्घस्त्री विनश्यति *Pt.* 4.

दीपिका 1 A long or oblong lake; *M.* 2. 13. *R.* 16. 13. 2 A well or lake in general.

दीर्घ *a.* 1 Torn, rent, split &c. 2 Frightened, afraid.

दुः P. (दुनोति, दूत or दून) 1 To burn, consume with fire; *Bk.* 14. 85. 2 To torment, afflict, distress; उद्भासीनि जलजानि दुर्नश्यद्वितं जन् *Bk.* 6. 74. 5. 98. 17. 99; (सुखे) तव विश्रांतकथं दुनोति मा *R.* 8. 55. 3 To pain, produce sorrow; वर्णप्रकर्षं सति कार्षिकारं दुनोति निर्गम-तया स चेत: *Ku.* 3. 28. 4 (Intrans.) To be afflicted or 1 ned; देहि दुंदरि दर्शनं मम मन्मथेन दुनोमि *Gtt.* 3. -*Pass.* (or 4 A. according to some) To be afflicted or pained &c.; नायातः सखि निदंया यदि शटरसर्वं दूति किं दूयस *Gtt.* 7; *Ku.* 5. 12, 48; *R.* 1. 70, 10. 21.

दुःख *a.* 1 Painful, disagreeable, unpleasant; सिंहानां निनदा दुःखाः श्रोतुं दुःख-

मतो वनं *Rām.* 2 Difficult, uneasy. -सं

1 Sorrow, grief, unhappiness, distress, pain, agony; हसं हि दुःखान्पुनरुद्य

शोभते *Mk.* 1. 10; यदेवोपपत्तं दुःखास्तुलं तद-सवत्तं *V.* 3. 21; so दुःखसुख, समदुःखसुख &c. 2 Trouble, difficulty, *S.* Til.

12. (दुःखं and दुःखेन are used as adverbs in the sense of 'hardly', 'with great difficulty or trouble'; *S.* 7. 13; *Bg.* 12. 6, *R.* 19. 49; *H.* 1. 158).

-Comp. -अतीत *a.* freed from pain. -अंतः final emancipation.

-कर *a.* painful, troublesome. -मानः 'the scene of suffering', worldly existence. -सिद्ध *a.* 1 tough, hard. 2 pained, distressed. -माप, बहल *a.* full of trouble or grief. -भाज *a.* unhappy. -लोकः worldly life, the world as a scene of constant suffering.

-शील *a.* hard to please or manage, bad-tempered, irritable; *R.* 3. 6.

दुःखित, दुःखिन् *a.* (मी *f.*) 1 Distressed, afflicted, pained. 2 Poor, unhappy, miserable.

दुःखलं Woven silk, a silk-garment, a very fine garment in general; स्वामलसुदुलकलेवरमंजनमणितमोरीदुःखलं *Gtt.* 11; *Ku.* 5. 67, 78; *Bk.* 3. 34, 10. 1; *R.* 17. 25.

दुग्ध *a.* 1 Milked. 2 Milked out, extracted, drawn out &c. see दुह.

-गंध 1 Milk. 2 Milky juice of plants. -Comp. -अयं, -तालीयं the skim of milk, cream. -पाचनं a vessel for boiling milk. -पोष्य *a.* living on its mother's milk (as a child), a suckling. -समुद्रः the ocean of milk, one of the seven oceans.

दुग्ध *a.* (Mostly at the end of comp.) 1 Milking. 2 Yielding, granting; as in कामदुग्धा *q. v.*

दुग्धा A milch cow.

दुडक *a.* Dishonest, bad-hearted, fraudulent.

दुडुभः=दुडुभ *q. v.*

दुडुमः A green onion.

दुंदुमः A kind of drum; see दुंदुभि.

दुडुः 1 A kind of drum. 2 N. of Vasudeva, Krishna's father.

दुडुभः 1 A sort of large kettledrum. 2 A kind of water-snake.

दुंदुभि: *m. f.* 1 A sort of large kettle-drum, drum; विजयदुंदुभिता यदुरणवा: *R.* 9. 11. -*m.* 1 An epithet of Vishnu. 2 Of Krishna. 3 A kind of poison. 4 N. of a demon slain by Vali. When Sugriva showed to Rāma the skeleton of this demon to show him how powerful Vali was, Rāma kicked it with but a gentle force and threw it many miles away.

दुर *ind.* (A prefix substituted for दुर before words beginning with vowels or soft consonants in the

sense of 'bad,' 'hard or difficult to do a certain thing'; for compounds with दुस् as first member see दुस् s. v.). -Comp. -अक्ष a. 1 weak-eyed, 2 evil-eyed. (-क्षः) a loaded or false die. -अतिक्रम a. 1 difficult to be overcome or conquered, unconquerable; स्वजाति-दुरतिक्रमा Pt. 1. 2. insurmountable. 3 inevitable. -अत्यय a. 1 difficult to be overcome; R. 11. 88. 2 hard to be attained or fathomed. -अदुष्ट ill luck, misfortune. -अधिग, -अधिगम a. 1 hard to reach or attain, unattainable; Pt. 1. 330. 2 insurmountable. 3 hard to be studied or understood; Ki. 5. 18. -अधिष्ठित a. badly performed, managed, or executed. -अध्यय a. 1 difficult of attainment. 2 hard to be studied. -अध्ययसायः a foolish undertaking. -अध्वः a bad road. -अंत a. 1 whose end is difficult to be reached, endless, infinite; संकर्षणाय स्राम्य दुरतायातकाय च Bhāg. 2 ending ill or in misery, unhappy; अहो दुरता बलबद्धिरिति Ki. 1. 23; नृपति शुचिजनेन समं सखि विरहिजनस्य दुरते (वसंते) Gīt. 1. -अन्वय a. 1 difficult to be passed along. 2 hard to be carried out or followed. 3 difficult to be attained or understood. (-यः) 1 a wrong conclusion, one wrongly inferred from given premises. -अभिमानिन् a. vain-glorious, disagreeably proud. -अवग्रह a. incomprehensible. -अवग्रह a. difficult to be restrained or subjugated. -अवस्थ a. ill off, badly or poorly circumstanced. -अवस्था a. wretched or miserable state. -आकृति a. ugly, misshaped. -आक्रम a. 1 invincible, unconquerable. 2 difficult to be passed. -आक्रमण 1 unfair attack. 2 difficult approach. -आगमः improper or illegal acquisition. -आग्रहः foolish obstinacy, head-strongness, pertinacity. -आचर a. hard to be performed. -आचार a. 1 ill-conducted, badly behaved. 2 following bad practices, wicked, depraved; Bg. 9. 30. (-रः) bad practice, ill-conduct, wickedness. -आत्मन् m. a rascal, villain, scoundrel. -आघर्ष a. 1 hard to be approached or assailed, unassailable. 2 not to be attacked with impunity. 3 haughty. -आजम a. difficult to bend or draw; R. 11. 38. -आप a. difficult to be obtained; श्रिया दुःप्रापः कथमीप्सिषि भवेत् S. 3. 14; R. 1. 72; 6. 62. -आराध्य a. difficult to be propitiated, hard to be won over or conciliated. -आरोह a. difficult of ascent. (-हः) 1 the cocoa-nut tree. 2 the palm tree, 3 the date tree. -आलापः 1 curse, imprecation. 2 foul or abusive language. -आलोक a. 1 difficult to be seen or perceived. 2

pain-fully bright, dazzling; दुरालोकः स समरे निदाघावरलवत् K. P. 10. (-कः) (-कः) dazzling splendour. -आवार a. 1 difficult to be covered. 2 difficult to be restrained, shut in, kept back or stopped. -आशय a. evil-minded, wicked, malicious. -आशा 1 a bad or wicked desire. 2 hoping against hope. -आसद् a. 1 difficult to be approached or overtaken, unassailable, unconquerable; R. 3. 66, 8. 4; Mv. 2. 5, 4. 15. 2 difficult to be found or met with. 3 unequalled, unparalleled. -इत a. 1 difficult. 2 sinful. (-तः) 1 a bad course, evil, sin; दुरिदाणां देव्यं दुरितमयं दुर्वासनस्यो दूतं दुरीकृष्वत् G. L. 2; R. 8. 2; Amaru. 2; Mv. 3. 43. 2 difficulty, danger. 3 a calamity. -इष्टं 1 a curse, imprecation. 2 a spell or sacrificial rite performed to injure another person. -ईशः a bad lord or master. -ईषणा, -ईषणा a curse, an imprecation. -उक्तं, -उक्तिः offensive speech, reproach, abuse, censure. -उत्तर a. unanswerable. -उदाहर a. difficult to be pronounced, or composed; अदुर्ज्ञितार्थसंबन्धः प्रबन्धो दुर्द्वारः Si. 2. 73. -उद्ग्रह a. burdensome, unbearable. -ऊह a. abstruse. -वा a. 1 difficult of access, inaccessible, impassable. 2 unattainable. 3 incomprehensible. (-वः, -नं) 1 difficult or narrow passage through a wood or over a stream, mountain &c., a defile, narrow pass. 2 a citadel, fortress, castle. 3 rough ground. 4 difficulty, adversity, calamity, distress, danger; निस्तारयति दुर्गाच्च Ms. 3. 98, 11. 43; Bg. 18. 58. -अध्यक्षः, -पतिः, -पालः the commandant or governor of a castle. -कर्मन् n. fortification. -मार्गः a defile, gorge. -लंघनं surmounting difficulties. (-नः) a camel. -संचरः 1 a difficult passage as to a fort &c., a bridge &c. over a defile., (-नः) an epithet of Pārvatī, wife of Śiva. -गत a. 1 unfortunate, in bad circumstances; Bk. 18. 10, 2 indigent, poor. 3 distressed, in trouble. -गतिः f. 1 misfortune, poverty, want, trouble, indigence; Bg. 6. 40. 2 a difficult situation or path. 3 hell. -गंध a. ill-smelling. (-घः) bad odour, stink. 2 any ill-smelling substance. 3 an onion. 4 the mango tree. -गंधि, -गंधिन् a. ill-smelling. -गम a. 1 impassable, inaccessible, impervious; कमिनीकायकांतरी कुच-पर्वतदुर्गमे Bh. 1. 86; Si. 12. 49. 2 unattainable, difficult of attainment. 3 hard to be understood. -गाढ, -गाय, -गाय a. difficult to be fathomed or investigated, unfathomable. -ग्रह a. 1 difficult to be gained or accomplished. 2 difficult to be conquered or subjugated; R. 17. 52. 3 hard to

be understood. (-हः) a cramp, spasm. -घट a. 1 difficult. 2 impossible. -घोरः 1 a harsh cry. 2 a bear. -जन a. 1 wicked, bad, vile. 2 slanderous, malicious, mischievous. (नः) a bad or wicked person, a malicious or mischievous man, villain; दुर्जनः प्रियवदी च नैतद्विद्यासकारणं Chāṇ. 24, 25; शान्तिव्ययपद-रेण नोपकारेण दुर्जनः Ku. 2. 40. -जय a, invincible. -जर a. 1 ever youthful. 2 hard (as food), indigestible. 3 difficult to be enjoyed. -जात a. 1 unhappy, wretched. 2 bad-tempered, bad, wicked. 3 false, not genuine. (-तः) misfortune, calamity, difficulty, R. 13. 72; -जाति a. 1 bad-natured, vile, wicked; Amaru. 96. 2 outcast. (-तिः f.) misfortune, ill-condition. -ज्ञान, -ज्ञेय a. difficult to be known, incomprehensible. -नयः, -नयः 1 bad conduct. 2 impropriety. 3 injustice. -नामन्, -नामन् a. having a bad name. -दम, -दमन, -दम्प a. difficult to be subdued, untamable, indomitable. -दर्श a. 1 difficult to be seen. 2 dazzling; Bg. 11. 52. -दात a. 1 hard to be tamed or subdued; untamable; Si. 12. 22. 2 intractable, proud, insolent; बुद्धांतानां दमनविषयः सन्निवेशायते Mv. 3. 34. (-तः) 1 a calf. 2 a strife, quarrel. -दिनं 1 a bad day in general. 2 a rainy or cloudy day, stormy or rainy weather; उद्यमस्यकालदुर्दिनं Mk. 5; Ku. 6. 43; Mv. 4. 57. 3 a shower (of anything), R. 4. 41, 82; 5. 47; U. 5. 5. 4 thick darkness. -दृष्ट a. ill-judged or seen, wrongly decided. -दैर्घ्यं ill-luck, misfortune. -दुष्टं an unfair game. -दुमः onion. -धर a. 1 irresistible, difficult to be stopped. 2 difficult to be borne or suffered; दुर्धरेण मयेन सपत्ने Ghaṭ. 11; Ms. 7. 28. (-रः) quicksilver. -धर्म a. 1 inviolable, unassailable. 2 inaccessible; H. Pr. 5. 3 fearful, dreadful. 4 haughty. -धी a. stupid, silly. -नामकः piles. -निग्रह a. irrepres-sible, ungovernable, irresistible, unruly; मगो दुर्निग्रहं चले Bg. 6. 35. -निमित्त a. carelessly put to or placed on the ground; पदे दुर्निमित्ते गच्छति R. 7. 10. -निमित्तं a bad omen; R. 14. 50. 2 a bad pretext. -निवार, निवार्य a. difficult to be checked or warded off, irresistible, invincible. -नीति misconduct, bad policy, misbehaviour. -नीतिः f. maladministration; Bv. 4. 36. -बल a. 1 weak, feeble. 2 enfeebled, spiritless; U. 1. 24. 3 small, scanty, little; R. 5. 12. -बाल a. bald-headed, -बुद्धि a. 1 silly, foolish, stupid. 2 perverse, evil-minded, wicked; Bg. 1. 23. -बोध a. unintelligible, unfathomable, inscrutable; निगूढबोधमयो-धविद्वद्वाः कं धृषतीनां चरितं कं जंतवः Ki. 1. 6. -भय a. unfortunate, unlucky -भया

1 a wife disliked by her husband. 2 an ill-tempered woman, a shrew. -**भर** *a.* insupportable, burdensome. -**भाग्य** *a.* unfortunate, unlucky. (-**र्य**) ill luck. -**भिक्षा** 1 scarcity of provisions, dearth, famine; Y. 2. 147; Ms. 8. 22; H. 1. 73. 2 want in general. -**भृत्य** a bad servant. -**भ्रातृ** *m.* a 'bad brother. -**मति** *a.* 1 silly, stupid, foolish, ignorant. 2 wicked, evil-minded; Ms. 11. 30. -**मदु** *a.* drunken, ferocious, maddened, infatuated. -**मनसु** *a.* troubled in mind, discouraged dispirited, sad, melancholy. -**मनुष्य** a bad or wicked man. -**मंत्र**, -**मंत्रित** evil advice, bad counsel. -**मरण** violent or unnatural death. -**मर्यादा** *a.* immodest, wicked. -**मल्लिका**, -**मल्ली** a minor drama, comedy, farce; S. D. 553. -**मित्र** 1 a bad friend. 2 an enemy. -**मुख** *a.* 1 having a bad face, hideous, ugly; Bh. 1. 90. 2 foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous; Bh. 2. 69. -**मूल्य** *a.* highly priced, dear. -**मूख** *a.* silly, foolish, dull-headed, dull. (-*m.*) a dunce, dull-headed man, block-head; ग्रथानुसृत्य व्याकृतमिति दुर्मेखोऽयं S. 2. 26. -**योध**, -**योधन** *a.* invincible, unconquerable. (-**सः**) the eldest of the hundred sons of Dhritarashtra and Gandhâri. [From his early years he conceived a deep hatred for his cousins the Pandavas, but particularly Bhîma, and made every effort he could to compass their destruction. When his father proposed to make Yudhishthira heir-apparent, Duryodhana did not like the idea, as his father was the reigning sovereign, and prevailed upon his blind father to send the Pandavas away into exile. Varanavata was fixed upon as their abode, and under pretext of constructing a palatial building for their residence, Duryodhana caused a palace to be built mostly of lac, resin and other combustible materials, thereby hoping to see them all destroyed when they should enter it. But the Pandavas were forewarned and they safely escaped. They then lived at Indraprastha, and Yudhishthira performed the Rajasûya sacrifice with great pomp and splendour. This event further excited the anger and jealousy of Duryodhana who was already vexed to find that his plot for burning them up had signally failed, and he induced his father to invite the Pandavas to Hastinapura to play with dice (of which Yudhishthira was particularly fond). In that gambling match Duryodhana, who was ably assisted by his maternal uncle Sakuni, won from Yudhishthira everything that he staked, till the infatuated gambler staked himself, his brothers, and Drupadi herself, all of whom shared the same fate. Yudhishthira, as a condition of the wager,

was forced to go to the forest with his wife and brothers, and to remain there for twelve years and to pass one additional year *incognito*. But even this period, long as it was, expired, and after their return from exile, both the Pandavas and Kauravas made great preparations for the inevitable struggle and the great Bharatî war commenced. It lasted for eighteen days during which all the Kauravas, with most of their allies, were slain. It was on the last day of the war that Bhîma fought a duel with Duryodhana and smashed his thigh with his club]. -**योनि** *a.* of a low birth. -**लक्ष्य** *a.* difficult to be seen or perceived, hardly visible. -**लभ** *a.* 1 difficult to be attained, or accomplished; R. 1. 67, 17. 70; Ku. 4. 40, 5. 46, 61. 2 difficult to be found or met with, scarce, rare; युद्धांतदुर्लभं S. 1. 16. 3 best, excellent, eminent. 4 dear, beloved. 5 costly. -**ललित** *a.* spoilt by fondling, fondled too much, hard to please; हा मंदकुललित Ve. 4; V. 2. 8; Mâl. 9. 2 (hence) wayward, naughty, ill-bred, unruly; सृष्टयामि खलु दुर्ललितायास्ये S. 7. (-**त**) waywardness, rudeness. -**लेख्य** *a.* a forged document. -**वच** *a.* 1 difficult to be described, indescribable. 2 not to be talked about. 3 speaking improperly, abusing. (-**त्वं**) abuse, censure, foul language. -**वचस्** *n.* abuse, censure. **वर्ण** *a.* bad-coloured. (-**र्ण**) silver. -**वसति** *f.* painful residence; R. 8. 94. -**वह** *a.* heavy, difficult to be born; U. 2. 10; Ku. 1. 10. -**वाच्य** *a.* 1 difficult to be spoken or uttered. 2 abusive, scurrilous. 3 harsh, cruel (as words). (-**त्वं**) 1 censure, abuse. 2 scandal, illrepute. -**वादः** slander, defamation, calumny. -**वार**, -**वारण** *a.* irresistible, unbearable; R. 14. 87; Ku. 2. 21. -**वासना** 1 evil propensity, wicked desire; Bv. 1. 86. 2 a chimera. -**वासस्** *a.* 1 ill-dressed. 2 naked. (-*m.*) N. of a very irascible saint or Rishi, son of Atri and Anasûyâ. He was very hard to please, and he cursed many a male and female to suffer misery and degradation. His anger, like that of Jamadagni, has become almost proverbial. -**विग्रह**, -**विग्रहा** *a.* difficult to be penetrated or fathomed, unfathomable. -**विचित्र** inconceivable, inscrutable. -**विदग्ध** 1 unskilled, raw, foolish, stupid, silly. 2 wholly ignorant. 3 foolishly puffed up, elated, vainly proud; युष्माकं ग्रहणदुर्विदग्धं Ve. 3; ज्ञानलवदुर्विदग्धं ब्रह्मापि न न रजयति Bh. 2. 3. -**विष** *a.* 1 mean, base, low. 2 wicked, vile. 3 poor, indigent, विषयते मृषियदुर्विषं N. 2. 23. 4 stupid, foolish, silly. -**विनयः** mis-

conduct, imprudence. -**विनीत** *a.* 1 (a) badly educated, ill-mannered, ill-behaved, wicked; शास्त्रित विनीततां S. 1. 25. (b) rude, naughty, mischievous. 2 stubborn, obstinate. -**विपाकः** 1 bad result or consequence U. 1. 40, Mv. 6. 7. 2 evil consequence of acts done either in this or in a former birth. -**विलसित** a wayward act, rudeness, naughtiness. -**वृत्त** *a.* 1 vile, wicked, ill-behaved. 2 roguish. (-**त्वं**) misconduct, ill-behaviour. -**वृष्टिः** *f.* insufficient rain, drought. -**व्यवहारः** a wrong judgment (in law). -**व्रत** *a.* not conforming to rules, disobedient. -**व्रतं** a badly offered sacrifice. -**वद** *a.* wicked-hearted, ill-disposed, inimical. (-*m.*) any enemy. -**वद्वय** *a.* evil-minded, evil-intentioned, wicked.

दुरोदरः 1 A gamester. 2 A dice-box. 3 A stake. -**दृ** Gambling, playing at dice; दुरोदरचक्रजिता समीहते नयन जेतुं जगतीं सुयोगिनः Ki. 1. 7; R. 9. 7.

दुस् 10 U. (दोलयति-ते, दोलित) 1 To swing, shake to and fro, cause to oscillate or move about; कटिं वेदोलये-दाशु Ratimanjari; दोलयन्वाविवाक्षी Bh. 3. 39. 2 To move or shake upwards, throw up; दोलयति धुलिं वायुः Sabdak.

दुलिः *f.* A small or female tortoise.

दुर् 4 P. (दुष्यति, दुष्ट) 1 To be bad or corrupted, be spoiled or suffer damage. 2 To be defiled or violated (as a woman &c.), be stained, be or become impure, or contaminated; Pt. 1. 66; Ms. 7. 24, 9. 318, 10. 102. 3 To sin, commit a mistake, be wrong. 4 To be unchaite or faithless. -**Caus.** (दुषयति, but दुषयति or दोषयति in the sense of 'making depraved, or 'corrupting') 1 To corrupt, spoil, cause to perish, hurt, destroy, defile, taint, contaminate, vitiate, pollute (lit. and fig.); न भीतो मरणादस्मि केवलं दुषितं यशः Mk. 10. 27; पुरा दुषयति स्थली R. 12. 30, 8. 68, 10. 47, 12. 4; Ms. 5. 1, 104; 7. 195; Y. 1. 189; Amaru. 70; न त्वेवं दुषयिष्यामि शत्रुग्रहणहन्त्रं Mv. 3. 8 shall not sully, violate or break &c. 2 To corrupt the morals, demoralize. 3 To violate or dishonour (as a girl or another's wife); Ms. 8. 364, 368. 4 To abrogate, rescind, annul. 5 To blame, censure, find fault with, speak ill of, accuse; दुषितः सर्वलोकेषु निषादुर्त्वं मयिष्यति Râm; Y. 1. 66. 6 To adulterate. 7 To falsify. 8 To refute, disprove. -**With** 1 to be corrupted or spoiled, be vitiated; Y. 3. 19. 2 to sin, err, be faithless or unchaite; Bg. 1. 40; Ms. 9. 74. (-**Caus.**) 1 to spoil, corrupt, soil, taint. 2 to blame, censure, find fault with. -**सं** to be

defiled or stained &c. (-Caus). 1 to defile, corrupt, soil, taint. 2 to violate. 3 to accuse, censure, find fault with.

दुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Spoiled, damaged, injured, ruined. 2 Defiled, tainted, violated, sullied. 3 Depraved, corrupted. 4 Vicious, wicked; as **दुष्टः** 5 Guilty, culpable. 6 Low, vile. 7 Faulty or defective, as a हेतु in logic. 8 Painful. 9 Worthless. -**Comp.** -आत्मन्, -आक्षय *a.* evil-minded, wicked. -गजः *a.* a vicious elephant. चेतस्, -धी, -दुष्टि *a.* evil-minded, malevolent, wicked. -बुधः *a.* a strong but stubborn ox which refuses to draw, a vicious ox.

दुष्टिः *f.* Corruption, depravity.

दुष्ट *ind.* 1 Ill, bad. 2 Improperly, incorrectly, wrongly.

दुष्यन्तः *N.* of a king of the lunar race, descendant of Pura, husband of Sakuntalā and father of Bharata. [Once upon a time Dushyanta, while hunting in the forest, went to the hermitage of the sage Kaśva, while pursuing a deer. There he was hospitably received by S'akuntalā, the adopted daughter of the Sage, and her transcendent beauty made so great an impression on his mind that he prevailed on her to become his Queen, and married her according to the *Gandharva* from of marriage. Having passed some time in her company the king returned to his capital. After some months S'akuntalā was delivered of a son, and her father thought it advisable to send her with the boy to her husband. But when they went and stood before Dushyanta, he (for fear of public scandal) denied all knowledge of having ever before seen or married her. But a heavenly voice told him that she was his lawful wife, and he thereupon admitted her, along with the boy, into his harem and made her first Queen. The happy pair lived to a good old age, and committing the realm to the care of Bharata, retired to the woods. Such is the account of Dushyanta and S'akuntalā given in the *Mahābhārata*; the story told by Kālidāsa differs in several important respects; see "S'akuntalā."].

दुष्ट *A* prefix to nouns and sometimes to verbs meaning 'bad, evil, wicked, inferior, hard or difficult &c.' (*N. B.* The *दु* of **दुष्ट** is changed to *वृ* before vowels and consonants, see *दुः* to a Visarga before sibilant, to *वृ* before *वृ* and *हृ* and to *वृ* before *वृ* and *वृ*). -**Comp.** -कर *a.* 1 wicked, acting badly. 2 hard to be done or accomplished, arduous, difficult; वक्तुं वक्तुं कर्तुं वक्तुं 'sooner said than done'; *Amaru.* 41; *Mk.* 3. 1; *Ms.* 7. 55. (-र) 1 a difficult or painful task or act, a

difficulty. 2 atmosphere, ether. कर्मन् *m.* any bad act, sin, crime. -कालः 1 bad times; *Mu.* 7. 5. 2 the time of universal destruction. 3 an epithet of Śiva. -कुलं *a.* a bad or low family; (आदित्य) कौलं दुष्कलादि *Ms.* 2. 238. -कुलीन *a.* low-born. कुत् *m.* a wicked person. -कृत, -कृतिः *f.* a sin, misdeed; उमे दुहृत्तुदुक्ते *Bg.* 2. 50. -क्रम *a.* ill-arranged, unmethodical, unsystematic. -कर *a.* 1 hard to be performed or accomplished, arduous, difficult; *R.* 8. 79, *Ku.* 7. 65. 2 inaccessible, unapproachable. 3 acting ill; behaving wickedly. (-रः) 1 a bear. 2 a bi-valve shell. चारित्र्य *a.* practising very austere penance. -चरित *a.* wicked, ill-behaved, abandoned. (-तं) misbehaviour, ill conduct. -चिकित्स *a.* difficult to be cured, incurable. -द्यवनः an epithet of Indra. -दयावः an epithet of Śiva. -तर *a.* (दुहर or दुस्तर) 1 difficult to be crossed; *R.* 1. 2; *Ms.* 4. 242; *Pt.* 1. 111. 2 difficult to be subdued, insuperable, invincible. -तर्कः false reasoning. -पच (दुष्यन्) *a.* difficult to be digested. -पतनं 1 falling badly. 2 a word of abuse, abusive epithet (अपशब्द). -परिमह *a.* difficult to be seized, taken or kept. (-हः) bad wife. -पूर *a.* difficult to be filled or satisfied. -प्रकाश *a.* obscure, dark, dim. -प्रकृति *a.* ill-tempered, evil-natured. -प्रजस् *a.* having bad progeny. -प्रज्ञ *a.* (दुष्प्रज्ञ) week-minded, stupid. -प्रघर्ष, -प्रघर्ष्य *unassailable*; see दुर्घर्ष; *R.* 2. 27. -प्रवादः slander, calumnious report, scandal. -प्रवृत्तिः *f.* bad news, evil report; *R.* 12. 51. -प्रसह (दुष्प्रसह) *a.* 1 irresistible, terrible. 2 hard to bear or endure; *M.* 5. 10. -प्राप, -प्राप्य *a.* unattainable, hard to get; *K.* 1. 48; *Bg.* 6. 36. -शकुन् *a.* bad omen. -शला *N.* of the only daughter of पृतराष्ट्र given in marriage to Jayadratha. -शासन *a.* difficult to be managed or governed, intractable. (-नः) *N.* of one of the 100 sons of पृतराष्ट्र. [He was brave and warlike, but wicked and intractable. When Yudhishtira staked and lost even Draupadi, Duhśasana dragged her into the assembly by her hair and began to strip her of every clothing; but Krishna, ever ready to help the distressed, covered her from shame and ignominy. Bhīma was so much exasperated at this dastardly act of Duhśasana that he vowed in the assembly that he would not rest till he had drunk the villain's blood. On the 16th day of the great war Bhīma encountered Duhśasana in a single combat, killed him with ease, and drunk, according to his resolution his blood to his heart's content.]. -हील (दुहृहील) *a.* ill-manucred or be-

haved, reprobate. -सम (दुसम or दुस्सम) *a.* 1 uneven, unlike, unequal. 2 adverse, unfortunate. 3 evil, improper, bad. -समं *ind.* ill, wickedly. -सर्वे an evil being-संघान. -संघेय *a.* difficult to be united or reconciled. -सह (दुस्सह) *a.* unbearable, irresistible, insupportable. -साक्षिन् *m.* a false witness. -साध, -साध्य *a.* 1 difficult to be accomplished or managed. 2 difficult to be cured. 3 difficult to be conquered. -स्थ, -स्थित *a.* (written also दुष्स्थ and दुस्थित) 1 ill. conditioned, poor, miserable. 2 suffering pain, unhappy, distressed. 3 unwell, ill. 4 unsteady, disquieted. 5 foolish, unwise, ignorant. (-स्थं *ind.*) badly, ill, unwell. -स्थितिः *f.* 1 bad condition or situation, unhappiness, misery. 2 instability. स्पृष्ट (दुस्पृष्ट) 1 a slight touch or contact. 2 slight touch or action of the tongue which produces the sounds *दृ*, *तृ*, *लृ* and *वृ*. -स्मर *a.* hard or painful to remember; *U.* 6. 34. -स्वप्नः a bad dream.

दुह 2 *U.* (दोषिण, दुषे, दुष्य) 1 To milk or squeeze out, extract (with two acc.); भास्वन्ति रत्नानि महौषधीषा पृथुपदिष्टा दुदुहन्ति *Ku.* 1. 2; *यः पयो दोषिण पाषाणं स रामाद्भित्तमायान्* *Bk.* 8. 82; *पयो घटोष्णरपि मां दुहति* 12 73; *R.* 5. 33. 2 To draw anything out of another (with two acc.); प्राणान्दुहन्निवासान् शोकं चित्तमवाहयन् *Bk.* 8. 9. 3 To drain a thing of its contents, to make profit out of; दुहोह मां स यज्ञाय शस्याय मयवा दिवं *R.* 1. 26. 4 To yield or grant (any desired object); कामान्दुष्यं विप्रकर्ष्यलक्ष्मीं *U.* 5. 31. 5 To enjoy. -**Caus.** (दोहयति) To cause to milk. -**Desid.** (दुहयति) To wish to milk; राजन् दुहयति यदि क्षितिर्वेदुमेना *Bh.* 2. 56.

दुहितृ *f.* A daughter. -**Comp.** -पतिः, also दुहितुः पतिः a son-in-law.

दुः 4 *A.* (दुयन्, दुन) 1 To be afflicted, suffer pain, be sorry; न दुये सास्वती-सुदुर्मन्त्रमपराध्यति *Si.* 2. 11; कथमयं वचयसे जनमनुगतममशरत्वरदुर्न *Gīt.* 8. afflicted or distressed; see *दु* *pass.* 2 To give or cause pain.

दूतः, दूतकः A messenger, an envoy, an ambassador; *Chāp.* 106. -**Comp.** -सूत्र *a.* speaking by an ambassador.

दूतिका, दूती 1 A female messenger, a confidante. 2 A go-between, or mischief-making woman. (*N. B.* The *ती* of *दूती* is sometimes shortened; see *R.* 18. 53, 19. 13; *Ku.* 4. 16 and *Mall.* thereon.)

दूत्यं 1 Employment of a messenger. 2 An embassy. 3 A message.

दुन *a.* Pained, afflicted &c.; see under *दु* and *दृ*.

दूर *a.* (Compar. दूरीय, *superl.* दूरिष्ठ) Distant, remote, far off, a long way off, long; किं दूर व्यवसायिनी Chān. 73; न योजनशतं दूरं बाह्यमानस्य दृष्ट्या H. 1. 146, 49. -*Distance*, remoteness. [N. B. Some of the oblique cases of दूर are used adverbially as follows:—(a) दूर 1 to a distance, far away, far or distant from (with abl. or gen.); ग्रामात् or ग्रामस्य दूरं Sk. 2 high above, 3 deeply, far below, 4 highly, in a high degree, very much; नेने दूरमन्त्रे S. D. 5 entirely, completely; निमग्नो दूरमसि Ka. 10. 29; दूरमुत्तपापाः Me. 55. (b) दूरेण 1 far, from a distant place, from afar; सलः कापट्यदोषेण दूरेण विमुञ्चते Bv. 1. 78. 2 by far, in a high degree; दूरेण ह्यवरे कर्म बुद्धिर्गोदानंजय Bg. 2. 49; R. 10. 30 vl. (c) दूरत् 1 from distance, from afar; प्रयागनादि पक्षस्य दूरादुत्सर्जनं वरः दूरादागतः come from afar (regarded as comp.); नदीयमभितो.....दूरस्थरित्यज्यता Bh. 1. 81; R. 1. 61. 2 in a remote degree, 3 from a remote period. (d) दूरे far, far away, in a distant place; न मे दूरे किञ्चित्प्रमथि न पार्श्वे रथजवात् S. 1. 9; भोः भेदिन् शिरसि भयमतिदूरे तलतीकारः Mu. 1; Bh. 3. 88. दूरीक means 1 to remove to a distance, remove, take away; आश्रमे दूरीकृत्यने Dk. 5; Bv. 1. 122. 2 to deprive (one) of, separate; Mk. 9. 4. 3 to prevent, ward off, 4 to surpass, excel, distance; S. 1. 17; so दूरीकृत्य to be away or removed, be separated from, be at a distance; दूरीकृते भवि सहचरे चक्रवाकीमिवैका]. -Comp. -अंतरित *a.* separated by a long distance. -आपातः shooting from afar. -आप्लाव *a.* jumping or leaping far. -आरूढ *a.* 1 mounted high, 2 far-advanced, intense, vehement; दूरारूढः सल प्रणयोऽसहनः V. 4. -ईरितेक्षण *a.* squinteyed. -गत *a.* 1 far removed, distant, gone far, far advanced; grown intense; दूरगतमन्त्रयाश्चमेयं काल-हरणस्य S. 3 -ग्रहणं the supernatural faculty of seeing objects though situated at a distance. -वर्जनः 1 a vulture, 2 a learned man, a Pandit. -दृष्टिन् *a.* far-seeing, foresighted, prudent. (-*m.*) 1 a vulture, 2 learned man, 3 a seer, prophet, sage. -दृष्टिः 1 long-sightedness, 2 prudence, foresight. -पातः 1 a long fall, 2 a long flight, 3 falling from a great height. -पात्र *a.* having a wide channel, or bed (as a river). -पार *a.* 1 very broad (as a river), 2 difficult to be crossed. -पण्डु *a.* banished from wife and kinsmen; Me. 6. -प्राज्ञ *a.* distant, remote. -वर्तिन् *a.* being in the distance, far removed, remote, distant. -वस्त्रक *a.*

naked. -विलंबिन् *a.* hanging far down. -वेष्टिन् *a.* piercing from afar. -संस्थ *a.* being at a distance, remote, far away; कंठाश्लेषप्रणयिनि जने किं पुनर्दूर-संस्थे Me. 3.

दूरतः *ind.* 1 From afar, from a distance; तद्वाजं दूरतस्त्वजेत् Pt. 5. 69; वहति च परीतापं दोषं विमुञ्चति दूरतः Git. 2. 2 Far away, to a distance; Pt. 1. 9.

दूरस्य *a.* Being far, come from afar.

दूर्ध्व *Feces*, ordure.

दूर्वा Bent grass, panic grass (considered as a sacred article of worship and offered to deities &c.). -Comp. -अंकुरः a soft blade of Dūrvā grass; Vi. 3. 12.

दूलिका, दूली The Indigo plant.

दुष *a.* (At the end of comp.) Defiling, polluting; *e. g.* पंकिदुष.

दुषक *a.* (विका *f.*) 1 Corrupting, polluting, vitiating, defiling, spoiling. 2 Violating, dishonouring, seducing. 3 Offending, trespassing, guilty. 4 Disfiguring. 5 Sinful, wicked (as an action). -कः 1 A seducer, a corrupter, 2 Any infamous or wicked person.

दुष्ण 1 Spoiling, corrupting, vitiating, ruining, polluting &c. 2 Violating, breaking (as an agreement). 3 Seducing, violating, dishonouring (as a woman) 4 Abuse, censure, blame; R. 12. 46. 5 Detraction, disparagement. 6 Adverse agreement or criticism, objection. 7 Refutation. 8 A fault, offence, defect, sin crime; नोक्तोऽप्यवलोकने यदि दिवा दुष्यसि दुष्णे Bh. 2. 93; हहा विष् पश्यद्वातदुष्णे U. 1. 40; Ms. 2. 213; H. 1. 98, 115; 2. 180. -जः N. of a demon, one of the generals of Ravana, slain by Rāma. -Comp. -अरिः an epithet of Rāma. -आवह *a.* involving (one) in blame.

दुष्टिः -वी *f.* The rheum of the eyes.

दुष्टिका 1 A pencil, paint-brush. 2 A kind of rice. 3 Rheum of the eyes.

दुष्टित *a.* 1 Corrupted, defiled, spoiled. 2 Hunt, injured. 3 Damaged, demoralized. 4 Blamed, censured. 5 Falsely accused, traduced, vilified.

दुष्य *a.* 1 Corruptible. 2 Condemnable, culpable, blamable. -व्यं 1 Matter, pus. 2 Poison. 3 Cotton. 4 A garment, clothes. 5 A tent; Si. 12. 65. -व्या Leathern girth of an elephant.

दुष्ट *a.* (द्विषते, दत; *desid.* दिद्विषते) (rarely used by itself usually found in combination with अ) 1 To respect, honor, worship, reverence; द्वितीयाद्विषते सदा II. Pr. 7; Mu. 7. 3, Bk. 6. 55. 2 To care for, mind; usually with च. 3 To apply or devote one-

self closely to, have regard for; द्वि अतं शाश्वतमाद्विषते Mā. 1. 5. 4 To desire.

दुष्ट I, 1 P. (दृष्टि, दृष्टि) To make firm, strengthen. II. 1 A. 1 To be firm. 2 To grow or increase.

दुष्टित *p. p.* 1 Made firm, strengthened. 2 Grown, increased.

दुक् A hole, an opening.

दुह *a.* 1 Fixed, firm, strong, unswerving, untiring; Bg. 15. 3, H. 3. 65; R. 13. 78. 2 Solid, massive.

3 Confirmed, established. 4 Steady, persevering; Bg. 7. 28. 5 Firmly fastened, shut fast. 6 Compact. 7

Tight, close, dense. 8 Strong, intense, great, excessive, mighty, severe, powerful; तस्याः कठिण्यामि दृष्टानुतापं Ku. 3. 8; R. 11. 46. 9 Tough. 10 Difficult

to be drawn or bent (as a bow). 11 Durable. 12 Reliable. 13 Certain, sure. -दं 1 Iron. 2 A stronghold, fortress. 3 Excess, abundance, high degree. -दं *ind.* 1 Firmly, fast.

2 Very much, excessively, vehemently. 3 Thoroughly. -Comp. -अंग *a.* strong-limbed, stout. (-नं)

diamond. -ह्युधि *a.* having a strong quiver. -काष्ठः, -ग्रंथिः a bamboo.

-ग्राहिन् *a.* seizing firmly; *i. e.* purifying an object with untiring energy. -वृषकः a shark. -हार *a.*

having the gates well-secured. -धनः an epithet of Buddha. -धन्वन्-धन्विन् *m.* a good archer. -निश्चय *a.* 1 of

firm resolve, resolute, firm. 2 confirmed. -नीरः, -कलः the coconut tree. -प्रतिज्ञा *a.* firm to a promise,

true to one's word, faithful to an agreement. -प्ररोहः the holy fig-tree. -प्रहारिन् *a.* 1 striking hard. 2 hitting

firmly, shooting surely. -भक्ति *a.* faithful, devoted. -भक्ति *a.* resolute, strongwilled, firm. -मुष्टि *a.*

close-fisted, miserly, niggardly. (-रिः) a sword. -मूलः the coconut tree.

-लोमन् *m.* a wild hog. -वैरिन् *m.* a relentless foe, an inveterate enemy. -व्रत *a.* 1 firm in religious austerity.

2 firm, faithful. 3 Persevering, persistent. -संघि *a.* 1 firmly united, closely joined. 2 close, compact. 3

thick-set. -सौहृद *a.* firm in friendship.

दुतिः *m. f.* 1 A leathern bag for holding water &c.; Ms. 2. 99; Y. 3. 268. 2 A fish. 3 A skin, hide. 4 A pair of bellows. -Comp. -हृतिः a dog.

दुन्धुः *f.* 1 A snake. 2 Thunderbolt.

दुन्धुः 1 The thunderbolt (of Indra). 2 The sun. 3 A king. 4 Yama, god of death (अनङ्क).

दुष्ट I. 1 P., 10 U. (द्विषति, द्विषति-त) To light, inflame, kindle. -II. 4 P. (द्विषति, दत) 1 To be proud, be arro-

un. -Caus (द दा-रयति-ते) ! To split, tear

-सभा 1 an assembly of the gods (हवर्ग). 2 a gambling house. -सम्पः 1 a gambler. 2 a frequenter of gaming houses. 3 an attendant on a deity. सायुज्य identification or unification with a deity, conjunction with the gods, deification. -सेना 1 the army of gods. 2 N. of the wife of Skanda; स्कंदेन साक्षादिव देवसेना R. 7. 1 (Mall.) -देवसेना स्कंदपत्नी; perhaps it merely means 'the army of the gods' personified as Skanda's wife) पतिः an epithet of Kārtikeya. -स्वः 'property of gods,' property applicable to religious purposes or endowments; यज्ञेन वत्सालानां देवस्वं तद्धि-दुर्वा Ms. 11. 20, 26. -वचिस्व n. an animal offered to gods at a sacrifice.

देवकी N. of a daughter of Devaka and wife of Vasudeva and mother of Kṛishṇa. -COMP. -नंदनः, -पुत्रः, -मातु m. -सुतः epithets of Kṛishṇa.

देवदः An artisan, a mechanic.

देवता 1 Divine dignity or power, divinity. 2 A deity, god; Ku. 1. 1. 3 The image of a deity. 4 An idol. 5 An organ of sense. -COMP. -अगारः, -रः, आगारः, -रः, -रुहं a temple. -अधिपः an epithet of Indra. -अभ्यर्चनं worshipping a deity. -आवर्तनं, -आलयः, -देमन् n. a temple or chapel. -मतिमा the image of a god, an idol. -स्नानं the ablution of an idol.

देवशब्द a. Adoring a deity.

देवन् m. The younger brother of a husband.

देवनः A die. -नं 1 Beauty, splendour, lustre. 2 Gaming, gambling, a game at dice. 3 Play, sport, pastime. 4 A pleasure ground, a garden. 5 A lotus. 6 Emulation, desire to excel. 7 Affair, business. 8 Praise. -ना Gambling, a game at dice.

देवयानी N. of the daughter of Sukra, preceptor of the Asuras. [She fell in love with Kacha, her father's pupil, but he rejected her advances. On this she cursed the youth, who in return cursed her that she should become the wife of a Kshatriya; (see कच) Once upon a time Devayani and her companion Sarmishtha—the daughter of Vrihasparvan, the king of the Daityas, went to bathe, keeping their clothes on the shore. But the god Wind changed their clothes; and when they were dressed they began to quarrel about the change until Sarmishtha so far lost her temper that she slapped Devayani's face and threw her into a well. There she remained until she was seen and rescued by Yayati, who with the consent of her father, married her, and Sarmishtha became her servant as a recompense for

her insulting conduct towards her. Devayani lived happily with Yayati for some years and bore him two sons, Yadu and Turvasu. Subsequently her husband became enamoured of Sarmishtha, and Devayani, feeling herself aggrieved, abruptly left her husband and went home to her father, who at her request condemned Yayati with the infirmity of old age; see Yayati also].

देवरः देव m. A husband's brother (elder or younger); Ms. 3. 55; 9. 59; Y. 1. 68.

देवलः An attendant upon an idol, a low Brāhmaṇa who subsists upon the offerings made to an idol.

देवसात् ind. To the nature of a god or gods; चू to be changed into a god.

देविका a. (की f.), देविल a. 1 Divine, godly. 2 Derived from a god.

देवी 1 A female deity, a goddess. 2 N. of Durgā. 3 N. of Sarasvatī. 5 A queen, especially a crowned queen (अयमहिषी who has undergone the consecration along with her husband); देव्यमहिषी नामयै देवीशब्दस्य सती । स्तानीयचक्रक्रियाया पत्नीयं शेषमुच्यते ॥ M. 5. 12; देवीमानं गमिता परिवारपदं कथं भजयेत् K. P. 10. 6 A respectful title applied to a lady of the first rank.

देशः 1 A place or spot in general; देशः को नु जलावतेकशिखिलः Mk. 3. 12; so स्कंधदेशे S. 1. 19, द्वादश, कंठदेश &c. 2 A region, country, province; यं देशं श्रयते तमेव कुर्वते वायुपतापजितं H. 1. 171. 3 A department, part, side, portion (as of a whole); as in एकदेश, एकदेशीय q. v. 4 An institute, an ordinance. -COMP. -अतिथिः a foreigner. -अंतरं another country, foreign parts; Ms. 5. 78. -अंतरिन् m. a foreigner. -आचारः, -धर्मः a local law or custom, the usage or custom of any country; Ms. 1. 188. -कालज्ञ a. knowing the proper place and time. -ज, -जात a. 1 native, indigenous. 2 produced in the right country. 3 genuine, of genuine descent. -भाषा the dialect of a country. -करं propriety, fitness. -स्ववहारः a local usage, custom of the country.

देशकः 1 A ruler, governor. 2 An instructor, preceptor. 3 A guide in general.

देशना Direction, instruction.

देशिक a. Local, pertaining to a particular place, native -कः 1 A spiritual teacher (गुरु). 2 A traveller. 3 A guide. 4 One familiar with places.

देशिनी The fore-finger.

देशी The dialect of a country, one of the varieties of the Prakṛita dialect; see Kāv. 1. 33

देशीय a. 1 Belonging to a province, provincial 2 Native, local. 3 In-

habiting any country (at the end of comp.); as in मगधदेशीय, तोरिदी, वंगदेशीय &c. 4 Not far or distant from, almost, bordering on (used as an affix at the end of words); अष्टादश-वर्षदेशीया कन्या वृद्धा K. 131 a girl about 18 years old (whose age bordered on 18); R. 18. 39; 40 पदुदेशीय &c.

देव्य a. 1 To be pointed out or proved. 2 Local, provincial. 3 Born in a country, native. 4 Genuine, of genuine descent. 5 Not far from, almost; see देशीय above. -द्वयः 1 An eyewitness of anything; अत्येवोका विशदयै Ms. 8. 62-53. 2 The inhabitant of a country. -द्वयं The statement of a question or argument, the thing to be proved or substantiated (पूर्वपक्ष).

देहः, -ह The body; देहं दहति दहन इव गंधाहाः Bv. 1. 104; see compounds below. -COMP. -अंतरं another body. -मांसिः f. transmigration. -आत्मवादः materialism, the doctrines of Chārvāka. आत्मवादिन् m. a materialist, a Chārvāka. -आवरणं armour, dress. -हृत्स्वरः the soul. उद्भव, उद्भूत a. born in the body, inborn, innate. -कर्तु m. 1 the sun. 2 the Supreme soul. 3 father. -कोषः 1 the covering of the body. 2 a feather, wing &c. 3 skin. -क्षयः 1 decay of the body. 2 sickness, disease. -वत a. incarnate, embodied. -जः a son. -जा a daughter. -स्वाना 1 death (in general). 2 voluntary death; resigning the body; तीर्थे तोययतिक्रमये जहन्कन्यासत्योर्दे-

हत्यायात् R. 8. 95. -द्वः quicksilver. -दीपः the eye. -धर्मः the function of the body. -धारकं a bone. -धारणं living, life. -धिः a wing. -धुर m. air, wind. -रुह a. embodied, incarnate; R. 11. 35. -भाज m. any being possessed of a body or life; especially a man. -भुज m. 1 the soul. 2 the sun. -धुर m. 1 a living being especially a man; धिगिवा देहभूतामसारं R. 8. 51; Bg. 8. 4; 14. 14. 2 an epithet of Siva. 3 life, vitality. -वाचा 1 dying, death. 2 nourishment, food. -लक्षणं a mole, a black or dark spot upon the skin. -वायुः one of five vital airs or life-winds; see वायु. -सारः marrow. -स्वभावः bodily temperament.

देहभर a. Gluttonous.

देहवत् a. Embodied. -m. 1 A man. 2 The soul.

देहला Spirituous liquor.

देहलिः ली f. The threshold of a door, the sill or lower part of the wooden frame of a door; शिखर्यन्ती भुवि गजनाय देहलीद्वारमुपैः Ms. 47; Mk. 1. 9. -COMP. -दीपः a lamp suspended over the threshold; न्याय see under नाय

देवि *a.* (नी *f.*) Incarnate, embodied. —*m.* 1 A living being, especially a man; लघुर्वाचं लघु देविनां सुखं Ku. 4. 10; Si. 2. 46; Bg. 2. 13, 17. 2; Ms. 1. 30, 5. 49. 2 The soul, spirit (enshrined in the body); तथा शरीराणि विहाय जीर्णान्म्यानि संयाति नवानि देवी Bg. 2. 22, 13; 5. 14. —*नी* The earth.

दे (दायति, दात) 1 To purify, cleanse. 2 To be purified. 3 To protect. —**WITH** अव 1 to whiten, brighten. 3 to purify.

देवः 'A son of Diti,' a Rākshasa, demon. —**COMP.** —**हृष्यः**, —**युक्तः**, —**पुरोधसः** *m.* —**पुत्रः** epithets of Sukra, the preceptor of the Asuras. —**निवृत्तः** an epithet of Vishnu. —**मातृ** *f.* Diti mother of the demons. —**मेवजा** the earth.

देवः See देव. —**COMP.** —**अरिः** 1 a god 2 an epithet of Vishnu. —**देवः** 1 an epithet of Vishnu. 2 wind. —**वतिः** an epithet of Hiraṇyakasipu; q. v.

देवता 1 A *drug*. 2 Spirituous liquor. **देव** (नी *f.*), **देवदिन** (नी *f.*), **देनिक** (नी *f.*), *a.* Diurnal, daily; Bv. 1, 103.

देनिकी Daily wages, day's hire.

दैर्घ्य (घं) Length, longness.

दैर्घ्य, —**न्य** 1 Poverty, poor and pitiable condition, miserable state, दुःखाणां दैर्घ्यं G. L. 2; इन्द्रोर्ध्वं लघुसुराणां दैर्घ्यं Me. 74. 2 Affliction, sorrow, dejection, grief, low-spiritedness. 3 Feebleness. 4 Meanness.

दैव *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Relating to gods, divine, celestial; संस्कृतं नाम देवी वागव्याख्याता महर्षिः Kāv. 1. 33; R. 1. 60; Y. 2. 235; Bg. 4. 25, 9. 13, 16. 3; Ms. 3. 75. 2 Royal. —**वः** (*i. e.* विवाहः) One of the eight forms of marriage, that in which the daughter is given away at a sacrifice to the officiating priest; यज्ञस्य सवित्रे दैवः Y. 1. 59; (for the eight forms of marriage see उद्गाह or Ms. 3. 21). —**व** 1 Fate, destiny, luck, fortune; दैवमविद्वांसः प्रमाणयति Mu. 3; विना प्रयत्नकरिण दैवमम न सिध्यति 'God helps those who help themselves'; दैवं निहत्य कुरु योद्धव्यमायुधाय Pt. 1. 361; दैवात् by chance, luckily, accidentally. 2 A god, deity. 3 A religious rite or offering, an oblation to gods. —**COMP.** —**अस्यवः** evil resulting from unusual natural phenomena. —**अधीन**, —**आवस** *a.* dependent on fate; दैवावसं कुले जन्म मयावसं तु पीर्यं Vc. 3. 33. —**अहोरात्रः** a day of the gods; *i. e.* the human year. —**उपहत** *a.* ill-fated, unfortunate; Mu. 6. 8. —**कर्मन्** *n.* offering oblations to gods. —**कोविद्**, —**चित्तकः**, —**ज्ञः** an astrologer, a fortune-teller; Y. 1. 313; Kām. 9. 25. —**वतिः** *f.* turn or course of fate; मुक्तानां विपरिवर्तिः स्याजितो दैव-

मया Me. 96. —**तंत्र** *a.* dependent on fate. —**दीपः** the eye. —**दुर्विपाकः** hardness of fortune, adverseness or unpropitiousness of fate; U. 1. 40. —**दोषः** badness of fate. —**दृष्ट** *a.* 1 trusting to fate, a fatalist. 2 fated, predestined. —**दहनः** fortune-telling, astrology. —**युग्म** 'a Yuga of the gods', said to consist of 12000 divine years but see Kull. on Me. 1. 71. —**योगः** a lucky coincidence, fortuitous combination, fortune, chance; देवयोगेन, देवयोगात् fortunately, accidentally. —**लेखकः** a fortune-teller, an astrologer. —**वसः**, —**स** the power of destiny, subjection to fate. —**वाणी** 1 a voice from heaven. 2 the Sanskrit language; cf. Kāv. 1. 33 quoted above. —**हीन** *a.* ill-fated, unfortunate, unlucky.

देवकः A god, deity.

देवता *a.* (नी *f.*) Divine. —**त** 1 A god, deity, divinity; यदा वा देवतं विष्टं पृतं यथु चतुष्टयं प्रवृत्तिरिति कुर्वति Me. 4. 39; 1. 53; Amaru. 3. 2 A number of gods, the whole class of gods. 3 An idol. (The word is said to be *m.* also, but is rarely used in that gender. Maṇu-*māta* notices it as a fault of a word called अवयुक्तः; see अवयुक्त.)

देवतत्त्व *ind.* By chance, fortunately, luckily.

देवस्य *a.* Addressed or sacred to a deity; Y. 1. 99; Ms. 2. 189; 4. 124

देवला, —**लकः** The servant of an evil spirit.

देवारिपः A conch-shell (शंख).

देवासुर The natural enmity subsisting between the gods and the demons.

दैविक *a.* (नी *f.*) Relating to the gods, divine; Ms. 1. 65, 8. 109. —**क** An inevitable accident.

दैविन् *m.* An astrologer.

दैव *a.* (या or यी *f.*) Divine. —**व्यं** Fortune, fate. 2 Divine power.

दैविकः *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Local, provincial. 2 National, belonging to the whole country. 3 Belonging or having reference to space. 4 Acquainted with any place. 5 Teaching, pointing, directing, showing. —**कः** 1 A teacher, preceptor. 2 A guide.

दैहिक *a.* (नी *f.*) Fated, predestined. —**कः** A fatalist.

दैहिक *a.* (नी *f.*) Bodily, corporal. **दैव** *a.* Bodily. —**स** The soul (enshrined in the body).

दो 4 P (दाति, दित; *Caus.* दायति; *Desid.* (दित्सति) 1 To cut, divide. 2 To mow, reap. —**WITH** अव to cut or lop off; यदन्वासिन्मये क्षुच्ययति Sat Br.

दोग्ध *m.* 1 A cowherd, milkman; मेरो स्थिते दोग्धरि दोहद्वे Ku. 1. 2. 2. A calf. 3 A panegyrist, one who writes verses for hire or reward. 4

One who performs anything out of interested motives (with a view to profit himself).

दोग्ध्री 1 A cow which yields milk.

2 A wet nurse (having much milk).

दोषः A calf.

दोरः A rope (रज्जु).

दोलः 1 Swinging, rocking, oscillating. 2 A swing, litter. 3 A festival held on the fourteenth or full-moon day of the month of Phālguna when figures of 'young Krishna' (बालकृष्ण) are swung in a swing.

दोला, **दोलिका** 1 A litter, palanquin.

2 A swing, hammock fig. *alec*); आसीत्स दोलाचलच्चिह्नः R. 14. 34; 9. 46; 19. 44; संदेहदोलाभारोच्यते K. 207, 246.

3 Swinging, fluctuation. 4 Doubt, uncertainty. —**COMP.** —**असिद्धः**, —**आसुद्ध** *a.* (lit.) mounted on a swing; (fig.) uncertain, irresolute, disquieted. —**युद्धं** uncertainty of success, a fight with varying success; Si. 18. 80.

दोलायते Den. A. 1 To swing, rock to and fro, oscillate, fluctuate, vacillate (fig. also). 2 To be restless or uneasy.

दोषः 1 (*a.*) A fault, blame, censure, defect, blemish, weak point; पत्रं तेष यदा कसीरविटो दोषो वसंतस्य किं Bh. 2. 93; नावधुलपतिदोषं ग्रहीष्यति S. 3 will not find fault, or take exception; so पुनरुक्तदोषा R. 14. 9. (*b.*) An error, mistake. 2 A crime, sin, guilt, offence; जयामदोषा-भूत संयजामि R. 14. 34; Ms. 8. 245; Y. 3. 79. 3 Noxious quality, badness, injurious nature or quality; as in आहारदोष. 4 Harm, evil, danger, injury; बहुदोषा हि शर्षपी Mk. 1. 58; को दोषः what harm is there. 5 Bad or injurious consequence, detrimental effect; तद्विक्रममातपदोषः स्मात् S. 3. अज्ञाता वंशवर्णणेन कर्मदोषाद् वृत्तिता Chāṇ. 48; Ms. 10. 14. 6 Morbid affection, disease.

7 Disorder of the three humours of the body, or the three humours when in a disordered state. 8 (In Nyāya &c.) A fault of a definition; (अव्याप्ति, अतिव्याप्ति and असंभव). 9 (In Rhet.) A fault or defect of composition (such as पददोष, पदांशदोष, वाक्यदोष, रसदोष and अर्थदोष which are defined and illustrated in the 7th Ullāsa of K. P.). 10 A calf. 11 Refutation.

—**COMP.** —**आरोपः** charge, accusation.

—**एकद्वय** *a.* fault-finding, censorious, picking holes. —**कर**, —**कृत्** *a.* causing evil, hurtful. —**ग्रस्त** *a.* 1 convicted, guilty. 2 full of faults or defects.

ग्राह्य *a.* 1 malicious, malignant, 2 censorious. —**ज्ञ** *a.* knowing faults &c. (—**ज्ञः**) 1 a wise or learned man; R. 1. 93. 2 a physician. —**त्रयं** disorder or vitiation of the three humours of the body; (*i. e.* वात, पित्त and कफ).

-दोषि a. censorious. -प्रसंगः attaching blame, condemnation, censure. -भाज् a. faulty, guilty, wrong.

दोषणं Accusation, charge.

दोषन् m., n. (This word has no forms for the first five inflection, i. e. before acc. pl.) An arm.

दोषल a. Faulty, defective, corrupt.

दोषस् f. Night. -n. Darkness.

दोषा ind. At night; दोषास्वि दूनम-हिमांशुरसौ किलेति Si. 4. 46 62. -f. 1 The arm. 2 The darkness of night, night; दूषकालदिवस इव क्षणितदोषः K. 37 (where the word means a 'fault or sin' also). -Comp. -आस्यः, -तिलकः a lamp. -करः the moon.

दोषातन a. (नी f.) Nightly, nocturnal: R. 13. 76.

दोषिक a. (की f.) Faulty, bad, defective. -कः Sickness, disease.

दोषिन् a. (णी f.) 1 Impure, defiled, contaminated. 2 Faulty, defective. Criminal, wicked, bad.

दोस् m. n. (दोषन् is optionally substituted for this word after acc dual) 1 The forearm, the arm तमुपाद्रवदुयस्य दक्षिणं दोर्निशाचरः R. 15. 23; हेमपावगतं दोर्भासादधानं पयश्चरु 10. 51; Ku. 3. 76. 2 The part of an arm defining its axis. -Comp. -गड् (दोर्गड्) a. crooked

armed, -ग्रह (दोर्ग्रह) a. strong, powerful. (-हः) pain in the arm.

-ज्जा (दोर्ज्जा) the sine of the base.

-दंडः (दोर्दंडः) a stick-like arm, strong arm; Mv. 7. 8; Bv. 1. 128.

-मूलं (दोर्मूलं) the arm-pit. -युद्धं (दोर्दुद्धं) a duel; Mv. 5. 37. -शालिन् a. (दोःशालिन्) possessed of strong arms, warlike, brave; Ve. 3. 32.

-शिखरं (दोःशिखरं) the shoulder.

-सहस्रभुत् (दोःसहस्रभुत्) m. 1 an epithet of the demon Bāṇa. 2 an epithet of Sahasrārjuna. -रथः (दोःरथः) 1 a servant. 2 service. 3 a player.

4 play, sport.

दोहः 1 Milking, आश्रयो गवां दोहोऽप्येन Sk.; Ku. 1. 2; R. 2. 22; 17. 19.

2 Milk. 3 A milkpail. COMP. -अप-नयः -जं milk.

दोहदः, -दं The longing of a pregnant woman; प्रजावती दोहदशंसिनी ते R. 14. 45; उषेय सा दोहदगुःखशीलता येन वने नदपद्मदाहन् 3. 6, 7. 2 Pregnancy. 3 The death of plants at budding time (as for instance of the Asoka to be kicked by young ladies, of the Bakula to be sprinkled by mouthfuls of liquor &c.); महीकृशा दोहदवेकशक्ते-राकालिक कोरकमुद्रिति N. 3. 21; R. 8. 62; Me. 78; see विष्णु. 4 Vehement desire; प्रवर्तितमहासमरदोहदा नरवतयः Ve. 4. 5 Wish or desire in general. -Comp.

-लक्षणं 1 the foetus, the embryo (= दोहदलक्षण q. v.). 2 the period of passing one stage of life to another.

दोहदवती A pregnant woman longing for anything.

दोहन a. 1 Milking. 2 Yielding or granting (desirable objects).

-नं 1 Milking. 2 A milkpail -नी A milk-pail.

दोहलः see दोहदः; वृथा बहसि दोहलं (v. l.) ललितकामिसाधारणं M. 3. 16.

दोहली The Asoka tree.

दोहा a. To be milked, milkable.

-हं Milk

दोःशील्यं Bad temper, wickedness, wicked disposition.

दोःसाधिकः 1 A door-keeper, porter.

2 The superintendent of a village.

दोहू (यू) लः A car covered with silk cloth. -लं Fine silk cloth.

दोह्यं Message, mission.

दोरात्म्यं 1 Wickedness, evil or wicked temper, depravity; R. 15. 72.

2 Mischievousness; गुणनामेव दोरात्म्याद् धुरि धुर्यो नियुज्यते K. P. 10.

दोर्गम्यं 1 Poverty, want, destitution; Pt. 2. 92. 2 Wretchedness, distress.

दोर्गम्यं Bad or disagreeable smell.

दोर्जन्यं Wickedness, depravity.

दोर्जीवित्यं A wretched or miserable life.

दोर्बल्यं Impotency, debility, weakness, feebleness; Ms. 8. 17; Bg. 2. 3.

दोर्भागिन्यः The son of a woman disliked by her husband.

दोर्भाग्यं Ill-luck, misfortune; Y. 1. 283.

दोर्भ्रात्रं A quarrel or disagreement between brothers.

दोर्भ्रमर्यं 1 Evil disposition. 2 Mental pain, affliction, dejection, sorrow. 3 Despair.

दोर्भ्रम्यं Evil advice, bad counsel; दोर्भ्रम्यन्पुत्रिर्विन्दयति Bh. 2. 42.

दोर्भ्रम्यं Evil speech, bad language.

दोर्दंदः, दोहदं 1 Evil disposition of the mind, enmity; (also दोर्दंद in this sense). 2 Pregnancy; हृदक्षिणा दोर्दंदलक्षणं दूषे R. 3. 1. 3 The longing of a pregnant woman. 4 Desire in general.

दोर्दंद्यं Evil disposition of mind, enmity.

दोहलिनः An epithet of Indra.

दोहारिकः (की f.) A door-keeper, warder; R. 6. 59.

दोह्यर्थं 1 Evil conduct, wickedness. A bad deed.

दोहकुल a. (ली f.), दोहकुलेय a. (सी f.) Sprung from a low family born in a contemptible family.

दोह्यं Badness, wickedness.

दोह्यं (दं) तिः A son of Dusbyanta;

दोह्यतिः A daughter's son; Ms. 3. 148, 9. 131. -नं Sesamum seed.

दोहिवायणः The son of a daughter's son.

दोहिनी A daughter's daughter.

दोहृदिनी A pregnant woman.

यु 2 P. (द्योति) To advance to-

wards, encounter, attack, assail; Bk. 6. 118, 14. 104.

यु n. 1 A day. 2 The sky. 3 Brightness 4 Heaven. -m Fire.

(यु is a substitute for द्यु before terminations beginning with consonants and in compounds) -Comp.

-नः a bird. -चरः 1 a planet. 2 a bird. -जयः attainment or gaining of heaven. -धुनिः f., -नदी the heavenly Ganges -निवासः a deity, god; शोकशि-

नाश्याद् युनिवासयुः Bk. 3. 21. -पतिः 1 the sun. 2 an epithet of Indra.

-मणिः the sun. -लोकः heaven. -वद्, -सद् m. 1 a god, deity; Si. 1. 43.

2 a planet. -सरित् f. the Ganges.

युक्ः An owl. -Comp. -अरिः a crow.

युत् 1 A. (द्योते, द्योति or द्योति; de-

sid. (द्योतिवते, द्योतिवते) To shine, be bright or brilliant; द्योते च यथा रविः Bk. 14. 104. 6. 26, 7. 107; 8. 89.

-Caus (द्योतयति) 1 To illuminate, irradiate; Bk. 8. 46; Ku. 6. 4 2 To make clear, explain, elucidate. 3 To express, mean. -With अभि (caus.) to illuminate; R. 6. 34. -उद् to illuminate, light up, adorn, grace; R. 10. 80. -वि to shine, be bright; यद्यो-

तिष्ठ सप्रतिधामसी नरशिखिनी Si. 2 3; 1. 20

युतिः f. 1 Splendour, brightness, lustre, beauty; काचः काचनसंसर्गाद्धते मार-

कती युति H. Pr. 41, Māl. 2. 10; R. 3. 64. 2 Light; a ray of light; Bh. 1. 61. 3 Majesty, dignity; Ms. 1. 87.

युतित a. Illuminated, shining, bright.

युत्नं 1 Spendor, glory, lustre. 2 Energy, strength, power. 3 Wealth, property. 4 Inspiration.

युवन् m. The sun.

युतः, -तं 1 Play, gambling, play-

ing with dice; युतं हि नाम पुरुषस्या-

सिंघने राज्यं Mk. 2; द्रव्यं लब्धं युते-

नेव दाराभिर्न युतेनेव । दत्तं युक्तं युतेनेव 2. 7.; अपाणिभिर्विजित्यते तहोके युतयुज्यते Ms. 9. 223. 2 The prize won. -Comp.

-अधिकारिन् m. the keeper of a gambling house -करः, -कृत् m. a gamester, a gambler; अयं यतिकरः समिकेन खलीकियते Mk. 2. -कारः, -कारकः 1 the keeper of a gambling house. 2 a gambler. -क्रीडा playing at dice, gambling. -पूणिमा, -पौणिमा the day of full-moon in the month of Āsvina (also called कौजगर) when people spend their time in games of chance in honour of Lakshmi, the goddess

of wealth. -कीज a *conrie*, a shell used in playing. -इति: 1 a professional gambler. 2 the keeper of a gambling house -सभा, -समाज: 1 a gambling house. 2 an assembly of gamblers.

दे 1. P. (दायति) 1 To despise, treat with contempt. 2 To disfigure.

द्यौः f. (Nem. sing. द्यौः) Heaven, paradise, the sky; द्यौर्मिरापो इदं यमश्च Pt. 1. 182; S. 2. 14. (In Dvandva compound द्यौः is changed to द्याव; e. g. द्यावपृथिवी, द्यावपृथी heaven and earth). -Comp. -भूमिः a bird. -सर् (द्यौवर्) a god.

द्यौतः 1 Light, lustre, brilliance; as in सद्यौत. 2 Sunshino. 3 Heat.

द्यौतक a. 1 Shining. 2 Illumination. 3 Explaining, making manifest, showing.

द्यौतिस् n. 1 Light, brightness, lustre. 2 A star. -Comp. -ईयणः (द्यौतिरियणः) a fire-fly.

द्रवण A measure of weight, a *tola*.

द्रवयति Den. P. 1 To make firm, fasten, tighten (lit.); as in जटावृद्धयर्थं द्रवयति. 2 To strengthen, confirm, corroborate; निवेशः शैलानां तादृशमिति कुर्वे द्रवयति U. 2. 27; विशद्वैरुक्त्वस्त्वयि तु मम भक्तिं द्रवयति 4. 11.

द्रविसम् m. 1 Tightness, firmness; द्रवान् द्रविसं द्रविसमयोपरि करं G. 1. 47. 2 Confirmation, corroboration; उक्तस्वार्थस्य द्रवित्वे Sankara. 3 Assertion, affirmation. 4 Heaviness.

द्रवसं Diluted, sour milk, diluted curds (also द्रवसं).

द्रव 1. P. (द्रवति) To go about, run, run about; Bk. 14. 70.

द्रवम् A drachma; (a word derived from the Greek drachma).

द्रव a. 1 Running (as a horse). 2 Dropping, oozing, wet, dripping; आक्षिप्य काचिद् द्रवरागमेव (पादे R. 7. 7. 3 Flowing, fluid. 4 Liquid (opp. कठिन); Ku. 2. 11. 5 Melted, liquefied. -वः 1 Going, walking about, motion. 2 Dropping, trickling, oozing, exudation. 3 Flight, retreat. 4 Play, amusement, sport. 5 Fluidity, liquefaction. 6 A liquid substance, fluid. 7 Juice, essence. 8 Decoction. 9 Speed, velocity. (द्रवीकृ means 'to melt, liquefy'; द्रवीकृतं to be melted, as with pity &c.; द्रवीभवति ये मनः Mv. 7. 34; द्रवीकृतं त्रेष्वा नव हृदयमस्मिन्मृण इव U. 3. 13; द्रवीकृतं मये पतति जलरूपेण गगने Mk. 5. 25.) -Comp.

-आधारः 1 a small vessel or receiver. 2 the hands joined together and hollowed (=बुलुक q. v.). -जः treacle. -द्राव्यं a fluid substance. -रसा 1 lac. 2 gum.

द्रवती A river

द्रविडः 1 N. of a country on the east coast of the Deccan; अस्ति द्रविडेषु कांची नाम नगरी Dk. 130. 2 An inhabitant or native of that country; जराद्रविडपार्थिवस्त्वेच्छया निरुद्धः K. 229. 3 N. of a degraded tribe; cf. Ms. 10. 22.

द्रविण 1 Wealth, money, property, substance; Vc. 3. 20; Bv. 4. 29 2 Gold; R. 4. 70. 3 Strength, power. 4 Valour, prowess. 5 A thing, matter, material. -Comp. -अधिपतिः -ईश्वरः an epithet of Kubera.

द्रव्यं 1 A thing, substance, object, matter. 2 The ingredient or material of anything. 3 A material to work upon. 4 A fit or suitable object (to receive instruction &c.) Mu. 7. 14; see अद्रव्य also. 5 An elementary substance, the substratum of properties, one of the seven categories of the Vaisesikas; (the *dravyas* are nine :- पृथिव्येत्येतावदाकाशकालदिगस्मरमांसि). 6 Any possession, wealth, goods, property, money; तत्तस्य किमपि द्रव्यं यो हि यस्य त्रियो जनः U. 2. 19. 1 A medicinal substance or drug. 8 Modesty. 9 Bell-metal. 10 Spirituous liquor. 11 A wager, stake. -Comp. -अर्जनं, -इच्छा, -सिद्धिः f. acquisition of wealth. -ओषः affluence, abundance of wealth. -परिग्रहः the possession of property or wealth. -प्रकृतिः f. the nature of matter. -संस्कारः the consecration of articles for sacrifice &c. -वाचकं a substantive.

द्रव्यवत् a. 1 Rich, wealthy. 2 Inherent in the substance.

द्रव्य a. *pot. p.* 1 To be seen, visible. 2 Perceptible. 3 Fit to be seen, investigated or examined. 4 Lovely, pleasing to the sight, beautiful; त्वया द्रव्यानां परं न दृष्टं S. 2; Bh. 1. 8.

द्रष्टु m. 1 A seer, one who sees mentally; as in कथयो भवद्रष्टारः 2 A Judge.

द्रवः A deep lake.

द्रा 2. 4. P. (द्राति, द्रायति) 1 To sleep. 2 To run, make haste. 3 To fly, run away. -With नि to sleep, go to sleep, be asleep; अयावर्त्तय क्षणमे-कपादिकां तदा निद्रावृत्तयश्चलं मगः N. 1. 21; नायं ते समयो हृदयमधुना निद्राति नाथः Bh. 3. 97; Bv. 1. 41; Bk. 10. 74; Sānti. 4. 19. -वि to retreat, run away, fly.

द्राक ind. Quickly, instantly, forth with, immediately. -Comp. -भृतकं water just drawn from a well.

द्राक्षा Vine, grape, (the creeper or the fruit); द्राक्षे द्रव्यं किं रसं Git. 12; R. 4. 65, Bv. 1. 14, 4. 39. -Comp. -रसः grape juice, wine.

द्राघयति Den. P. 1 To lengthen, stretch, extend. 2 To increase, intensify; द्राघयति हि मे शोकं सर्वभाषां गुणस्त्वथ Bk. 18. 33. 3 To tarry, delay.

द्राघिमम् m. 1 Length. 2 A degree of longitude.

द्राघिष्ठ 1. Longest, very long; (Superl. of दीर्घ).

द्राघियस् a. (सी f.) Longer, very long (compar. of दीर्घ q. v.); Bv. 1. 35.

द्राण a. 1 Flown, run away. 2 Sleeping, sleepy. -जं 1 Running away, flight, retreat. 2 Sleep.

द्रापः 1 Mud, mire. 2 Heaven, sky. 3 A fool, an idiot. 4 An epithet of Siva. 5 A small shell.

द्रामिलः N. of Chānakya.

द्रावः 1 Flight, retreat. 2 Speed. 3 Running, flowing. 4 Heat. 5 Liquefaction, melting.

द्रावकः 1 A flux used to assist the fusion of metals. 2 The loadstone. 3 Moon-stone. 4 A thief. 5 A sharp or clever man, wit, wag. 6 A libertine, locher. -कं Wax.

द्रावणं 1 Putting to flight. 2 Melting, fusing. 3 Distilling. 4 The clearing-nut.

द्राविडः 1 A Dravidian, Dravida. 2 A general name for a Brāhmaṇa of any of the five southern tribes (the पंचद्रविड), द्राविड, कर्णाट, गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र and तेलंग. -द्राः pl. The Dravida country and its people. -की Cardamoms.

द्राविडकः Zedoary. -कं Black salt. द्रु 1. 1. P. (द्रवति, द्रुत; desid. द्रुवति)

1 To run; flow, run away, retreat, (often with acc.); यथा नदीनां द्रवौघः वेगाः समुद्रमेवाभिमुखं द्रवति Bg. 11. 28; रक्षासि भीतानि विशो द्रवति 36; द्रुते द्रवत कौरवाः Mb. 2 To rush, attack, assault quickly Bk. 9. 59. 3 To become fluid, dissolve, melt, ooze (fig. also); द्रवति च हिमरश्मावुद्रते चंद्रकांतः Māl. 1. 28; द्रवति हृदयमेतत् Ve. 5. 21; Si. 9. 9; Bk. 2. 12. 4 To go, move. -Caus. (द्रावयति-ते)

1 To cause to run away, put to flight. 2 To melt, fuse -With अनु 1 to run after, follow, accompany; R. 3. 38; 12. 67, 16. 25; Si. 1. 52. 2 to chase, pursue. -अभि 1 to attack, assail, march against; गता इवाभ्युपगममिद्वतः Mk. 5. 21. 2 to befall 3 to pass or run over. -उपर 1 to attack, assault; R. 15. 23. 2 to run towards. -प्र to run away, retreat or fly to (with acc. or abl.); रणासद्रवति बलानि Ve. 4; Bk. 15. 79. -प्रति to run to, fly or go to; Bk. 6. 17. -वि to run, run away, retreat. (-Caus.) to put to flight, scare away, scatter; Bv. 1. 52; Māl. 3. -II. 5 P. (द्रवोति) 1 To hurt, injure; ते द्रुदावादिना कथिः Bk. 14. 81, 85. 2 To go. 3 To repent.

द्रु m. n. 1 Wood. 2 Any instrument made of wood. -m. 1 A tree; Ms. 7. 131. 2 A branch. -Comp.

-किलिम the Devadāru tree. घणः 1 a mallet, wooden mace. 2 an iron weapon made like a carpenter's hammer. 3 an axe, hatchet. 4 an epithet of Brahmā. झी a hatchet. -नखः a thorn. -नस a. (णस) large-nosed. -न (ण) हः a scabbard; see द्रण-ह also. -सल्लकः a kind of tree (पियाल).

द्रुणः 1 A scorpion. 3 A bee. 3 A rogne. -जे 1 A bow. 2 A sword. -Comp. -हः a sheath, scabbard.

द्रुणा A bow-string.

द्रुणिः -नी f. 1 A small or female tortoise. 2 A bucket. 3 A centipede.

द्रुन p. p. 1 Quick, swift, speedy. 2 Flown, run away, escaped. 3 Melted, liquid, dissolved; see द्रु. -तः 1 A scorpion. 2 A tree. 3 Acc. to ind. Quickly, swiftly, speedily, immediately. -Comp. -पद a going quickly. -विल्वित N. of a metre; See App.

द्रुतिः f. 1 Melting, dissolving. 2 Going, running away.

द्रुपदः N. of a king of the Pāṇchālas [He was a son of Prishāta. He and Drona were school-fellows, as they learnt the science of archery from Drona's father Bharadvāja. After Drupada had succeeded to the throne, Drona, when in pecuniary difficulties, went to him on the strength of his former friendship, but the proud monarch disrespected and slighted him. For this Drona afterwards got him captured by his pupils the Pāṇḍavas, but was kind enough to spare his life, and allowed him to retain half his kingdom. But the defeat sustained by him at Drona's hands rankled in his soul, and with the desire of getting a son who would avenge the wrong done to him, he performed a sacrifice when a son named Dhṛiṣṭadyumna (and a daughter called Draupadī) sprang up from the fire. Th's son afterwards treacherously cut off the head of Drona; see Drona also].

द्रुमः 1 A tree; यव द्रुमा अपि द्रुमा अपि द्रुमो मे U. 3. 8. 2 A tree of Paradise. -Comp. -अरिः an elephant. -आमयः lac, gum. -आमयः a lizard. -ईश्वरः 1 the palm tree. 2 the moon. 3 the पारिजात tree. -उत्पलः the Kāra tree. -नखः -मरः a thorn. -व्याधिः lac, gum. -अष्टः the palm tree. -वृक्षः a grove of trees.

द्रुमिणी An assemblage of trees.

द्रुमयः A measure (मान).

द्रुह 1. (द्रुहति, द्रुह) 1 To bear malice or hatred. 2 To seek to hurt or injure, plot maliciously or revengefully, meditate mischief; (generally with the dat. of the object of hatred); याच्यते मां द्रुहति मयं मयं सार्वभौमं तया लिख्यः N. 2. 7; Bk. 4. 39. -WITH अभि to do

injury, to seek to assail, plot against (with acc.); मच्छति मयि द्रुहो भुवनेतः Mu. 1.

द्रुह a. (At the end of comp). (Nom. Sing. द्रुह-न्. द्रुह-न्) Injuring, hurting, plotting or acting as an enemy against; Si. 2. 35, Ma. 5, 90. -f. Injury, damage.

द्रुहः 1 A son. 2 A lake.

द्रुहणः, द्रुहिणः N. of Brahmā or Siva.

द्रुः Gold.

द्रुघणः A hammer, an iron club; see द्रुघण.

द्रुघः A scorpion.

द्रोणः 1 A lake 400 poles long. 2 A cloud (or a particular kind of cloud) abounding in water (from which rain streams forth as from a bucket); कौदमेव विषे काले कालपात्रास्थिते मयि । अनादृष्टि-हते शस्त्रे द्रोणमेव इवोदितः ॥ Mk. 10. 26. 3 A raven or a carrion crow. 4 A scorpion. 5 A tree (in general) 6 A tree bearing (white) flowers. 7 N. of the preceptor of the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas [Drona was the son of the sage Bharadvāja, and was so called because the seed, which fell at the sight of a nymph called Ghṛitāchī, was preserved by the sage in a Drona. Though a Brahmana by birth, he was well versed in the science of arms which he learnt from Parasurama. He afterwards taught the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas the science of arms and archery. When, however, the great war commenced, he attached himself to the side of the Kauravas, and after Bhishma had been mortally wounded—lodged in the cage of darts—he assumed the command of the Kaurava forces and maintained the struggle for four successive days, achieving wonderful exploits and killing thousands of warriors on the Pāṇḍava side. On the fiftieth day of the battle the fight continued even during the night, and it was on the morning of the 16th that Bhīma at the suggestion of Krishna said within Drona's hearing that Asvatthaman was slain (the fact being that an elephant named Asvatthaman had fallen on the field). Being at a loss to understand how that could be, he appealed to Yudhishthira, 'the truthful', who also, at the advice of Krishna gave an evasive reply—uttered loudly the word Asvatthaman an added 'Gaja or elephant' in a very low tone; see Vc. 5. 9. Sorely grieved at the death of his only son, the kind-hearted old father fell in a swoon, and Dhṛiṣṭadyumna, his avowed enemy, took advantage of this circumstance and cut off his head]. -णः, -जं A measure of capacity, either the same as an Adhaka or equal to 4 Adhakas or 1/4 of a Khāri, or 64 or

32 shers. —जं 1 A wooden vessel or cup, bucket. 2 A tub. -Comp. -आचार्यः see द्रोण above. -काकः raven. -कीरा, -चा, दुग्धा, दुग्धा a cow yielding a drop of milk. -मुलः the capital of 400 villages.

द्रोणिः -नी f. 1 An oval vessel of wood used for holding or pouring out water, a bucket, basin, baling vessel. 2 A water reservoir (जलाधार). 3 A trough for feeding cattle. 4 A measure of capacity, equal to two Śūrpas or 128 shers. 5 The valley or chasm between two mountains; द्रुहद्रोणीद्वेष्टकांतात्पदेशमिति हनो मापयत्यतिथिं प्रयाति Mā. 9; दिनवद्रोणी &c. -Comp. -वृक्षः the Ketaka tree.

द्रोहः 1 Plotting against, seeking to hurt or assail, injury, mischief, malice; अद्रोहप्रथं द्रुवा Pt. 2. 35; Bg. 1. 37; Ma. 2. 161. 7. 48. 9. 17. 2 Treachery, perfidy. 3 Wrong, offence. 4 Rebellion. -Comp. -अरः 1 a religious impostor, hypocrite, impostor. 2 a hunter. 3 a false man. -चित्तं a malicious thought, malice premeditated, a thought or attempt to injure. -सुखि a. bent on mischief or evil design. (-द्रिः f.) a wicked or evil purpose.

द्रोणासनः, -निः, द्रोणिः An epithet of Asvatthāman; यद्रात्रेण द्रुते तदेव द्रुते द्रोणासनिः कोपनः Vc. 3. 31.

द्रोपदी N. of the daughter of Drupada, king of the Pāṇchālas. [She was won by Arjuna, at her Svayamvara ceremony, and when he and his brothers returned home they told their mother that they had that day made a great acquisition. Whereupon the mother said "Well, then my dear children, divide it amongst yourselves." As her words once uttered could not be changed, she became the common wife of the five brothers. When Yudhishthira lost his kingdom and even himself and Draupadī in gambling she was grossly insulted by Duhshāsana q. v. and by Duryodhana's wife. But these and the like insults she bore with uncommon patience and endurance; and on several occasions when she and her husbands were put to the test, she saved their credit (as on the occasion of Duryodhana's begging food at night for his 60,000 pupils). At last, however, her patience was exhausted and she taunted her husbands for the very same way in which they put up with the insults and injuries inflicted upon them by their enemies (see Ki. 1. 29-46). It was then that the Pāṇḍavas resolved to enter upon the great Bharatī war. She is one of the five very chaste women whose names one is recommended to repeat; see अष्टम्या].

द्रौपदेयः A son of Draupadī; Bg. 1. 6, 18.

इहः A plate on which hours are struck. **-इह** A pair, couple of animals (including even men) of different sexes; i. e. male and female; द्वेद्वानि भावं क्रियया विवन्नः Ku. 3. 35; Ms. 46; न चेदिदं द्वेद्वमयोजयिष्यन् Ku. 7. 66; R. 1. 40; S. 2. 14, 7. 27. **3** A couple of any two things, a couple of opposite conditions or qualities (such as सुख and दुःख, शीत and उष्ण); द्वेद्वयो जयन्ते माः सुखदुःखादिभिः प्रजाः Ms. 1. 26; 6. 81; सर्वानुनिर्वृतिकरे निवसन्नपैति न द्वेद्वदुःखमिह किंचिद्विचिन्नेषि Si. 4. 64. **4** A strife, contention, quarrel, dispute, fight. **5** A duel. **6** Doubt, uncertainty. **7** A fortress, stronghold. **8** A secret. **-इः** (In gram.) One of the four principal kinds of compounds, in which two or more words are joined together which, if not compounded, would stand in the same case and be connected by the copulative conjunction 'and'; चार्थे द्वेद्व P. II. 2. 29; द्वेद्वः सामासिकस्य च Bg. 10. 33. **-COMP.** **-चर, चारिन्** a. living in couples. **(-m.)** the ruddy goose; वृषिता द्वेद्वचरे पतत्रिणं R. 8. 56, 16. 63. **-भावः** antagonism, discord. **-भिक्षं** separation of the sexes. **-भूत** a. 1 forming a couple. **2** doubtful, uncertain. **-युद्धं** a duel, a single combat.

इहः ind. Two by two, in pairs or couples.

द्वय a. (सी. f.) Two-fold, double, of two kinds or sorts; अनुद्वये द्वयी गतिः Mu. 3; Bh. 2. 104 v. 1; sometimes used in pl. also; see Si. 3. 57. **-यं** 1 A pair, couple, brace; usually at the end of comp.; द्वितयेन द्वयेव संगते R. 8. 6; 1. 19, 3. 8, 4. 4. **2** Two-fold nature, duplicity. **3** Untruthfulness. **-यी** A pair, couple. **-COMP.** **-अतिग** a. one whose mind is freed from the influence of the two bad qualities रजस् and तमस्; a saint or a virtuous man. **-आत्मक** a. of a two-fold nature. **-चादिन्** a. double-tongued, insincere.

इयस a. (सी. f.) A termination added to nouns in the sense of 'reaching to', 'as high or deep as', 'as far as'; युक्तइयसेमययसि K. 114; नारीनिर्बन्धयसं वधुव (अयः) R. 16. 46; Si. 6. 55.

द्वारः **-रं** 1 N. of the third Yuga of the world; Ms. 9. 301. **2** The side of a die marked with two points. **3** Doubt, suspense, uncertainty.

द्वारुषायण **-द्वारुषायण** q. v.

द्वार f. 1 A door, gate; Y. 3. 12; Ms. 3. 38. **2** A means, an expedient; द्वारा 'by means of', 'through'. **-COMP.** **-रथ, -स्थितः** (द्वारस्थः, द्वारस्थः, द्वारस्थितः) a door-keeper, porter.

द्वारे 1 A door, gateway, gate. **2** A passage, entrance, ingress, opening;

अथवा कृतवाद्द्वारे वेशेऽस्मिन् R. 1. 4; 11. 18. **3** An aperture of the human body; (they are nine; see खं) and Ku. 3. 50 and Bg. 8. 12 and Ms. 6. 48 also. **4** Way, medium, means; द्वाराण 'through' 'by means of'. **-COMP.** **-अधिपः** a porter, door-keeper. **-कंडकः** the bolt of a door. **-कपाटः**, **-दं** the leaf or pannel of a door. **-गोपः, -नायकः, -पः, -पालः, -पालकः** a door-keeper, porter, warder. **-दाकः** teak-wood. **-पट्टः** 1 the pannel of a door. **2** the curtain of a door. **-पिंडी** the threshold of a door. **-पिधानः** the bolt of a door. **-बलिमुख** m. 1 a crow. **2** a sparrow. **-बाहुः** a door-post, jamb. **-येन** a lock, bolt. **-रथः** a door-keeper.

द्वार (रि) का N. of the capital of Krishna on the western point of Gujarāth (for a description of Dvārakā, see Si. 3. 33-63.). **-COMP.** **-ईशः** an epithet of Krishna.

द्वारवती, द्वारवती **-द्वारका** q. v. **द्वारिकः, द्वारिन्** m. A porter, door-keeper.

द्वि num. a. (Nom. du. द्वौ m., द्वे f. द्वे m.) Two, both; सयः परस्परतुल्यमपिरोहतां द्वे R. 5. 68. (N. B. In comp. द्वौ is substituted for द्वि necessarily before दशन्, विंशति and विंशत्, and optionally before चत्वारिंशत्, पचाशत्, शष्टि, सप्तति and नवति, द्वि remaining unchanged before अशीति.). **-COMP.** **-अक्ष** a. two-eyed, binocular. **-अक्षर** a. dissyllabic. **-अंगुल** a. two fingers long. **(-लं)** two fingers length. **-अणुकं** an aggregate or molecule of two atoms. **-अर्थ** a. 1 having two senses. **2** ambiguous, equivocal. **3** having two objects in view. **-अशीत** a. eighty-second. **-अशीतिः** f. eighty-two. **-अहं** copper. **-अहः** a period of two days. **-आत्मक** a. 1 having a double nature. **2** being two. **-आसुष्यारणः** 'a son of two persons or fathers', an adopted son who remains heir to his natural father though adopted by another. **-अचं** (द्वचं, or द्वचं) a collection of verses or riks. **-कः** **-ककारः** 1 a crow (there being two *Kas* in the word कक). **2** the ruddy goose (there being two *Kas* in the word कक).

-ककुद् m. a camel. **-ख** a. exchanged or bartered for two cows. **(-युः)** a sub-division of the fatpuruṣa compound in which the first member is a numeral; द्वेद्वो द्वियुरपि चाहे Udb. **-गुण** a. double, two-fold. (द्विगुणिकु to plough twice; to double, increase) **-गुणित** a. 1 doubled, multiplied by two; Ki. 3. 46 **2** folded double. **3** enveloped. **4** doubly increased, doubled. **-वरण** a. having two legs, two legged; द्विचरणपशूनां क्षितिमुखां Sānti. 4. 15. **-चत्वारिंश** a. (द्वि-द्व-चत्वारिंश) forty-second. **-चत्वारिंशत्** f. (द्वि-द्व-चत्वा-

रिंशत्) forty-two. **-जः** twice-born' 1 a man of any of the first three castes of the Hindus (a Brāhmana, Kshatriya or Vaisya); see Y. 1. 59. **2** a Brāhmana (over whom the Samakāras or purificatory rites are performed जन्मना जायते यद्वः संस्कारैर्द्विज उच्यते). **3** any oviparous animal, such as a bird, snake, fish &c.; स तमानंदमविद्वन् द्विजः N. 2. 1; S. 5. 21; R. 12. 22; Mu. 1. 11; Ms. 5. 17. **4** a tooth; कीर्णं द्विजानां गणैः Bh. 1. 13 where द्विज means a Brāhmana also). **-अयः** a Brāhmana 'अयनी the sacred thread worn by the first three castes of the Hindus. **-आलय** 1 the house of a *devija*. **इंद्रः, ईशः** 1 the moon; Si. 12. 3. **2** an epithet of Garuḍa. **3** camphor. **दासः** Sūdra. **3 पतिः, राजः** an epithet of 1 the moon; R. 5. 23. **2** Garuḍa. **3** camphor. **वपा** 1 a trench or basin round the root of a tree for holding water. **2** a trough near a well for watering birds, cattle &c. **बंधुः, बधुः** 1 a man who pretends to be a Brāhmana. **2** one who is twice-born, or a Brāhmana by name and birth only and not by acts; cr. बन्धुबंधु. **लिंगिन्** m. 1 Kshatriya. **2** a pseudo-Brāhmana, one disguised as a Brāhmana. **वाहनः** an epithet of Vjshnu, (having Garuḍa for his vehicle.). **सेवकः** a Sūdra. **-जन्मन्, -जातिः** m. 1 a man of any of the first three castes of the Hindus; Ms. 2. 24. **2** a Brāhmana; Ki. 1. 39; Ku. 5. 40. **3** a bird. **4** a tooth. **-जातीय** a. belonging to the first three castes of the Hindus. **-जिह्वः** 1 a snake; Si. 1. 63; R. 11. 64, 14. 41; Bv. 1. 20. **2** an informer, a slanderer, tale-bearer. **3** an insincere person. **च** a. pl. two or three; R. 5. 25; Bh. 2. 121. **-त्रिंश** (द्वित्रिंश) 1 thirty-second. **2** consisting of thirty-two. **-त्रिंशत्** (द्वित्रिंशत्) thirty-two. **लक्षण** a. having thirty-two auspicious marks upon the body. **-द्वेहि** ind. stick against stick. **-दत्** a. having two teeth. **-दश** a. pl. twenty. **-दश** a. (द्वादश) 1 twelfth; Ms. 2. 36. **2** consisting of twelve. **-दशन्** (द्वादशन्) a. pl. twelve. **अंशुः** an epithet of 1 the planet Jupiter. **2** Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods. **अक्षः, करः, लोचनः** epithets of Kārtikeya. **अंगुलः** a measure of twelve fingers. **अहः** 1 a period of twelve days; Ms. 5. 83, 11. 68. **2** a sacrifice lasting for or completed in twelve days; **आत्मन्** m. the sun. **आदित्याः** pl. the twelve suns; see आदित्य. **आसुष्य** m. a dog. **सहस्र** a. consisting of 12000. **द्विती** (द्वादशी) the twelfth day of a lunar fortnight. **-देवते** the constellation विशाला. **-देवः** an epithet of Ganesa. **-बाहुः** an epi-

thet of Ganesa. -नवकः a circumcised man. -नवत (द्वि-द्वा-नवत) a. ninety-second. -नवतिः f. (द्वि-द्वा-नवतिः) ninety-two. -पः an elephant. आस्यः an epithet of Ganesa. -पक्षः 1 a bird. 2 a month. -पंचाश (द्वि-द्वा-पंचाश) a. fifty-second. -पंचाशत् (द्वि-द्वा-पंचाशत्) f. fifty-two. -पथं two ways. -पदः a biped man. -पदिका -पदी a kind of Prākṛita metre. -पाद् 1 biped man. 2 a bird. 3 a god. -पाशः, -धः a double penalty. -पायि m. an elephant -विदुः a Visarga (ः). -भुजः an angle. -भुज a. having two floors (as a palace). -मानु. -मातुजः an epithet of I Ganesa. 2 king Jārasandha. -मात्रः a long vowel (having two syllabic instants). -मार्गः a cross-way. -मुखा a leech. -रः 1 a bee; cf. द्विक. 2=वर्ष q. v. -रदः an elephant; R. 4. 4; Me. 59. -अंतकः, -अरतिः, -अशनः a lion. -रसनः a snake. -रात्रं two nights. -रूप a. 1 biform. 2 bicolour, bipartite. -रेतस् m. a mule. -रेकः a large black bee (there being two ras in the word रसर); Ku. 1. 27, 3. 27, 36. -वचनं the dual number (in gram.). -वज्रकः a kind of house or structure with 16 angles (sides). -वाहिका a swing. -विंश (द्वाविंश) a. twenty-second. -विंशतिः (द्वाविंशतिः) f. twenty-two. -विध a. of two kinds or sorts; Ms. 7. 162. -वेशरा a kind of light carriage drawn by mules. -शतं 1 two hundred. 2 one hundred and two. -शय a. worth or bought for two hundred. -शक a. cloven footed. (-कः) any cloven-footed animal. -शर्वः an epithet of Agni. -षट् a. pl. twice six, twelve. -षष्ठ (द्विषष्ठ, द्वाषष्ठ) sixty-second. -षष्टिः f. (द्विषष्टिः, द्वाषष्टिः) sixty-two. -सप्तत (द्वि-द्वा-सप्तत) a. seventy-second. -सप्ततिः f. (द्वि-द्वा-सप्ततिः) seventy-two. -सप्तहः a fort. night. -सहस्र, -साहस्र a. consisting of 2000. (-हं) 2000. -सीत्य, -हृल्य a. ploughed in two ways; i. e. first length-wise and then breadth-wise. -सुवर्ण a. worth or bought for two golden coins. -हन् m. an elephant. -हायन, -वर्ष a. two years old. -डीन a. of the neuter gender. -हृदया a pregnant woman. -होयु m. an epithet of Agni.

द्विक a. 1 Two-fold, forming a pair, consisting of two. 2 Second. 3 Happening the second time. 4 Increased by two, two per cent; द्विकं शतं वृद्धिः Ms. 8. 141-2.

द्वितय a. (घी. f.) Consisting of or divided into two, double, two-fold; sometimes used in pl.; द्वासादुनता किमंतर यदि यासौ द्विषेयसि ते चलाः R. 8. 90. -दं A pair, couple; R. 8. 6.

द्वितीय a. second; त्वं जीविषं त्वमसि मे हृदयं द्वितीयं U. 3. 26; Me. 83; R. 3. 49.

-यः 1 The second in a family, a son. 2 A companion, partner, friend; (usually at the end of comp.); यवतः परिग्रहद्वितीयः R. 1. 95; so छाथं, दुःखं &c. -यः 1 The second day of a lunar fortnight. A wife, companion, partner. 3 (In gram.) The accusative case. -COMP. -आश्रमः the second stage or period of the religious life of a Brāhmana; i. e. गार्हस्थ्य.

द्वितीयक a. Second.

द्वितीयाकृत a. Ploughed twice as a field).

द्वितीयिन् a. (नी. f.) Occupying the second place.

द्विध a. Divided into two parts, split asunder.

द्विधा ind. 1 In two parts; द्विधा भिन्नाः शिखंडिभिः R. 1. 39; Me. 1. 12, 32; द्विधेन हृदयं तस्य दुःखितस्याभवत्तदा Mb. 2 In two ways. -COMP. -करणं dividing into two parts, splitting. -गतिः 1 an amphibious animal. 2 a crab. 3 a crocodile.

द्विशस् ind. By twos, two by two, in couples.

द्विश् 2 U. (द्वेष्टि, द्विष्टे, द्विष्ट) To hate, dislike, be hostile towards. न द्वेष्टि यजनमतस्त्वमजातशत्रुः Ve. 3. 13; Bg. 2. 57, 18. 10; Bk. 17. 61; 18. 9; रथं द्वेष्टि S. 6. 4. (Prepositions like प्र, वि and सं are prefixed to this not without any change of meaning.)

द्विश् a. Hostile, hating, inimical. -m. An enemy; द्वास्त्वयणद्वेषाणां द्विषामा-मिषतां यथै R. 12. 11; 3. 45; Pt. 1. 70.

द्विषः An enemy. (द्विषतय a. Harassing an enemy, retaliating).

द्विषत् m. An enemy (with acc. organ.); ततः परं दुष्प्रसहं द्विषद्भिः R. 6. 31; Si. 2. 1; Bk 5. 97.

द्विष्ट a. 1 Hostile. 2 Hated, disliked. -हं Copper.

द्विष्ट ind. Twice; द्विष्टिष प्रतिशब्देन स्वा-हार हिमालयः Ku. 6. 64; Ms. 2. 30.

-COMP. -आगमनं (द्विरागमनं) the ceremony of the second entrance of the bride to her husband's house. -आपः (द्विरापः) an elephant. -उक्त a. (द्विरुक्त) 1 spoken twice, repeated. 2 redundant, tautologous, superfluous. -उक्तिः f. (द्विरुक्तिः). 1 repetition, tautology. 2 superfluity, uselessness. -ऊढा (द्विरूढा) a women married twice. -भावः; -वचनं reduplication.

द्वीपः, -द्वं 1 An island. 2 A place of refuge, shelter, production. 3 A division of the terrestrial world; (the number of these divisions varies according to different authorities, being four, seven, nine or thirteen, all situated round the mountain Moru like the petals of a lotus flower, and each being separated from the other by a dis-

tinct ocean. In N. 1. 5 the Dvīpas are said to be eighteen; but seven appears to be the usual number; cf. R. 1. 65 and S. 7. 33. The central one is जम्बुद्वीप under which is included भरतखंड or India.) -COMP. -कपूरः camphor from China.

द्वीपवत् a. Full of islands. -m. The ocean. -नी The earth

द्वीपिन् m. 1 A tiger in general; चरणि द्वीपिनं हति Sk. 2 A leopard, panther. -COMP. -नखः, -खं 1 a tiger's nail. 2 a kind of perfume.

द्वेधा ind. In two parts, in two ways, twice.

द्वेषः 1 Hate, dislike, abhorrence, repugnance, distaste; S. 5. 18; Bg. 3. 34, 7, 27; so अन्वेषः, भक्त्येषः &c. 2 Enmity, hostility, malignity; Ms. 8. 225.

द्वेषण a. Hating, disliking. -णः An enemy. -णं Hate, hatred, enmity, dislike.

द्वेषिन्, द्वेषु a. Hating &c. -m. An enemy.

द्वेषर pot. p. 1 To be hated. 2 Odious, hateful, disagreeable; R. 1. 28. -द्वयः An enemy; Bg. 6. 9; 9. 29; Ms. 9. 307.

द्वेयुजिकः A usurer who charges cent per cent interest.

द्वेयुष्यं 1 Double amount, value, or measure. 2 Duality. 3 The possession of two out of the three qualities (i. e. -सत्त्व, रजस्, and तमस्).

द्वैतं 1 Duality. 2 Dualism in philosophy, the assertion of two distinct principles such as the maintenance of the doctrine that spirit and matter, Brahman and the universe, or the Individual and the Supreme Soul are different from each other; cf. अद्वैत; किं शास्त्रं अवगणेन यस्य गलति द्वैताधिकारो-त्तरः Bv. 1. 86. 3 N. of a forest. -COMP. -वनं N. of a forest; Ki. 1. 1. -वादिन् m. a philosopher who maintains the dvaita doctrine.

द्वैतिन् m. A philosopher who maintains the dvaita doctrine.

द्वैतीयक a. (की. f.) Second; द्वैतीय-कतया भित्तोऽयमग्नस्तस्य प्रबन्धे महाकाव्ये चारुणि नैषधीवचरिते सर्गे निसर्गोज्ज्वलः N. 2. 110; cf. तार्तीयक.

द्वैध a. (घी. f.) Two-fold, double, (द्वैधीयू to become divided into two parts, be disunited, vacillate, be divided or uncertain, as mind). -धं 1 Duality, two-fold nature or state. 2 Separation into two parts. 3 Double resource, secondary reserve. 4 Diversity, difference, conflict, contest, variance; भुवि द्वैधं तु यत्र स्यात् तत्र धर्मोदयो स्यात् Ms. 2. 14, 5 32; Y. 2. 78. 5 Doubt, uncertainty; Bg. 5. 25; Ve. 6. 44. 6 Double-dealing, dupli-

city; one of the six modes of foreign policy; see द्वैधीभाव below and गुण.

द्वैधीभावः 1 Duality, double state or nature. 2 Separation into two, difference, diversity. 3 Doubt, uncertainty, vacillation, suspense; ध्रुवद्वैधीभावकारं मे मनः S. 1. 4 A dilemma. 5 One of the six Guṇas or modes of foreign policy. (According to some authorities it means 'double-dealing, or 'duplicity,' keeping apparently friendly relations with the enemy; बलिनोद्विषतोर्मये वाचात्मानं समर्पयन् । द्वैधीभावेन तिष्ठेत् काकाक्षिवदलक्षितः ॥ According to others it means 'dividing one's army and encountering a superior enemy in detachments,'

'harassing the enemy by attacking them in small bands'; द्वैधीभावः स्वयत्नस्य विधाकरणं Mit. on Y. 1. 347; cf. also Ms. 7. 173 and 160.

द्वैध्यं 1 Duplicity. 2 'Diversity, difference.

द्वेप *a.* (*पी. f.*) 1 Relating to, living on, an island. 2 Belonging to a tiger, made of or covered with a tiger's skin. -*पः* A car covered with a tiger's skin.

द्वेषो Two parties.

द्वेषावनः 'The island-born,' N. of Vyāsa.

द्वेप्य *a.* (*प्या, प्यी. f.*) Living on or relating to an island; Si. 3. 76.

ध.

ध *a.* (At the end of comp.) Placing, holding &c. -*धः* 1 An epithet of Brahmā. 2 N. of Kubera. 3 Virtue, moral, merit. -*धं* Wealth, property.

धक् An exclamation of anger; U. 4. 24.

धक् 10 U. (*धक्कयति-ते*) To destroy or annihilate.

धटः 1 A balance, a pair of scales. 2 Ordeal by the balance. 3 The sign Libra of the zodiac.

धटकः A kind of weight equal to 42 Gunjas or Raktikas.

धटिका, धटी 1 Old cloth or raiment. 2 Strip of cloth fastened round the loins or over the privities.

धटिन् *m.* 1 An epithet of Siva. 2 The sign Libra of the zodiac.

नी-धटी.

धण् 1 P. (*धणति*) To sound.

धन्तरः, धन्तरकाः -*का* The white thorn-apple; (*M. r.* पोतरा).

धन् 1 P. (*धनति*) To sound.

धन 1 Property, wealth, riches, treasure, money (gold, chattels &c.); धनं तावदुल्लभं H. 1; (*fig.* also); as in तपोधन, विद्याधन &c. 2 (*a*) Any valued possession, an object of affection or endearment, dearest treasure; कष्टं जनः कुलधनैरुज्जनीयः U. 1. 14; सुतेरश्विं धनमाहितोऽसि R. 2. 44; मानधन; अभिमान &c. (*b*) A valuable article; Ms. 8. 201, 202. 3 Capital (*opp.* इन्ध or interest). 4 A booty, prey, spoil. 5 The reward given to a victor in a combat, the prize won in a game. 6 A contest for prizes, a match. 7 The lunar mansion called धनिष्ठा. 8 Surplus, residue. 9 (*In math.*) The affirmative quantity or plus (*opp.* ऋण). -*Comp.* -*अधिकारः* right to property, right of inheriting

property. -*अधिकारिन्*, -*अधिकृतः* 1 a treasurer. 2 an heir. -*अधिगोत्र*, -*अधिपः*, *अधिपतिः* -*अध्यक्षः* 1 an epithet of Kubera; Ki. 5. 16. 2 a treasurer. *अपहारः* 1 fine. 2 plunder. -*अचिन्* *a.* 1 honoured with gifts of wealth, kept contented by valuable presents; मानधना धनाधिताः Ki. 1. 19. 2 wealthy, opulent. *अचिन्* *a.* desiring or seeking for wealth, covetous, miserly. -*आलस्य* *a.* wealthy, rich, opulent. -*आधारः* a treasury. -*ईशः*, *ईश्वरः* 1 a treasurer. 1 an epithet of Kubera. -*उष्मन्* *m.* warmth of wealth; cf. अर्थोष्मन्. -*एचिन्* *m.* a creditor who claims his money. -*काढिः* an epithet of Kubera. -*क्षयः* loss of wealth; धनक्षये वर्धते जातयिः Pt. 2. 178. -*गर्व*, -*गर्वित* *a.* purse-proud. -*जातं* all kinds of valuable possessions, aggregate property. -*दुः* 1 a liberal or munificent man. 2 an epithet of Kubera; R. 9. 25; 17. 80. 3 N. of fire. *अनुजः* an epithet of Rāvaṇa; R. 12. 52, 88. -*दंडः* punishment in the shape of a fine. -*दायिन्* *m.* fire. -*पतिः* an epithet of Kubera; तत्रागारं धनपतिगृहादुत्तरेभास्मदीयं Me. 75, 7. -*पालः* 1 a treasurer. 2 an epithet of Kubera. -*पिशाचिका*, -*पिशाची* 'the demon of wealth, an avaricious desire of wealth, greed, avarice. -*पयोमः* usury. -*मद* *a.* purse-proud. -*मूलं* principal, capital. -*लोभः* avarice, cupidity. -*व्ययः* 1 expenditure. 2 extravagance. -*स्थानं* a treasury. -*हरः* 1 an heir. 2 a thief. 3 a kind of perfume.

धनकः, धनाया Avarice, greed, covetousness.

धनंजयः 1 N. of Arjuna; (the name is thus derived in Mb. - सर्वजन्मपदं जित्वा विजयमादाय केवलं । मये धनस्य निष्ठामि तेनाहुर्गं धनंजयं ॥) 2 An epithet of fire.

द्वैमातुर *a.* Having two mothers; i. e. a natural mother and a step-mother. -*रः* 1 N. of Ganeśa. 2 N. of Jaraśandha; कवे विडिं कविपुत्रा रतिं द्वैमातुरे सुवि Si 2. 60.

द्वैमातुक *a.* (*की. f.*) Nourished by rain and rivers (as a country); cf. *देवमातुक*.

द्वैरथं 1 A single combat in chariots. 2 A single combat in general. -*रः* An adversary.

द्वैराज्यं Dominion divided between two kings.

द्वैवर्षिक *a.* Biennial.

द्वैविध्यं 1 Duality, two fold nature. 2 Variance, diversity, difference.

धनवत् *a.* Rich, wealthy.

धनिकः 1 A rich or wealthy man. 2 A money-lender, creditor; दायदेव-निकस्वार्थं Ms. 8. 51; Y. 2. 55. 3 A husband. 4 An honest trader. 5 The प्रियवृ tree.

धनिन् *a.* (*नी. f.*) Rich, opulent, wealthy. -*m.* 1 A wealthy man. 2 A creditor; Y. 2. 18, 41; Ms. 8. 61.

धनिष्ठ *a.* Very rich; (*superl.* of धनिन् or धनवत्). -*ष्टा* N. of the twenty-third lunar mansion (consisting of four stars).

धनी, धनीका A young girl or woman.

धनुः A bow (perhaps for धनुस् *q. v.*)

धनुस् *a.* Armed with a bow. -*m.* 1 A bow; धनुष्मदीनं समवत् बाणं Ku. 3. 66; 80 इन्द्रधनुः &c. (*At the end of Bah. comp.* धनुस् is changed to धन्वन्; R. 2. 8.). 2 A measure of length equal to four hastas; Y. 2. 167; Ms. 8. 237. 3 An arc of a circle. 4 The sign Sagittarius of the zodiac. 5 A desert; cf. धन्वन्. -*Comp.* -*कर* (*धनुष्कर*) *a.* armed with a bow. (-*रः*) a bow-maker. -*कांडं* (*धनुः कांडं*) a bow and arrow. -*खंडं* (*धनुः खंडं*) part of a bow; Me. 15. -*गुणः* (*धनुर्गुणः*) a bow-string. -*ग्रहः* (*धनुर्ग्रहः*) an archer. -*ज्या* (*धनुर्ज्या*) a bow string; अनवरतधनुर्ज्यास्फालनकरपूर्वं S. 2. 4. -*द्रुमः* (*धनुर्द्रुमः*) a bamboo. -*धरः*, -*धृत्* *m.* (*धनुर्धर* &c.) an archer; R. 2. 11, 29; 3. 31, 38, 39; 9. 11; 12. 97; 16. 77. -*पाणि* *a.* (*धनुर्पाणि*) armed with a bow, with a bow in hand. -*मार्गः* (*धनुर्मार्गः*) a line curved like a bow, a curve. -*विद्या* (*धनुर्विद्या*) the science of archery. -*वृक्षः* (*धनुर्वृक्षः*) 1 a bamboo. 2 the अश्वत्थ tree. -*वेदः* (*धनुर्वेदः*) the science of the four upavedas *q. v.*

धनु *f.* A bow.

धन्य *a.* 1 Bestowing or conferring wealth; *Ms.* 3. 106, 4. 19. 2 Wealthy, rich, opulent. 3 Blessed, fortunate, lucky, happy; धन्य जीवनमस्य मार्गसरसः *Bv.* 1. 16, 4. 37; धन्या कथं स्थिता ते शिरसि *Mu.* 1. 1. 4 Excellent, good, virtuous. -*न्यः* 1 A lucky or blessed man, a fortunate being; धन्यास्तद्वरजसा मलिनो भवेति *S.* 7. 17; *Bh.* 1. 41; धन्याः कोऽपि न विक्रिणां कलयते प्राति नवे योक्ते 1. 72. 2 An infidel, an atheist. 3 N. of a spell. -*न्या* 1 A nurse. 2 Coriander. -*न्यं* Wealth, treasure. -*Comp.* -*बाद्* 1 expression of thanks, thanksgiving. 2 praise, applause.

धन्यमस्य *a.* Considering oneself to be blessed or fortunate.

धन्याकं 1 A plant bearing a small pungent seed used as a condiment. 2 The seed of this plant (coriander).

धन्यं A bow, (rarely used in classical literature). -*Comp.* -*धिः* a bow-case.

धन्यन् *m.* 1 A dry soil, desert, waste; एवं धन्यनि चपकस्य सकलं संहारितावपि *Bv.* 1. 31. Shore, firm land. -*Comp.* -*धु* 1 a fort inaccessible on account of a surrounding desert; *Ms.* 7. 70.

धन्यतरं A measure of distance or length equal to four *hastas*, cf. *दृढ*.

धन्यतरिः N. of the physician of the gods, said to have been produced at the churning of the ocean with a cup of nectar in his hand; cf. *चतुर्दशरत्न*.

धन्विन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Armed with a bow. -*m.* 1 An archer; के मम धन्विनोऽन्ते *Ku.* 3. 10; उत्कर्षः स च धन्विनां यदिवशः सिध्यति लक्ष्ये चले *S.* 2. 4. 2 An epithet of Arjuna. 3 Of Siva. 4 Of Vishnu. 5 The sign Sagittarius of the zodiac.

धन्विनः A hog (सुकः).

धम *a.* (मा or मी *f.*) (Usually at the end of a comp.) 1 Blowing; अग्निधम, नाभिधम. 2 Melting, fusing. -*मा* 1 The moon. 2 An epithet of Krishna. 3 Of Yama, the god of death. 4 Of Brahmā.

धमकः A blacksmith.

धमधमा An onomatopoeic word expressive of the sound made by blowing with a bellows or a trumpet.

धमन *a.* 1 Blowing. 2 Cruel. -*नः* A kind of reed.

धमनिः, नी *f.* 1 A reed, pipe. 2 A tube or canal of the human body, any tubular vessel, as a vein, nerve &c. 3 Throat, neck.

धमिः *f.* The act of blowing.

धम्मलः, धम्मिलः, धम्मिल्लः The braided and ornamented hair of a woman tied over the head and intermixed with flowers, pearls &c.; आकुलाकुल-

गलद्वम्बित *Git.* 2; उत्तसि विपनितानां सस्तधम्मि-
हकानां (वधुना) *Bh.* 1. 49; *S.* Til. 1.

धय *a.* (Usually at the end of a comp.) Drinking, sucking; as in *स्तनधय*.

धर *a.* (रा or री *f.*) (Usually at the end of a comp.) Holding, carrying, bearing, wearing, containing, possessing, endowed with, preserving, observing &c.; as in अक्षधर, अंशधर, गदाधर, गंगाधर, महीधर, अमृतधर, दिव्यावरधर &c. -*रः* 1 A mountain; उत्कर्षं द्रष्टुं-
वेक्ष्य शीरिसुकरं दारुकं शयुषाच *Si.* 4. 18. 2 A flock of cotton. 3 A frivolous or dissolute man (चिद्). 4 The king of the tortoises; i. e. Vishnu in his Kurma incarnation. 5 N. of one of the Vasus.

धरण *a.* (नी *f.*) Bearing, preserving, holding &c. -*नः* 1 A ridge of land serving the purpose of a bridle, the side of a mountain. 2 The world. 3 The sun. 4 The female breast. 5 Rice, corn. 6 The Himalaya; (as king of mountains). -*नं* 1 Supporting, sustaining, upholding; सारं धरित्री-
धरणक्षमं च *Ku.* 1. 17; धरणिधरणकिञ्चक्रम-
रिष्टे *Git.* 1. 2 Possessing, bringing, procuring &c. 3 Prop, stay, support, 4 Security. 5 A measure of weight equal to ten *Palas*.

धरणिः, नी *f.* The earth; लुडति धरणि-
शयने बहु विलपति तत्र नाम *Git.* 2 The ground, soil. 3 A beam for a roof. 4 A vein. -*Comp.* -*हं* 1 a king. 2 an epithet of Vishnu; 3 of Siva.

-कीलकः a mountain. -*जः* -*पुत्रः*, -*सुतः* 1 an epithet of Mars. 2 an epithet of the demon Naraka. जा, -*पुत्री*. -*सुता* an epithet of Sitā, daughter of Janaka (as born from the earth). -*धरः* 1 an epithet of Sesha. 2 of Vishnu. 3 a mountain. 4 a tortoise. 5 a king. 6 an elephant fabled to support the earth. -*धु* *m.* 1 a mountain. 2 an epithet of Vishnu. 3 of Sesha.

धरा 1 The earth; यत् धारापतिर्मणिमय-
श्रीमियत इव *Mk.* 5. 22. 2 A vein. 3 Marrow. 4 The womb or uterus. -*Comp.* अधिः a king. -*अमरः*, -*देवः*, -*सुरः* a Brāhmaṇa. -*आत्मजः*, -*पुत्रः*, -*सुतः* 1 epithets of the planet Mars. 2 epithets of the demon Naraka. -*आत्मजा* an epithet of Sitā. -*उद्धारः* deliverance of the earth. -*धरः* 1 a mountain. 2 an epithet of Vishnu or Krishna. 3 of Sesha. -*पतिः* 1 a king. 2 an epithet of Vishnu. -*धु* *m.* a king. -*धुत* *m.* a mountain.

धरित्री 1 The earth; *S.* 2. 14; *R.* 14. 54; *Ku.* 1. 2, 17. 2 Ground, soil.

धरिमन् A balance, pair of scales.

धत्तरः The Dhattura plant.

धर्मे 1 A house. 2 A prop, stay. 3 A sacrifice. 4 Virtue; moral merit.

धर्मः 1 Religion, the customary observance of a caste, sect, &c. 2 Law, usage, practice, custom, ordinance, statute. 3 Religious or moral merit, virtue, righteousness, good works (regarded as one of the four ends of human existence); *Ku.* 5. 38 and see त्रिवर्ग also; एक एव मुहूर्तमै निवनेऽव्ययुयाति यः *H.* 1. 65. 4 Duty, prescribed course of conduct; षडश-
वृत्तेषु धर्मेषु यः *S.* 5. 4; *Ms.* 1. 114. 5 Right, justice, equity, impartiality. 6 Piety, propriety, decorum. 7 Morality, ethics. 8 Nature, disposition, character; *Mā.* 1. 6; प्राणि. जीव. 9 An essential quality, peculiarity, characteristic property, (peculiar) attribute; चरति चर्यावयोनां धर्मकं दीपकं
बुधः *Chandr.* 5. 45. 10 Manner, resemblance, likeness. 11 A sacrifice. 12 Good company, associating with the virtuous. 13 Devotion, religious abstraction. 14 Manner, mode, 15 An Upanishad q. v. 16 N. of Yudhishtira, the eldest Pāṇḍava. 17 N of Yama, the god of death. -*Comp.* अंगः, -*गा* the Indian crane. अधर्मो (*m. du.*) right and wrong, religion and irreligion. चिद् *m.* a Mīmāṃsaka who knows the right and wrong course of action. अधिकरणं 1 administration of the laws. अधि-
करणिन् *m.* a judge, magistrate. अधिकारः 1 superintendence of religious affairs; *S.* 1. 2 administration of justice. 3 the office of a judge. -*अधिष्ठानं* a court of justice. -*अध्यक्षः* 1 a judge. 2 an epithet of Vishnu. -*अनुष्ठानं* acting according to religion, virtuous or moral conduct. -*अवेत* *a.* deviating from virtue, wicked, immoral, irreligious. (-*ते*) vice, immorality, injustice. -*अरण्यं* a sacred or penance grove, a wood inhabited by ascetics; धर्मरूपं प्रविशति गजः *S.* 1. 33. -*अलीक* *a.* having a false character. -*आत्मनः* a religious statute, law-book. -*आचार्यः* 1 a religious teacher. 2 a teacher of law or customs. -*आत्मजः* an epithet of Yudhishtira; q. v. -*आत्मन्* *a.* just, righteous, pious, virtuous. -*आसनं* the throne of justice, judgment-seat, tribunal; न संभावितमय धर्मसिन्धुवाहितु *S.* 6; धर्मसिन्धुवाहितु वासयुहं नन्दः *Ut.* 1. 7. -*ईश्वरः* an epithet of Yudhishtira. -*ईश* an epithet of Yama. -*उत्तर* *a.* 'rich in virtue', chiefly characterized by justice, eminently just and impartial; धर्मोत्तरं मध्यममाश्रयते *R.* 13. 7. -*उपदेशः* 1 instruction in law or duty religious or moral instruction. 2 the collective body of laws. -*कर्मन्* *n.* -*कार्यं*, -*क्रिया* 1 any act of duty or religion, any moral or religious observance, a religious act or rite. 2

virtuous conduct. -कथाद्विः the Kali age. -कायः an epithet of Buddha. -कालः a grant, royal edict or decree. -केतुः an epithet of Buddha. -कोशः, -कः the collective body of laws or duties; धर्मकोषस्य युक्तये Ma. 1. 99. -क्षेत्रं 1 Bhāratavarsha (the land of religion). 2 N. of a plain near Delhi, the scene of the great battle between the Kauravas and Pāndavas. धर्मक्षेत्रे कुरुक्षेत्रे समवेता युयुत्सवः Bg. 1. 1. -कुटः a jar of fragrant water offered daily (to a Brāhmana) in the month of Vaiśākha. -ककुभुत् m. a Buddha or Jaina. -करणं, -कर्तृ observance of the law, performance of religious duties; Ku. 7. 83. -चारित्र्य a. practising virtue, observing the law, virtuous, righteous; R. 3. 45. (-m.) an ascetic. चारिणी a wife. 2 a chaste or virtuous wife. -चिन्तनं. -चिन्ता study of virtue, consideration of moral duties, moral reflection. -जः 1 'duly or lawfully born', a legitimate son: cf. Ma. 9. 107. 2 N. of युधिष्ठिर. -जन्मन् m. N. of युधिष्ठिर. -जिज्ञासा inquiry into religion or the proper course of conduct अथानो धर्मजिज्ञासा Jaimini Sutra. -जीवन a. one who acts according to the rules of his caste or fulfils prescribed duties. (-नः) a Brāhmana who maintains himself by assisting other men in the performance of their religious rites. -ज्ञ a. 1 knowing what is right, conversant with civil or religious law; Ma. 7. 141, 8. 179, 10. 127. 2 just, righteous, pious. -त्यागः abandoning one's religion, apostasy. -द्वाराः (m pl.) a lawful wife; क्षीणं यतां धर्मद्वाराश्च दुस्तं Mā. 6. 18. -द्वैहिन् m. a demon. -धातुः an epithet of Buddha. -ध्वजः, -ध्वजिन् m. a religious hypocrite, an impostor. -धनः an epithet of युधिष्ठिर. -नाथः a legal protector, rightful master. -नाथः an epithet of Vishnu. -निवेशः religious devotion. -निरपत्तिः f. 1 discharge or fulfilment of duty. 2 moral or religious observance. -पत्नी a lawful wife; R. 2. 2. 20, 72; 8. 7; Y. 2. 128. -पथः the way of virtue, a virtuous course of conduct. -पर a. religiously-minded, pious, righteous. पाठकः a teacher of civil or religious law. -पालः 'protector of the law', said metaphorically of ईश 'punishment or chastisement', or 'sword'. -पीडा transgressing the law, an offence against law. -पुत्रः 1 lawful son, a son begotten from a sense of duty and not from mere lust or sensual pleasure. 2 an epithet of युधिष्ठिर. -प्रवक्तु m. 1 an expounder of the law, a legal adviser. 2 a religious teacher, preacher. -प्रवचनं 1 the science of duty; U. 5. 23. 2 expounding the

law. (-नः) an epithet of Buddha. धार्मिकः, -धार्मिकः 1 one who tries to make profit out of his virtue like a merchant. 2 one who performs religious rites with a view to reward, like a merchant dealing in transaction for profit. -भगिनी 1 a lawful sister. 2 a daughter of the spiritual preceptor. 3 a spiritual sister, any one regarded as a sister from discharging the same religious duties. -भागिनी a virtuous wife. -भाणकः a lecturer or public reader who reads and explains to audiences sacred books like the Bhārata, Bhāgavata &c. -भ्रातृ m. 1 a fellow-religious student, a spiritual brother. 2 any one regarded as a brother from discharging the same religious duties. -महामात्रः a minister of religion, a minister in charge of religious affairs. -मूलं the foundation of civil or religious law, Vedas. -युगं the Kṛita yuga. -युवः an epithet of Vishnu. -रति a. 'delighting in virtue or justice,' righteous, pious, just; R. 1. 23. -राज m. an epithet of Yama. -राजः an epithet of 1 Yama; 2 Jina; 3 युधिष्ठिर. 4 a king. -रोधिन् a. 1 opposed to law, illegal, unlawful. 2 immoral. -लक्षणं 1 the essential mark of law. 2 the Vedas. (-जा) the Mīmāṃsā philosophy. -लोपः 1 error, immorality, violation of duty; R. 1. 76. -वत्सल a. loving piety or duty. -वर्तिन् a. just, virtuous. -वासरः the day of full moon. -बाहुनः 1 an epithet of Śiva. 2 a buffalo (being the vehicle of Yama.) -विद् a. familiar with the law (civil or religious). -विधिः a legal precept or injunction. -विद्वः violation of duty, immorality. -वीरः (in Rhet.) the sentiment of heroism arising out of virtue or piety, the sentiment of chivalrous piety; the following instance is given in R. G. -सपदि विलय-मेतु राज्यलक्ष्मीरुपरि पतन्त्यधवा कृपाणधाराः । अप-हरतुवरां शिरः कुतानो मम तु मतिनं मनागपैतु धर्मो ॥ -वृद्ध a. advanced in virtue or piety; Ku. 5. 16. -वैतसिकः one who gives away money unlawfully acquired in the hope of appearing generous. -शाला 1 a court of justice, tribunal. 2 any charitable institution. -शासनं, शास्त्रं a code of laws, jurisprudence; H. 1. 17; Y. 1. 5. -शील a. just, pious, virtuous -संहिता a code of laws, (especially compiled by sages like Manu, Yājñavalkya &c.) -संगः 1 attachment to justice or virtue. 2 hypocrisy. -सभा a court of justice. -सहायः a partner or companion in the discharge of religious duties. धर्मतः ind. 1 According to law or rule, rightly, religiously, justly. 2

Virtuously, righteously. 3 From a virtuous or religious motive.

धर्मयु a. Virtuous, just, pious, righteous.

धर्म्मिन् a. 1 Virtuous, just, pious. 2 Knowing one's duties. 3 Obeying the law. 4 Having the properties of having the nature, peculiar properties, or characteristics of anything (at the end of comp.) । इदं वृत्ता द्विज-धर्म्मिणः Ma. 10. 14; कल्पवृक्षफलधर्म्मि कश्चिन् R. 11. 50. -m. An epithet of Vishnu.

धर्म्मियुजः An actor, player.

धर्म्य a. 1 Consistent with law, duty or religion, lawful, legal; Ma. 3. 22, 25-26. 2 Religious (as an act); Ku. 6. 13. 3 Just, righteous, fair, धर्म्म्यादि युद्धाच्छ्रेयोऽन्यस्तत्रियस्य न विद्यते Bg. 2. 31; 9. 2; Y. 3. 44. 4 Legitimate. Usual. 6 Endowed with particular qualities; as तद्वर्म्म्य.

धर्म्म्यः 1 Boldness, insolence, haughtiness, impudence. 2 Pride, arrogance. 3 Impatience. 4 Restraint. 5 Violation, seduction (of a woman). 6 Injury, wrong, insult. 7 A eunuch. COMP. -कारिणी a violated woman.

धर्म्मक a. 1 Assailing, attacking, assaulting. 2 Violating, seducing. 3 Impatient. -कः 1 A seducer, an adulterer, violater. 2 An actor, dancer.

धर्म्मणः. -णा 1 Boldness, insolence. 2 Insult, affront. 3 An assault, outrage, seduction, violation; नार्म्म्यः. 4 Copulation. 5 Contempt, disrespect, 6 Abuse.

धर्म्मणिः. -णी f. A disloyal or wanton woman, a harlot.

धर्म्मित a. 1 Seduced, outraged, violated. 2 Overpowered, overcome, defeated; N. 22. 155. 3 Ill-treated, abused, insulted. -तं 1 Contumely, pride. 2 Cohabitation, copulation. -ता A harlot, a disloyal or unchaste woman.

धर्म्मिन् a. 1 Proud, arrogant, overbearing. 2 Assaulting, seducing, outraging. 3 Insulting, ill-treating. 4 Audacious, impudent. 5 Cohabiting. -णी A harlot, an unchaste woman.

ध्वः 1 Shaking, trembling. 2 A man. 3 A husband, as in विश्वा. 4 A master, lord. 5 A rogue, cheat. 6 A kind of tree.

ध्वल a. 1 White; ध्वलानयन, ध्वलयुद्ध &c. 2 Handsome. 3 Clear, pure. -लः 1 The white colour. 2 An excellent bull. 3 China camphor (चीन-कपूर). 4 N. of a tree. (ध्व). -लं White-paper. -ला A woman with a white complexion. -ली A white cow (ध्वला also). COMP. -उत्पलं the white water-lily (said to open at moon-rise).

-गिरि: N. of the highest peak of the Himalaya mountain. -रुहं a house whitened with chunam, a palace. -पक्षः 1 a goose. 2 the bright half of a lunar month: -सृष्टिका chalk.

धवलित a. Whitened, made white.

धवलितम् n. 1 Whiteness, white colour. 2 Paleness; इयं भूतिनीमि त्रयविरह-जन्मा धवलितम् Subhāsh.

धवित्रं A fan made of the deer's skin.

धा 3 U. (दधाति, धनं, हितं; Pass. धीयते, Caus. धापयति-ते, Desid. दित्सति-ते) 1 To put, place, set, lay, put in, lay on or upon; विज्ञानदोषेषु दधाति दंडं Mb. निःशोकं धीयते (v. 1. for धीयते) लोकः पश्य मम-चये पदे H. 2. 173. 2 To fix upon, direct (the mind or thoughts &c.) towards (with dat. or loc.); धत्ते चक्षुर्मुकुलिनं रणकोकिलं बालवृत्ते Mā. 3. 12; दधुः कुमारानुगमे मनसि Bk. 3. 11, 2. 7; Ms. 12. 23. 3 To bestow anything upon one, grant, give, confer, present (with dat., gen., or loc.); धूर्वा लक्ष्मीमथ मयि भूशं वेदि देव प्रसीद Mā. 1. 3; यद्यस्य सौदधात्मने तत्तस्य स्वयमाविशान् Ms. 1. 29. 4 To hold, contain; तानपि दधाति मातः Bv. 1. 68; S. 4. 1. 5 To seize, take hold of (as in the hand); Bk. 1. 26, 4. 26; Ki. 13. 54. 6 To wear, put on, bear; यस्मिन् वासांसि विहाय तूर्णं तद्विनि.....धत्ते जनः कामम-दालसाय; Rs. 6. 13, 16; धत्ते भरं कुसुमपत्र-फलाचलीनां Bv. 1. 94; दधती मंगलक्षीमि R. 12. 8, 9. 40; Bk. 18. 54. 7 To assume, take, have, show, exhibit, possess; (usually Atm.); काचः काचन-संसर्गाद्धते मारकतीं धृतिं H. Pr. 41; शिरसि महीपटले दधाति वीपः Bv. 1. 74; R. 2. 7; Amaru. 23, 67; Me. 36; Bh. 3. 46; R. 3. 1; Bk. 2. 1, 4. 16-18; Si. 9. 3, 10, 86; Ki. 5. 5. 8 To hold up, sustain, bear up; गन्धवासक्यं नागो घृणा-लसुधुभिः कथे Ku. 6. 68. 9 To support, maintain; संपद्विनिमयेनोभौ पतुर्धुवनद्वयं R. 1. 26. 10 To cause, create, produce, generate, make; सुग्धा कुहमलितानेन धवती वायुं स्थिता तस्य सा Amaru. 70. 11 To suffer, undergo, incur; Si. 9. 2, 32, 66. 12 To perform, do. [The meanings of this root, like those of दा, are variously modified according to the word with which it is connected; e g. मनः, मति, धियं &c. धा to fix the mind or thoughts upon; resolve upon; पदे धा to set foot on, to enter; कर्मे करे धा to place the hand on the ear &c.]. -With अति-सं to cheat, deceive; भगवन् कुसुमायुधं त्वया चंद्रमसा च विभक्तनीयाम्नामति-संघीयते कामिजन-सायः S. 3; V. 2. -अंतर 1 to receive within oneself, admit, take in; तथा विभंभरे देवि मामंतर्गतुमर्हसि R. 15. 81. 2 to hide or conceal oneself from, avoid the sight of (with abl.); Bk. 5. 32, 8. 71. 3 to cover up, hide, obscure,

wrap up, eclipse; (fig. also); पितुर-तर्धे कीर्तिं शीलवृत्तसमाधिभिः Mb. -अनुमं 1 to search, inquire into, investigate, examine. 2 to collect or calm one-self. 3 to refer or allude to, aim at. 4 to plan, arrange, set in order. -अपि (the अ being sometimes dropped) 1 (a) close, shut; ध्वनति मधुपसमूहे श्रवणमाविधाति Git. 5; so रुणी-नयने-पिदधाति (b) to cover, hide, conceal; प्रायो मूर्खः परिभवविधौ नामिमानं पिपचे S. Til. 17; प्रमावपिदिता V. 4. 2; Si. 9. 76; Bk. 7. 69. 2 to hinder, obstruct, bar; भुजगापहितद्वारं पातालमधिदिहति R. 1. 80. -अभि 1 (a) to say, speak, tell; Ku. 3. 63; Ms. 1. 42; Bk. 7. 78; Bg. 18. 68. (b) to denote, express or convey directly or primarily, set forth; साक्षात्संकेतिते योऽर्थमभिधत्ते स वाचकः K. P. 2; तन्नाम येनाभिधत्ताति सत्त्वं. 2 to name, call. -अभ्या to put under, throw under. -अभिसं 1 to throw or shoot at, aim at (as an arrow.) 2 to have in view, aim at (in the mind). think of; ऋष्यवृक्षमभिसंधाय Mv. 5; अभिसंधाय तु फलं Bg. 17. 12, 25; V. 4. 28. 3 to deceive, cheat; जनं विद्वानिकः सकलमभिसंधाय Mā. 1. 14. 4 to win over, make friendship, ally oneself with; तान् सर्वानभिसंध्यात् सामादिभिरुपक्रमेः Ms. 7. 159 (वशीकुर्यात्). 5 to promise, declare solemnly. 6 to add. -अव to be attentive, attend to, give ear; इतः श्रवणां देवराजः Mv. 6. -आ (usually in the Atm.) 1 to place, put, lodge; जनपदे न गदः पदमादधौ R. 9. 4; Bg. 5. 40; S. 4. 3. 2 to apply, fix upon, direct towards; प्रतिपात्रमाधीयतां यत्नः S. 1; मध्येव मन आधत्स्व Bg. 12. 8; आधीयतां धेर्वं धर्मं च धीः K. 63. 3 to take, possess, bear, have; गर्भमाधत् राज्ञी R. 2. 75 bore conception; आपत्तिं कनकमयातपलक्ष्मीं Ki. 5. 39 takes or assumes; Ku. 7. 26. 4 to bear up, uphold, support; शेषा सदैवाहितधुमिमारः S. 5. 4. 5 to cause, produce, create, excite (fear, wonder &c.); छायाभ्रंरति बहुधा भयमादधानाः S. 3. 27; Ki. 4. 12. 6 to give, impart; R. 1. 85. 7 to appoint, fix upon; तमेव चाधाय विवाहसाध्ये R. 7. 20. 8 to consecrate; Ku. 1. 47. 9 to perform, practise (as a vow &c.). -आविस् to disclose, manifest (not usually used in classical literature). -उप 1 to place or lay upon, place under or in; अविजानु बाहुमुपधाय Si. 9. 54; इदि चैनमुपधातुमर्हसि R. 8. 77 lay to heart उपहितं शिशिरापगमाश्रया मुकुलजाल-मशोमत किंशुके R. 9. 31; Ku. 1. 44. 2 to place near, to put to or yoke (as a horse &c.); Mv. 4. 56. 3 to cause, bring on, produce; Ms. 1. 53. 4 to impose upon, entrust or charge with, commit to the care of; तदुपहितकुडुवं R. 7. 71. to use as a pillow; वामधुजमु-पधाय Dk. 111. 6 to employ, apply,

bestow upon; क्रिया हि वस्तुपहिना प्रसीदति R. 3. 29. 7 to cover, conceal. 8 to give, impart, communicate. -उपा 1 to place near or upon. 2 to put on. 3 to cause, create, produce; Bh. 3. 85. -तिरस् 1 to hide, conceal. 2 (Atm.) to vanish, disappear; अभिक्रयमरुत्तस्ये कुण्ठमपस्तिरोदधे R. 10. 48, 11. 91; see underतिरस् also. -नि 1 to place, put, put or set down; शिरसि निदधानांजालपुटे Bh. 3. 121; R. 3. 50, 62; 12. 52; Si. 1. 13. 2 to confide or entrust, commit to the care of; निदधे विजयांसां चाप सीतां च लक्ष्मणे R. 12. 44, 14. 36. 6 to give, impart to, deposit with; दिनति निहितं तेजः सविचनं हुताशनः R. 4. 1. 4 to put down, allay, restrain; सलिलानांरितं रजः क्षितां Ghat. 1. 5 to bury, conceal or hide (as under ground); Ms. 5. 68. -परि 1 to put or wear (as a garment); त्वचं स मेधां परिधाय रोरवी R. 3. 31. 2 to enclose, surround. 3 to direct towards. -पुरस् 1 to place or put at the head; तदुपधाय धाम स्वायंभवं ययुः Ku. 2. 1; R. 12. 43. 2 to make a family-priest of one. -प्रणि 1 to place, put or lay down, prostrate; प्रणिहितांशरसं वा कोतमा-द्रापराधे M. 3. 12; तस्मात्प्रणयं प्रणिधाय &c. Bg. 11. 44. 2 to set, put in, inlay or incase; यदि मणिखण्डं प्रणिधायते Pt. 1. 75. v. 1. 3 to apply, fix upon, direct towards; मनुप्रणिहितेखण्डा R. 15. 84; Bk. 6. 142. 4 to stretch out, extend; मामाकाशप्रणिहितभुजं निदध्याश्लेषहताः Me 106. नीवीं प्रति प्रणिहितं तं करं प्रियेण मख्यः श्यामि यदि किंचिदपि स्मरामि K. P. 4. 5 to send out (as spies). -प्रतिवि 1 to counteract, correct, repair, retaliate, remedy, take steps against; अर्थवाद एव द्वाप तु मे कांचिच्छयं यन स प्रतिविधायन U. 2. 1; शिपमेव कस्मात् प्रतिविहितमांशं Mu. 3. 2 to dispoise, arrange, prepare. 3 to despatch, send. -प्रवि 1 to divide. 2 to do or make. -वि 1 to do, make, bring about, effect, accomplish, perform, cause, produce, occasion; यथा-कर्म पुंसवनादिकाः क्रिया धृतेषु धीरः सदशीव्येषण सः R. 3. 10; तज्जो द्वा विधेयायुः Bk. 19. 2; विधेयामुद्वाः परममर्णयो परिणतिं Mā. 6. 7. प्रागः शुभं च विदधात्यशुभं च जंतोः सर्वकषा भगवती भावतय्यतेव 1. 23; ये द्वे कालं विधत्तः S. 1. 1, cause, produce or regulate time; तस्य नस्याचलां श्रद्धां तमिव विदधाम्यहं Bg. 7. 21; R. 2. 38, 3. 66; (these senses may be further modified according to the noun with which विधा is used; cf. कृ). 2 to lay down, ordain, prescribe, fix, settle, command, enjoin; प्राद्वना-निवर्धनाशुसो जातकर्म विधीयते Ms. 2. 29, 3. 19; Y. 1. 72; शूद्रस्य तु सर्वेषां नाया मार्गं विधीयते 9. 157; 3. 118. 3 to make form, shape, create, manufacture; तं वेदा विदधे दूतं महाभूतममाधिना R. 1. 29; अंगानि चंपकदलेः स विधाय दूतं कान्ते कथं पठित-वानुपलेन चेतः S. Til. 3. 4 to appoint,

depute (as a minister). 5 to put on, wear; Pt. 1. 29. 6 to fix upon, direct towards (as mind &c.); Bg. 2. 44; Bh. 3. 54. 7 to arrange, put in order. 8 to make ready, prepare. -**व्यव** to place between, interpose, intervene; **वैद्य** स्थितां सहचरं व्यवधाय देहं R. 9. 57. 2 to hide, conceal, screen, श्राव्यवहितस्युतिः S. 5. -**अद्** to confide, believe, put faith in (with acc. of thing); कः अद्धारयति धृतार्थं Mk. 3. 24; अद्भे विदुशोपमानके दाहशक्तिमिव कृष्णवर्त्मनि R. 11. 42. -**सं** 1 to join, bring together, unite, combine; यानि उदकेन संधीयन्ते तानि भक्षणियाणि Kull. 2 to treat with, form friendship or alliance with, make peace with; शत्रुणा न हि संध्यास्तुभिलिखेनापि संधिना H. 1. 88; Chāṇ. 19; Kām. 9. 41. 3 to fix upon, direct towards; संदधे दशमुद्यताकां R. 11. 69. 4 to fit to or place upon the bow (as a missile, arrow &c.); यन्मुद्यमेधं समपत्तं नाणं Ku. 3. 66; R. 3. 53, 12. 97. 5 to produce, cause; पर्याप्तं मयि रमणीयद्वामरत्वं संवत्ते गगनतलप्राणवेगः Māl. 5. 3; संवत्ते अश्मरति हि संद्वियोगः Ki. 5. 51. 6 to hold out against, be a match for; शतमेकोऽपि संवत्ते प्राकरस्थो यदुर्ध्वः Pt. 1. 229. 7 to mend, repair, heal. 8 to inflict upon. 9 to grasp, support, take hold of. 10 to grant, yield. -**संनि** 1 to place, put or keep together; Ms. 2. 186. 2 to place near; S. 3. 19. 3 to fix upon, direct towards; R. 13. 144. 4 to draw near, approach. (-**Caus.**) to bring near, collect together. -**समा** 1 to place or put together, join, unite. 2 to place, put, put or place upon, apply to; पदं सुप्तिं समाधत्ते केसरी मत्तद्वित्तः Pt. 1. 327. 3 to install, place on the throne; R. 17. 8. 4 to compose, collect (as the mind); मनः समाधाय निवृत्तशोकः Rām.; न शशाक समाधातुं मनो मदनवेपिन् Bhāg. 5 to concentrate, fix or apply intently upon (as the eye, mind &c.); Bg. 12. 9; Bh. 3. 48. 6 to satisfy, clear or solve (a doubt), answer an objection; इति समाधत्ते (in commentaries). 7 to repair, redress, set right, remove; न ते शक्याः समाधातुं H. 3. 37; उत्पन्नामपद् यस्तु समाधत्ते स बुद्धिमान् 4. 7. 8 to think over; Bk. 12. 6. 9 to entrust, commit to, deliver over. 10 to produce, effect, accomplish. (The following verse illustrates the use of धा with some prepositions: -**आधित** कापि सुखे सलिलं सखी व्यथित कापि सरोजदलेः सखी। व्यथित कापि हृदि व्यजनानिलं व्यथित कापि हिमं धृततोसनी N. 4. 111; or, better still, the following verse of Jagannāthar-niṣāṇa धर्मिणि किमपि न विधानं नवमुदा प्रथमं तीर्थनाममलपरिधानं विजयतः । समाधानं बुद्धिरसंखलं हितोपायविधानं शिष्यामाधानं न परितस्तु तापं तपः ययुः G. L. 18.)

धाकः 1 An ox. 2 A receptacle, reservoir. 3 Food, boiled rice. 4 A post, pillar, column.

धाटी Assault, attacking.

धाणकः A gold coin (part of a Dīnāra).

धातुः 1 Constituent or essential part, an ingredient. 2 An element, primary or elementary substance; i. e. पृथिवी, आप्, तेजस्, वायु and आकाश. 3 A secretion, primary fluid or juice, essential ingredient of the body (which are considered to be 7: -रसास्त्रुद्धामसमेदोऽस्थिमज्जाशुक्राणि धातवः or sometimes ten if केश, त्वक् and स्नायु be added). 4 A humour or affection of the body (i. e. वात, पित्त and कफ). 5 A mineral, metal, metallic ore; यस्तासुरा धातुरसेन यत्र Ku. 1. 7; स्वामालिख्य प्रणयकुपितां धातुरागैः शिलायां Me. 105; R. 4. 71; Ku. 6. 51. 6 A verbal root; द्वा-द्वयो धातवः P. 1. 3. 1; पश्चादध्ययनार्थस्य धातो-रधिरिवाभवत् R. 15. 9. 7 The soul. 8 The supreme spirit. 9 An organ of sense. 10 Any one of the properties of the five elements; i. e. रूप, रस, गन्ध, स्पर्श and शब्द. 11 A bone. -**COMP.** -**उपलः** chalk. -**काशीलः**, -**कासीलः** red sulphate of iron. -**कुशलः** a. skilful in working in metals. -**किरा** metal-lurgy, mineralogy. -**क्षयः** waste of the bodily humours, a wasting disease, a kind of consumption. -**जं** bitumen. -**द्रावकः** borax. -**धः** the alimentary juice, the chief of the seven essential ingredients of the body. -**पाठः** a list of roots arranged according to Pāṇini's grammatical system; (the most important of these lists called धातुपाठ being supposed to be the work of Pāṇini himself, as supplementary to his Sūtras). -**भृत्** m. a mountain. -**मलं** 1 impure excretion of the essential fluids of the body. 2 lead. -**माक्षिकं** 1 sulphuret of iron. 2 a mineral substance. -**मारिन्** m. sulphur. -**राजकः** semen. -**वल्लभं** borax. -**वाद्**: mineralogy, metallurgy. -**वादिन्** m. a mineralogist. -**वेरिन्** m. sulphur. -**शेखरं** green sulphate of iron, green vitriol. -**शोधनः**, -**संभवः** lead. -**साम्यं** good health; (equilibrium of the three humours). **धातुमत्** a. Rich or abounding in metals. **सा** richness in metals; Ku. 1. 4.

धातृ m. 1 A maker, creator, originator, author. 2 A bearer, preserver, supporter. 3 An epithet of Brāhma, the creator of the world; मन्वे दुर्जनविच-द्विहरणे धातापि भग्नोद्यमः H. 2. 165; R. 13. 6; Si. 1. 13; Ku. 7. 44; Ki. 12. 33. 4 An epithet of Viṣṇu. 5 The soul. 6 N. for the seven sages (सप्तर्षिः), being the first creation of Brāhma;

of. Ku. 6. 9. 7 A married woman's paramour, adulterer.

धात्रं A vessel for holding any thing, a receptacle.

धात्री 1 A nurse, wet-nurse, foster mother; उवाच धात्रा प्रथमोदितं वचः R. 3. 25; Ku. 7. 25. 2 A mother; Y. 3. 82. 3 The earth. 4 The tree called आमलक. -**COMP.** -**पुत्रः** 1 a foster-brother. 2 an actor. -**फलं** An āmalaka fruit.

धात्रेयिका, **धात्रेयी** 1 A fostersister; धात्रेयिकायाश्चतुरं वचश्च Māl. 1. 33; कथितमेव नो मालतीधात्रेय्या लक्ष्येयिका Māl. 1. 2 A nurse, wet-nurse.

धानं, -**नी** A receptacle, seat; as in मसीधानी, राजधानी, यमधानी.

धानाः f. pl. 1 Fried barley or rice. 2 Grain fried or powdered. 3 Corn, grain. 4 A bud, shoot.

धातुर्दंडिकः, **धातुद्वकः** An archer (living by the bow), a bowman; निमित्तादपरिद्वेषोर्धातुद्वकस्येव वलितं Si. 2. 27.

धातुद्वयः Bamboo.

धांधा Cardamoms.

धान्यं 1 Grain, corn, rice. 2 Coriander; (for the distinction between सस्य, धान्य, तद्गुल and अन्न see under तद्गुल). -**COMP.** -**अर्थः** wealth in rice or grain. -**अम्लं** sour gruel made of the fermentation of rice-water. -**अस्थि** n. husk, chaff. -**उत्तमः** the best of grain, i. e. rice. -**कल्कं** 1 bran. 2 chaff, straw. -**कोशः**, -**कोडकं** a granary. -**क्षेत्रं** a corn field. -**चमस्तः** rice flattened by threshing after it has been steeped and fried in the husk. -**स्वक्** f. the husk of corn. -**मायः** a corndealer. -**राजः** barley. -**चर्धनं** lending grain at interest, usury with grain. -**बीजं** (बीजं) coriander. -**बीरः** a sort of pulse (माष). -**शीर्षकं** the ear of corn. -**शूकं** the beard or awn of corn. -**सारः** threshed corn.

धान्या, **धान्याकं** Coriander.

धान्वन् a. (मी f.) Situated in a desert (धन्वन्).

धामकः A sort of weight; (माष q. v.)

धामन् n. 1 A dwelling-place, abode, residence, house; तुरासाहं पुरोभाय धाम स्वार्थमुचं ययुः Ku. 2. 1; पुण्यं यायात्रिभुवनधरो-धमं चंडीश्वरस्य Me. 3; Bg. 8. 21; Bh. 1. 33. 2 A place, site, resort; अग्निं धाम. 3 The inmates of a house, members of a family. 4 A ray of light; सहस्र-धामन् Mu. 3. 17; हिनधामन् Si. 9. 53. 5 Light, lustre, splendour; Mu. 3. 17; Ki. 2. 20, 55, 59; 10. 6; Amaru. 86; R. 6. 6; 18. 22. 6 Majestic lustre, glory, dignity; R. 11. 85. 7 Power, strength, energy (व्रतार); Ki. 2. 47. 8 Birth. 9 The body. 10 A troop, host. 11 State, condition. -**COMP.** -**केसिन्**, -**निधिः** the sun.

धामनिका, धामनी see धमनी.
धार **a.** 1 Holding, bearing, supporting. 2 Streaming, dripping, flowing. **स** 1 An epithet of Vishnu. 2 A sudden and violent shower of rain, sharp-driving shower. 3 Snow, hail. 4 A deep place. 5 Debt. 6 A boundary, limit.

धारकः 1 A vessel of any kind (box, trunk &c.), a water-pot. 2 A debtor.

धारण **a.** (जी *f.*) Holding, bearing, carrying, preserving, sustaining, protecting, having, assuming &c. —**न** 1 The act of holding, bearing, supporting, preserving or keeping back. 2 Possessing, possession. 3 Observing, holding fast. 4 Keeping in the memory; ग्रहणधारणपदुर्बालकः. 5 Being indebted (to any one). —**नी** 1 A row or line. 2 A vein or tubular vessel.

धारणकः A debtor.

धारणा 1 The act of holding, bearing, supporting, preserving &c. 2 The faculty of retaining in the mind, a good or retentive memory; धीधारणावती मेधा Ak. 8 Memory in general. 4 Keeping the mind collected, holding the breath suspended, steady abstraction of mind; परिचितुमुपांशु धारणा R. 8. 18; Ms. 6. 72; Y. 3. 201; (धारणे-स्थूयते चेत् धरति यमनो तथा). 5 Fortitude, firmness, steadiness. 6 A fixed precept or injunction, a settled rule, conclusion; इति धर्मस्य धारणा Ms. 8. 184, 4. 38, 9. 124. 7 Understanding, intellect. 8 Continuance in rectitude, propriety, decorum. 9 Conviction. —**COMP.** —**योगः** deep devotion or abstraction. शक्तिः *f.* a retentive memory.

धारयित्री The earth.

धारा 1 A stream or current of water, a line of descending fluid, stream, current; Bh. 2. 93; Ms. 55; R. 16. 66, आबद्धधारस्य प्रावर्तते Dk. 74. 2 A shower, a hard or sharp-driving shower. 3 A continuous line or series; Bv. 2. 20. 4 A leak or hole in a pitcher. 5 The pace of a horse; धाराः प्रसाधयितुमर्थाधिकारः Si. 5. 60. 6 The margin, edge or border of anything; ध्रुवं स नीलोत्पलपत्रधारया शमीलना हेतुशुषिर्यव स्यति S. 1. 18. 7 The sharp edge of a sword, axe, or of any cutting instrument; तर्जिनः परशुधारया मम R. 11. 78; G. 42; 10. 86, 41; Bh. 2. 28. 8 The edge of a mountain or precipice. 9 A wheel or the periphery of a wheel; R. 13. 15. 10 A garden-wall, fence, hedge. 11 The van or front line of an army. 12 The highest point, excellence. 13 A multitude. 14 Fame. 15 Night. 16 Turmeric. 17 Likeness.

18 The tip of the ear. —**COMP.** —**अयं** the broad-edged head of an arrow. —**अंकुरः** 1 a drop of rain. 2 hail. 3 advancing before the line of an army (to defy the enemy). —**अंगः** a sword. —**अटः** 1 the Chātaka bird. 2 a horse. 3 a cloud. 4 a furious elephant, one in rut. —**अधिरूढ** *a.* raised to the highest pitch. —**(अ) बनिः** *f.* wind. —**अश्रु** *n.* a flood of tears; Amaru. 10. —**आसारः** a heavy downfall of rain, a hard or sharp-driving shower; धारावतिमेहती वृष्टिर्बहु H. 3; V. 4. 1. —**उष्ण** *a.* warm from a cow (as milk). —**युह** a bath-room with water-jets, a shower-bath or a house furnished with artificial jets or fountains of water; R. 16. 49; Ratn. 1. 13. —**धरः** 1 a cloud. 2 a sword. —**निपातः** —**पातः** 1 a fall of rain, a hard or pelting shower; Me. 48. 2 a stream of water. —**पंच** a fountain, jet (of water); Amaru. 59; Ratn. 1. 12. —**वर्षः** —**ध्वं** a hard, sharp-driving or incessant shower; R. 4. 82. —**बाह्वि** *a.* incessant, continuous; U. 4. 3. —**विष** a crooked sword.

धारिणी The earth.

धारिन् *a.* (जी *f.*) 1 Carrying, bearing, holding, supporting; धारिभोरुहधारि Git. 12; कर् &c. 2 Keeping in one's memory, possessed of retentive memory; अत्रैभ्यो ग्रथिनः श्रेष्ठ ग्रथिभ्यो धारिणो वराः Ms. 12. 103.

धार्तराष्ट्रः 1 A son of Dhritarāshṭra. 2 A sort of goose with black legs and bill; निष्पतति धार्तराष्ट्राः कालवशान्नेर्दिर्घाष्ट्रे Ve. 1. 6. (where the word is used in both the senses).

धार्मिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Righteous, pious, just, virtuous. 2 Resting on right, conformable to justice, equitable. 3 Religious.

धार्मिणं An assemblage of virtuous men

धाटव्यं Arrogance, insolence, audacity, impudence, rudeness.

धाव् 1 *P.* (धावति, धावित) 1 To run, advance; अद्यापि धावति मनः Ch. P. 36; धावत्यमी दृगज्जावक्ष्यमेष रथ्याः S. 1. 8; गच्छति दूरः शरीरं धावति पद्मादिसंस्तुतं चेतः 1. 34. 2 To run towards, advance against, assault, encounter; Bk. 16. 67. 3 To flow, stream or flow forth; धावत्यमसि तिलवत् नसर. 4 To run or flee away. —**II** 1 *U.* (धावति, धौत or धावित) 1 To wash, clean, cleanse, purify, rub off; द्वावादिस्ततश्चक्षुः सुधीवस्य विभीषणः । विद्वांश्चार धौताक्षः स पिबे से नन्दं च ॥ Bk. 14. 50, S. 6. 25; Si. 17. 8. 2 To brighten, polish. 3 To rub into one's person (Atm.) —**WITH** निवृत् to wash off; निर्वीते सति हरिचन्द्रे जलोधिः Si. 8. 51; निषो-तदानामलंगमभिः R. 5. 43, 70.

धावकः 1 A washerman. 2 *N.* of a poet; (said to have composed the Ratnāvalī for King Sriharsha); श्रीहर्षादिषावकादीनामिव यशः K. P. 1. v. 1.; प्रथितवशनां धावकवीमिलकविप्रवादीनां प्रथेयान-तिक्रम्य M. 1. v. 1.

धावन् 1 Running, galloping. 2 Flowing. 3 Attacking. 4 Cleansing, purifying, rubbing, washing off. 5 Rubbing with anything.

धावल्य 1 Whiteness. 2 Paleness.

धि 1. 6 *P.* (धियति) To hold, have, possess. —**WITH** से to make peace with; of. संवा. —**II** or धिन् 5 *P.* (धिनोति) To please, delight; satisfy; पश्यंती चात्मरूपं तदपि विलुलितस्य परं धिनोति Git 12; धिनोति नास्माञ्जलजेन पूजा त्वयाम्बहं तन्वि वितन्व-माना N. 8. 97; U. 5. 27; Ki. 1. 22.

धिः (At the end of comp. only) A receptacle, store, reservoir &c.; उदधि, इडुधि, वारिधि, जलधि &c.

धिक् *ind.* An interjection of censure, menace or displeasure ('fie', 'shame', 'out upon', 'what a pity' &c. usually with acc.); धिक् तां च ते च मदनं च इमं च मां च Bh. 2. 2; धिगिमा देहवनामसारतां R. 8. 50; धिक् तां धिक् तां धिगेतां कथयति सततं कीर्तनस्यो मुदगः; धिक् साजुजं कुरुपति धिगजात-शब्दं Ve. 3. 11, sometimes with nom., voc. and gen. also; धिक् सुखं, धिगर्थः कष्टसमयाः Pt. 1; धिगस्तु हृदयस्यास्य &c. (धिक्कृत to despise, disregard, condemn, reproach). —**COMP.** —**कारः**, —**क्रिया** reproach, contempt, disregard. —**द्वंद्वः** reprimand, censure; Ms. 8. 129. —**पाकपदं** abuse, reproach, reviling.

धिस्तु *a.* Wishing to deceive, deceive; Bk. 9. 33.

धिन् See धि II.

धिषणः *N.* of Brihaspati, preceptor of the gods. —**न** A dwelling place, an abode; residence. —**न** 1 Speech. 2 Praise, hymn. 3 Intellect, understanding; Mv. 6. 8. 4 Earth. 5 A cup, bowl.

धिष्यः 1 A place for the sacrificial fire; अमी वेदि परितः क्रुतधिष्या S. 4. 7. 2 *N.* of Sukra, preceptor of the demons. 3 The planet Venus. 4 Power, strength. —**उप्य** 1 A seat, an abode, site, place, house; न भीमाग्नेव धिष्यामि हिवा ज्योतिर्मयान्यपि R. 15. 59. 2 A steor. 3 Fire. 4 A star, an asteria

धीः *f.* 1 (a) Intellect, understanding; धियः समर्थः स युगेन्द्राधीः R. 3. 30; cf. कुधी, सुधी &c. (b) Mind; दुष्टधी wicked-minded; Bg. 2. 54; R. 3. 30. 2 Idea, imagination, fancy, conception; न विना पथि वर्तते Ku. 6. 22. 3 A thought, intention, purpose, propensity Ki. 1. 37. 4 Devotion, prayer. 5 A sacrifice. —**COMP.** —**इन्द्रियं** an organ of perception (ज्ञानेन्द्रिय *q. v.*); मनः कर्णस्तथा नेत्रं रसना च त्वचा सह । नाशिका चेति षट् तानि धीदियाणि प्रथयते ॥ —**धुजाः** (pl.) intellectual qualities: (they are:—

शुभ्रा भवन् चैव ग्रहणं भारणं तथा । ऊहापोहाभ्रं-
विज्ञानं तत्त्वज्ञाना च परिगुणाः ॥ Kāmandaka)
-पतिः (धियापतिः) Brihaspati, the
preceptor of the gods. -मात्रन् m.
-सचिवः 1 a minister for counsel (opp.
कर्मसचिवः a minister for action or
execution). 2 a wise or prudent
adviser. -शक्तिः f. intellectual quality
or faculty. -सखः a counsellor, adviser,
minister.

धीमत् a. Wise, intelligent, learned,
—m. An epithet of Brihaspati.

धीत a. 1 Sucked, drunk; see धे.

धीतिः f. 1 Drinking, sucking. 2
Thirst.

धीर a. 1 Brave, bold, courageous;
परिदृष्टा गतिः U. 6. 19. 2 Steady, stead-
fast, firm, durable, lasting, constant;
R. 2. 6. 3 Strong-minded, persever-
ing, self-possessed, resolute, of firm
resolve or purpose; धीरा हि तत्पर्याप्तं
K. 175; विकारैस्तौ सति विक्रियते येषां न चेतांसि
त एव धीराः Ku. 1. 52 4 Composed,
calm, collected. 5 Sedate, sober,
grave, solemn; R. 18. 4. 6 Strong,
energetic. 7 Wise, prudent, intel-
ligent, sensible, learned, clever;
धृतेश्च धीराः सदृशीर्यथ सः R. 3. 10;
5. 38; 16. 74; U. 5. 31. 8 Deep,
grave, loud, hollow (as sound);
स्वरेण धीरेण निवर्तयन्निव R. 3. 43, 52; U. 6.
17. 9 ed. 10 Gentle, soft, agreeable,
pleasing (as a breeze); धीरसमीर यक्षना-
तीरं वसति वने वनमाली Git. 5. 11 Lazy,
dull. 12 Daring. 13 Heads' strong. —रः
1 The ocean. 2 An epithet of king
Bali. —रः Saffron. —रः ind. Boldly,
firmly, steadfastly, steadily,
Bh. 2. 31; Amaru. 11. —COMP.
—उद्वातः the hero of a poetic composi-
tion (i.e. a play or poem) who is
brave and noble-minded; अविकल्प्यनः
समाधानतिगंभीरो महासखः । स्थेयानि युद्धमानो धीरो-
श्चां दृढव्रतः कथितः S. D. 66. —उद्वातः
the hero of a poetic composition
who is brave but haughty; मायापरः
प्रचंडश्चलोऽङ्कारद्वयभूयिष्ठः । आत्ममलावानिरतो
धीरेधीरोद्भवः कथितः S. D. 67. —चेतस् a.
firm, resolute, strongminded, cour-
ageous. —प्रज्ञातिः the hero of a poetic
composition who is brave and calm:
सामान्यगुणैर्धृष्ट्या द्विजातिको धीरप्रज्ञातः स्यात् S.
D. 69. —ललितः the hero of a poetic
composition who is firm and brave,
but sportive and reckless, निश्चिंतो
सुदुरनिशं कलापरो धीरललितः स्यात् S. D. 68.
—स्कंधः a buffalo.

धीरता 1 Fortitude, courage, strength
of mind; विपत्तौ च महाहोके धीरतामनुगच्छति
H. 3. 44. 2 Suppression of jealousy
&c. 3 Gravity, solemnity (as shown
by silence &c.); प्रत्यादेशाच्च सलु भवती
धीरता कल्पगामि Me. 144. (For other
meanings see धैर्य).

धीरा The heroine of a poetic com-
position who, though jealous of her

husband or lover, suppresses all
outward manifestation or expression
of her resentment in his presence,
or as the Rasamanjari puts it व्यंग्यकोप-
प्रकाशिका धीरा; see S. D. 102-105 also.
—COMP. —अधीरा the heroine of
a poetic composition who, being
jealous of her husband or lover,
alternately expresses and conceals
her jealousy (व्यंग्यव्यंग्यकोपप्रकाशिका-
धीराधीरा Rasamanjari).

धीरुहिः— दी f. A daughter.

धीवरः A fisherman; दृग्मीनसज्जनानां
तृणजलसंतोषविहितवृत्तीनां । लुब्धकधीवरपिशुना
निष्कारणवैरिणो जगति ॥ Bh. 2. 61, 1. 85.
—रः Iron. —ती 1 A fisherman's wife,
2 A fish basket.

धु 5 U. (धुनोति, धुनुते, धुत) See धू.

धुक् 1' A. (धुसते, धुसित) 1 To be
kindled. 2 To live 3 To be weary
—Caus (धुसयति) To kindle, inflame.
—WITH सं to be kindled or excited
(fig. also); सद्युधुसे तयोः कोपः Bk. 14.
109. (—Caus.) to kindle, inflame,
excite; निर्वाणमुचिष्टमयास्य विर्यं संधुसयतीव
वयुधुणेन Ku. 3. 52.

धुत a. 1 Shaken; R. 11. 16. 2
Left, abandoned.

धुनिः, —नी f. A river; पुराणां संहतुः
स्रग्धुनि कपर्दोऽविरुद्धे G. L. 22. —COMP.
—नाथः the ocean.

धुर (Nom. sing. धूः) 1 A yoke
(lit.); न गर्दभा बाजिधुरं वहति Mk. 4. 17;
अवस्तुभिर्धुक्धुरं दुर्योः R. 14. 47. 2 That
part of a yoke which rests on the
shoulder. 3 The pin at both ends
of an axle for fastening the nave of
the wheel. 4 The shaft or pole of
a carriage. 5 A load, burden (fig.
also); re-sponsibility, duty, task,
तेन धूर्जतो धूर्वा सचिवेभ्य निषिद्धिरे R. 1. 34;
2. 74, 3. 35, 66; Ku. 6. 30; अतिरप्य-
नवातपोरुषकलेः कार्यस्य धुरज्जिता Mu. 6. 5.
4. 6; Ki. 3. 50; 14. 6. 6 The fore-
most or highest place, van, front,
top, head; अपांसुशानां धुरि कीर्तनीया R.
2. 2; धुरि स्थिता स्वं पतिदेवतानां 14. 74;
अविग्रमस्तु ते स्थेयाः पितेव धुरि पुत्रिणां 1. 91;
धुरि प्रतिष्ठापयितव्य एव M. 1. 16, 5, 16.
(धुरि कृ to place at the head or in
front of; S. 7. 4). —COMP. —गत
(धूर्गत) a. 1 standing on the pole
of a chariot. 2 standing at the head,
chief, head, foremost. —जडिः (धूर्जतिः)
an epithet of Siva. —धर (धूर्धर, also
धुरंधर) a. 1 bearing the yoke. 2
fit to be harnessed. 3 laden with
good qualities or important duties
4 chief, head, foremost, prominent;
कुलधुरंधरो भव V. 5. (—रः) 1 a beast of
burden. 2 a man of business, 3 a
chief, head, leader. —वह (धूर्वह) a. 1
carrying or bearing a burden. 2
managing affairs. (—तः) a beast of
burden; so धूर्वोद्.

धुरा A burden, load; रणधुरा Ve. 3. 5.

धुरीण, धुरीय a. 1 Able to bear or
carry a burden. 2 Fit to be harnes-
sed. 3 Charged with important
duties. (—यः, —यः) 1 A beast of bur-
den. 2 A man of business, or one
charged with important duties. 4
A chief, head, leader.

धुर्य a. 1 Fit for a burden, able
to bear a burden &c. 2 Fit to be
entrusted with important duties. 3
Standing at the head, chief, fore-
most; see below. —र्यः 1 A beast of
burden. 2 A horse or bullock yoked
to the pole or carriage; नाविनीतिर्न जेत्
धुर्यः Me. 4. 67; येनेदं ध्रियते विश्वं धुर्यैर्यानिभा-
व्यानि Ku. 6. 76; धुर्यान् विश्रामयेति R. 1.
54. 6. 78; 17. 12. 3 One who carries
a burden (of responsibility); R. 5.
66. 4 A chief, leader, head; न हि सति
कुलधुर्यैः सर्ववन्द्या गृहाय R. 7. 71. 5 A mini-
ster, one charged with important
duties.

धुस्त (स्तृ) r. N. of a plant (= धनुर
q. v.)

धू 6. P., 1. 5. 9. 10. U. (धुवति,
धवति-ते धुनोति, धुनुते, धुनोति, धुनीते, धूनयति-ते,
धुत, धून) 1 To shake, agitate, cause
to move or tremble; धुन्वति पक्षपक्षेनैव नभो
मलाकाः Rs. 3. 12; धुन्वन् कल्पदुमकिसलयानि
Me. 62; Ku. 7. 49; R. 4. 67; Bk. 5.
101, 9. 7; 10, 22. 2 To shake off,
remove, throw off; सज्जमपि शिरस्त्रयः
क्षिप्ता धुनोत्यहिर्गन्धका S. 7. 24. 3 To blow
away, destroy. 4 To kindle, excite,
fan (as fire); वायुना धूममानो हि वनं वहति
पावकः Mb.; पवनधूतः अग्निः Rs. 1. 26. 5 To
treat roughly, hurt, injure; मा न धा-
धीरारि रणे Bk. 9. 50; 15. 61. 6 To shake
off from oneself, free oneself from;
(सेवकाः) आरोहति शनैः पश्चाद्भुन्वन्तमपि पार्थिवं
Pt. 1. 36. (The following stanza
from Kāviraḥaṣya illustrates the
root in its different conjugations :—
धुनोति चंपकवनानि धुनोत्यशीकं चूतं धुनाति धुनति
रुदितानि सुकं । वायुर्विधुनयति चंपकदुष्परेण्यत् पक्षा-
नने धवति चंदनमंजरीश्च ॥). —WITH अव 1
to shake, move, cause to tremble,
wave; रेणुः पवनधूतः R. 7. 43; लीलावधूतै-
श्चामरैः Me. 35; Ki. 6. 3; Si. 13. 36. 2
to shake off, remove, overcome;
राजसस्वमधूत मातुर्गं R. 11. 90; स्रक्धूतधूत
भयाः इरिः 9. 19; 3. 61; Ki. 1. 42. 3 to
disregard, reject, spurn, treat with
disrespect or contempt; चंडी मामधूत
पादपतिनं V. 4. 38; पादानतः कोपनयाधूतः
Ku. 3. 8; V. 3. 5. —उद् 1 to shake
up, raise, move or throw up, wave,
कैर्नोद्धूतानि चामराणि K. 117; R. 1. 85, 9.
50; उद्धूनीयात सक्तेन Bk. 19. 8; Ki. 5.
39; मातृमरोद्धूतोपि धूलिब्रजः Dhan. V. 2
to shake or throw off, remove, dis-
pel, destroy (fig. also); उद्धूतवापाः
Me. 65; Si. 18. 8. 3 to disturb, ex-
cite, rouse up. —निष् 1 to shake or

throw off, remove, dispel, expel, destroy; निर्वृत्ताश्चर्योणिमा Git. 12; ज्ञाननिर्धुत-कलमः Bg. 5. 16; R. 12. 57. 2 to spurn, treat with contempt, disregard. 3 to abandon, forsake, throw away. -वि 1 to shake, move, cause to tremble; ध्रुवधनविधुतान् Rs. 6. 29; 3. 10; दीर्घा वेणी विधुनाना Mb. 2 to shake off, destroy, expel, drive away; कर्षिर्विधुतिं दृष्टिं Bk. 9. 23; R. 9. 72. v. 1. 3 to spurn, despise, treat with contempt; R. 11. 40. 4 to leave, give up, abandon; N. 1. 35.

धु f. Shaking, trembling, agitating.

धुत p. p. 1 Shaken. 2 Shaken off, removed. 3 Fanned. 4 Abandoned, deserted. 5 Reviled. 6 Judged. 7 Disregarded, treated with contempt. 8 Guessed. -Comp. -कलमध, -पाप a. who has shaken off his sins, free from sin.

धुतिः f. 1 Shaking, moving. 2 Fanning.

धुन p. p. Shaken, agitated &c.

धुनिः f. Shaking, agitating.

धु 1. 1. P. (धुयति, धुयति) To heat or to be heated. II. 10. U. (धुयति-ते) 1 To fumigate, perfume, incense, to make fragrant. 2 To shine 3 To speak.

धूपः 1 Incense, frankincense, perfume, any fragrant substance. 2 The vapour issuing from any fragrant substance (like gum, resin &c.) aromatic vapour or smoke; धूपोष्णमा स्वाजितमार्गमात्रं Ku. 7. 14; Me. 33; V. 3. 2; R. 18. 50. 3 A fragrant powder. -Comp. -अगुध n. a kind of agallochum used for incense. -अंगः 1 turpentine. 2 the Sarala tree. -अर्धः a black kind of agallochum. -पात्रः a vessel for incense, censer. -वासः fumigating, perfuming. -वृक्षः a kind of pine, the Sarala tree.

धूपनं 1 Fumigating, perfuming. 2 Incense; Ms. 7. 219.

धूपित a. Fumigated, heated, perfumed, incensed.

धूमः 1 Smoke, vapour; धूमज्वेनिः सलिलमहतां सज्जिपातः क मेघः Me. 5. 2 Mist, haze. 3 A meteor. 4 A cloud. 5 Smoke inhaled (as a sternutatory). 6 Belch, eructation. -Comp. -आभ a. of a smoky appearance, smoke-coloured. -आवलिः a wreath or cloud of smoke. -उत्थं ammoniac. -उद्गारः 1 issuing of smoke or vapour; Me. 69. 2 eructation, belch. -उर्णा N. of the wife of Yama. -पतिः an epithet of Yama. -केतनः, -केतुः 1 fire; कोपस्य संदकुलकाननप्रमकतोः Mu. 1. 10; R. 11. 8]. 2 a meteor, comet, falling star; धूमकेतुमिव किमपि करालं Git. 1; धूमकेतुविहितः Ku. 2. 32. 3 Ketu. -जः a cloud. -हजः fire. -पानं inhaling

smoke or vapour. -महिषी fog, mist. -योनिः a cloud; cf. Me. 5.

धूमल a. Smoke-coloured, brownish-red, purple.

धुमायति-ते To cover or fill with smoke, vapour &c., darken; धुमायिता-दश दिशो दलितारविदाः Bv. 1. 104; Mk. 5. 57.

धूमिका Vapour, fog, mist.

धुमित a. Obscured with smoke, darkened; Ku. 4. 30.

धुम्या A volume or cloud of smoke, thick smoke.

धुम्र a. 1 Smoke-coloured, smoky, grey; Bh. 3. 55; R. 15. 16. 2 Dark red. 3 Dark, obscured. 4 Purple. -ध्रुः 1 A mixture of red and black. 2 Incense. -ध्रुः Sin, vice, wickedness. -Comp. -अश्वः the fork-tailed shrike. -रश्मि a. of a purple hue. -लोचनः a pigeon. -लोहित a dark-red, deep purple. (-तः) an epithet of Siva. -शूकः a camel.

धुम्रकः A camel.

धूर्त a. 1 Cunning, knavish, roguish, crafty, fraudulent. 2 Mischievous, injurious. -धूर्तः 1 A cheat, rogue, swindler. 2 A gamester. 3 A lover, gallant, gay deceiver; तत्ते धूर्त इति स्थिता प्रियमा काश्चिन्मयेवारा Pt. 4. 6; धूर्तेश्वरां जुवति Amaru. 16; 80 धूर्तानामभि-सारसत्वरहदां Git. 11. 4 The thornapple (धनूर). -Comp. -कृत् a. crafty, dishonest. (-म.) the Dhattūra plant. -जैतुः a man. -रचना a roguery.

धूर्तकः 1 A jackal. 2 A rogue.

धूर्वी The fore-part or pole of a carriage.

धूलकः Poison.

धूलिः ली m. f. 1 Dust; अनौरमापकतां धूलिसुदकं नावतिष्ठते Si. 2. 34. 2 Powder.

-Comp. -कुहिमं, केदारः 1 a mound, rampart of earth. 2 a ploughed field.

-ध्वजः wind. -पटलः a cloud of dust.

-पुष्पिका, पुष्पी the Ketaka plant.

धूलिका Fog, mist.

धूसर a. Of a dusty, greyish, or dusky-white colour, grey; शशी दिवसधूसर Bh. 2. 56; Ku. 4. 4, 46; R. 5. 42; 16. 17; Si. 17. 41. -रः 1 The grey colour. 2 A donkey. 3 A camel. 4 A pigeon. 5 An oilman.

धु 1. 6 A (Supposed by some to be a passive form of धु (धियते, धुन) 1 To be or exist, live, continue to live, survive; आर्यपुत्र धिये एषा धिये U. 3; धियते यावन्वेकोपि रिपुस्तावत्कृतः सुखे Si. 2. 35; 15. 89. 2 To be maintained or preserved, remain, continue; सुतश्रमसंभूतो सुखे धियते स्वेतलोद्गमोऽपि ते R. 8. 51; Ku. 4. 18. 3 To resolve upon. -II 1. 10. U. (धरति, usually धारयति-ते, धुत, धरित) 1 To hold, bear, carry; धुजंगमपि कोविनं शिरसि पुष्पवद्धारयत् Bh. 2. 4; वैष्णवी धारयति सोदकं च कन्दमुत्तु Ms. 4. 36; Bk. 17. 54;

V. 4. 36. 2 To hold or bear up, maintain, support, sustain; धुनमंदर Git. 1; यथा सर्वाणि धृतानि धरा धारयते समं Ms. 9. 311; Pt. 1. 126; प्रातः—कुंदवसवशिषिलं जीविने धारयथाः Me. 113; चिरमात्मना धृतां R. 3. 35. 3 To hold in one's possession, possess, have, keep; या संस्कृता धारयते Bh. 2. 19. 4 To assume, take (as a form, disguise &c.); केशव धृतशूकररूप Git 1; धारयति कोकनद्वलं 10. 5 To wear, put on, use (clothes, ornaments &c.); श्रितकमलाकुचमंडल धृतकुंडल र Git. 1. 6 To hold in check, curb, restrain, stop, detain. 7 To fix upon, direct towards; (with dat. or loc.); ब्रह्मण्ये धृतमानसाः, मनो धृते राजहृदाय &c. 8 To suffer, undergo. 9 To assign anything to any person, allot, assign. 10 To owe anything to a person (with dat.; rarely gen. of person, 10 only in this sense); वृक्षेतेचने द्व धारयसि मे S. 1; तस्मै-तस्य वा धने धारयति &c. 11 To hold, contain. 12 To observe, practise. 13 To cite, quote. (The senses of this root may be variously modified according to the noun with which it is connected; e. g. मनसा धृ to bear in mind, remember; शिरसा, धूर्ति धृ to bear on the head, respect highly; अन्तरे धृ to pledge, deposit anything as surety; समये धृ to bring to terms or agreement; दूरे धृ to punish, chastise, use force; जीविनं, -प्राणान्, -शरीरं-मानं, देहं &c. धृ to continue to live, maintain the soul &c.; preserve the vital spirits; वतं धृ to observe a vow; तुलया धृ to hold in a balance, weigh &c. मनः, -मतिं, -चित्तं, -बुद्धिं धृ to bend the mind to a thing, fix the mind upon, think of, resolve upon; गर्भं धृ to become pregnant, conceive; धारणां धृ to practise (concentration or self-control &c.). -With अक्ष 1 to fix, determine, settle; Si. 1. 3. 2 to know, ascertain, understand, know accurately; न विश्वधूर्ते-रधायते वयुः Ku. 5. 78; R. 13. 5. -उद् 1 to lift up, raise. 2 to save, deliver. 3 to draw out, extract. 4 to extirpate, root up; (the meaning, of धृ with उद् are the same as those of हृ with उद् q. v.). -निध् 1 to determine accurately, settle, fix; निर्धारितेर्धं लेखेन खलुत्वा खलु चापिकं Si. 2. 70, 9. 20. -धि 1 to seize, catch, catch or take hold of; अंशुकपल्लवेन विधुनः, Amaru. 79, 85. 2 to put on, wear, use; R. 12. 40. 3 to maintain, bear, support, hold up; Pt. 1. 82; Bh. 3. 23. 4 to fix upon, direct towards. -सं 1 to hold, bear, carry. 2 to hold up, support, अरिः संघायते नाभि Pt. 1. 81. 3 to curb, restrain, check. 4 to keep in the mind, retain in memory. -समुद् 1 to pull up by the roots,

extirpate; see ह with उद्. 2 to save, deliver. -संय 1 to know, determine, ascertain; Si. 9. 60. 2 to reflect, think, consider, ponder over; Ms. 10. 73; एवं संप्रयार्थ Pt. 1.

पुत *p. p.* 1 Held, carried, borne, supported. 2 Possessed. 3 Kept, preserved, retained. 4 Seized, grasped, laid hold of. 5 Worn, used. 6 Placed, deposited. 7 Practised, observed. 8 Weighed. 9 (Actively used) Holding, bearing. 10 Intent upon; see *y* above. —*COMP.* —आत्मन् *a.* firm-minded, steady, calm, collected. —दंड *a.* 1 inflicting punishment. 2 one on whom punishment is inflicted. —पट *a.* covered with a cloth. —राजन् *a.* ruled by a good king (as a country). —राज्ञः *N.* of the eldest son of Vyāsa by a widow of विचित्रवीर्य. [As the eldest son he was entitled to the throne, but being blind from birth, he renounced the sovereignty in favour of Pandu, but on his retirement to the woods, he undertook it himself, making Duryodhana—his eldest son—the virtual ruler. When Duryodhana was killed by Bhīma, the old king thirsted for revenge, and expressed his desire to embrace Yudhishtira and Bhīma. Krishna readily discovered his object and convinced that Bhīma was marked out by the King as his prey, he caused an iron image of Bhīma to be made. And when the blind king rushed forward to embrace Bhīma, Krishna substituted the iron image which the revengeful old man pressed with so much force that it was crushed to pieces and Bhīma escaped. Thus discomfited, he, with his wife, repaired to the Himalaya and there died after some years]. —वर्मन् *a.* clad in armour, mailed. धृतिः *f.* Taking, holding, seizing. 2 Having, possessing. 3 Maintaining, supporting. 4 Firmness; steadiness, constancy. 5 Fortitude, energy, resolution, courage, self-command; भज धृतिं त्यज भीतिमदोक्ता *N.* 4. 105; Ki 6. 11; R. 8. 66. 6 Satisfaction, contentment, pleasure, happiness, delight, joy धृतेः शरीरः सहस्रकीर्त्ययः सः *R.* 3. 10; 16. 82 चतुर्भुजनाति न धृति *V.* 2. 8; Si. 7. 10, 14. 7 Satisfaction considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings in Rhetoric ज्ञानाभीष्टागमाद्यैस्तु संपूर्णस्युक्ता धृतिः । सीलित्ववच नोत्तमसद्भासप्रतिमादिस्तु *S.* D. 198, 168. 8 *a.* *rice.*

पुतिमत् a. Firm, steady, steadfast, resolute. २ Satisfied, happy, glad, content; R. 13. 77.

१ *वृत्त* *m.* 1 An epithet of Vishnu.
 2 *Of* Brabmā. 3 Virtue, morality.
 4 *Thosky* 5 The sea. 6 A clever
 man.

५२ १. १. P. (पर्वति, पर्वित) १ To
come together, be compact. २ To

hurt or injure. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (धर्षति, धर्षयति-ने) 1 To offend, hurt, injure. 2 To insult, treat with indignity. 3 To assail, overcome, overpower, conquer, destroy. 4 To dare to attack, challenge, defy. 5 To violate or outrage (as a woman). -III. 5. P. (धृज्योति, धृज्) 1 To be bold or courageous. 2 To be confident 3 To be proud or overbearing. 4 To be impudent or impatient. 5 To dare, venture (with inf.) 6 To brave, challenge; Bk. 14. 102 -IV. 10. A. (धर्षयते) To assail, attack, outrage.

धृष्ट a. 1 Bold, courageous, confident. 2 Impudent, rude, shameless saucy, insolent; धृष्टः पार्श्वे वसति H. 2. 26. 3 Forward, presumptuous. 4 Profligate, abandoned. -हः A faithless husband or lover; कृतांग अपि निःशंकस्तजितोऽपि न लज्जितः । दृष्टोऽपि मिथ्यावाक् कथितो धृष्टनायकः S. D. 72. -Comp.

युध्मन् N. of a son of Drupada and brother of Draupadi. [He with his father fought on the side of the Pandavas, and for some days he acted as commander-in-chief of their forces. When Drona had killed Drupada after a hard struggle, Dhristadyumna vowed that he would be revenged for the death of his father. And he was able to fulfil his vow on the morning of the 16th day of the battle, when he unfairly cut off the head of Drona; (see Drona). He was afterwards surprised by Asvatthaman while lying asleep in the camp of the Pandavas and was stamped to death.].
-धी *a.* presumptuous. -मानिन् *a.* having too high an opinion of himself, presumptuous.

धुणज् *a.* 1 Bold, confident. 2 Impudent, shameless.

धृतिः A ray of light.

५५५ *a.* Bold, confident, courageous, valiant, powerful (in a good sense). 2 Shameless, impudent.

छे 1 P. (धयति, धीत; *Caus.* नापयति; *desid.* वित्सति) 1 To suck, drink, drink in, absorb (fig. also); अयादृसान्धासीच्च रुधिरं वनवाहिनां Bk. 15. 29, 6. 18; Ms. 4. 59; Y. 1. 140. 2 To kiss; धन्यो धयत्यननं Git. 12. 3 To suck out, draw or take away.

घेन: 1 The ocean. 2 A male river (नदी).

धेनुः *f* 1 A cow, milch-cow; धेनु धीराः स्तुता वाचस्पयः U. 5. 31. 2 The female of a species (affixed to the names of other animals in this sense); as खड्गधेनुः, वडवधेनुः &c. 3 The earth. (Sometimes at the end of comp. धेनु forms a diminutive; as असिधेनुः, खड्गधेनुः).

शेखः N. of a demon killed by
Balarama. -COMP. -शूनः an epithet
of Balaram.

धेयका 1 A female elephant. 2 A milch-cow.

धेनुव्या A cow who or whose milk
has been pledged.

धेनुकं १ A herd of cows. 2 particular mode of sexual enjoyment (रतिबंध).

धैर्यं 1 Firmness, durability, strength, constancy, steadiness, stability, fortitude, courage; धैर्यवत्तम्य Pt. 1; त्रिपुति धैर्यं Bh. 2. 63; २० धैर्यश्रुति Si. 9. 59. **2** Calmness, composure. **3** Gravity, patience. **4** Inflexibility. **5** Boldness, forwardness; Me. 40 (प्राथ्वं Malli.).

धैवतः The sixth of the seven
primary notes of the Indian gamut.
धैवत्यं Cleverness.

धोढः = दुंदुभ १. ५.

घोर १ P. (घोरति) To go quickly, have good paces, run, trot. २ To be skilful (in general). घोरण १ A vehicle in general (as a horse, elephant &c.). २ Going well or quickly. ३ A horse's trot.

धोरणिः. जी f. ! An uninterrupted series or continuity; धैर्यकंद्वये मनोज्ञपदे सयः रक्षलम्बाधुरीयाराधोरणिधौतधामनि धराधीशत्व-मालम्ब्यते । तेषां नित्यविनोदिनां सुकृतिनां माण्डीक-पानां पुनः कालः किं न करोति केतकि यतस्त्वं चापि केलीस्थली । Udb. 2 Tradition.

धोरितं 1 Injuring, hurting, striking. 2 Going, motion. 3 A horse's trot.

धौत *p. p.* 1 Washed, washed off, cleaned, purified, laved; कुल्यभोगिः पवनचपलेः शास्त्रिणे यौतमूलः *S.* 1. 15; *Sik.* 58. *Ru.* 1 6, 6. 57; *R.* 16. 49; 19. 10. 2 Polished, brightened. 3 Bright, white, shining, brightened, glistening; ह्यशिरश्चन्द्रिकायौतहर्षा *Me.* 7, 44; विकसताङ्गुलीतापत्रं *Gtt.* 12. —ते Silver. —*COMP.* —कटः a bag of coarse cloth. —कौषेजं, —कौषेयं bleached or purified silk. —शिल rock-crystal.

धौत्रः 1 Greyness. 2 A place for building (prepared in a particular way).

धौरितिकं A horse's trot; cf. धोरित.

धौरिय (ची f.) Fit for a burden. -यः
1 A beast of burden. 2 A horse.

१ To blow, breathe out, exhale. २ To blow, (as a wind instrument), produce

sound by blowing; शंसं दमौ पतापवात्
 Bg. 1. 12, 18; R. 7. 63; Bk. 3. 34:
 17. 7. 3 To blow a fire, excite fire by
 blowing, excite sparks; कौ. १. १०. १५
 पाचकं Mb. 4 To manufacture, to work-
 ing. 5 To cast, blow, or throw अमर-
 -WITH आ 1 to inflate, puff, blow into
 &c. or fill with wind (as a coach
 &c.) -उव to excite by blowing, fan;
 नाग्निं सुखेनोपधमेत् Ms. 4. 53. -निष् to blow

out of something. -प्र to blow (as a conch &c.); इच्छो प्रध्वत् Bg. 1. 14. -वि to scatter, disperse, destroy.

भाकारः A black-smith, smith.

ध्माक्षः v. l. for ध्माक्ष q. v.

ध्मात p. p. 1 Blown (as a wind instrument). 2 Blown up or into, inflamed, blown, fanned, excited. 3 Inflated, puffed, puffed up.

ध्मापित a. Reduced to ashes, burnt to cinder.

ध्यात a. Thought of, meditated upon; see धै.

ध्यानं 1 Meditation, -reflection, thought, contemplation; ज्ञानाद् ध्यानं विशिष्यते Bg. 12. 12; Ms. 1 12, 6 72. 2 Especially abstract contemplation, religious meditation; तदेव ध्यानाद्यवगतोऽस्मि S. 7; R. 1. 73. 3 Divine intuition or discernment. 4 Mental representation of the personal attributes of a deity; इति ध्यानं. -COMP. -गम्य a. attainable by meditation only. -तत्पर, -निष्ठ, -पर a. lost in thought, absorbed in meditation, contemplative. -मात्रं mere thought or reflection. -योगः profound meditation. -स्थ a. absorbed in meditation, lost in thought.

ध्यानिक a. Sought or obtained by pious contemplation or abstract meditation.

ध्याम a. Unclean, dirty, black, soiled; Bk. 8. 71. -अ A kind of grass.

ध्यामन् m. 1 Measure. 2 Light -n Meditation (less correctly ध्यामन्).

धै 1 P. (ध्यायति, ध्यात; desid विध्यासति; pass. ध्यायते) To think of, meditate upon, ponder over, contemplate, reflect upon, imagine, call to mind; ध्यायतो विधायान् पुंसः संगस्तेषु पजायते Bg. 2. 63; न ध्यातं पदमधिकस्य Bh. 3. 11; विदुन् ध्यायन् Ms. 3. 224; ध्यायति चान्यं धिया Pt. 1. 136; Mo. 3; Ms. 5. 47, 9. 21. -WITH अनु 1 to think of, muse. 2 to remember. 3 to wish well to, bless, favour; R. 14. 60; 17. 36. -अप to think ill of, curse mentally. -अभि 1 to wish, desire, covet; Y. 3. 134. 2 to think of. -अव to disregard -वि 1 to think of, meditate upon, remember; Bk. 14. 65. 2 to meditate deeply upon, look steadfastly or intently at; अंगुलीयकं निधायती M. 1; Si. 8. 69; 12 4; Ki. 10. 46. -निष्ठ to think of, meditate upon.

ध्रादिः Gathering flowers.

ध्रुव a. 1 (a.) Fixed, firm, immovable, stable, permanent, constant, unchangeable; इति ध्रुवेच्छामनुशासती सन् Ku. 5. 5. (b) Perpetual, everlasting, eternal; ध्रुवेण भर्ता Ku. 7. 85; Ms. 7. 208. 2 Fixed (in astrology). 3 Certain, sure, inevitable; जातस्य हि ध्रुवो मृत्युर्धनं जन्म मृतस्य च Bg. 2. 27; यो ध्रुवाणि परित्यज्य अध्रुवाणि निवेदते Chān. 63.

4 Retentive, tenacious; as in ध्रुवा स्थिति 5 Strong, fixed, settled (as a day).

-वः 1 The polar star; R. 17. 35; 18. 34; Ku. 7. 85. 2 The pole of any great circle. 3 The distance of a planet from the beginning of the sidereal zodiac, polar longitude. 4 The Indian fig tree. 5 A post, stake. 6 The stem or trunk (of a tree lopped off) 7 The introductory stanza of a song (repeated as a kind of chorus; see Git.). 8 Time, epoch, era. 9 An epithet of Brahman. 10 Of Vishnu. 11 Of Siva. 12 N. of the son of Uttānapāda and grandson of Manu. [Dhruva is the polar star, but personified in mythology as the son of Uttānapāda. The account of the elevation of an ordinary mortal to the position of the Polar star runs thus Uttānapāda had two wives, Suruchi and Suniti, but the latter was disliked by him. Suruchi had a son named Uttama and Suniti gave birth to Dhruva. One day the boy tried, like his elder brother, to take a seat in his father's lap, but he was contemptuously treated both by the King and his favourite wife. The poor child went sobbing to its mother who told him in consolatory terms that fortune and favour were not attainable without hard exertions. At these words the youth left the paternal roof, retired to the woods, and, though quite a lad, performed such rigorous austerities that he was at last raised by Vishnu to the position of the Polar star]. -दं 1 The sky, atmosphere. 2 Heaven. -वा A sacrificial ladle (made of wood). 2 A virtuous woman -दं ind. Certainly, surely, verily; R. 8. 49; S. 1. 18. -COMP -अक्षरः an epithet of Vishnu. -आवर्तः the point on the crown of the head from which the hair radiate. -तारा, -तारक the Polar star.

-ध्रुवक 1 The introductory stanza of a song (repeated as a sort of chorus); see ध्रुव. 2 A trunk, stem. 3 A post.

ध्रुव्यं 1 Fixedness, firmness, stability. 2 Duration. 3 Certainty.

ध्रुवन् 1 A. (ध्रुवते, ध्रुवत) 1 To fall down, fall to pieces, be reduced to dust or powder; Bk. 15. 93; 14. 55. 2 To drop, sink, despond; Māl. 9. 44. 3 To perish, be ruined or decayed. 4 To be eclipsed; Mu. 3. 8. -Caus. To destroy. -WITH प्र to perish, be destroyed. -वि 1 to fall to pieces 2 to be dispersed or scattered. 3 to perish, be destroyed, be ruined.

ध्रुवसः, ध्रुवसनं 1 Falling down, sinking, falling to pieces. 2 Loss,

destruction, ruin. -सी A mote in the sun-beam.

ध्रुवसिः The hundredth part of a Muhūrta.

ध्वजः 1 A flag, banner, standard, ensign; R. 7. 40; 17. 32; P. 1. 26. 2 A distinguished or eminent person, the flag or ornament (at the end of comp.); as in कुलध्वजः the head, ornament, or distinguished person of a family. 3 A flag-staff. 4 A mark, emblem, sign, a symbol; ध्रुवमं, मकरं &c. 5 The attribute of a deity. 6 The sign of a tavern. 7 The sign of a trade, any trademark. 8 The organ of generation, (of any animal, male or female). 9 One who prepares and sells liquors. 10 A house situated to the east of any object. 11 Pride. 12 Hypocrisy. (ध्वजोक्तु to hoist a flag; fig. to use as a plea or pretext). -COMP. -अंक, -पदः, -दं a flag; R. 12. 85. -आहत a. seized on the battle-field. गृहं a room in which banners are kept. -ध्रुमः the palm tree. -प्रहरणः air, wind. -यंत्रं any contrivance to which a flagstaff is fastened -यष्टिः f. a flagstaff; Ms. 9. 285.

ध्वजवत् a. 1 Adorned with flags. 2 Having a mark. 3 Having the mark of a criminal, branded. -m. 1 A standard-bearer. 2 A vendor of spirituous liquors, distiller.

ध्वजिन् a. (नी f.) 1 Bearing or carrying a flag. 2 Having as a mark. 3 Having the mark of a liquor-vessel (हरामाजनविह्व); Ms. 11. 93. -m. 1 A standard bearer. 2 A distiller or vendor of spirituous liquors; Y. 1. 141. 3 A car, carriage, chariot. 4 A mountain. 5 A snake. 6 A peacock 7 A horse. 8 A Brāhmaṇa. -नी An army; R. 7. 40; Si. 12 66; Ki. 13. 9.

ध्वजिकरणं 1 Raising a standard, hoisting a flag. 2 Setting up as a pretext or claim, making anything a plea.

ध्वन् 1 P. (ध्वनति, ध्वनित) To sound, produce or utter sound, buzz, hum, echo, reverberate, thunder, roar; विभिद्यमाना इव ध्वन्नुर्विशः Ki. 14. 46; अयं धीरं धीरं ध्वनति नवनीलो जलधरः Bv. 1. 60; कपिर्ध्वान् मेघवत् Bk. 9. 5; 14. 3; ध्वनति मधुपसमूहे श्रवणमपि दधाति Git. 5. -Caus. (ध्वनयति) To cause to sound, ring (as a bell); but ध्वानयति 'to cause to articulate indistinctly.'

ध्वनः 1 Sound, tune. 2 Hum, buzz.

ध्वननं 1 Sounding. 2 Hinting at, suggesting or implying (as a meaning). 3 (In Rhet.) The same as व्यञ्जना q. v., or that power of a word or sentence by virtue of

which it conveys a sense different from its primary or secondary meaning, suggestive power; cf. अञ्ज also.

अविः 1 Sound, echo, noise in general; हृदयधीरध्वनिमन्त्रगच्छत् R. 16. 13; 2. 72; U. 6. 17. 2 Tune, note, tone; Si. 6. 48. The sound of a musical instrument; R. 9. 71. 4 The roar or thunder of a cloud. 5 A mere empty sound. 6 A word. 7 (In Rhet.) The first and best of the three main divisions of काव्य or poetry, in which the implied or suggested sense of a passage is more striking than the

expressed sense; or where the expressed sense is made subordinate to the suggested sense; इत्युक्तमनतिशयिणि व्यंग्ये वाच्यार्थविवृतिः कथितः K. P. 1 (R. G. gives 5 kind of अविः; see under अवि) COMP. -ग्रहः 1 the ear. 2 hear-ign. 3 the sense of hearing. -नाला 1 a sort of trumpet. 2 a lute. 3 a fife, pipe. विकारः a change of voice caused by fear, grief &c.; see काकु. **अवनित** p. p. 1 Sounded. 2 Implied, suggested, hinted at. -तं 1 A sound. 2 The roar or thunder of a cloud; Ki. 5. 12.

अवस्ति f. Destruction, ruin.

न.

न a. 1 Thin, spare. 2 Vacant, empty. 3 Same, identical. 4 Undivided. -नः 1 A pearl. 2 N. of Ganesa. 3 Wealth, prosperity. 4 A band. 5 War. -ind. (a) A particle of negation equivalent to 'not,' 'no,' 'nor,' 'neither' and used in wishing, requesting, or commanding, but not in prohibition before the imperative mood. (b) Used with the potential mood न may sometimes have the force of 'lest,' 'for fear lest,' 'that not'; क्षत्रियैर्भाषिते शत्रुं नातेशहो भवेदिति Ram. (c) In argumentative writings न often comes after इति चेत् and means 'no, so'. (d) When a negative has to be repeated in successive clauses of the same sentence or in different sentences, न may be simply repeated or may be used with particles like उत, च, अपि, चापि, वा &c. नापीयीताधमस्त्रो न हृष्टं न च हस्तिनं । न नावं न खरं नोष्ट्रं नेरिणस्थो न यानगः ॥ Ms. 4. 120; प्रविशतं न मां कश्चिद्व्य-ह्यन्नाप्यारयत् Mb.; Ms. 2. 195; 3. 8, 9; 4. 15; S. G. 17. Sometimes न may not be expressed in the second and other clauses, but represented only by च, वा, अपिवा; संपदि यस्य न हर्षो विपदि विपद्यो रणे च धीरत्वं H. 1. 33. (e) न is frequently joined with a second न or any other negative particle to intensify or emphasize an assertion; प्रत्युवाच तदुच्यते तत्पत्तत्त्वां न वेदि प्रुचं पुरातनं R. 11. 85; न च न परिचितो न चाप्यगम्यः M. 1. 11; न पुनरलंकाराभिर्यं न पुन्यति S. 1; नादंभयो नाम राज्ञोऽस्ति Ms. 8. 335; Me. 63. 106; नासी न काव्यो न च वेदस्यम्य द्रष्टं न सा R. 6. 30. Si. 1. 55; V. 2. 10. (f) In a few cases न is retained at the beginning of a negative Tatpurusha compound; as नाक, नासत्य, नकुल; see P. VI. 3. 75. (g) न is often joined with other particles; नच, नवा, नैव, नतु, नचेद्, नखल &c. &c.-COMP. असुरयो (m. du) Asvins, the twin physicians of the

gods. -एक a. 'not one,' more than one, several, various. 'आत्मन् a. of manifold or diverse nature. -चर a. 'not living,' gregarious, living in society, भेद, खर a. various, multi-form. -शस् ind. repeatedly, often. -किञ्चन a. very poor, beggarly.

नकुल The nose.

नकुलः 1 The mungoose, an ichneumon; यस्य नकुलद्वयी सकुलद्वयी पुनः पिशुनः Vās. 2 N. of the fourth Pāṇḍava prince; अहं तस्य अतिशयिदिक्स्त्वपि नकुलस्य दृष्टेनोत्सृज्य जाता Ve. 2 (where नकुल has really sense, 1 but is taken in sense 2 by Duryodhana).

नक्तं 1 Night. 2 Eating only at night, as a sort of religious vow or penance. -COMP. अंध a. blind at night. -चर्या wandering at night. -चारिन् m. 1 an owl. 2 a cat. 3 a thief. 4 a demon, goblin, evil spirit. -भोजनं supper. -मालः N. of a tree; R. 5. 42. -मुखा evening -जतं 1 fasting by day and eating at night. 2 any penance or religious rite observed at night.

नक्तं ind. At night, by night; गच्छन्तीनां रमणवसतिं योवितां न च नक्तं Me. 37; Ms. 6. 19. -COMP. -चरः 1 any animal that goes about at night. 2 a thief. -चारिन् m. =नक्तचारिन् q. v. -दिनं night and day. -दिनं-दिनं ind. at night and day.

नक्तकः Dirty or ragged cloth (कपट). **नक्तः** A crocodile, an alligator; नक्तः स्वस्थानमासाय गच्छेद्रमपि कर्षति Pt. 3. 46; R. 7. 30; 16. 55. -ऊर् 1 The upper timber of a door. 2 The nose. -का 1 The nose. 2 A swarm of bees or wasps

नक्षत्रं 1 A star in general. 2 A constellation, an asterism in the moon's path, lunar mansion नक्षत्रताराग्रहसंकुलापि R. 6. 22; (they are seventy-seven. 3 A pearl. -COMP. -हृषः, -हृष-

हृषः 1 A crow. (Sometimes) used at the end of comp. to show contempt; e. g. तीर्थहृषः q. v.). 2 A beggar. 3 An impudent fellow. 4 A gull, crane. -COMP. -अरातिः an owl. -बुद्धः the (Indian) cuckoo.

ह्वानः 1 Sound (in general). 2 Buzzing, humming, murmuring.

ह्वानं Darkness; ह्वानं नीलनिचोलपाद हृदया प्रसंगमालिङ्गति Git. 11; N. 19. 42; Si. 4. 62. -COMP. उन्मेषः, -विशः a fire-fly. -शात्रवः 1 the sun. 2 the moon. 3 fire. 4 the white colour.

ध्व 1 P. (ध्वनि) 1 To band. 2 To kill.

रः, -नाथः, -पः, -पतिः, -राजः the moon; R. 6. 66. -चक्रं 1 the sphere of the fixed stars. 2 the lunar asterisms taken collectively. -दृष्टः an astronomer or astrologer. -नेमिः 1 the moon. 2 the pole-star. 3 an epithet of Vishnu. (-मिः f.) Revati, the last asterism. -पथः the starry sky. -पाठकः an astrologer. -माला 1 a group of stars. 2 a necklace of twenty-seven pearls. 3 the table of the asterisms in the moon's path. 4 a kind of neck-ornament of elephants; अर्धगवारप-शिरोनक्षत्रमालायामनेन मेखलादाम्ना K. 11. -योगः the conjunction of the moon with the lunar mansion. -वर्त्मन् m. the sky. -विद्या astronomy or astrology. -वृष्टिः f. shooting or falling stars. -सूचकः a bad astrologer; तिथ्युत्पत्तिं न जानाति ग्रहाणां न च साधनं । पराक्षयेन वर्तते ते वै नक्षत्रसूचकाः ॥ or आविर्दिष्टैव यः शास्त्रं देवज्ञत्वं अव्यते । स पंचिकसूचकः पापो ज्ञेयो नक्षत्रसूचकः ॥ Bri. S. 2. 17, 18.

नक्षत्रिन् m. 1 The moon. 2 An epithet of Vishnu.

नखः -खं 1 A nail of a finger. or of a toe; claw, talon; नखानां पांडित्यं प्रकटयतु कश्चिन्मृगपतिः Bv. 1. 2. 31; 12. 12. 2 The number 'twenty'. -खः A part, portion. -COMP. -अंकः a scratch, nail-mark; Bv. 2. 32. -आघातः a scratch, nail-wound; Mā. 5. 23. -आयुधः 1 a tiger. 2 a lion. 3 a cock. -आशिन् m. an owl. -कुहः a barber. -जाहं the root of a nail. -द्वारणः a falcon, hawk. (-जं) a pair of a nail-scissors, -निकु-तनं, -रंजनी a pair of nail-scissors, nail-parer. -पदं, -जगः a nail-mark, or scratch; नखपदसुखान् प्राप्य वर्षाग्रविद्धिन् Me. 35. -सूचः a bow. -लेखा 1 a nail-mark. 2 nail-painting. -विचिकरः a bird of prey (tearing with claws) -शंखः a small shell.

नखपच a. Nail-scorching; Si. 9. 85.

नखरः—*र* A finger-nail, claw, talon. Bv. 1. 52. —COMP. —आयुधः 1 a tiger. 2 a lion. 3 a cock. —आहः fragrant oleander (करवीर).

नखानखि *ind.* Nail against nail.

नखिन् *a.* 1 Having or armed with nails, claws &c. 2 Thorny. —*m.* Any animal armed with claws, such as a tiger or lion.

नगः 1 A mountain, Ku. 1. 17. 72; Si. 6. 79. 2 A tree. 3 A plant in general. 4 The sun. 5 A serpent. 6 The number 'seven'. —COMP.

—अदनः a monkey. —अधिपः, —अधि-राजः, —ईश्वरः 1 Himālaya (the lord of mountains) 2 the Sumeru mountain —अरिः an epithet of Indra. —उच्छ्वासः the height of a mountain. —ओकस् *m.* 1 a bird (in general). 2 a crow. 3 a lion. 4 the fabulous animal called शरभ. —ज *a.* produced in a mountain, mountain-born; Bk. 19. (—जः) an elephant. —जा, —नेदिनी epithet of Pārvatī. —पतिः 1 the Himālaya mountain. 2 the moon (as the lord of plants and herbs). —भिद् *m.* 1 the axe. 2 an epithet of Indra. —मूर्धन् *m.* the crest or brow of a mountain. —रंधकरः an epithet of Kārtikeya; R. 9. 2

नगरं A town, city (opp. ग्राम); नगर-ग्रामनाय मर्दिनं करोति S. 2. COMP. —अधि-कृतः, —अधिपः, —अध्यक्षः the chief magistrate of a town, head police-officer. 2 governor or superintendent of a town. —उपांतः a suburb, the skrit of a town. —ओकस् *m.* a townsman. —काकः 'a. town-crow', an expression of contempt. —घातः an elephant. —जनः 1 a townsfolk. 2 a citizen. —मदक्षिणा carrying an idol round a city in procession. —प्रांतः a suburb. —मार्गः a principal road, high-way. —रक्षा superintendence or government of a town. —स्थः a townsman, citizen.

नगरी—नगर. q. v. —COMP. —काकः the (India) crane. —चक्रः a crow

नग्न *a.* 1 Naked, nude, bare; न नग्नः स्नानमाचरेत् Ms. 4. 45; नग्नक्षपणके देशे राजकः किं करिष्यति Chāṇ. 110. 2 Uncultivated, uninhabited, desolate. —ग्रः A naked mendicant. 2 A Buddhist mendicant (क्षपणक). 3 A hypocrite. 4 A bard accompanying an army, or a wandering bard. —ग्रा 1 A naked, shameless (or wanton) woman. 2 A girl before menstruation, or less than 12 or 10 (and therefore may go about naked). —COMP. —अदः—अदकः 1 one who goes about naked. 2 especially, a Jaina or Buddhist mendicant (of the दिग्बर class).

नग्नक *a.* (ग्रिका *f.*) Naked, nude. —कः 1 A naked mendicant. 2 A

Jaina or Buddhist mendicant (of the दिग्बर class). 3 A bard.

नग्नका, नग्निका 1 A naked, shameless (or wanton) woman. 2 A girl before menstruation.

नग्नकरणं Making naked.

नग्नभविष्यु, —भादुक *a.* Becoming naked.

नग्नः A lover, paramour.

नचिकेतस् *m.* An epithet of Agni.

नचिर *a.* see अचिरः Bg. 5. 6. 12. 7.

नञ् *ind.* The technical term for the negative particle न.

नट 1. P. (नटति, the न not changed to ण after त in the sense of 'hurting') 1 To dance; यदि मनसा नटनीयं Git. 4. 2 To act. 3 To injure (by a deceptive trick). —Caus. (नाटयति-ने) 1 To act, gesticulate, represent dramatically (in dramas); शरसंयानं नाटयति S. 1. &c. 2 To imitate, copy; स्कटिककटक-धुमिनाटयत्येव शैलः ...अधिराजप्रबलस्मिन् शूलपाणि-रभिख्यां S. 4. 65. (Note. नट forms नटयति in the sense of 'causing to dance'; Bk. 3. 126). —II. 10 U. (नाटयति-ने) 1 To drop or fall. 2 To shine. 3 To injure.

नटः 1 A dancer; न नटा न विटानगायकाः Bh. 3. 27. 2 An actor; कुर्वन्मयं प्रहसनस्य नटः कुनोद्धति Bh. 3. 126, 112. 3 The son of a degraded Kshatriya. 4 The Asoka tree. 5 A kind of reed. —COMP. —अंतिका shame, modesty. —ईश्वरः an epithet of Siva. —चर्यो the performance of an actor. —धूपणः, मंडनः (yellow) orpiment. —रंगः a theatrical stage. —वरः 'the chief actor', the Sūtradhāra of a drama. —संज्ञकं yellow orpiment. (—कः) an actor, dancer.

नटनं 1 Dancing, dance. 2 Acting, gesticulation, dramatic representation.

नटनी 1 An actress. 2 The chief actress (regarded as the wife of the Sūtradhāra). 3 A courtesan, harlot. —COMP. —सुतः the son of a dancing girl.

नट्या A company of actors.

नट्टः—हं A species of reed. —COMP.

—अगारः, —आगारः a hut of reeds —प्राय *a.* abounding in reeds. —वनः a thicket of reeds. —संहतिः *f.* a collection or quantity of reeds.

नटश *a.* (शी *f.*) Covered with reeds.

नटिनी 1 A quantity of reeds. 2 A reed-bed, a river abounding in reeds.

नटिल *a.* नटुत् *a.* (ती *f.*) Abounding in or covered with reeds, reedy.

नट्या A quantity of reeds.

नटुल *a.* Abounding in reeds. —लं A quantity or a bed of reeds; यो नटुलानीव नटः परेषां नलान्वयस्यालितानामयकनः R. 18. 5.

नत *p.* 1 Bent, bowed, stooping, inclined. 2 Sunk, depressed. 3 Crooked, curved. —तं The distance of any planet from the meridian. —COMP. —अंशः zenith-distance. —अंश *a.* 1 bending the body. 2 stooping, bowed. (—गी) 1 a woman with stooping limbs. 2 a woman in general.

—नासिक *a.* flat-nosed. —भूः a woman with curved eye-brows.

नतिः *f.* 1. Bending, stooping, bowing. 2 Curvature, crookedness. 3 Bending the body in salutation, a bow, courtesy. 4 Parallax in latitude (in astronomy).

नट् 1 P. (नटति, नटित) 1 To sound, resound, thunder (as a cloud); वाम-आयं नटति मधुरं चातकस्ते संगंधः Me. 9 : नट्याकाशमगायाः श्रोतस्त्वहमादिगजे R. 1. 78; Si. 5. 63; Bk. 2. 4. 2 To speak, shout, cry, roar, (often with words like शब्द, स्वन, नाद &c. as object); ननाद् बलवत्ताद्, शब्दं धोरतं नटति Mb. 3 To vibrate. —Caus. (नाटयति-ने) 1 To fill with noise, make noisy or resonant. 2 To cause to make a sound. —WITH उद् to roar, cry (loudly), bellow (as a bull); Ku. 1. 56. —नि to sound, shout; R. 5. 75; M. 5. 10; Bk. 6. 117. —प्र (प्रणटति) to sound, resound, echo; कथ्याद्वाः प्राणदन् योगः Mb.; शिवाः प्रणटति &c. —प्रति to resound, echo. (—Caus.) to fill with noise, make resonant; Sānti. 2. 16; Rk. 3. 14. —वि to sound, resound; Bg. 1. 12. (—Caus.) 1 to cause to cry or utter notes; अंबुदः शिशि-गणो विनायते Ghat. 10.

नदः 1 A river, great river (such as the Indus); Si. 66 (where Malli. remarks:—प्राक्लोतसी नद्यः प्रत्यक्षलोतसी नदा नर्मदा विनेत्याहुः). 2 A stream, flowing stream, rivulet; Ki. 5. 27. 3 The ocean. —COMP. —राजः the ocean.

नद्युः 1 Noise, roaring. 2 The roaring of a bull.

नदी A river, any flowing stream; रविपीतजला तपारथे पुनरोधेन हि पुज्यते नदी Ku. 4. 44. —COMP. —हैनः, —ईशः, —कांतः the ocean. —कुलपियः a kind of reed. —ज *a.* aquatic. (—जः) an epithet of Bṛhannāsa (—जं) a lotus. —तरस्थानं a landing-place, ferry. —दोहः freight, river-toll, fare. —धरः an epithet of Siva. —पतिः 1 the ocean. 2 an epithet of Varuna. —पूरः a river which has overflowed its banks. —भवं river-salt. —मातृक *a.* watered by rivers, irrigated, supplied with the water of rivers, canals &c. (as a country &c.); N. 3. 38; cf. देवमातृक. —रयः the current of a river. —बंकः the bend or arm of a river. —णः (स्नः) 1 bathing in rivers. 2 knowing the dangerous spots in rivers, their depth, course &c. ततः समाश्रयपदाश्च सर्वाणामपि-

नसद्विचये नदीयान् R. 16. 75; (hence) 3 experienced, clever. -सर्जः the Arjuna tree.

नद्ध *p. p.* 1 Tied, bound, fastened, bound round, put on. 2 Covered, inlaid, interwoven. 3 Joined, connected; see नह. -ज् A tie, band, bond, knot.

नद्धी A leather-strap.

ननुदु, ननादु A husband's sister; ननादुः पत्या च दूयाः सदितृष्यसुगेण U. 1. COMP. -ननादुपतिः (also ननादुःपतिः) the husband of a husband's sister.

ननु *ind.* (Originally a combination of न and नु, now used as a separate word) A particle implying:—1 Inquiry or interrogation; ननु समासकृत्यो गीतमः M. 4. 2 Surely, certainly, indeed, is it not indeed (with an interrogative force); यदा मेवादिनी शिष्यो-पदेशं मलिनयति तदाचार्यस्य दोषो ननु M. 1. 3 Of course, indeed, certainly (अवधारण); उपपन्नं ननु शिवे सत्सर्वेण्डु R. 1. 60; विलोक-नाथेन सदा मलद्विषस्त्वया नियथा ननु दिव्यचक्षुषो 3. 45. 4 It is used as a vocative particle meaning 'O', 'Oh'; ननु मानव Dk.; ननु हर्षाः पठितेभ्य युष्माभिरुक्तं U. 4. 5 It is used in propitiatory expressions in the sense of 'pray', 'be pleased'; ननु मां प्रापय प्रत्युरतिकं Ku. 4. 32. 6 It is sometimes used as a corrective word like the English 'why' or 'I say'; ननु पदे परित्यज्य मण Mk. 5; ननु भवानभवती मे पतेने S. 2; ननु विचिनोतु भवान् V. 2. 7 In argumentative discussions ननु is frequently used to head an objection or advance a contrary proposition (generally followed by उच्यते); नन्वचेतनात्वेन वृश्चिक-दिशरीराणि अचेतनानां च गोमयादीनां कार्याणि उच्यते S. B.

नन्नु 1 P. (नन्दति, नन्दित) To be glad, be pleased, delighted or satisfied, rejoice at (anything); नन्दतुस्तत्पदज्ञेन तत्समी R. 3. 23, 11; 2. 22; 4. 3; Bk. 15. 28. -Caus. (नन्दयति) To please, delight, gladden, make happy; अंतर्हितं शशिनि सैव कुसुद्वृत्ति मे दृष्टि न नन्दयति संस्मरणां यशोभा S. 4. 2; Bk. 2. 16; R. 9. 52. -With अभि 1 to rejoice at, be glad or satisfied; आत्मविडम्बनाम-भिनन्दति K. 108; नाभिनन्दति न दृष्टि Bg. 2. 57. 2 to congratulate, hail with joy, welcome, greet; तापसीभिरभिनन्दमाना तिष्ठति S. 4; तमभ्यनन्दययमं प्रबोधितः R. 3. 68; 2. 74; 7. 69; 11. 30; 16. 64. 3 To praise, applaud, commend, approve of; नाम यस्याभिनन्दति द्विषोति स गुणान् गुणान् Ki. 11. 73; S. 3. 24; R. 12. 35; न ते वचोऽभिनन्दामि S. 2. 4 to wish or desire for, like, care for (usually with न) नाभिनन्दति केलिकलाः Māl. 3; नाभिनन्देत् मरणं नाभिनन्देत् जीवितं Ms. 6. 45; U. 4. 4. -आ to be glad, be pleased or delighted; आनन्दितारस्वां दृष्ट्वा Bk. 22. 14. (-Caus.) to gladden,

delight, please; U. 3. 14; Y. 1. 356. -प्रति 1 to bless; R. 1. 57, Ms. 7. 146; Ku. 7. 87. 2 to welcome, congratulate, hail with joy, receive gladly; प्रतिनन्द स ते पूजां Mb. Ms. 2. 54.

नन्दुः 1 Happiness, pleasure, joy. 2 A kind of lute (11 inches long). 3 A frog. 4 N. of Vishnu. 5 N. of a cowherd, husband of Yasodā and foster-father of Krishna (to whose care the child was committed when Kamsa wanted to destroy it). 6 N. of the founder of the Nanda dynasty; or of nine brother kings of Pataliputra killed by the machinations of Chāpakya, the minister of Chandragupta; सख्यताता नन्दा नव हृदययोगा इव भुवः Mu. 1. 13; अयुधीते सख्ये किमुखात् नन्दवशस्य Mu. 1. 3. 27, 28. -COMP. -आत्मजः, -नन्दनः an epithet of Krishna. -पालः an epithet of Varuṇa.

नन्दक a. 1 Rejoicing, making happy, gladdening. 2 Delighting or rejoicing in. 3 Gladdening a family. -कः 1 A frog. 2 N. of the sword of Krishna. 3 A sword in general. 4 Happiness.

नन्दकिन् m. An epithet of Vishnu. नन्दयुः Happiness, pleasure, delight.

नन्दन a. Delighting, pleasing, gladden- ing. -नः 1 A son; Y. 1. 274; R. 3. 41. 2 A frog. 3 An epithet of Vishnu. 4 N. of Siva. -नं N. of the garden of Indra, the elysium; अभिजा-च्छेदपातानां क्रियते नन्दनदुमः Ku. 2. 41; R. 8. 95. 2 Rejoicing, being glad. 3 Joy. -COMP. -जं yellow sandal-wood. (हरिचन्दन).

नन्दतः, नन्दयतः A son.

नन्दा 1 Delight, joy, happiness. 2 Affluence, wealth, prosperity. A 3 A small earthen water-jar. 4 A husband's sister. 5 The first, sixth and eleventh days of a lunar fortnight (considered as auspicious *tithis*.)

नन्दिः m. f. Joy, pleasure, delight; कौशल्यानन्दिवरनः, -दिः m. 1 An epithet of Vishnu. 2 of Siva. 3 N. of an attendant of Siva. 4 Gambling, gaming (also in this sense). -COMP. ईशः, ईश्वरः 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 N. of one of the chief attendants of Siva. -ग्रामः N. of a village where Bharata lived during Rāma's banish- ment; R. 12. 18. -चोचः N. of the chariot of Arjuna. -वर्धनः 1 an epithet of Siva. a friend. 2 the end of a lunar fortnight, i. e. the day of new or full moon.

नन्दिकः 1 Joy, pleasure. 2 A small water-jar. 3 An attendant of Siva. -COMP. -ईशः -ईश्वरः 1 N. of one of Siva's chief attendants. 2 N. of Siva.

नन्दिन a. 1 Happy, pleased, glad, delighted. 2 Making happy, gladden-

ing. -m. 1 A son. 2 The speaker of a prelude or benediction in a drama. 3 N. of the door-keeper of Siva, his chief attendant, or of the bull which he rides; लतायुद्धारणतोऽनन्दं Ku. 3. 41; Māl. 1. 1. -नी 1 A daughter; U. 1. 9. 2 A husband's sister. 3 A fabulous cow, daughter of Surabhi, yielding all desires (कामपेत्तु) and in the possession of the sage Vasishtha; अनन्दा नन्दिनी नाम पेत्तुतायुते वनात् R. 1. 82, 2. 69. 4 An epithet of the Ganges. 5 The holy basil.

नयात् m. A grandson (usually restricted to the Vedas); as in तदुनयात्.

नयुस् m. नयुसः Not a man, a eunuch. नयुसकः, -कः 1 A hermaphrodite (neither man nor woman). 2 An impotent man, a eunuch. 3 A coward. -कः 1 A word in the neuter gender. 2 The neuter gender.

नयुत् m. A grandson (as son's or daughter's son).

नभः The month Śrāvaṇa. -भः The sky, atmosphere.

नभस् n. 1 The sky, atmosphere; R. 5. 29; Bg. 1. 19; Rs. 1. 11. 2 A cloud. 3 Fog, vapour. 4 Water. 5 Period of life, age. -m. 1 The rains or rainy season. 2 The nose, smell. 3 N. of Śrāvaṇa (corresponding to July-August, said to be n. also in this sense); प्रत्यक्षे नभसि द्युताजीवितालं- वनार्थं Me. 4; R. 12. 29; 17. 41; 18. 5. 4 The fibres in the root of the lotus. 5 A spitting pot. -COMP. -अंशुपः the Chātaka bird. -कान्तिन् m. a lion. -गजः a cloud. -चक्षुस् m. the sun. -चमसः 1 the moon. 2 magic.

-चर a. moving in the sky; Ku. 5. 23. (-रः) 1 a god or demi god; R. 18. 6. 2 a bird. -दुहः a. cloud. -दृष्टि a. 1 blind. 2 looking towards the sky. -द्वीपः, -धूमः a cloud. -नवी the celestial Ganges. -पानः wind. -नक्षिः the sun. -संढलं the firmament, the atmosphere; नन्दे नभोमंडलमनुप्राशिः S. D. 10. -दीपः the moon. -रजस् m. dark- ness. -रेणुः f. fog, mist. -लपः smoke. -लिह a. licking the sky, lofty, very high; cf. अन्नलिह. -सह m. a god; Si. 1. 11. -सरित् f. 1 the milky way. 2 the celestial Ganges. -स्थली the sky. -सुह a. reaching the sky, lofty.

नभसः 1 The sky 2 The rainy season. 3 The ocean.

नभसंगमः A bird.

नभस्वः N. of the month Bhādrapada (corresponding to August-Septem- ber); R. 9. 54, 12. 29, 17. 41.

नभस्वत् a. Vaporous, misty, cloudy. -m. The wind, air; N. 1. 97; R. 4. 8; 10. 73; Si. 1. 10.

नभाकः 1 Darkness. 2 An epithet of Rāhu.

नभाज् *m.* A dark cloud.

नक्ष 1 P., sometimes A (नमति-ने; नत; *Caus.* नमयति-ने or नमयति-ने; but with a preposition नमयति only; *desid* निनमति) 1 To bow to, make obeisance to, salute (as a mark of respect.) (with acc. or dat.); इयं नमति वः सवान्त्रिलोचनवपुरिति Ku. 6. 89; Bg. 11. 17; Bk. 9. 51, 10. 31; 12. 39; Si. 4. 57. To submit or subject oneself, bow down; अशक्तः संधिमान् नमेत् Kām. 8. 55. 3 To bend, sink, go down; अनंसीदधुर्मरेणाश्व Bk. 15. 25; नेसुः सदैदिशः K. 55. उन्नमति नमति वर्धति...मेवाः Mk. 5. 26. 4 To stop, be inclined. 5 To be bent or curved. 6 To Sound. -WITH अभ्युद् to rise, go up. -अव 1 to bend or bow down, stoop; Si. 9. 74. 2 to bend oneself, hang down; त्वय्यादातुं जलमवनते Me. 46. 4. उद् 1 (a) to rise, appear, spring up; उन्नमोऽस्य लीयते दारिद्र्याणामोरायाः Pt. 2. 91. (b) to hang over, impend. उन्नमसकालदुर्दिनं Mk. 5. 2 to rise, ascend, go up (fig-also); उन्नमति नमति वर्धति यजेति धेवः Mk. 5. 26; नमस्तेनोन्नमंतः Bh. 2. 69; 3. 24; Si. 9. 79. 3 to raise, elevate; Ki. 16. 35. (-*Cause.*) to raise, erect. -उप 1 to come to, arrive, approach. 2 to befall, fall to the lot of, occur, happen, with gen. or by itself; कस्यास्येते सुखमुपनतं दुःखमेकांतता वा Me. 109; मत्संभोगः कथमुपनमेत् स्वप्नजोऽपि Me. 91; खेदोपनतं दुःखासुखं तदसवत्तरं V. 3. 21; Bh. 2. 121; Me. 10; R. 10 39. 3 to present, give, offer; परलोकोपनतं जलाजलिं R. 8. 68. -परि 1 to stoop, bend down (as an elephant to strike with his tusks); वप्रकीडापरिगतगजमेक्षणयिं वृक्षं Me. 2; बिष्के नागः पर्यणसीत् स्व पव Si. 18. 27. 2 to bend or bow down, be inclined; लज्जापरिणतः (वदन्कमलेः) Bk. 1. 4. 3 to be changed or transformed into, assume the form of (with instr.) लताभावेन परिणतमस्या रूपं V. 4; 4. 28; क्षीरं जलं वा स्वयमेव दधिहिमभावेन परिणमते S. B.; Me. 45. 4 to be developed or matured, be ripe; परिणतप्रज्ञस्य बार्वा U. 7. 20; Me. 18; Ki. 5. 37; M. 3. 8; Rs. 1. 26. 5 to be advanced (in age), grow old, be aged, decay; परिणतशरच्चंद्रिकासु स्यात् Me. 110; so जरा-परिणत &c. 6 to set, decline in the west (as the sun); अनेन समयेन परिणतो विषसः K. 47. 7 to be digested; वस्तं परिणमेज यद् Mb. -य (प्रणमति) to bow down, salute, make a low obeisance to (with acc. or dat.); न प्रणमति देवताभ्यः K. 108; तां प्रणनाम K. 219; Bg. 11. 44; R. 2. 21. (साहायं प्रणय् to fall down on the eight limbs; see साहाय; ब्रूवन् प्रणय् to bow by throwing oneself down on the ground quite prostrate and flat like a stick placed horizontally, touching the ground at all points; cf. ईडयनाम).

-वि 1 to bend oneself, stoop, be bent; विनमति च स्व तरुः प्रचये Ki. 6. 34; Bh. 1. 67 Bk. 7 52; see विनत. -विपरि 1 to be changed into. 2 to undergo a change for the worse. -स्त 1 to bend, stoop, incline; संनतांगी Ku. 1. 34; Bk. 2. 31; परं ह सनता V. 4. 26. 2 to submit or subject oneself to; संनमतामरीणां R. 18. 34.

नमत् *a.* Bent, bowed, crooked, curved. -तः 1 An actor. 2 Smoke. 3 Master, lord. 4 A cloud.

नमन् 1 Bowing down, bending, stooping. 2 Sinking. 3 A bow, salutation, obeisance.

नमस् *ind.* A bow, salutation, obeisance, adoration (this word is, by itself, invariably used with dat.; नमस् ब्रह्मस्य गुरुवे तस्मै नमोऽस्तु Bv. 1. 94; नमस्त्रिभुवने तुभ्यं Ku. 2. 4; but with क, generally with acc.; मुनित्रयं नमस्कृत्य Sk. but sometimes with dat. also; नमस्कुर्मो वृद्धिहाय *ibid.* The word has the sense of a noun, but is treated as an indeclinable). -*Comp.* -कारः, -कृतिः *f.* -करणं bowing, respectful or reverential salutation, respectful obeisance (made by uttering the word नमस्). -कृत *a.* 1 bowed down to, saluted. 2 revered, adored, worshipped. -गुरुः a spiritual teacher. -वाकं *ind.* uttering the word नमस् *i. e.* making a low obeisance; इदं कविभ्यः पूर्वस्यां नमोवाः प्रश स्महे U. 1. 1.

नमस *a.* Favourable, kindly disposed.

नमसित, नमसित *a.* Revered, respected, saluted.

नमस्यति *Den. P.* To bow down to, pay homage to, worship; Bh. 2. 94.

नमस्व *a.* 1 Entitled to obeisance, revered, respectable, adorable. 2 Respectful, humble. -इश Worship, adoration, reverence, obeisance.

नमुचिः 1 N of a demon slain by Indra; वनमुचे नमुचेरत्ये शिरः R. 9. 22. [When Indra conquered the Asuras, there was only one called Namuchi who strongly resisted and at last captured him. He offered to let Indra go provided he promised 'not to kill by day or by night, with wet or dry'. Indra promised to do so and was released, but he cut off Namuchi's head at twilight and with foam of water (which is neither wet nor dry). According to another version Namuchi was a friend of Indra, and once drank up his strength and made him quite imbecile. The Arvins (and Sarasvatī also, as the story goes) then supplied Indra with a *Vajra* with which he cut off the demon's head], 2 N. of the god of love.

नमेकः N. of a tree (रुद्राक्ष or हरपुत्राग); गणा नमेकप्रसवावतैसाः Ku. 1. 55; 3. 43; R. 4. 74.

नम्र *a.* 1 Bowing, bowing down, bent, inclined, hanging down; भवति नम्रास्तरुः कलागमेः S. 5. 12; स्तोत्रनम्रा स्तनाभ्यां Me. 82; Pt. 1. 106; Ratn. 1. 19. 2 Bowing down, making a low obeisance; अधुन नम्रः प्रणिपातशिक्षया R. 3. 25; इत्युच्यते ताभिश्च स्म नम्रा Ku. 7. 28. 3 Lowly, submissive, humble, reverential as in भक्तिनम्रः Me. 55. 4 Crooked, curved. 5 Worshipping. 6 Devoted or attached to.

नय् 1 A. (नयते) 1 To go. 2 To protect.

नयः 1 Guiding, leading, managing. 2 Behaviour, course of conduct, conduct, way of life; as in तुर्नयः. 3 Prudence, foresight. 4 Policy, political wisdom, statesmanship, civil administration, state policy; नयप्रचारं व्यवहारदुद्रतां Mk. 1. 7; नययुक्तोपचितमिष मूपतेः सद्युक्कारकलां श्रियमर्थिनः R. 9 27. 5 Morality, justice, rectitude, equity; चलति नयाज जिगीषता हि चेतः Ki. 10. 29. 2.3; 6.38, 16.42. 6 A plan, design, scheme, Mu. 6. 11, 7.9. 7 A maxim, principle. 8 Course, method, manner. 9 A system, doctrine, opinion. 10 A philosophical system; वैशेषिके नये Bhāṣā P. 105. -*Comp.* -कोविद्, -ज्ञ *a.* skilled in policy, prudent. -चक्षुस् *a.* having political foresight, wise, prudent; R. 1. 55. -नेतृ *m.* a master in politics. -विद् *m.*, -विशादः a politician, statesman. -शास्त्रं 1 the science of politics. 2 any work on politics or political economy. 3 a work on morality. -शालिन् *a.* just, righteous; Ki. 5. 24.

नयनं 1 Leading, guiding, conducting, managing. 2 Taking, bringing to or near, drawing. 3 Ruling, governing. 4 Obtaining. 5 The eye. -*Comp.* -अभिराम *a.* gladdening the sight, lovely to behold. (-मः) the moon. -उत्सवः 1 a lamp. 2 delight of the eyes. 3 any lovely object. -उपांतः the corner of the eye; Ku. 4. 23. -नोचर *a.* visible, within the range of sight. -सुदः an eyelid. -पथः the range of sight. -पुटं the cavity of the eye. -विषयः 1 any visible object. 2 the horizon. -सलिलं tears; Me. 39.

नरः 1 A man, male, person; संयोजयति विद्वेष नीचगतिं नरं सति. 1 समुद्राग्निं पुर्वं नृपं भाग्यमतः परं H. Pr. 5; Ms. 1. 96; 2. 213. 2 A man or piece at chess. 3 The pin of a sun-dial. 4 The Supreme spirit, the original or eternal man. 5 Man's length (-पुरुष q. v.). 6 N. of a primitive sage. 7 N. of Arjuna; see वरनारायण below. -*Comp.* -अधिपः, -अधिपतिः, -ईशः, -ईश्वरः, -देवः, -पतिः, -पालः a king; Bg. 10. 27; Ma. 7. 13; R. 2. 25, 3. 42; 7. 62; Me. 37; Y. 1. 310. -अंतकः death. -अवयः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -अंशः a demon, goblin.

-इन्द्रः 1 a king; R. 2. 18, 3. 33, 6. 80; Ma. 9. 253. 2 a physician, dealer in antidotes, curer of poisons; तेषु कश्चि-
 -करोद्वाभिमानी तां निर्वप्य Dk. 51; सुनिग्रहा
 -निग्रहे कर्णोद्वा इव शब्दः Si. 2. 88 (where
 the word is used in both senses).
 -उत्तमः an epithet of Vishnu. -अश्वभः
 'the chief of men', a prince, king.
 -कपालः a man's skull. -कीलकः the
 murderer of a spiritual preceptor.
 -केशरिन् m. Vishnu in his fourth
 incarnation; cf. तृसिंह below. -द्विष्ट m.
 a demon, goblin; Bk. 15. 94. -नारायणः
 N. of Krishna (-नौ dual) original-
 ly regarded as identical, but in
 mythology and epic poetry, con-
 sidered as distinct beings, Arjuna
 being identified with Nara and
 Krishna with Nārāyana. [In some
 places they are called देवी, पूर्वदेवी or ऋषी
 or ऋषिसप्तमी. They are said to have
 been practising very austere penance on
 the Himalaya, which excited the fear of
 Indra, and he sent down several dam-
 sels to disturb their austerities. But
 Nārāyana put all of them to shame by
 creating a nymph called Urvashi from a
 flower placed on his thigh who excelled
 them in beauty; cf. स्थाने खलु नारायणमृषिं
 विलोभयत्यस्तदुत्सुमवामिनां दृष्ट्वा व्रीडिताः सर्वा
 अस्तरस इति V. 1.]. -पशुः 'a beast-like
 man; a beast in human form. -पुंगवः
 'best of men', an excellent man-मानि-
 का, -मानिनी, मालिनी 'man like woman
 with a beard', masculine woman or
 an amazon. -मेघः a human sacrifice.
 -यंत्रं sun-dial. -यानं, -रथः, -वाहनं
 a vehicle drawn by men. -लोकः 1 'the
 world of men', the earth, terrestrial
 world. 2 mankind. -वाहनः an epi-
 thet of Kubera; R. 9. 11. -वीरः a
 brave man, hero. -व्याघ्रः, -शार्ङ्गलः
 an eminent man. -जृम्भं 'man's horn',
 an impossibility, chimera, nonentity
 -संसर्गः human society. -सिंहः, -हरिः
 'man-lion', Vishnu in his fourth
 incarnation; cf. तत्र करकमलचरे नखमनु-
 तशृणं दलितदिरण्यकाशिपुनमुष्टं । केशव धृतनर-
 हरिस्तु जय जगदीश हरे ॥ Gīt. 1. -स्कन्धः a
 multitude or body of men.

नरकः, -कं Hell, infernal regions;
 (corresponding to the realm of
 Pluto; there are said to be 21 differ-
 ent parts of these regions where
 different kinds of tortures are in-
 flicted upon sinners). -कः N. of
 a demon, king of Prāgyotisha.
 [According to one account he carried
 off Aditi's ear-rings and Krishna at the
 request of the gods killed him in a single
 combat and recovered the jewels. Accord-
 ing to another account, Naraka assumed
 the form of an elephant and carried off
 the daughter of Visvakarman and outrag-
 ed her. He also seized the daughters
 of Gandharvas, gods, men and the

nymphs themselves, and collected more
 than 16000 damsels in his harem. These
 it is related, were transferred by
 Krishna to his own harem after he had
 slain Naraka. The demon was born of
 earth, and hence called Bhauma.]
 -COMP. -अंतकः, -अरिः -जित् m. epi-
 thets of Krishna. -आमयः 1 the soul
 after death. 2 a ghost, spirit. -कुण्डं
 a pit in hell where the wicked are
 tormented (86 such places are enu-
 merated). -स्था the Vaitarṇī river.

नरयः, नरांगः The penis.

नरयिः Worldly life or existence.

नरी A woman; Bv. 3. 16.

नर्कुडकं Nose.

नर्तः Dancing, a dance.

नर्तकः 1 A dancer; sometimes a
 dancing preceptor. 2 An actor,
 mime, mummer. 3 A bard, herald.
 4 An elephant. 5 A king. 6 A pea-
 cock. की 1 A female dancer, a sing-
 ing girl, an actress; रंगस्य दृश्यित्वा निव-
 र्तिते नर्तकी यथा नृत्यात् Sān. K. 59; Ki. 10.
 41; R. 19. 14, 19. 2 A female ele-
 phant. 3 A pea-hen.

नर्तनः A dancer. -नं Gesticulation,
 dancing, dance. -COMP. -नृहं, -शाला
 a dancing hall. विषयः an epithet of
 Siva.

नर्तित a. Danced, made to dance.

नर्द् 1 P. (नर्दति, नर्दति) 1 To bellow,
 roar, sound in general; अनर्दितुः कवि-
 श्यामा Bk. 15. 35, 14. 40, 15. 28, 17.
 40. 2 To go, move.

नर्द् a. Bellowing, roaring.

नर्दनं 1 Bellowing, roaring. 2 Ce-
 lebrating, praising aloud.

नर्दितः A kind of die or a throw at
 dice; नर्दितदक्षितमार्गः कटेन विनिपातितो यामि
 Mk. 2. 8. -नं Sound, roar, bellowing.

नर्मटः 1 A pot-sherd. 2 The sun.

नर्मठः 1 A jester. 2 A lecher, rake,
 libertine. 3 Sport, pastime, amuse-
 ment. 4 Copulation, coition. 5 The
 chin. 6 The nipple.

नर्मत् n. 1 Sport, amusement, diver-
 sion, merriment, pleasure, amorous
 pastime or sport; जितकमले विमले परिकर्म्य
 नर्मजनकमलकं मुखे Gīt. 12 (कौतुकजनक);
 R. 19. 28. 2 Jest, joke, humour, wit;
 नर्मप्रायामिः कथायिः K. 70 jocular, humor-
 ous. -COMP. -कीलः a husband. -गर्भे a.
 humorous, full of humour, witty.
 (-भेः) a secret lover. -वृ a. delight-
 ing, making happy. (-वृः) a jester
 (=नर्मसचिव q. v.) -वृ N. of a river
 which rises in the Vindhya mountain,
 and falls into the gulf of Cambay.

-सुति a. bright with joy, cheerful,
 merry. (-तिः f.) enjoyment of a joke.

-सचिवः, सुहृद् m. 'a pleasure-com-
 panion', an associate of the amuse-
 ments of a prince or a man of rank;
 इदं त्वैवपर्य यत् नृपतेर्नर्मसचिवः सुतादानाभिर्न भवतु

Māl. 2. 7; तां याचते नरपतेर्नर्मसुहृद्वन्दो नृप-
 मुखेन 1. 11; Si. 1. 59.

नर्मरा 1 A valley, cavity. 2 A
 bellows. 3 An old woman past
 menstruation. 4 The plant Saralā.

नलः 1 A kind of reed. 2 N. of a
 celebrated king of the Nishadhs
 and hero of the poem called 'Naisha-
 dhacharita.' [Nala was a very noble-
 minded and virtuous King. He was
 chosen by Damayanti in spite of the op-
 position of gods, and they lived happily
 for some years. But Kali—who was
 disappointed in securing her hand—
 resolved to persecute Nala, and entered
 into his person. Thus affected he played
 at dice with his brother, and having lost
 every thing, he, with his wife, was banish-
 ed from the kingdom. One day, while
 wandering through the wilderness, he
 abandoned his wife almost naked, and
 went away. Subsequently he was
 deformed by the serpent Karkotaka, and
 so deformed he entered the service of
 king Rituparna of Ayodhya as a horse-
 groom under the name of Bahuka. Sub-
 sequently with the assistance of the king
 he regained his beloved, and they led
 happy life; see ऋतुपर्ण and दमयन्ती also].
 3 N. of a monkey-chief, son of
 Visvakarman, who, it is said, built
 the bridge of stones called Nalasetu
 or 'Adam's bridge' over which
 Rāma passed to Lankā with his army.
 -लं A lotus. -COMP. -कीलः the knee.
 -कूब (वः) रः N. of a son of Kubera.
 -वृ a fragrant root (उशीर); Ki. 12.
 50; N. 4. 116. -पट्टिका a sort of mat
 made of reeds. -मीनः, a shrimp or
 prawn.

नलकं 1 Any long bone of the body;
 Mv. 1. 35. 2 The radius of the arm.

नलकिनी 1 The knee-pan. 2 The
 leg.

नलिनः The (Indian) crane. -नं 1
 A lotus flower, waterlily. 2 Water. 3
 The indigo plant. (नलिनेशयः) an
 epithet of Vishnu.

नलिनी 1 A lotus-plant; न पर्वतयि
 नलिनी प्ररोहति Mk. 4. 17; नलिनीद्वलगतजल-
 मतिरलं Moha M. 5; Ku. 4. 6. 2 An
 assemblage of lotuses. 3 A pond or
 place abounding in lotuses. -COMP.
 -खंडं, -पट्टं a group or assemblage of
 lotuses. -रुहः an epithet of Brahmā.
 (-हं) a lotus-stalk, the fibres of a
 lotus.

नल्वः A measure of distance equal
 to 400 hastas or cubits.

नव a. 1 New, fresh, young, recent;
 चित्तयोनिभवत्युनर्नवः R. 19. 46; केशः फलेन
 हि पुनर्नवो विधत्ते Ku. 5. 86; U. 1. 19;
 R. 1. 83, 2. 47, 3. 53, 4. 3, 11; Si. 1.
 4, 3. 31; Ki. 9. 43. 2 Modern. -वः A
 crow. -वं ind. Recently, newly, lately,
 not long ago. -COMP. -अन्नं new rice

or grain. -अंशु *n.* fresh water. -अहः the first day of a fortnight. -हृतर *a.* old; R. 8. 22. -उद्धत fresh butter. -उद्गा, -पाणिग्रहणा a newly married woman, a bride; H. 1. 212; Bh. 1. 4; R. 8. 7. -कारिका, -कालिका, -फालिका 1 a woman newly married. 2 a woman in whom menstruation has recently commenced. -छात्रः a fresh student, novice, tyro. -नी *f.*, -नीतं fresh butter; अहो नवनीतकलाइय आर्यपुनः M. 3. -नीतक 1 clarified butter. 2 fresh butter. -पाठकः new teacher. -मल्लिका, -मालिका a kind of jasmine. -पञ्चः an offering of the first fruits of the harvest. -यौवनं fresh youth, bloom or prime of youth. -रज्जु *f.* a girl who has recently menstruated. -बन्धु, -वरिका a newly married girl. -बन्धु a kind of sandal. -बन्धु new cloth. -शशिभृत् *m.* an epithet of Siva; Me. 43. -सुति *f.* -सुतिका 1 a milch-cow. 2 a woman recently delivered.

नवक The aggregate of nine.

नवत *a.* (नी *f.*) Ninetieth. -तः 1 An elephant's painted housings. 2 A woollen cloth, blanket. 3 A cover, wrapper (in general).

नवति *f.* Ninety; नवनवतिशतद्वयकोटीश्वरसे Mu. 3. 27; R. 3. 69.

नवतिका 1 Ninety. 2 A paintbrush (said to contain 90 hairs).

नवन् *num a.* (always pl) Nine; नवति नवतिका R. 3. 69; see comp. below. (At the beginning of comp. नवन् drops its final न्). COMP. -अशीति *f.* eighty-nine. -अष्टिम् *m.*, -दीपितिः the planet Mars. -कृत्वस् *ind.* nine times. -ग्रहाः (*m. pl.*) the nine planets; see under ग्रह. -चत्वारिंश *a.* forty-ninth. -चत्वारिंशत् *f.* forty-nine. -छिद्रं -द्वारं the body (having nine apertures; see छ). -त्रिंश *a.* thirty-ninth. -त्रिंशत् *f.* thirty-nine. -दश *a.* nineteenth. -दशन् *pl.* nineteen. -नवति *f.* ninety-nine. -निधिः *m. pl.* the nine treasures of Kubera; i. e. महापद्मपद्मशङ्खो मकरचक्रपौ। मुकुन्दकुन्दनीलाश्रयस्य निधयो नवः॥ -पञ्चाश *a.* fifty-ninth. -पञ्चाशत् *f.* fifty-nine. -रत्नं 1 the nine precious jewels; i. e. सुकामाग्निकवैद्यैर्गोमिदान् वज्रविद्रुमी। पसरामं मरकतं नीलं वेति यथाक्रमं॥ 2 'the nine gems' or poets at the court of king Vikramāditya: -पञ्चतरिक्षपणकामरसिंह-शङ्खवेतालभट्टकपर्पूरकालिदासः। स्वयतो वराहमिहिरौ वृत्तेः समायां रत्नानि वै वरकविर्नव विक्रमस्य॥ -रत्नाः (*m. pl.*) the nine sentiments in poetry, see under अहस and रस also. -रात्रं 1 a period of nine days. 2 the first nine days of the month of Āsvinā held sacred to Durgā. -विंश *a.* twenty-ninth. -विंशति *f.* twenty-nine. -विध *a.* ninefold, of nine kinds or sorts. -वत्तं 1 one

hundred and nine. 2 nine-hundred. -वत्ति *f.* sixty-nine. -सप्ततिः seventy-nine.

नवधा *ind.* In nine ways, ninefold. नवम *a.* (नी *f.*) Ninth.—नी The ninth day of a lunar fortnight.

नवशः *ind.* By nines.

नवीन, नव्य 1 New, fresh, recent 2 Modern.

नष्ट 4 P. (नश्यति, नष्ट; Caus नाशयति; desid. निनश्यति, निनश्यति) 1 To be lost, disappear, vanish, become invisible; भ्रूषाणि तस्य नश्यन्ति H. 1; तथा सीमा न नश्यति Ms 8. 247; Y. 2. 58; क्षणनष्टदृष्टिभिर् Mk. 5. 4. 2 To be destroyed, to perish, die, be ruined; जीवनाञ्च ननाश च Bk. 14. 31; Ms 8. 166, 7. 40; Mu. 6. 8. 3 To run away, fly away, escape; नश्यति वृन्दानि ददर्श कर्पादः Bk. 10. 12; नञ्छिन्ना निशाचराः 14. 112, Rato. 2. 3-4 To be frustrated, become unsuccessful. —Caus. 1 To cause to disappear. 2 To destroy, remove, efface, drive away, cause to fly away. —WITH प्र (प्रणश्यति) or चि to perish, die; Bk. 3 14; Bg. 8. 20.

नष्ट *f.*, नशः, नशनं Destruction, perishing, loss, disappearing.

नष्ट्वर *a.* (सी *f.*) 1 Perishable, transitory, evanescent, transient, frail; निखिलं जगदेव नष्ट्वरं R. G. 2 Destructive, mischievous.

नष्ट *p. p.* 1 Lost, disappeared, vanished, invisible. 2 Dead, perished, destroyed. 3 Spoiled, wasted. 4 Fled or run away. 5 Deprived of, free from (in comp.). —COMP. —अर्थ *a.* reduced to poverty (having lost one's wealth). —आतंकं *ind.* without anxiety or fear; नद्यातंकं हरिणशिशवो मन्दं चरन्ति S. 1. 13 v. 1. —आत्मन् *a.* deprived of sense. —आसिद्धं booty, plunder. —आशंक *a.* fearless, secure, free from fear. —हृदुक्कला the day of full moon. —हृद्विप *a.* deprived of senses. —चेतन, —चेष्ट, —संज्ञ *a.* one who has lost his senses, unconscious, insensible, fainted. —चेष्टता universal destruction.

नस्र *f.* The nose (a word optionally substituted for नासिका after acc. dual). —COMP. —छुद्र *a.* small-nosed.

नस्तब्ध *ind.* From the nose; Y. 3. 127.

नसा The nose.

नस्तः The nose. —स्तं A sternutatory, snuff. —स्ता A hole bored in the septum of the nose. —COMP. —ऊतः an ox led by a string through the nose.

नस्तित *a.* Nozzled (with a string through the nose).

नस्य *a.* Nasal. —स्य 1 The hairs in the nose. 2 A sternutatory. —स्वा 1

The nose. 2 The string through the nose of an animal; Si. 12. 10.

नष्ट 4 U. (नश्यति, नष्ट; desid. निनश्यति) 1 To tie, bind, bind on or round or together, gird round; शैले-यनद्धानि शिलातलानि Ku. 1. 56; R. 4. 57; 16. 41. 2 To put on (oneself), to dress, arm oneself (Atm.). —Caus. To cause to put on. —WITH अप् to untie. —अपि (अपि being often changed to पि) 1 to fasten, gird round, bind; अपिपिनद्धेन वल्कलेन S. 1; मंदारमाला हरिणा पिनद्धा S. 7. 2. 2 to put on, wear; Bk. 3. 47. 3 to cover, envelop; कुसुममेव पिनद्धं पांडुपत्रोदरेण S. 1. 19. —उत् to tie or bind up, intertwine; R. 17. 23, 18. 50. —पत्ति to surround, intertwine, encircle; स जगति परिणद्धः शक्तिभिः शक्तिनाथः Māl. 5. 1; R. 6. 64; M. 5. 10; Ra. 6. 25. —स्तं 1 to tie, bind, fasten. 2 to wear, put on, dress. 3 to put on (as armour), arm oneself, be accoutred; समनास्त्रीचतो सैन्यं Bk. 15. 111, 112; 14. 7; 17. 4. 4 to make oneself (for any action) (Atm. in this sense); युद्धाय संनहते Mbh. छेचुं वज्र-मणीम् शिरषिकुसुमप्राप्तेन संनहते Bh. 2. 6; see संनद्ध also.

नहि *ind.* Surely or certainly not, by no means, not at all; आशंसा नहि नः प्रेतो जीविन दृश्यते Bk. 19. 5.

नहुषः N. of a king of the lunar race, son of Āyus and grandson of Purūravas and father of Yayāti. [He was a very wise and powerful king and when Indra lay concealed under waters to expiate the sin of having killed the demon Vritra, a Brahmana, he was asked to occupy his seat. While there he thought of winning the love of Indrani and caused the seven sages to convey him in a palanquin to her house. On his way he asked them to be quick using the words 'sarpa', 'sarpa' (move on, move on), when one of the sages (Agastya?) cursed him to be a 'sarpa' (serpent). He fell down from the sky and remained in that wretched state till he was relieved from it by Yudhishthira].

ना No, not (न *q. v.*).

नाकः 1 Heaven; आनाकरथवर्त्मना R. 1. 5; 15. 96. 2 Vault of heaven, upper sky, firmament. —COMP. —चरः 1 a god. 2 a demi-god. —नाथः, —नायकः an epithet of Indra. —वनिता an Āpsaras. —सद् *m.* a god; Bk. 1. 4.

नाकिन् *m.* A god; Si. 1. 45.

नाकुः 1 An ant-hill. 2 A mountain. नाक्षत्र *a.* (नी *f.*) Starry, sidereal. —ञ्च A month computed by the moon's passage through the 27 lunar mansions, a month of 30 days of sixty, Ghaṭis each; नाडीषट्वा तु नाक्षत्र-महोरारं प्रकीर्तितं Sūrya. 8.

नासन्निकः A month of 27 days (each day being the period of the

moon's passage through a lunar asterism).

नागः 1 A snake in general; particularly, the cobra. 2 A fabulous serpent-demon or semidivine being, having the face of a man and the tail of a serpent and said to inhabit the Pātāla; Bg 10. 29; R. 15. 83. 3 An elephant; Me. 14, 36; Si. 4. 63; V. 4. 63; V. 4. 25. 4 A shark. 5 A cruel or tyrannical person. 6 (At the end of comp.). Any pre-eminent or distinguished person; i. g. पुरुषनाग. 7 A cloud. 8 A peg projecting from a wall to hang anything upon. 9 Piper betel. 10 One of the five vital airs of the body, that which is expelled by eructation. 11 The number 'seven' -सं 1 Tin. 2. Lead. -COMP. -अंगना 1 a female elephant. 2 the proboscis of an elephant. -अंजना a female elephant. -अधिपः an epithet of Śeṣha. -अंतकः, -अरातिः, -अरिः 1 an epithet of Garuḍa. 2 a peacock. 3 a lion. -अज्ञानः 1 a peacock; Pt. 1. 159. 2 an epithet of Garuḍa. -आननः an epithet of Gaṇeśa. -आह्वः Hastināpura. -हृद्ः 1 a lordly or superior elephant; Ku. 1. 36. 2 Airāvata, Indra's elephant. 3 an epithet of Śeṣha. -हृद्ः 1 an epithet of Śeṣha. 2 N. of the author of Paribhāṣendusekhara and several other works. 3 N. of Patanjali. -उदरं 1 a breast-plate. 2 a peculiar disease of pregnancy (गर्भोपद्रवमेदः). -केसरः N. of a tree with fragrant flowers. -नर्भः red lead. -चूडः an epithet of Siva. -जं 1 red lead. 2 tin. -जिह्विका red arsenic. -जीवनं tin. -दंतः, -दंतकः 1 ivory. 2 a peg or bracket projecting from a wall and used to hang things upon. -तंत्री 1 a kind of sun-flower. 2 a harlot. -नक्षत्रं, -नायकं the constellation called Āśleṣhā. (-कः) the lord of serpents. -नासा the proboscis of an elephant. -निर्बुधः a large pin or bracket projecting from a wall. -पंचमी N. of a festival on the fifth day in the bright half of Śrāvaṇa. -पदः a mode of sexual enjoyment (रतिबंध). -पादाः 1 a sort of magical noose used in battle to entangle an enemy. 2 N. of the noose or weapon of Varuṇa. -पुष्पः 1 the Champaka tree. 2 the Punnāga tree. -बंधकः an elephant-catcher. -बंधुः the holy fig-tree. -बलः an epithet of Bhīma. -धुवनः an epithet of Siva. -मंडलिकः 1 a snake-keeper. 2 a snake-catcher. -मल्लः an epithet of Airāvata. -यष्टिः f., -यष्टिका 1 a graduated pole or pot for showing the depth of water in a newly dug

pond. 2 a boring rod driven into the earth. -रक्तः, -रेणुः red lead. -रंगः the orange. -राजः an epithet of Śeṣha. -लता, -बहुरी, -बहुरी piper betel. -लोकः the world of serpents, the race of serpents collectively, one of the regions below the earth called Pātāla. -वारिकः 1 a royal elephant. 2 an elephant-driver. 3 a peacock. 4 an epithet of Garuḍa. 5 the chief of a herd of elephants. 6 the chief person in an assembly. -संभवं, -संभृतं red lead. -साहचर्यं Hastināpura.

नागर a. (री. f.) 1 Town-born, town-bred. 2 Relating to a town, civic. 3 Spoken in a town. 4 Polite, civil. 5 Clever, sharp. 6 Bad, vile, one who has contracted the vices of a town. -रः 1 A citizen (वीर); Me. 25, Śānti. 4. 19. 2 A husband's brother. 3 A lecture. 4 An orange. 5 Fatigue, hardship, toil. 6 Denial of knowledge. -री 1 The character in which Sanskrit is generally written; cf. देवनागरी. 2 A clever, intriguing or shrewd woman; इतमीरीः स्मरतु स कथं संवृत्तौ नागरीभिः Ud. D. 16. 3 The plant रुही.

नागरक, नागरिक a. 1 Town-bred, town-born. 2 Polite, courteous, courtly; नागरिकदृष्ट्या संज्ञाप्येना S. 5. 3 Clever, shrewd, cunning (विश्व). -कः 1 A citizen. 2 A polite or courteous man, a gallant; one who shows exaggerated attention to his first mistress while he is courting some one else. 3 One who has contracted the vices of a town. 4 A thief. 5 An artist. 6 The chief of the police; V. 5; S. 6.

नागरीदः, नागरीदः 1 A libertine, rake. 2 A paramour. 3 A match-maker.

नागरकः Orange.

नागर्षः Shrewdness, cleverness.

नाचिकेतः Fire.

नाटः 1 Dancing, acting. 2 N. of the Karnaṭaka country.

नाटकं 1 A play, drama (in general). 2 The first of the 10 principal kinds of dramatic composition; for definition and other information see S. D. 277. -कः An actor, a dancer.

नाटकीय a. Pertaining to a drama, dramatic; पूर्वैः प्रसंगाय नाटकीयस्य वस्तुनः Si. 2. 8.

नाटारः The son of an actress.

नाटिका A short or light comedy, one of the Uparūpakas, q. v.; e. g. the Ratnāvalī, Priyadarsikā or Viddhasālābhānjikā. The S. D. thus defines it:—नाटिका क्लृप्तकृता स्यात्स्त्रीप्रसा चतुर्दशिका । प्रख्यातो धीरललितस्तत्र स्थानायको नृपः ।...स्यादंतःपुरसंबन्ध संगीतव्यापृताऽथवा । नवावरागा कथाऽथ नायिका नृपवंशजा । संभवतै

नेनास्यां देव्यास्त्रासेन शक्तिः । देवी पुनर्भवेज्ज्येष्ठा प्रगल्भा नृपवंशजा । पदे पदे मानवती तद्वत्तः संगमो द्वयोः । वृत्तिः स्यात्स्त्रीशिकी स्वल्पविमर्षाः संबन्धः पुनः ॥ 539.

नाटितकं A mimic representation, a gesture, gesticulation; मीतिनाटितकेन S. 5.

नाटियः, -रः The son of an actress or dancing girl.

नाट्यं 1 Dancing. 2 Dramatic representation, gesticulation, acting; नाट्ये च दृष्ट्वा वयं Ratn. 1. 6; दृष्टं नाट्ये प्रवृत्ति च चिरं नोर्षशी गर्वशीला Vikr. 18. 29. 3 The science or art of dancing or acting, scenic art; नाट्यं भिन्नरूपैर्जनस्य बहुधात्येकं समारोपनं M. 1. 4. -न्याः An actor. -COMP. -आचार्यः a dancing preceptor. -उक्तिः f. dramatic phraseology. -धर्मिका, -धर्मी the rules of dramatic representation. -विद्या an epithet of Siva. -शाला 1 a dancing-hall. 2 a theatre. -शास्त्रं 1 the dramatic science, dramaturgy. 2 a work on dramatic representation.

नाडिः, -डी. f. 1 The tubular stalk of any plant. 2 The hollow stalk of a lotus &c. 3 Any tubular organ of the body (such as an artery, vein); पडधिकदशनाडीचक्रमध्यस्थितायां Māl. 5. 1, 2. 4. A pipe, flute. 5 A fistulous sore, fistula, sinus. 6 The pulse at the hand or foot. 7 A measure of time equal to twenty-four minutes. 8 A period of time = 1/4 Muhūrta. 9 A juggling trick. -COMP. चरणः a bird. -चीरं a small reed. -जंघः a crow. -परीक्षा feeling the pulse. -संखले the celestial equator. -वन्धः any tubular instrument. -व्रणः sinus, an ulcer, fistula.

नाडिका 1 Tubular organ &c.; see नाडि. 2 A Ghaṭikā or 24 minutes; नाडिकाविच्छेदपट्टः Māl. 7; K. 13, 70.

नाडिं (डीं) धम a. Causing a movement of the tubular organs (as fright &c.); नाडिधमेन श्वसेन K. 353. -मः A goldsmith.

नाणकं A coin, anything stamped with an impression; एषा नाणकमेषिका मकशिका Mk. 1. 23; Y. 2. 240.

नातिचर a. Of no long duration, very long.

नातिदूर a. Not very far or distant.

नातिवादः Avoiding abusive language.

नाथ 1 P. (नायति, but sometimes A. also) 1 To ask, beg, solicit for anything (with dat. or two acc.); मोक्षाय नाथते मुनिः Vop.; नाथसे किमु पतिं न मुञ्चतः Ki. 13. 59; संतुष्टमिहाति तमिहदेवं नाथति के नाम न लोकनाथं N. 3. 25. 2 To have power, be master, prevail. 3 To harass, trouble. 4 To bless, wish well to, give blessings to; (said to be Atm. only in this sense); नाथित-

नृषि Mv. 1. 11; (Mammata quotes the line श्रीं स्वायमुवाचते कुत्रयुयं पत्रावृते मा कृयाः to show that नाथ here only means 'to ask or beg', and नाथते should therefore be नाथति); सर्पिषो नाथते Sk.

नाथः 1 A lord, master, protector, leader; नाथि कुतस्त्वय्युग्रं प्रजाया R. 5. 13, 2. 73, 3. 45; बिलोकं, वैलोकं &c. 2 A husband. 3 A rope passed through the nose of a draft ox. -COMP. -हरिः a beast (रघु).

नाथयत् a. 1 Possessed of a lord or protector; नाथयत्स्वया लोकास्त्वमनाया विप-
त्स्यते U. 1. 43. 2 Dependent, subject.

नाथः 1 A loud roar, cry, shout, sounding, roaring; सिंहनादः, वनं &c. 2 A sound in general; Māl. 5. 20. 3 (In Yoga phil.) The nasal sound represented by a semi-circle (ॐ)

नादिष्व a. Sounding, resonant; अंबुद्वन्द्वनादी रघः R. 3. 59; 19. 5. 2 Bellowing, roaring; खरं, सिंहं &c.

नाद्वेय a. (वी f.) River-born, aquatic, marine. -कं Rocksalt.

नाना ind. 1 In different places, in different ways, manifoldly, variously. 2 Distinctly, separately. 3 Without (-विना); (with acc., instr. or abl.); नाना नदी निष्कला लोकयाना Vop.; (विभं) न नाना शंभुना रामात् वर्षणाशोक्षजो वरः ibid. 4 (Used as an adjective at the beginning of comp.) Manifold, various, sundry, different, diverse; नाना-फलैः फलति कल्पलतेव धुमिः Bh. 2. 46; Bg. 1. 9; Ms. 9. 148. -COMP. -अत्यय a. of different kinds, manifold. -अर्थ a. 1 having different aims or objects. 2 having different meanings, homonymous (as a word). -कार ind. having done variously. -रस a. of different or varying tastes; M. 1. 4. -रूप a. of different forms, diverse, multiform, various. -वर्ण a. of different colours. -विध a. of various sorts, diverse, manifold. -विधं ind. in various ways.

नानाद्वाः A husband's sister's son.

नांत a. Endless, infinite.

नांतरीयक a. Inseparable, invariably connected.

नाथं Praise, eulogy.

नादिकरः, नादिन् m. The speaker of the नाथि or benediction.

नादी 1 Joy, satisfaction, delight. 2 Prosperity. 3 Praise of a deity at the commencement of a religious rite or observance. 4 Particularly, the benedictory verse or verses recited as a sort of prologue at the beginning of a drama, benediction; आशीर्वाचनसंयुक्ता नित्यं यस्मात्प्रयुज्यते । देवद्विजनुपादानं तस्मान्नादीति संज्ञिता ॥ or देवद्विजनुपादीनामाशीर्वाचनपूर्विका । नदीति देवता यस्यां तस्मान्नादीति कीर्तिता H. -COMP. -करः see नादिन्. -निनादः a shout of joy or rejoicing; Mv. 2. 4. -प्रदः the lid or cover of a well.

-सुख a. (the class of manes or deceased ancestors) to whom the नादीसुखभाजः is offered. (-खं), °आज्जं a Srāddha ceremony performed in memory of the manes, preliminary to any festive occasion such as marriage &c. (-जः) the cover or lid of a well. -वादिन् m. 1 the speaker of a prologue to a drama. 2 a drummer. -आज्जं see नादीसुखं above.

नापितः A barber, shaver; Pt 5. 1. -COMP. -शाला a barber's shop, a shaving house.

नापित्वं The trade of a barber.

नाभिः m., f. navel; गैरावलेसनाभिर्नाभिः Dk. 2; &c.; विष्णुनाभिः Me. 83; R. 6. 52; Me. 28. 2 Any navel-like cavity. -m. 1 The nave of a wheel; Pt. 1. 81. 2 The centre, focus, chief point. 3 Chief, leader, head; कृत्स्नस्य नामिर्नृपमंडलस्य R. 18. 20. 4 Near relationship, community (of race &c.); as in सनाभि q. v. 5 A paramount sovereign or lord; R. 9. 16. 6 A near relation. 7 A Kshatriya. 8 Home. -भिः f. Musk. (i. e. घृणनाभि). N. B. नाभि at the end of Bah. comp. becomes नाभ when the comp. is used as an epithet; as पद्मनाभि. -COMP. -आवर्तः the cavity of the navel. -जः, -जन्मन् m. घृः epithets of Brahmā. -वाही, -नालं 1 the umbilical cord. 2 rupture of the navel.

नाभिल a. Relating to or coming from a navel.

नाभीलं 1 The cavity of the navel. 2 Pain. 3 A ruptured navel.

नाभ्य a. Relating to, proceeding from, being in, the navel, umbilical. -भ्यः An epithet of Siva.

नाम ind. A particle used in the following senses:—1 Named, called, by name; हिमालयो नाम नामाधिराजः Ku. 1. 1; तर्कविनीं सुवृत्ता नाम Dk. 7. 2 Indeed, certainly, truly, forsooth, verily, to be sure; मया नाम जितं Ve. 2. 17; विनीत-
वेषेण प्रवेष्टव्यानि तपोवनानि नाम S. 1; आश्वासितस्य मम नाम V. 5. 16; when I was just consoled. 3 Probably, perhaps; oft. with मा; अये पदशब्दद्वय मा नाम स्मिन् Mk. 3. perhaps (but I hope not) that of guards; मा नाम अकारं कुर्यात् Mk. 4. 5 Possibility; तत्रैव नामाश्रयतिः Ku. 3. 19; त्वया नाम मुनिर्विनायः S. 5. 19 is it possible &c. (implying censure); frequently used with अपि in the sense of 'I which,' 'would that,' 'is it likely that &c.'; see under अपि. 5 A feigned or pretended action, pretence (अलीक); कार्तातिको नाम धुरवा Dk. 130; so भीतो नामधपुरय 104 as if afraid; परिभ्रमं नाम विनीय च धृणं Ku. 5. 32. 6 (With imperatives) Granted, though, it may be, well, it may be; तज्जघत् नाम शोकवेणव K. 308; करोतु नाम

नीतिं श्रीं स्ववसायमिन्नतः H. 2. 14 though he may exert himself; so Māl. 10. 7; S. 5. 8. 7 Wonder; अनेन नाम पर्वतमरोहति G. M. 8 Anger or censure; ममापि नाम देशाननस्य रीः परिभवः G. M.; (the sentence may imply censure also); किं नाम विस्फुरं शब्दाणि U. 4; ममापि नाम सत्त्वैरभिधुयते युद्धाः S. 6. नाम is often used with the interrogative pronoun and its derivatives कथं, कदा &c. in the sense of 'possibly,' 'indeed,' 'I should like to know'; अयि कथं नामैतत् U. 6; को नाम राज्ञो भियः Pt. 1. 146; को नाम पाकामिदुलस्य जेतुद्राराणि देवस्य पिशातुमिष्टे U. 7. 4.

नामन् n. 1 A name, appellation, personal name (opp. गोत्र) किं नु नामितव्याः Mu. 1. 1; नाम यद् to address or call upon by name; नामग्राहमरोदीरसा Bk. 5. 5; नाम कु or दा, नाम्ना or नामतः कु to give a name, call, name; चकार नाम्ना रघुनामग्राहमं R. 3. 21, 5. 36; तौ कुशलमौ चकार किल नामतः 15. 32; चंद्रापीड इति नाम पत्रे K. 74; मातरं नामतः पृच्छेयं S. 7. 2 The mere name; संतापयसि संवितस्य पयसो नामापि न ज्ञायते Bh. 2. 67. 'not even the name, i. e. no trace or mark is seen' &c. 3 (In gram.) A noun, substantive (opp. अव्ययत); तज्जान येनाभिदयति सत्त्वं or सत्त्वप्रधानानि नामानि Nir. 4 A word, name, synonymous word; इति वृक्षनामानि. 5 Substance (opp. गुण). -COMP. -अंक a. marked with a name; R. 12. 103. -अनुशासनं, -अभिधानं 1 declaring one's name. 2 a dictionary, lexicon. -अपराधः abusing (a respectable man) by name, calling names. -आवली a list of names (of a god). -करणं, -कर्मन् n. 1 giving a name, naming a child after birth. 2 a nominal affix. -ग्रहः addressing or mentioning by name, utterance of the name, calling to mind the name गुणानि नामग्रहणान्यपि महाधुनीनां 43; Ms. 8. 271; R. 7. 41. -त्यागः abandonment of name स्वनामत्यागं करोमि Pt. 1. 'I shall forego my name.' -धातुः a nominal verb, denominative base (as पार्थायते, वृषस्यति &c.). -धारक, -धारिन् a. bearing only the name, in name only, nominal; Pt. 2. 84. -धेयं a name, appellation; वनज्योस्तेति कृतनाम-
धेया S. 1; किं नामधेया सा M. 4; R. 1. 45, 10. 67, 11. 8; Ms. 2. 30. -निर्देशः indication by name -मात्र a. having only the name, nominal, in name; Pt. 1. 77; 2. 86. -माला, -संग्रहः a list of names, glossary (of nouns). -मुद्रा a seal-ring, signet-ring; उमे नाम मुद्राक्षराप्यनुवाच परस्परमवलोकयतः S. 1. -लिङ्गं gender of nouns. °अनुशासनं rules on the gender of nouns. -वर्जित a. 1 nameless. 2 stupid, foolish. -वाचक a. expressing a name. (-कं) a proper name. -शेष a. having only the name left, remaining in name only, dead, deceased; U. 2. 6.

नाभिः An epithet of Viāṣṇu.

नामित a. Bent, bowed down &c.
नाम्य a. Pliable, flexible, pliant.
नायः 1 A leader, guide. 2 Guiding, directing. 3 Policy. 4 Means, expedient.

नायकः 1 A guide, leader, conductor. 2 A chief, master, head, lord. 3 A pre eminent or principal person, distinguished personage; सेव्यनायकः &c. 4 A general, commander. 5 (In Rhet.). The hero of a poetic composition (a play or drama); (according to S. D. there are four main kinds of नायकः—धीरोदात्त, धीरोद्भूत, धीरललित and धीरश्राव, and these are again subdivided, the total number of kinds being 40; S. D. 64-75. The Rasamanjari mentions 3 classes पति, उपपति and वैशिकः 95-110). 6 The central gem of a necklace. 7 A paradigm or leading example; दृष्टे क्षीय नायकः -COMP. -अधिपः a king, sovereign.

नायिका 1 A mistress. 2 A wife. 3 The heroine of a poetic composition. (According to S. D. a नायिका is of three kinds स्त्री or स्त्रीया, अन्वा or परकीया, and साधारणकी. For further classification, see S. D. 97-112 and Rasamanjari 3-94; cf. अन्वली. also.)
नारः Water (said to be f. also; cf. Ms. 1. 10.) -रः A multitude or assemblage of men. -COMP. -जीवनं gold.
नारक a. (नी f.) Hellish, relating to hell, infernal. -कः 1 The infernal regions, hell. 2 An inhabitant of hell.

नारकिक, नारकिन्, नारकीय a. Hellish. -म. An inhabitant of hell.

नारंगः 1 The orange tree. 2 A lecher, libertine. 3 A living being. 4 A twin. -मं, मकं 1 The fruit of the orange trees; सयोजितमहृणविबुद्ध-प्रसवि नारंगक. 2 A carrot.

नारदः N. of a celebrated Devarshi (deified saint or divine sage). [He is one of the ten mind-born sons of Brahmā, being supposed to have sprung from his thigh. He is represented as a messenger from the gods to men and vice versa, and as being very fond of promoting discords among gods and men; hence his epithet of *Kalipriya*. He is said to have been the inventor of the lute or *Vīṇā*. He is also the author of a code of laws which goes by his name].

नारसिंह a. Pertaining to Nara-simha. -हः An epithet of Viṣṇu.

नारायः 1 An iron arrow; तत्र नाराय-दुर्धने R. 4. 41. 2 An arrow in general; कनकनारायपरंपराधिरि K. 57. 3 Water-elephant.

नारायिका, नाराची A goldsmith's scales (assay balance).

नारायणः 1 An epithet of Viṣṇu; (the word is thus derived in Ms. 1.

10; आपो नारा इति प्रोक्ता आपो वै नरसूतः। ता यदस्थायनं पूर्वं तेन नारायणः स्मृतः ॥) 2 N. of an ancient sage said to be a companion of Nara and to have produced Urvaś from his thigh; cf. ऊरुद्रवा नरसूतस्य पुनः स्रज्जी. V. 1. 2; see नरनारायण under नर also. -णी 1 An epithet of Lakṣmī the goddess of wealth. 2 An epithet of Durgā.

नारिकेलः, -लः The cocoa-nut; नारिकेलसमाकार इत्येते हि सुहृज्जनाः H. 1. 94. (The word is also written नारिकेलि-ली, नारिकेल-ल, नारिकेलि-ली, नाडि (डी) केर, नालि-केर, नालिकेलि-ली.)

नारी 1 A woman; अर्थात् पुरुषो नारी या नारी सार्थतः पुमान् Mk. 3. 27. -COMP. -नरैकः 1 a paramour. 2 a libertine -दूषणं a woman's vice; (they are:—पानं दुर्जनसंसर्गः पत्या च विद्रोहः। स्वलोच्ययुद्ध-वासश्च नारीणां दूषणानि वद Ms. 9. 13. -वसनः lechery, libertinism. -रत्नं a jewel of a woman, an excellent woman.

नारियः The orange tree.
नाल a. Consisting or made of reeds. -ल 1 A hollow stalk, especially the stalk of the lotus; विकचकनलीः स्निग्धैर्दूरगलिः Ms. 76; R. 6. 13; Ku. 7. 89. (-m. also in this sense). 2 Any tubular vessel of the body. 3 Yellow ornament. 4 A handle. -लः A canal, drain.

नालवी The lute of Siva.
नाला A hollow stalk, especially that of the lotus.

नालिः, -ली f. 1 Any tubular vessel of the body. 2 A hollow stalk, especially that of the lotus. 3 A period of 24 minutes (वटिका). 4 An instrument for boring an elephant's ear. 5 A canal, drain. 6 A lotus flower.
नालिकः A buffalo. -का 1 The stalk of a lotus. 2 A tube. 3 An instrument for boring an elephant's ear. -कं 1 A lotus flower. 2 A kind of wind-instrument, a flute.

नालिकेर, नालिकेलि-ली See नारिकेल. &c.
नालीकः 1 An arrow. 2 A dart, javelin, 3 A lotus 4 The fibrous stalk of a lotus. 4 The fibrous stalk of lotus flowers.

नालिकिनी 1 A multitude or assemblage of lotus flowers. 2 A lotus-pond.

नाविकः The helmsman of a vessel, a pilot; अस्मातिरिति ते कृष्ण मया नीगविके स्वयि; नाविकपुरुषे न विद्यतः Mb. 2 A navigator, sailor. 3 A passenger on board a ship.

नाविन् m. A boatman.
नाव्य a. 1 Accessible by a boat or ship, navigable (as a river &c.); नाव्याः स्वपतरा नदीः R. 4. 31; नाव्यं पयः केचिद्-तारिदुर्धुजैः Si. 12. 76. 2 Praiseworthy. -व्यं Newness, novelty.

नाशः 1 Disappearance; गता नाशं तरा-द्वयकृतमसावाविष जने Mk. 6. 25. 2 Fru-

trations, destruction, ruin, loss; Bg. 2. 40; R. 8. 88; 12. 67; so विच्छेद, दुर्घति &c. 3 Death. 4 Misfortune, calamity. 5 Abandonment, desertion. 6 Flight, retreat.

नाशक a. Destructive, destroying.

नाशन a. (नी f.) Destroying, causing to perish, removing (in comp). -नं 1 Destruction, ruin. 2 Removing, removal, expulsion. 4 Perishing, death.

नाशित्व a. (नी f.) 1 Destructive, destroying, removing. 2 Perishing, perishable; Bg. 2. 18; Ms. 8. 185.

नाशिका; The owner of anything lost.

नासा 1 the nose; स्फुरद्वरनासापुटतया U. 1. 29; Bg. 5. 26. 2 The trunk of an elephant. 3 The upper timber of a door. -COMP. -अर्धं the tip of the nose; Mā. 1. 1. -छिद्रं, -रंधं, -विचरं a nostril. -द्वार n. the upper timber of a door frame. -परिचयः running at the nose, a running cold. -दुः, -दुई a nostril. -द्वारा the bridge of the nose. -चापा running cold.

नासिकचय a. Drinking through the nose.

नासिका The nose; see नासा. -COMP. -मलः the mucus of the nose.

नासिकय a. 1 Nasal. 2 Being in the nose. -क्यः A nasal sound. -क्यं The nose.

नासीर Advancing or fighting in front of an army. -रः 1 The van or front (of an army &c.); नासीर-शर्मटयोः Mv. 6; N. 1. 68. 2 A champion who advances before the line.

नास्ति ind. 'It is not', non-existence, as in नास्तिहारा &c. -COMP. -बाहः assertion of the non existence of God or a Supreme ruler, atheism, infidelity; नीदनेष सर्वदा नास्तिबाहरोप K. 49.

नास्तिक a. or -कः An atheist, unbeliever, one who denies the authority of the Vedas and a future life or the existence of a supreme ruler or creator of the universe; Si. 16. 7; Ms. 2. 11; 1. 22.

नास्तिक्यं Atheism, infidelity, heresy.

नास्तिदः The mango tree.

नास्ये A nose cord, the rein of a draught-ox.

नाहः 1 Binding, confinement. 2 A trap or snare. 3 Costiveness, constipation.

नाहवः-विः An epithet of Yayāti.

नि ind. (Mostly used as a prefix to verbs and nouns, rarely as an adverb or preposition. It is used in the following senses (according to G. M.) 1 Lowness, downward motion ('down', 'under' 'below'); निम्न निवद् 2 A group or collection; निकर,

निकायः 3 Intensity; विकाम, विपुहीतः 4 Command, order; निदेशः 5 Continuance, permanence; विविशते 6 Skill; विग्नः 7 Restraint, confinement; निबन्धः 8 Inclusion ('into', 'in'); निवीतवृद्धः 9 Proximity, nearness; निकटः 10 Insult, wrong, harm; निकृति; विकारः 11 Showing; निदर्शनः 12 Cessation; निवृत्तः 13 Resort, refuge; निवृत्तः 14 Doubt 15 Certainty. 16 Affirmation. 17 Throwing, giving &c. (according to Durgādāsa).

निकषः 1 Throwing, sending away. 2 Spending.

निकाशणी, निःशेषः f. A ladder, staircase; R. 15. 100.

निःश्वासः, निःश्वासः 1 Breathing out, expiration, 2 Sighing, a sigh, breath.

निःसरणं 1 Going out, exit. 2 An egress or outlet from a house, a gate. 3 Final departure, death. 4 A means, expedient remedy. 5 Final beatitude.

निःसह a. 1 Unable to bear, resist or suffer, impatient. 2 Powerless, unnerved, spiritless, languid, fatigued; अयि विरम निःसहसि जाता Māl. 2; so Māl. 2, 7, U, 3. 3 Intolerable, unbearable, irresistible (in a passive sense).

निःसारणं 1 Expelling, driving or turning out. 2 The outlet from a house, ingress or egress.

निःसहः Remainder, surplus.

निःसावः 1 Expense, expending, expenditure. 2 The water of boiled rice.

निकट a. Near, close, hard by, proximate. —इ Proximity. (निकटे is used adverbially in the sense of 'near', 'at hand', 'hard or close by'; वदति निकटे कालोत्तः समस्तभयावर्द्धं Sānti. 3. 2).

निकारः 1 A heap, pile. 2 A flock, multitude, collection; पपात खेदोत्पन्नस्य ह्यर्वाङ्गनिकरः Gtt. 11; Si. 4. 58; Rs. 6. 18. 3 A bundle. 4 Sap, pith, essence. 5 A suitable gift, honorarium. 6 A treasure.

निकर्तनं Cutting down or off.

निकर्षणं 1 An open space for recreation, or a play-ground in or near a town. 2 A court at the entrance of a house. 3 Neighbourhood. 4 An uncultivated or unploughed plot of ground.

निकषः 1 A touch-stone, whetstone; निकषे हेमरेखेव R. 17. 46; Mv. 1. 4. 2 (Fig.) Anything serving as a touch stone, a test; नन्वेव द्यनिकषस्तव चंदकेतुः U. 5. 10; आदर्शः शिक्षितायां वृत्तरितनिकषः Mk. 1. 48; Dk. 1; K. 44. 3 A streak or line of gold made on a touch-stone; कनकनिकषवृत्तिश्चिचिचसनेन घसिति न सा परिजनहसनेन Gtt. 7; कनकनिकषलिङ्गा विद्यु-क्षिया न ममोर्ध्वी V. 4. 1; 5. 19. —Comp.

—उपलः, —प्राच्य m., —पावाणः a touch-stone, whetstone; तन्मेवहेमनिकषोपलतां तनोति Gtt. 11; तन्मेवहेमनिकषोपलतां H. 1. 210; 2. 80.

निकषा N. of the mother of Rāvaṇa or of imps in general. —ind. 1 Near, hard, close by, at hand (with acc.); निकषा सौपमिंसि Dk.; विलम्ब लंका निकषा हविष्यति Si. 1. 68. —Comp. —आत्मजः a demon.

निकाम a. 1 Plentiful, copious, abundant; निकामजलां स्रोतोवहा S. 6. 16. 2 Desirous of. —म, —मं Wish, desire. —मं inl. 1 According to one's wish or desire, agreeably to desire. 2 To one's satisfaction, to the heart's content; रात्रौ निकामं शयितव्यमपि नास्ति S. 2 'I cannot even sleep at ease or comfortably at night'. 3 Very much, exceedingly; निकामं क्षमाणी Māl. 2. 3; often used as the first member of comp. when it loses its final म्, निकामनिरंकुशः Gtt. 7; Ku. 5. 23; Si. 4. 54.

निकायः 1 A heap, an assemblage, a class, multitude, flock, group in general; Mv. 1. 50. 2 A congregation, school, an association of persons who perform like duties 3 A house, habitation; dwelling-place; काशीनिकायः &c. 4 The body. 5 Aim, butt, mark. 6 The Supreme Being.

निकाय्यः A dwelling, habitation, house; न प्रणायो जनः कश्चिनिकायं तेषधिति-हति Bk. 6. 66.

निकारः 1 Winnowing corn. 2 Lifting up. 3 Killing, slaughter. 4 Humiliation, subjugation. 5 Insult, injury, wrong, offence; तर्णिं निकारार्णवः V. 6. 43; Mv. 3. 41; 5. 14; 7. 8; Ki. 1. 43; 3. 44. 6 Abuse, reproach, disrespect. 7 Wickedness, malice. 8 Opposition, contradiction.

निकारणं Killing, slaughter.

निकाशः, —सः 1 Appearance, sight. 2 Horizon. 3 Proximity, vicinity. 4 Likeness, resemblance (at the end of comp.); Māl. 5. 13.

निकाषः Scratching, rubbing; Ki. 7. 6.

निकुचनः A measure of capacity equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Kudava (also निकुचक).

निकुञ्जः, —जः A bower, an arbour, a place overgrown with shrubs and creepers; यमुनातीरवर्तिनिकुञ्जे मन्दमास्थितं Gtt. 4, 2, 11; Rs. 1. 23.

निकुञ्जः 1 N. of an attendant of Siva; R. 2. 35. 2 N. of the father of Sunda and Upasunda.

निकुञ्ज (रं) च A flock, collection, mass, multitude; लतानिकुञ्जं Gtt. 11; किरणं A. L. 20; निकुञ्ज 43.

निकुलीनिका A family art, one inherited by birth, any skill or art peculiar to a race.

निकुत p. p. 1 Humbled, cast down, humiliated. 2 Insulted, offended;

U. 6. 14. 3 Deceived, cheated. 4 Removed. 5 Afflicted, injured. 6 Wicked, dishonest. 7 Base, low, vile.

निकृति a. Base, dishonest, wicked. (—ति f. 1 Baseness, wickedness. 2 Dishonesty, fraud, deception; अनिकृतिविपुणं ते वेष्टितं मानशौचं Ve. 5. 21; Ki. 1. 45. 3 Insult, offence, humiliation; Mu. 4. 11 4 Abuse, reproach. 5 Rejection, removal. 6 Poverty, indigence. —Comp. —वज्र a. wicked, evil-minded.

निकृन्तन a. (जी f.) Cutting down; destroying; विराहिनिकृन्तनं कुतस्तुसाकृतिकृतमि-द्वृत्तिताशे (वसन्ते) Gtt. 11. —नं Cutting, cutting off, destruction. 2 An instrument for cutting; एकेन नसिनिकृन्तनेन सर्व कार्णायसं विज्ञातं स्यात् S. B.

निकुञ्ज a. 1 Low, base, vile. 2 Outcast, despised. 3 Vulgar.

निकेतः A house, habitation, mansion, abode; अतिगोकर्णनिकेतमीश्वरं R. 8. 33; 14. 58; Bg. 12. 19; Ku. 5. 25; Ms. 6. 23; Si. 5. 26.

निकेतनः Onion. —नं A mansion, house, abode; सिंजाना मधुमंजीरं प्रविशेश निकेतनं Gtt. 11; Ms. 6. 26, 11. 128. Ki. 1. 16.

निकोचनं Contraction, compression. निकणः, निक्काणः 1 A musical tone or sound. 2 A sound in general.

निक्षा A nit (a wrong form for लिप्ता).

निसित p. p. 1 Thrown or put down, thrown into. 2 Deposited, pledged, pawned. 3 Sent, sent off. 4 Rejected, abandoned.

निक्षेपः 1 Throwing or casting on (with acc.); अलं मान्यानां व्याख्यानेषु कटाक्षनिक्षेपेण S. D. 2. 2 A deposit, pledge, pawn in general; Pt. 1. 14; Ms. 8. 4. 3 Anything deposited without a seal in trust or as a compensation, an open deposit; समक्षं तु निक्षेपणं निक्षेपः Mit. on Y. 2. 67. 4 Sending away. 5 Throwing away, abandoning. 6 Wiping, drying.

निक्षेपणं 1 Putting down, placing down (the feet); Ku. 1. 33. 2 A means by which anything is kept.

निखननं Digging in, burying; as in यूणां निखननम्याय.

निखव a. Dwarfish. —ई A billion.

निखात p. p. 1 Dug up, excavated. 2 Fixed, planted (as a stake), in-fixed; शल्यं निखातमुद्धारयतामुरस्तः R. 9. 78; अष्टादशोदीपनिखातवृत्तः 6. 38; गार्दं निखात इव मे हृदये कटाक्षः Māl. 1. 29. 3 Dug in, buried.

निखिल a. Complete, whole, entire, all; प्रत्यक्षं ते निखिलमपि विद्वान्नातकं मया यत् Me. 94.

निगड a. Fettered, chained; हृदयस्य निगडस्य च Ms. 4. 210. —इ, —डं 1 An iron chain for the feet of an

elephant; बद्धावसाधि परितो निगडान्यलासीत् Si. 5. 48; Bv. 4. 20. 2 A fetter, chain or shackle in general.

निगडित a. Fettered, put in irons, chained, bound.

निगणः The smoke of a sacrificial fire or burnt offering.

निगद्, निगाद्: 1 Recitation, audible recitation of prayers. 2 A prayer repeated aloud. 3 Speech, discourse. 4 Learning the meaning; वदन्ति निगद् विज्ञाते निगद्नेव वाचते Nir. 5 Mention, mentioning; इति निगद्नेव व्याख्यातं.

निगदित् A discourse, speech.

निगमः The Veda or Vedic text; साधये सांता साधेति निगमे P. VI. 3. 113, VII. 2. 64. 2 Any passage or word quoted from the Vedas, a Vedic sentence; तथापि च निगमे भवति (often found in Nirukta). 3 A work auxiliary to, and explanatory of, the Vedas; Ms. 4. 19 and Kull. thereon. 4 A sacred precept, the words of a god or holy man. 5 A root (as the source of a word). 6 Certainty, assurance. 7 Logic. 8 Trade, traffic. 9 A market, fair. 10 A caravan of wandering merchants. 11 A road, market-road. 12 A city.

निगमनं 1 Quotation of a word from the Veda or the word so quoted. 2 (In logic) The conclusion in a syllogism, a deduction (the fifth member of the five-membered Indian syllogism).

निगरः, निगारः Swallowing, devouring.

निगरणं 1 Swallowing, devouring. 2 (Fig.) Taking up, completely absorbing. —नः 1 The throat. 2 The smoke of a sacrificial fire or burnt offering.

निग (न) लः 1 Swallowing, devouring. 2 The throat or neck of a horse; बत् m. a horse.

निगीर्ण p. p. 1 Swallowed, devoured. 2 (Fig.) Completely swallowed or absorbed, hidden, concealed and hence to be supplied; उपमानेनातर्निगीर्ण-स्थोमेयस्य यदव्यवसानं सैका K. P. 10.

निगूढ a. 1 Hidden, concealed; Si. 13. 59. 2 Secret, private.—इ ind. Secret, privately.

निगूहनं Concealing, hiding.

निग्रथनं Killing, slaughter.

निग्रहः 1 Keeping in check, restraint, curbing, subjection; as in इन्द्रियनिग्रह Ms. 6. 92; Y. 1. 222; Bh. 1. 66; Bg. 6. 34. 2 Suppression, obstruction, putting down; Ms. 6. 71. 3 Overtaking, capturing, arresting; त्वन्निग्रहे तु वरणाग्निं न मे प्रयत्नः Mk. 1. 22; Si. 2. 88. 4 Confinement, imprisonment. 5 Defeat, overthrow, vanquishing. 6 Dispelling, destruction,

removing; R. 9. 25, 15. 6; Ku. 5. 53. 7 Arresting of diseases, cure. 8 Punishment, chastisement (opp. अनुग्रह); निग्रहायुद्धस्य कर्ता Pt. 1; निग्रहो-स्य समुपहृत् R. 11. 90, 55; 12. 52, 63. 9 Rebuke, reprimand, blame. 10 Aversion, dislike, disgust. 11 (In Nyāya phil.) A flaw in an argument, a fault, a fault in a syllogism (by which a disputant is put down in argument); cf. Mu 5. 10. 12 A handle. 13 A limit, boundary.

निग्रहण a. Holding back or down, suppressing. —न 1 Subduing, suppression. 2 Capture, confinement. 3 Chastisement, punishment in general. 4 Defeat.

निग्रहः 1 Punishment. 2 An imprecation; as in निग्रहस्ते यथात् 'confusion seize thee!'; Bk. 7. 43.

निग्र a. As high as broad. —वः 1 A ball. 2 Sin.

निग्रहः 1 A vocabulary or glossary of words. 2 Particularly, the glossary of Vedic words explained by Yāska in his Nirukta.

निग्रथः, निग्रथेन Rubbing, friction; Ki. 2. 51.

निग्रसः 1 Eating, dining. 2 Food.

निग्रस्तः 1 A blow, stroke; R. 11. 78. 2 Suppression or absence of accent.

निग्रतिः f. An iron club.

निग्रहः Sound, noise.

निग्र a. 1 Dependant, subservient, obsequious (as a servant); तथापि निग्रं नृप तावदग्निः प्रहीकृतं मे इदं वृणीषिः Ki. 3. 13. निग्रस्य मे भवति निदेशोर्ध्वं देवि क्षमस्विति वक्ष्ये नमः R. 14. 58. 2 Docile, tractable. 3 Dependent on (i. e. following the gender & . of a substantive); इति विशेष्यनिग्रवर्तः 4 (After a numeral) Multiplied with.

निग्रवः 1 A collection, heap, multitude; Ki. 4. 37. 2 An assemblage of parts constituting a whole; as in शरीरनिग्रवः. 3 Certainty.

निग्रिकिः See नैग्रिकी.

निग्रायः A heap.

निग्रित p. p. 1 Covered, overcast, over-spread; निग्रितं सङ्गुण्येव वीरिः Ghat. 1; Si. 17. 14. 2 Full of, filled. 3 Raised up.

निग्रुलः 1 A kind of reed. 2 N. of a poet and friend of Kālidāsa; स्यात्तस्मात् सरस्वतिग्रुलानुपेतोऽङ्गुलः सं Me. 14. (where Malli. observes:—निग्रुलो नाम महाकविः कालिदासस्य सहाय्यारः; but this explanation is very doubtful). 3 An upper garment, cover; cf. निग्रोल.

निग्रुलकं A breast-plate, cuirass.

निग्रोलः 1 A cover, veil, wrapper; ज्ञातं नीलविग्रोलपाद Gtt. 11; शीलव नीलवि-

ग्रोल 5. 2 A bedcover. 3 The cover of a litter (बोलिकावरणं).

निग्रोलकः 1 A jacket, bodice. 2 A soldier's jacket serving as a breast-plate.

निग्रुजिः N. of a district, the modern Tirhut.

निग्रिहिः N. of one of the degraded castes (sprung from outcast Kshatriyas); see Ms. 10. 22.

निग्र 3 U. (नेनेकि, नेनिके, प्रनेनेकि, निक्), To wash, cleanse, purify; सङ्गुः पयः वपुरनेनिग्रुवरानि Si. 5. 28. 2 To wash or clean oneself, to be purified (A.) 3 To nourish.—WITH अक्ष् लो wash, sprinkle water.—निग्रु to wash, clean, purify; R. 17. 22; Y. 1. 191; Ms. 5. 127.

निज a. 1 Innate, indigenous, native, inborn, congenial. 2 Own, one's own, relating to one-self, of one's own party or country; तिजं वग्ः पुनस्वयं तिजं इति Si. 17. 4; R. 3. 15, 18, Ms. 2. 50. 3 Peculiar. 4 Continual, perpetual.

निग्र 3 A. (निक्) To wash.—WITH व् to wash (प्रनिक्).

निग्रहः (Sometimes written निग्रहिल) The forehead; निग्रहतट्टुपित Dk. 4. 15. —COMP.—अक्ष; N. of Siva.

निग्रहीनं The downward flight or swoop of birds; see हीन.

निग्रवः 1 The buttocks, posterior (of a woman), (the circumference of the hip and loins); यतं पञ्च नितंबयो-र्ध्वतदामं विलासाद्विष S. 2. 1; R. 4. 52, 6. 17; Me. 41; Bh. 1. 5; M. 2. 7. 2 The slope, ridge, side, flank of a mountain; सनाकवनि तं नितंबरुचिरे (निर्) Ki. 5. 27; सेव्या नितंबाः किञ्च भूषणा किञ्च स्वरस्ते-रविलासिनीना Bh. 1. 19; V. 4. 26; Bk. 2. 8; 7. 58. 3 A precipice. 4 The sloping bank of a river. 5 The shoulder. —COMP.—विग्र round or circular hips; Rs. 1. 4.

नितंबवत् a. Having beautiful hips.

—नी A woman; चारु जुहुव नितंबवती वसिरे Gtt. 1; V. 4. 26.

नितंबिन्व a. 1 Having beautiful hips, having well-sloped buttocks (often applied to जवन); cf. M. 2. 3; Ki. 8. 16; R. 19. 26. 6 Having beautiful sides (as a mountain). —नी 1 A woman with large and handsome hips; Ki. 8. 3; Si. 7. 68; Ku. 3. 7. 2 A woman in general.

नितरा ind. 1 Wholly, entirely, completely; प्राणास्यजामि नितरा तद्वत्सहितोः Ch. P. 41; Bh. 1. 96. 2 Exceedingly, excessively, very much; दुर्गति चेते नितरा प्रयासिना Rs. 2. 4; Amaru. 10; शोभितसर्व निग्रवि नितरमेवोद्धतः शिङ्गः Pt. 1. 104; नितरा नीचोस्मीति Bv. 1. 9. 3 Continually, always; eternally. 4 At all events. 5 Certainly.

नितलं One of the seven divisions of the lower regions; see पाताल.

नितान्त *a.* Extraordinary, excessive, very much, intense; नितान्तकठिनां रुजं मम न वेष्टुं सा मानसी V. 2. 2. -तं *ind.* Excessively, very much, exceedingly, in a high degree.

निरव *a.* 1 Continual, perpetual, constant, over-lasting, eternal, uninterrupted; यदि नित्यमनित्येन लभ्येत H. 1. 48; नित्यजोत्सवाः प्रतिहतमौदुतिरस्याः प्रदोषाः Me. (regarded by Malli. as an interpolation); Ms. 2. 206. 2 Invariable, regular, fixed, not optional, regularly prescribed; (opp. काल्य) 3 Necessary, obligatory, essential. 4 Ordinary, usual (opp. वैमिश्र). 5 (At the end of comp.) Constantly dwelling in, perpetually engaged in or busy with; जाह्नवीतीरं, अण्ड्यं, आश्विनं, प्लानं, &c.

-त्यः The ocean -त्यं *ind.* Daily, constantly, always, over, perpetually, eternally. -Comp. -अनन्तर्यः invariable suspense; Ms. 4. 107. -अनिरव *a.* eternal and perishable. -अनुत्तर *a.* regularly recurring at the seasons. -कर्मन् *n.*, -कुर्यं. -क्रिया any daily and necessary rite, a constant act or duty, as the five daily Yajnas. -गतिः air, wind -दानं daily alms-giving. -नियमः an invariable rule. -नैमित्तिकं an occasional act regularly recurring or any ceremony constantly performed to accomplish a particular object (e. g. a वर्षायाः). -यलयः sleep. -युक्तः the Supreme spirit. -यौवना (ever youthful) an epithet of Draupadi. -शक्ति *a.* perpetually alarmed, ever suspicious. -समाप्त 'a necessary compound', a compound the meaning of which cannot be expressed by its constituent members used separately (the separate ideas having merged in one); e. g. जमदग्नि, जयद्वय &c.; इवेन नित्यसमाप्तः &c.

नित्यता, -त्वं 1 Invariableness, constancy, continuance, eternity, perpetuity. 2 Necessity.

नित्यदा *ind.* Perpetually, always, constantly, eternally.

नित्यज्ञ *ind.* Constantly, always, eternally; Bg. 8. 14; Ms. 2. 96; 4. 150

निद्रुः A man.

निद्रुशक *a.* 1 Seeing. 2 Seeing into, perceiving. 3 Pointing out, proclaiming, indicating.

निद्रुशने 1 View, insight, looking into sight, vision. 2 Pointing to, showing. 3 Proof, evidence; बलिना मन्त्रोद्देश्यमिति नास्ति निद्रुशने Pt. 3. 23. 4 An instance, example, illustration; मनुस्मृतौ निद्रुशने S. 2; निद्रुशनेमसायाणां अपुनर्बुधनपरः Si 2. 50; R. 8. 45. 5 A prognostic *e.* align, an omen. 7

A scheme, system. 8 A precept, scriptural authority, injunction. -नम A figure of speech in rhetoric; thus defined: -निद्रुशना। अमन्त्रस्तुतं नम उपमापरिकल्पकः K. P. 10; e. g. R. 1. 5.

निद्रुशयः 1 Heat, warmth. 2 The hot season, summer (the months of ज्येष्ठ and आषाढ); निद्रुशयमिहिरज्जालासनेः Bv. 1. 16; निद्रुशयकालः सद्युपागतः विरे Rs. 1. 1; Pt. 1. 195; Ku. 7. 84. 3 Sweat, perspiration. -Comp. -करः the sun. -कालः summer.

निद्रुशने 1 A band, rope, halter. 2 A rope for tying up a calf. 3 A primary cause, the first or essential cause; निद्रुशयनिद्रुशयकुलस्य सेततेः R. 3. 1; अथवा वल्लभमौ निद्रुशने स्वयंपदः Si. 2. 94. 4 A cause in general; बुधं मयि मानमनिद्रुशने Gt. 5. 5 (In medicine) Inquiry into the causes of a disease, pathology. 6 Diagnosis of a disease. 7 End, termination. 8 Purity, purification, correctness.

निद्रुशय *p. p.* 1 Smeared, anointed, 2 Increased, accumulated. -रश्मा Small cardamoms.

निद्रुश्यासः, निद्रुश्यासनं Profound and repeated meditation, constant musing.

निद्रुशः 1 Order, command, direction, instruction; वाङ्मनेयं स्थापिता स्वे निद्रुशे M. 3. 14; स्थितं निद्रुशे पृथगादिदेश R. 14. 14. 2 Speech, narration, conversation. 3 Vicinity, neighbourhood. 4 A vessel, vase.

निद्रुशिन *a.* Pointing &c. -नी 1 A quarter, point of the compass. 2 A region.

निद्रुश 1 Sleep, sleepiness; प्रच्छाद्य-बुधमनिद्रुश दिवसाः S. 1. 3. 2 Sloth. 3 Shutting, budding state. -Comp. -भयः awaking. -वृक्षः darkness. -संज्ञ-मनं phlegm, phlegmatic humour.

निद्रुशान *a.* Sleeping, sleepy.

निद्रुशान *a.* Sleeping, sleepy. -तुः An epithet of Vishnu.

निद्रुशित *a.* Asleep, slept.

निद्रुशान *a.* Poor, indigent; अशो निद्रुशाना सर्वापदामासर्वं Mk. 1. 14. -ने 1 Destruction, annihilation, death, loss; स्वयमेव निद्रुशने भयः Bg. 3. 35; संलक्षितनिद्रुशनिधने कलयति करालं Gt. 1; कलानिधनि न प्रयाति निद्रुशने विद्यास्यमंतर्धने Bh. 2. 16. 2 Conclusion, end, termination. -नं Family, race.

निद्रुशाने 1 Putting down, laying down, depositing. 2 Keeping, preserving. 3 A place where anything is placed, a receptacle, reservoir; निद्रुशाने धर्मो G. L. 18; 4 Treasure; निद्रुशानमर्धमिह सागरांतरा R. 3. 9; Bg. 9. 18; विद्येव लोकास परं निद्रुशानं 5 Hoard, store, property, wealth.

निद्रुशि 1 Abode, receptacle, reservoir; जलं, तौषं, तपोनिधिः &c. 2 A

store-house, treasury. 3 A treasure, store, hoard; (for the nine treasures of Kubera, see नवनिधि). 4 The ocean. 5 An epithet of Vishnu. 6 A man endow'd with many good qualities. -Comp. -ईशः, -नाथः an epithet of Kubera.

निद्रुशने 1 Agitation, trembling. 2 Sexual enjoyment, coition; अतिशय-मधुरिपुनिद्रुशने Gt. 2; Si. 11. 18; Ch. P. 4, 9, 25. 3 Pleasure, enjoyment, sport.

निद्रुशाने Seeing, beholding, sight. निद्रुशानः Sound.

निद्रुशु *a.* 1 Wishing to die. 2 Wishing to escape or fly away; Bk. 4. 33.

निद्रुश (ना) दः 1 Sound, noise; उच्च-चार निद्रुशोऽस्ति तस्याः R. 9. 73; 11. 15; Rs. 1. 15. 2 Buzzing, humming (of bees &c.).

निद्रुशने 1 Performance. 2 Performing, accomplishing. 3 Pouring out.

निद्रुश 1. P. (निद्रुशे, निद्रुशित, प्रणिद्रुशित) To blame, censure, find fault with, revile, reproach, condemn; निद्रुशं स्वयं दश्येन पार्षति Ku. 5. 1; सा निद्रुशं स्वाभि-माग्यानि बाला S. 5. 30; Bg. 2. 36, Ms. 3. 42.

निद्रुश *a.* Blaming, censuring, abusing, defaming.

निद्रुश, निद्रुश 1 Blame, censure, reproof, reproach, abuse, reviling, defamation; व्याजस्तुतिर्बुधे निद्रुश K. P. 10; परं, वेदं. 2 Injury, wickedness. -Comp. -स्तुतिः *f.* 1 ironical praise, irony. 2 Covert praise.

निद्रुशित *p. p.* Blamed, censured, abused, defamed &c.

निद्रुशः *f.* A woman bearing a dead child.

निद्रुश *a.* 1 Blamable, censurable, reprehensible, bad, vile. 2 Forbidden, prohibited.

निद्रुशः -दं A water-jar. -वः The Kadamba tree.

निद्रुश (वा) ः Reading, reciting, studying.

निद्रुशने 1 Falling down, descending, alighting. 2 Flying down.

निद्रुश्या 1 Slippery ground. 2 A battle-field.

निद्रुशकः Maturing, ripening.

निद्रुशतः 1 Falling or coming down; descending, alighting; पयोपरोक्षेन निद्रुशत-द्वयिनाः Ku. 5. 24; Rs. 5. 4. 2 Attack- ing, falling upon, spring, leap; R. 2. 60. 3 Casting, hurling, discharging; Ku. 3. 15. 4 Descent, fall; निद्रुशितनिद्रुशतः शराः S. 1. 10. 5 Dying, death; Ms. 6. 31. 6 Accidental occurrence or mention. 7 An irregular form, irregularity, putting down as irregular or exceptional; रते निद्रुशतः, निद्रुशते &c. 8 A particle, an indeclinable; P. 1. 4. 56.

निपातनं 1 Throwing down, beating or knocking down; Ms. 11. 208. 2 Overthrowing, destroying, killing. 3 Touching with. 4 Putting down as irregular or exceptional. 5 An irregular form of a word, irregularity, exception.

निपानं 1 Drinking. 2 Any reservoir of water, pool, puddle; गार्हता महिषा निपानसलिलं झुगैर्मुहुस्ताडितं S. 2. 5; H. 1. 172; R. 9. 53. 3 A place or trough near a well for watering cattle. 4 A well. 5 A milk-pail.

निपीडनं 1 Squeezing, pressing; Si. 1. 74, 13. 11. 2 Hurting, injuring. —ना Oppression, hurt, injury.

निपुणः 1 Clever, sharp, shrewd, skilful; वयस्य निसर्गनिपुणः स्त्रियः M. 3. 2 Proficient or skilled in, conversant or familiar with (with loc. or instr.); वाचि निपुणः, वाचा निपुणः. 3 Experienced. 4 Kindly or friendly towards. 5 Acute, fine, delicate. 6 Complete, perfect, accurate. —**नं** ind. or **निपुणेन** 1 Skilfully, cleverly. 2 Perfectly, completely, totally. 3 Exactly, carefully, accurately, minutely; निपुणमन्विष्यनुपलब्धवाद् Dk. 59. 4 in a delicate manner.

निबद्धः p. p. 1 Bound, tied, fettered, stopped, closed &c. 2 Connected with, relating to. 3 Formed of. 4 Set or inlaid with. 5 Called as a witness.

निबंधः 1 Binding, tying, fastening. 2 Attachment, intentness; Bg. 16. 5. 3 Composing, writing down. 4 A literary composition or treatise, work; प्रत्यक्षरश्लेषमयप्रबंधविन्यासवैदग्ध्यनिधिनिबंधं चक्रे Vās. 5 A compendium. 6 Restraint, obstruction, confinement. 7 Suppression of urine. 8 A bond, fetter. 9 A grant of property, an assignment of cattle, money &c. for support; दूर्या पितामहोपाक्त निबंधो द्रुपदेव वा Y. 2. 121 fixed property. 10 Foundation, origin. 11 Cause, reason.

निबंधनं 1 The act of fastening, binding together. 2 Constructing, building. 3 Restraining, checking, confining. 4 A bond, fetter. 5 A tie, band, support, stay; आशानिबंधनं जाता जीबलोकस्य U. 3; यत्त्वामिव मामकीनस्य मनसो द्वितीयं निबंधनं Māl. 3. 6 Dependence, connection; ते त्वदाशानिबंधनाः M. 4. 14; परस्परनिबंधनः Pt. 1. 79 inter-dependent. 7 Cause, origin, ground, motive, basis, foundation; वाक्यतिष्ठानिबंधनानि देहिना व्ययहरतंत्राणि Māl. 4 base on &c.-द्रव्याशा 3; अनिबंधनं causeless; accidental; U. 5. 7. 8 Abode, seat, receptacle; Māl. 2. 6. 9 Composing, arrangement; Ku. 7. 90 (रचना). 10 A literary composition or work, a treatise. 11 A grant (of land), an assignment; सद्दुत्तिः, सनिबंधना Si. 2. 112 (where निबंधनं

means 'a treatise' also). 12 The peg of a lute. 13 (In gram.) Syntax. 14 A commentary.

निबंधनी A bond, fetter, tie.

निब (व)हणः a. Destroying, destroyer, enemy (in comp.); Ki. 2. 43; Mv. 3. 37. —**नं** Killing, destruction, annihilation, slaughter; N. 1. 131.

निबिडः a. Dense, thick; see निबिड.

निषः a. (At the end of comp. only)

Like, similar, resembling; उद्बुद्धसुखकनकाञ्जनिमं बहति Māl. 1. 40; so चंद्रनिमानना &c. —**भः**, **भं** 1 Appearance, light, manifestation. 2 Pretence, disguise, pretext. 3 A trick, fraud.

निभालनं Seeing, sight, perception.

निभूतः a. 1 Quite frightened (अत्यंत-भीतः). 2 Gone, past.

निभूतः a. 1 Placed down, deposited, lowered. 2 Filled with, full of; चित्तया निभूतः Bhāg. 3 Concealed, hidden, out of sight, unperceived, unobserved; निभूतो ब्रूवा Pt. 1; नभसा निभूतेन्दुना R. 8. 15. with the moon become invisible, about to set or go down; Si. 6. 30. 4 Secret, covert; Si. 13. 42. 5 (a) Still, silent; निभूतद्विरेकं (काननं) Ku. 3. 42, 6. 2. (b) Steady, fixed, immovable, motionless; S. 1. 8. 6 Mild, gentle; अनिभूता वायवः Ki. 13. 66. not gentle, violent or strong; Māl. 2. 12. 7 Modest, humble; अनिभूतकरेणु वियेषु Me. 68; प्रणामनिभूता कुलचपूरिव Mu. 1. 8 Firm, resolute. 9 Lonely, solitary; निभूतनिकुंजरहं गतया Git. 2. 10 Shut, closed (as a door). —**ते** ind. 1 Secretly, covertly, privately, unperceived; S. 3; Si. 3. 74; Ms. 9. 263. 2 Silently, quietly; K. 134.

निमग्नः p. p. 1 Plunged, dipped into, immersed, submerged, sunk (fig. also); निमग्नस्य पयोराशो, चिन्तानिमग्न &c. 2 Gone down, set (as the sun). 3 Overwhelmed, covered. 4 Depressed, not prominent.

निमज्जयुः 1 The act of diving or entering into, plunging. 2 Plunging into the bed, sleeping, going to bed; तस्ये कातातरेः सार्यं मन्येष्टं विद् निमज्जयुः Bk. 5. 20.

निमज्जनं Bathing, diving, plunging, sinking (lit. and fig.); दृष्टं निमज्जनमुपैति ह्ययां N. 5. 94; एवं संसारगह्वरे उन्मज्जन-निमज्जने Mb.

निमंत्रणं 1 Invitation. 2 Summoning, calling. 3 A summons.

निमयः Barter, exchange.

निमानं 1 Measure. 2 Price (निमानं = मूल्यं Sk.).

निमिः 1 Winking, twinkling (of the eyes). 2 N. of one of the descendants of Ikshvāku, and ancestor of the line of kings who ruled in Mithilā.

निमित्तं 1 A cause, motive, ground, reason; निमित्तनिमित्तकयोरयं क्रमः S. 7. 30.

2 The instrumental or efficient cause (opp. उपादानं). 3 Any apparent cause, pretext; निमित्तमात्रं भव सव्यसाचिन् Bg. 11. 33; निमित्तमात्रेण पांडवक्रोधेन भावितव्यं Ve. 1. 4 A mark, sign, token. 5 A butt, mark, target; निमित्तादपराद्धेर्षाधु-क्त्वेव वलितं Si. 2. 27. 6 An omen, prognostic (good or bad); निमित्तं सूचयित्वा S. 1; निमित्तानि च पश्यामि विपरीतानि केशव Bg. 1. 30; R. 1. 86; Ms. 6. 50; Y. 1. 203, 3. 171. (निमित्त is used at the end of comp. in the sense of 'caused or occasioned by'; किञ्चिन्निमित्त-मातंकः S. 3. निमित्तं, निमित्तेन, निमित्तात् 'because of, on account of.'). —**Comp.** —**अर्थः** the infinitive mood (in gram.). —**आश्रयः** f. dependence on a special cause. —**कारणं**, —**हेतुः** an instrumental or efficient cause. —**कुत्** m. a crow. —**धर्मः** 1 expiation. 2 an occasional rite. —**विद्** a. knowing good or bad omens. (—m.) an astrologer.

निमिषः 1 Winking, shutting the eye, twinkling. 2 Twinkling of the eyes as a measure of time, a moment. 3 The shutting of flowers. 4 Morbid twinkling of the eye. 5 N. of Vishnu. —**Comp.** —**अंतरं** the interval of a moment.

निमीलनं 1 Shutting the eyelids, winking; नयननिमीलनखिन्नया यया ते Git. 4; Amaru. 33. 2 Closing the eyes in death, death. 3 (In astr.) Total eclipse.

निमीला, निमीलिका 1 Shutting the eyes. 2 Winking, blinking, conniving at anything. 3 Fraud, pretence, trick.

निमूलं ind. Down to the root; निमूलकार्यं कथति.

निमेषः Twinkling of the eye, a moment &c.; see निमिष; हरति निमेषात् कालः सर्वं Moha M. 4; अनिमेषेण चक्षुषा with a steadfast or fixed look; R. 2. 19; 3. 43, 61. —**Comp.** —**कुत्** f. lightning. —**रुक्** m. a fire-fly.

निम्नः a. Deep (lit. and fig.); चकितहरिणीप्रेक्षणा निम्ननाभिः Me. 82; Rs. 5. 12; Si. 10. 58. 2 Low, depressed.

—**मनं** 1 Depth, low ground, low land; (कः) पयश्च निम्नाभिमुखं प्रतीपयेत् Ku. 5. 5; न च निम्नादिव सलिलं निवर्तते मे ततो हृदयं S. 3. 2; Y. 2. 151; Rs. 2. 13. 2 A slope, declivity. 3 A gap, chasm in the ground. 4 A depression, low part; जलनिम्नैर्हितधन्यकनिम्नोन्नताभिः Māl. 4. 10. —**Comp.** —**उन्नतः** a. low and high, depressed and elevated, uneven. —**गतं** a low place. —**गा** a river, a mountain-stream; R. 8. 8.

निचः A tree with bitter fruits; आश्रं छित्वा कुटारेण निचं परिचरेत् यः । यश्चेनं पयसा सिचैर्नैवास्य मधुरो भवेत् ॥ Rām.

निम्लोचः Sunset.

नियतः p. p. 1 Curbed, restrained. 2 Subdued, controlled, self-possessed,

self-governed. 3 Abstemious, temperate. 4 Attentive. 5 Fixed, permanent, constant, steady. 6 Certain, settled, sure. 7 Inevitable. 8 Positive, definite. 9 Forming the subject of consideration, relevant or irrelevant; see तुल्ययोगिता. -तं *ind.* 1 Always, constantly. 2 Positively, certainly, inevitably, surely.

नियतिः *f.* 1 Restraint, restriction. 2 Destiny, fate, luck, fortune (good or bad); नियतिबलम् Dk.; नियतेर्नियोगात् Si. 4. 34; Ki. 2. 12, 4. 21 3 A religious duty or obligation. 4 Self-command, self-restraint.

नियंतु *m.* 1 A charioteer, driver; Si. 12. 24. 2 A governor, ruler, master, regulator; R. 1. 17, 15. 51. 3 A punisher, chastiser.

नियंत्रण-जा 1 Checking, reserve, restraint; अनियंत्रणानुयोगो नाम तपस्विजनः S. 1. 2 Restricting, confining (to a particular sense) अनेकार्थस्य शब्दव्युत्पत्तिः नियंत्रणं S. D 2. 3 Guiding, governing. 4 Defining.

नियंत्रित *p. p.* 1 Curbed, restrained. 3 Restricted, confined to (a particular sense, as a word.)

नियमः 1 Restraining, checking. 2 Taming, subduing. 3 Confining, preventing. 4 A restraint, check; Ms. 8. 122. 5 Restriction, limitation. 6 A rule or precept, law (in general), usage; नारदकांतो नियमः S. B. 7 Regularity; Ratn. 1. 20. 8 Certainty, ascertainment. 9 An agreement, promise, vow, engagement. 10 Necessity, obligation. 11 Any voluntary or self-imposed religious observance (dependent on external conditions); R. 1. 94; (see Malli. on Si. 13. 33 and Ki. 5. 42) 12 Any minor observance or lesser vow, a duty prescribed to be done, but which is not so obligatory as a यम q. v.; शौचमिज्या तयो दानं स्वाभ्यासोपस्थानिग्रहः । व्रतमौनेपवसं च स्नानं च नियमो दश ॥ Atri. 13 Penance, devotion, religious austerities; नियमविघ्नकारिणी S. 1; R. 15. 74. 14 (In Mim. phil.) A rule or precept which lays down or specifies something which, in the absence of that rule, would be optional; विधिर्येतममानी नियमः पाक्षिके सति. 15 (In Yoga phil.) Restraint of the mind, the second of the 8 principal steps of meditation in yoga. 16 (In Rhet.) A poetical commonplace or convention, as the description of the cuckoo in spring, peacocks in the rains &c. (नियमेन as a rule, invariably). -Comp. -निष्ठा rigid observance of prescribed rites. -पत्रं a written agreement. -स्थितिः *f.* steady observance of religious obligations, asceticism.

नियमनं 1 Checking, punishing, restraining, subduing; नियमनादसतो च नराधिपः R. 9. 6. 2 Restriction, limitation. 3 Humiliation. 4 A precept, fixed rule.

नियमवती A woman having the monthly courses.

नियमित *p. p.* 1 Checked, curbed, restrained. 2 Governed, guided. 3 Regulated, prescribed, laid down. 4 Fixed, agreed upon, stipulated.

नियामः 1 Restraint. 2 A religious vow.

नियातनं See निपातनं.

नियामक *a* (मिका *f.*) 1 Restraining, checking. 2 Subduing, overpowering. 3 Limiting, restricting, defining more closely. 4 Guiding, governing. -कः 1 A master, ruler. 2 A charioteer. 3 A boatman, sailor. 4 A pilot.

नियुक्त *p. p.* 1 Directed, ordered, instructed, commanded. 2 Authorised, appointed. 3 Permitted to raise issue; see नियोग below. 4 Attached to. 5 Fastened to. 6 Ascertained.

नियुक्तिः *f.* 1 Injunction, order, command. 2 Appointment, commission, office, charge.

नियुते 1 A million. 2 A hundred thousand. 3 Ten thousand crores or 100 Ayutas.

नियुद्ध Fighting on foot, close fight, personal struggle.

नियोगः 1 Employment, use, application. 2 An injunction, order, command, direction, commission, charge, appointed task or duty, any business committed to one's care; यः सावज्ञो मायवर्धनियोगे M. 5. 8; मनो नियोगक्रियोरुक्तं मे R. 5. 11; अथवा नियोगः स्वकीयदशो मंदभागस्य U. 1; आज्ञापयतु को नियोगो नुर्वायतामिति S. 1; त्वमपि स्वनियोगमश्रुत् कुरु 'go about your own business', 'do your appointed duty', (frequently occurring in plays and used as a courteous way of asking servants to withdraw). 3 Fastening or attaching to. 4 Necessity, obligation; तद्विषये नियोगेन स विकल्पपराधुसः R. 19. 49. 5 Effort, exertion. 6 Certainty, ascertainment. 7 A practice prevalent in ancient times which permitted a childless widow to have intercourse with the brother or any near kinsman of her deceased husband to raise up issue to him, the son so born being called श्वेज; cf. Ms. 9. 59: -देवराज्ञा सपित्राज्ञा स्त्रिया सम्यङ्-नियुक्त्या । प्रजेप्सिताधिगताया संतानस्य परिश्रमे ॥ ; see 60, 65 also. (Vyāsa begot पांडु and धृतराष्ट्र on the widows of विचित्रवीर्य in this way).

नियोगिन् *m.* An officer, a dependent, minister, functionary.

नियोग्यः A lord, master.

नियोजनं 1 Fastening, attaching. 2 Ordering, prescribing. 3 Urging, impelling. 4 Appointing.

नियोज्यः One charged with any duty, a functionary, an officer, a servant, employe; नियन्ति कर्मसु महत्त्वपि यनियोज्याः S. 7. 4.

नियोज्झ *m.* 1 A combatant, wrestler. 2 A cock.

निर *ind.* A substitute for निष् before vowels and soft consonants conveying the senses of 'out of', 'away from', 'without', 'free from', and may be frequently expressed by 'less', 'un', used with the noun; see the compounds given below; see निर and cf. अ also. -Comp. -अंश *a.* 1 whole, entire. 2 not entitled to any share of the ancestral property.

-अक्षः the place of no latitude (in astronomy). अग्नि *a.* having lost or neglected the consecrated fire.

-अंकुश *a.* 'not curbed by a hook', unchecked, uncontrolled, unruly, independent, completely free, unfettered; निरंकुश इव द्विपः Bhāg.; कानो निरकामनिरंकुशः Git. 7; निरंकुशः कवयः Sk.; Bh. 3. 106; Mv. 3. 39. -अंग *a.* 1 having no parts. 2 deprived of expedients or resources. -अजिन *a.* skinless. -अंजन *a.* 1 without collyrium. 2 unstained, untinted. 3 free from falsehood. 4 simple, artless. (-नः) an epithet of Siva. (-न्त) the day of full moon. -अतिशय *a.* unsurpassed. -अत्यय *a.* 1 free from danger, secure, safe; R. 17. 53. 2 free from fault, unblameable, faultless, disinterested; Ki. 1. 12, 13. 61. 3 completely successful.

-अपव *a.* one who has lost his way. -अनुक्रोश *a.* pitiless, merciless, hard-hearted. (-शः) mercilessness, hard-heartedness. -अनुग *a.* having no followers. -अनुनासिक *a.* not nasal. -अनुरोध *a.* 1 unfavourable, unfriendly. 2 unkind, unamiable; Mā 10.

-अंतर *a.* 1 constant, perpetual, uninterrupted, incessant; निरंतराविपटलेः Bv. 1. 16; निरंतरास्वंतरावातवृष्टिः Ku. 5. 25. 2 having no intervening or intermediate space, having no interval, close; सृष्टे निरंतरपयोधरया मयैव Mk. 5. 15. हृदयं निरंतरवृहत्कठिनस्तनमंडलावरणमन्यमिदम् Si. 9. 66. 3 compact, dense; Si. 16. 76. 4 coarse, gross. 5 faithful, true (as a friend). 6 not hidden from view ? not different, similar, identical. (-रं) *ind.* 1 without interruption, constantly, continually, incessantly. 2 without intervening space or interval. 3 closely, tightly, firmly; (परिष्कृतस्य) कतिरिदं मम निरंतरमंगलैः Ve. 3. 27; परिष्कृते शयने निरतरं Ra. 2. 11. 4

immediately. **अभ्यासः** constant study, diligent exercise or practice. **अंतराल** *a.* 1 without an intervening space, close. 2 narrow. **अन्वय** *a.* 1 having no progeny, childless. 2 unconnected, unrelated. 3 not agreeing with the context (as a word in a sentence). 4 without logical connection or regular sequence, unmethodical. 5 without being seen, out of sight; Ms. 8. 332. 6 without retinue, unaccompanied; see **अन्वय**. **अपञ्च** *a.* 1 shameless, impudent. 2 bold. **अपराध** *a.* guiltless, innocent, faultless, blameless. **(-घः)** innocence. **अपाय** *a.* 1 free from harm or evil. 2 free from decay, imperishable. 3 infallible. **अपेक्ष** *a.* 1 not depending on, irrespective or independent of, having no need of (with loc.); **न्यायनिर्णीतसारत्वाक्षरपेक्षनिवाग्ने** Ki. 11. 39. 2 disregarding, taking no notice of. 3 free from desire, secure; H. 1. 83. 4 careless, negligent, indifferent. 5 indifferent to worldly attachments or pursuits; Ms. 6. 41. 6 disinterested, not expecting any reward from another; Bv. 1. 5, 7 without purpose. **(-क्षः)** indifference, disregard. **अभिभव** *a.* not subject to humiliation or disgrace. **अभिमान** *a.* 1 free from self conceit, devoid of pride or egotism. 2 void of self-respect. **अभिलाष** *a.* not intent upon, indifferent to; **स्वसुखनिरभिलाषः** स्वियसे लोकहेतोः S. 5. 5. **अञ्ज** *a.* cloudless. **अमर्ष** *a.* 1 void of anger, patient. 2 apathetic. **अंशु** *a.* 1 abstaining from water. 2 waterless, destitute of water. **अर्गल** *a.* without a bolt, unbarred, unobstructed; unrestrained, unimpeded, completely free; M. 5. (लं) *ind.* freely. **अर्थ** *a.* 1 void of wealth, poor, indigent. 2 meaningless, unmeaning (as a word or sentence). 3 nonsensical. 4 vain, useless, purposeless. **अर्थक** *a.* 1 useless, vain, unprofitable. 2 unmeaning, nonsensical, conveying no reasonable meaning. **(-कं)** an expletive; **निरर्थकं तु हस्तिदि पूरणेकप्रयोजनं** Chandr. 2. 6. **अवकाश** *a.* 1 without free space. 2 without leisure. **अवग्रह** *a.* 'free from restraint,' unrestrained, unchecked, uncontrolled, irresistible. 2 free, independent. 3 self-willed, head-strong. **अवयव** *a.* blameless, faultless, unblameable, unobjectionable; **हृदयनिरवयवो धुर्यं बभूव** Dk. 1. **अवधि** *a.* having no end, unlimited; U. 3. 44. **अवयव** *a.* 1 without parts. indivisible. 3 without limbs. **अवलंब** *a.* 1 unsupported, without support; S. 6. 2 not affording support. **अवशेष** *a.* whole, complete, entire. **अवशेषेण** *ind.* completely, entirely, fully, totally. **अज्ञान** *a.* abstaining from

food. **(-नं)** fasting. **-अक्ष** *a.* weaponless, unarmed. **-अस्थि** *a.* boneless. **-अहंकार**, **-अहंभक्ति** *a.* free from egotism or pride, humble, lowly. **-अहम्** *a.* free from egotism or self-conceit. **-आकांक्ष** *a.* 1 wishing nothing, free from desire. 2 wanting nothing to fill up or complete (as the sense of a word or sentence). **-आकार** *a.* 1 devoid of form, formless, without form. 2 ugly, deformed. 3 disguised. 4 unassuming, modest. **(-रः)** 1 the universal spirit, Almighty. 2 an epithet of Siva. 3 of Vishnu. **-आकृति** *a.* 1 formless, shapeless. 2 deformed. **(-तिः)** 1 a religious student who has not duly gone through a course of study, or who has not properly read the Vedas. 2 especially, a Brāhmaṇa who has neglected the duties of his caste by not going through a regular course of study. **-आकुल** *a.* 1 unconfused, unperplexed, unbewildered. 2 steady, calm. 3 clear. **-आक्रोश** *a.* unaccused, unreviled. **-आगस** *a.* faultless, innocent, sinless; R. 8. 48. **-आचार** *a.* without approved customs or usages, lawless. **-आनंद** *a.* without drums. **-आतंक** *a.* 1 free from fear; R. 1. 63. 2 without ailment, comfortable, healthy. **-आतप** *a.* sheltered from heat, shady, not penetrated by the sun's rays **(-पा)** the night. **-आदर** *a.* disrespectful. **-आधार** *a.* 1 without a receptacle. 2 without support, supportless (fig. also); **निराधारो हा रोदिनि कथय केषामिह पुरः** G L. 4. 39. **-आधि** *a.* secure, free from anxiety **-आपद्** *a.* free from misfortune or calamity. **आवाध** *a.* 1 unvexed, unmolested, undisturbed, free from disturbance. 2 unobstructed. 3 not molesting or disturbing. 4 (in law) frivolously vexatious (as a suit or cause of complaint); e. g. **अस्मद्गृहप्रदीपप्रकाशेनायं स्वगृहे व्यवहरति** Mit. **-आमय** *a.* 1 free from disease or illness, sound, healthy, hale. 2 untainted, pure. 3 guileless. 4 free from defects or blemishes. 5 full, complete. 6 infallible. **(-यः, यं)** freedom from disease or illness, health, well-being, welfare, happiness. **(-यः)** 1 a wild goat. 2 a hog or boar. **-आमिय** *a.* 1 fleshless. 2 having no sensual desires or covetousness. 3 receiving no wages or remuneration. **-आय** *a.* yielding no income or revenue, profitless. **-आयस** *a.* not fatiguing, easy. **-आयुध** *a.* unarmed, weaponless. **-आलंब** *a.* 1 having no prop or support (fig. also); Mv. 4. 53. 2 not depending on another, independent. 3 self-supported, friendless, alone; **निरालंबो लंबोदरजननि के यमि शरणं** Jag. **-आलोक** *a.* 1 not looking about or

seeing. 2 deprived of sight. 3 deprived of light, dark; Māl. 5. 30. **-आस** *a.* devoid of hope, despairing or despondent of; **मनोबभूवदुर्मतीनिराज्ञं** R. 6. 2. **-आज्ञक** *a.* fearless. **-आशिख** *a.* 1 without a boon or blessing. 2 without any desire, wish or hope, indifferent; **जगच्छरण्यस्य निराशिषः सतः** Ku. 5. 76. **-आश्रय** *a.* 1 without a prop or support, supportless, unsupported. 2 friendless, destitute, alone, without shelter or refuge; **निराश्रयाधुना वसलता**. **-आस्वाद** *a.* tasteless, insipid, unsavoury. **-आहार** *a.* 'foodless', fasting, abstaining from food. **(-रः)** fasting. **-इच्छ** *a.* without wish or desire, indifferent. **-इंद्रिय** *a.* 1 having lost a limb or the use of it. 2 mutilated, maimed, 3 weak, infirm, frail. 4 without प्रमाण or means of certain knowledge; Ms. 9. 18. **-इंधत** *a.* destitute of fuel. **-इति** *a.* free from the calamities of the season; R. 1. 63; see **इति**. **-ईश्वर** *a.* godless, atheistic. **-ईष** the body of a plough. **-ईह** *a.* 1 desireless, indifferent; 10 21. 2 inactive. **-उच्छ्वास** *a.* 1 breathless, without breathing. **(-सः)** absence of breath. **-उत्तर** *a.* 1 answerless, without a reply. 2 unable to answer, silenced. 3 having no superior. **-उत्सव** *a.* without festivities; **विरते गयस्तुर्निरुत्सवः** R. 8. 66. **-उत्साह** *a.* inactive, indolent, devoid of energy. **(-हः)** absence of energy, indolence. **-उत्सुक** *a.* 1 indifferent. 2 calm, tranquil. **-उदक** *a.* waterless. **-उद्यम**, **उद्योग** *a.* effortless, inactive, lazy, idle. **-उद्वेग** *a.* free from excitement or perturbation, sedate, calm. **-उपक्रम** *a.* without a commencement. **-उपद्रव** *a.* 1 free from calamity or affliction, not visited by danger or adversity, lucky, happy, undisturbed, unmolested, free from hostile attacks. 2 free from national distress or tyranny. 3 causing no affliction. 4 secure, peaceful. **-उपाधि** *a.* guileless, honest. U. 2.: 2. **-उपपत्ति** *a.* unsuitable. **-उपपद्** *a.* 1 without any title or designation; Mu. 3. 2 unconnected with a subordinate word. **-उपप्लव** *a.* free from disturbance, obstacle or calamity, unharmed; **निरुपप्लवानि न कर्माणि संवृत्तानि** S. 3. **-उपम** *a.* peerless, matchless, incomparable. **-उपसर्ग** *a.* free from portents. **-उपाख्य** *a.* 1 unreal, false, non-existent (as **वज्रपापुत्र**). 2 immaterial. 3 invisible. **-उपाय** *a.* without expedients, helpless. **-उपेक्ष** *a.* 1 free from trick or fraud. 2 not neglectful. **-उष्मन्** *a.* devoid of heat, cold. **-गंध** *a.* void of smell, scentless, unfragrant, inodorous; **निर्गन्धा इव किञ्चुकाः पुष्टिः** f. the Sālmali tree. **-गर्व** *a.*

free from pride. -गवाक्ष *a.* windowless. -गुण *a.* 1 stringless (as a bow). 2 devoid of all properties. 3 devoid of good qualities, bad, worthless; निर्गुणः शोभते नैव विपुलाङ्करोऽपि ना Bv. 1. 115. 4 without attributes. 5 having no epithet. (गः) the Supreme spirit. गृह *a.* houseless, homeless; गृही निर्गृही कृता Pt. 1. 390. -गौरव *a.* 1 without dignity, undignified. -गंध *a.* 1 freed from all ties or hindrances. 2 poor, possessionless, beggar. 3 alone, unassisted. (-यः) 1 an idiot, a fool. 2 a gambler. 3 saint or devotee who has renounced all worldly attachments and wanders about naked and lives as a hermit. -गंधिक *a.* 1 clever, expert. 2 unaccompanied, alone. 3 deserted, abandoned. 4 fruitless. (-कः) 1 a religious mendicant. 2 a naked devotee. 3 a gambler. -ग्रन्थिक *a.* (कः) a naked mendicant, a Jaina mendicant of the Digambara class. -घटं 1 a free market. 2 a crowded market. -घृण *a.* 1 cruel, merciless, pitiless. 2 shameless, immodest. -जन *a.* tenantless, uninhabited, unfrequented, lonely, desolate. (-नं) a desert, solitude, lonely place. -जर *a.* 1 young, fresh. 2 imperishable, immortal. (-रः) a deity, god; (nom. pl. निर्जराः निर्जरसः) (-रं) ambrosia, nectar. -जल *a.* 1 waterless, desert, destitute of water. 2 not mixed with water. (-लः) a waste, desert. -जिह्वः a frog. -जीव *a.* 1 lifeless. 2 dead. -ज्वर *a.* feverless, healthy. -द्वंद्वः a Sūdra. -द्वय *a.* 1 merciless, cruel, pitiless, unmerciful, unkind. 2 passionate. 3 very close, firm or fast, strong, excessive, violent; मुन्ये विदेहि मयि निर्दयतुं दत्तं Git. 10; निर्दयतरिष्मलसाः R. 19. 32; निर्दयाश्लेषहेतोः Me. 106. -द्वयं *ind.* 1 unmercifully, cruelly. 2 violently, excessively; R. 11. 84. -द्वा *a.* more than ten days old. -द्वशन *a.* toothless. -दुःख *a.* 1 free from pain, painless. 2 not causing pain. -दोष *a.* 1 faultless, defectless; न निर्दोषं न निर्गुणं. 2 guiltless, innocent. -द्रव्य *a.* without property, poor. -द्रोह *a.* not hostile, friendly, well-disposed, not malicious. -द्वंद्व *a.* 1 indifferent in regard to opposite pairs of feelings (pleasure or pain); neither glad nor sorry; निर्द्वंद्वो नित्यसत्त्वस्यो नियोगक्षेम आत्मवान् Bg. 2. 45. 2 not dependent upon another, independent. 3 free from jealousy or envy. 4 not double. 5 not contested, undisputed. 6 not acknowledging two principles. -धन *a.* without property, poor, indigent; शक्तिनस्तुल्यवशोऽपि निधनः परिक्रियते Chān. 82. (-नः) an old ox. -धर्म *a.* unrighteous, impious. -धुम

a. smokeless. -नर *a.* abandoned by men, deserted. -नाथ *a.* without a guardian or master. -निद्र *a.* sleepless, wakeful. -निमित्त *a.* causeless. -निमेष *a.* not twinkling. -बन्धु *a.* without kindred or relation, friendless. -बल *a.* powerless, weak, feeble. -बाध *a.* 1 unobstructed. 2 unfrequented, lonely, solitary. 3 unmolested. -बुद्धि *a.* stupid, ignorant, foolish. -बुध, -बुद्ध *a.* unhusked, freed from chaff. -भय *a.* 1 fearless, undaunted. 2 free from danger, safe, secure; Ms. 9. 255. -भर *a.* 1 excessive, vehement, violent, much, strong; त्र्यापरनिर्मलस्मरशर &c. Git. 12; Amaru. 42. 2 ardent. 3 fast, close (as embrace); कुचकुम्भनिर्मलपरिभाषतं बाधति Git. 5; परिषय निर्भरं Git. 1. 4 sound, deep (as sleep). 5 full of, filled with (at the end of comp.; .नेदं, गवं &c. (-रं) excess. (रं *ind.* 1 excessively, exceedingly, intensely. 2 soundly. -भाग्य *a.* unfortunate, unlucky. -भुति *a.* without wages. -मक्षिक *a.* 'free from flies', undisturbed, private, lonely. (कं) *ind.* without flies; i. e. lonely, private; कृतं भवतेदानीं निर्मक्षिकं S. 2. 6; -मत्सर *a.* free from envy, unenvious. -मत्स्य *a.* fishless. -मद *a.* 1 not intoxicated, sober, quiet. 2 not proud, humble. 3 not in rut (as an elephant). -महज, -मनुष्य *a.* tenantless, uninhabited, deserted by men. -मन्यु *a.* free from all connection with the outer world, who has renounced all worldly ties; संसारमिव निर्ममः (ततार) R. 12. 60; Bg. 2. 71; 3. 30. 2 unselfish, disinterested. 3 indifferent to (with loc.); निर्ममे निर्ममोऽर्थेषु मधुरां मधुराकृतिः R. 15. 28; प्रसिद्धयेषु निर्ममाः Mb. -मर्यादा *a.* 1 boundless, immeasurable. 2 transgressing the limits of right or propriety, unrestrained, unruly, sinful, criminal; मनुजपशुभिर्निर्मर्यादैर्भवद्भिस्सदायुजैः Ve. 3. 22. -मल *a.* 1 free from dirt or impurities, clear, pure, stainless, unsullied (fig. also); नीराभिर्मलतो जनिः Bv. 1. 63. 2 resplendent, bright; Bh. 1. 56. 3 sinless, virtuous; Ms. 8. 318. (-लं) 1 tale. 2 the remaining of an offering made to a deity. -उपलः crystal. -मशक *a.* free from gnats. -मांस *a.* fleshless. -मातृष *a.* uninhabited, desolate. -मार्ग *a.* roadless, pathless. -सुदः 1 the sun. 2 a rogue. (-दं) a large free market or fair. -मूल *a.* 1 rootless (as a tree). 2 baseless, unfounded (as a statement, charge &c.) 3 eradicated. -मेघ *a.* cloudless. -मेघ *a.* without understanding, stupid, foolish, dull. -मोह *a.* free from illusion. -यत्न *a.* inactive, lazy. -यत्न *a.* 1 unrestrained,

ed, unobstructed, uncontrolled, unrestricted. 2 unruly, selfwilled, independent. (-यं) absence of restraint, independence. -यशस्क *a.* without fame, discreditable, inglorious. -यूथ *a.* separated from the herd, strayed from the flock (as an elephant). -रक्त, (नीरक्त) *a.* colourless, faded. -रज, -रजस्क *a.* (नीरज, नीरजस्क) 1 free from dust. 2 devoid of passion or darkness. -रजस् (नीरजस्) *a.* see नीरज (-f.) a woman not menstruating. तमसा absence of passion or darkness. -रंघ्र *a.* (नीरंघ्र) 1 without holes or interstices, very close, or contiguous, thickly situated; U. 2. 3. 2 thick, dense. 3 coarse, gross. -रव *a.* (नीरव) not making any noise, noiseless; R. 8. 58. -रस *a.* (नीरव) not making any noise, noiseless; R. 8. 58. -रस *a.* (नीरस) 1 tasteless, unsavoury, flavourless. 2 (fig.) insipid, without any poetic charm; नीरसानं पयाना S. D. 1. 3 sapless, without juice, withered or dried up; S. Til. 9. 4 vain, useless, fruitless; अलव्यफलनीरसान् मम विषय तस्मिन् जने V. 2. 11. 5 disagreeable. 6 cruel, merciless. (-सः) the pomegranate. -रसन *a.* (नीरसन) having no girdle; (रसना) Ki. 5. 11. -रञ्ज *a.* (नीरञ्ज) without lustre, faded, dim. -रञ्ज, -रज *a.* (नीरञ्ज, नीरज) free from sickness, healthy, sound; नीरजस्य किमौषधेः H. 1. -रूप *a.* (नीरूप) formless, shapeless. -रोग *a.* (नीरोग) free from sickness or disease, healthy, sound. -लक्षण *a.* 1 having no auspicious marks, ill-fetured. 2 undistinguished. 3 unimportant, insignificant. 4 unspotted. -लज्ज *a.* shameless, impudent. -लिप् *a.* having no distinguishing or characteristic marks. -लेप *a.* 1 unsmeared, unanointed; Ms. 5. 112. 2 stainless, sinless. -लोभ *a.* free from desire or avarice, unavaricious. -लोमन् *a.* devoid of hair, hairless. -वंश *a.* without posterity, childless. -वण, -वन *a.* 1 being out of a wood. 2 free from woods, bare, open. -वसु *a.* destitute of wealth, poor. -वात *a.* free or sheltered from wind, calm, still; R. 15. 66. (-तः) a place sheltered from wind. -वानर *a.* free from monkeys. -वायस *a.* free from crows. -विकल्प, -विकल्पक 1 *a.* not admitting an alternative. 2 being without determination or resolution. 3 not capable of mutual relation. 4 conditioned. 5 recognizing no such distinction as that of subject and object, or of the knower and the known; as applied to समाधि or contemplation, it is 'an exclusive concentration upon the one entity

without distinct and separate consciousness of the knower, the known, and the knowing, and without even self-consciousness; निर्विकल्पकः ज्ञातृज्ञानादिविकल्पभेदव्यपेक्षः; नोचेष्टतः प्रविश सहास निर्विकल्पे समाधी Bb. 3. 61; Ve. 1. 23. (-रूपे ind. without hesitation or wavering. -विकार a. 1 unchanged, unchangeable, immutable. 2 not disposed; M. 5. 14. 3 disinterested; Rs. 2. 28. -विकास a. unblown. -विघ्न a. uninterrupted, unobstructed, free from impediments. (-घ्न) absence of impediments. -विचार a. not reflecting, thoughtless, inconsiderate; रेरे स्वरिणि निर्विचारकविते मास्मलकाशीमव Chandr. 1. 2. (-रं ind. thoughtlessly, unhesitatingly. -विचिकित्स a. free from doubt or reflection. -विचेष्ट a. motionless, insensible. -वितर्क a. unreflecting. -विनोद a. without amusement, void of pastime, diversion or solace; Me. 86. -विन्ध्या N. of a river in the Vindhya hills; Me. 28. -विमर्श a. void of reflection, thoughtless, unreflecting. -विवर a. 1 having no opening. 2 without interstices or interval, close; Si. 9. 45. -विवाद a. 1 not contending or disagreeing. 2 undisputed, not contradicted or disputed, universally acknowledged. -विवेक a. indiscreet, void of judgment, wanting discrimination, foolish. -विशंक a. fearless, undaunted, confident; Ms. 7. 176; Pt. 1. 85. -विशेष a. 1 showing or making no difference, undiscriminating, without distinction; निर्विशेषा वयं त्वयि Mb., निर्विशेषो विशेषः Bh. 3. 50, 'a difference without distinction'. 2 having no difference, same, like, not differing from (oft. in comp.) प्रजातनीलोत्पलनिर्विशेषं Ku. 1. 46; स निर्विशेषः प्रतिपत्तिरासति R. 14. 22. 3 indiscriminate, promiscuous. (-षः) absence of difference. (निर्विशेषं and निर्विशेषेण are used adverbially in the sense of 'without difference', 'equally', 'indiscriminately'; स्वयं निर्विशेषमव स्थीयतां H. 1; R. 5. 6. -विशेषण a. without attributes. विष a. poisonless (as a snake); निर्विषा दुडुमाः स्नाः. -विषय a. 1 expelled or driven away from one's home, residence or proper place; मनोनिर्विषयार्थकामया Ku. 5. 38, R. 9. 28. 2 having no scope or sphere of action; किंच एवं कार्यं प्रविरल-विषयं निर्विषयं वा स्यात् S. D. 1. 3 not attached to sensual objects, (as mind). -विषाण a. destitute of horns. -विहार a. having no pleasure. -बीज, -बीज a. 1 seedless. 2 impotent. 3 causeless. -वीर a. 1 deprived of heroes; निर्वीर्यवर्तिल P. R. 1. 31. 2 cowardly. -वीरा a woman whose husband and children are dead. -वीर्य

a. powerless, feeble, unmanly, impotent; निर्वीर्यं वृक्षापभाषितवशात् किं मे तवेवायुं Ve. 3. 34. -वृक्ष a. treeless. -वृष a. deprived of bulls. -वेग a. not moving, quiet, calm. -वेतन a. honorary, unsalaried. -वेष्टन a. weaver's shuttle. -वेर a. free from enmity, amicable, peaceable. (-रं) absence of enmity. -व्यजन a. 1 straight-forward. 2 without condiment. (-ने ind.) plainly, in a straight-forward or honest manner. -व्यथ a. 1 free from pain. 2 quiet, calm. -व्यपेक्ष a. indifferent to, regardless of; R. 13. 25; 14. 39. -व्यलीक a. 1 not hurting or offending. 2 without pain. 3 pleased, doing anything willingly. 4 sincere, genuine, undissembling. -व्याघ्र a. not haunted or infested by tigers. -व्याज a. 1 candid, upright, honest, plain. 2 not hypocritical; Bh. 2. 82. (-जं ind.) plainly, honestly, candidly; Amaru. 79. व्यापार a. without employment or business, free from occupation; R. 15. 56. -व्रण a. 1 unhurt, without wounds. 2 without rents. -व्रत a. not observing vows. -हिंस cessation of winter. -हेति a. weaponless. -हेतु a. causeless, having no cause or reason. -हीक a. 1 shameless, impudent, 2 bold, daring. निरत a. 1 Engaged or interested in. 2 Devoted to, fond of, attached to; वनवासनिरतः K. 157; सुगया° &c. 3 Pleased, delighted. 4 Rested, ceased. निरतिः f. Strong attachment, fondness, devotion. निरयः f. Hell; निरयः शब्दात्सुधावयंती Bh. 1. 63; Ms. 6. 61. निरवहानि (लि) का A fence, an outer wall. निरस a. Tasteless, insipid, dry. -सः 1 Want of flavour, insipidity, tastelessness. 2 Want of juice, dryness. 3 Want of passion or feeling. निरसन a. (नी f.) Expelling, removing, driving away; Si. 6. 47. 2 Vomiting. -नं 1 Expelling, ejecting, expulsion, removal. 2 Denial, contradiction, rejection, refusal. 3 Vomiting forth, spitting out. 2 Checking, suppressing. 5 Destruction, killing, extirpation. निरस्त p. p. 1 Cast off or away, thrown out or away, repudiated, driven, expelled, banished; कालीनभीतेन गृहाक्षिरस्ता R. 14. 84. 2 Dispelled, destroyed; अह्नाय तावद्रूपेण तमो निरस्तं R. 5. 71. 3 Abandoned, deserted. 4 Removed, deprived or void of; निरस्तपादो देशे परं दोषि दुष्यते H. 1. 69. 5 Discharged (as an arrow). 6 Refuted. 7 Vomited, spit out. 8 Uttered rapidly. 9 Torn out or

destroyed. 10 Suppressed, checked. 11 Broken (as an agreement &c.). -स्तं 1 Rejecting, refusal &c. 2 Dropping or leaving out, rapid pronunciation. -Comp. -भेद a. having all differences removed, same, identical. -राग a. one who has renounced all worldly attachments. निराकः 1 Cooking. 2 Sweat. 3 The recompense of a bad action (a v. l. for निषाक).

निराकरणं 1 Repudiating, expelling, turning away; निराकरणविकृता S. 6. 2 Banishing. 3 Obstruction, contradiction, opposition, rejection. 4 Refutation, reply. 5 Contempt. 6 Neglecting the chief sacrificial duties. 7 Forgetting.

निराकरण्यु a. 1 Repudiating, turning out, expelling; R. 14. 57. 2 Hindering from, obstructive. 3 Spurning, disdaining. 4 Seeking to deprive one of a thing.

निराकुल a. 1 Full of, filled or covered with; अलिङ्गुलसङ्कुलकुसुमसमूहनि-राकुलकुलकलापे Gtt. 1. 2 Distressed; see under निर also.

निराकृतिः f. निराक्रिया 1 Repudiation, expulsion, rejection. 2 Refusal. 3 Obstruction, obstacle, impediment, interruption. 4 Opposition.

निराग a. Passionless, dispassionate.

निरादिष्ट a. Paid off as a debt.

निरामालुः The wood-apple (कपित्थ).

निरासः 1 Ejection, expulsion, throwing out, removal. 2 Vomiting. 3 Refutation. 4 Opposition.

निरिणिणी-नी A veil.

निरिक्षणं, निरीक्षा 1 A look. 2 Looking at, regarding, seeing, beholding. 3 Looking out for, searching. 4 Consideration, regard; निरीक्ष्य as to, in respect of. 5 Hope, expectation. 6 Aspect of planets.

निरिक्षं (षं) A plough-share.

निरुक्त a. 1 Expressed, pronounced, explained, defined. 2 Loud, distinct. -क्तं 1 Explanation, derivation, etymological interpretations. 2 N. of one of the six Vedāṅgas, that which contains glossarial explanation of obscure words, especially those occurring in the Vedas; नाम च धातुजमाह निरुक्ते Nir. 3 N. of a celebrated commentary on the Nighantus by Yāska.

निरुक्तिः f. 1 Derivation, etymological interpretation of words. 2 (In Rhet.) An artificial explanation of the derivation of a word, thus defined:—निरुक्तिर्योगतो नाम्नामन्यायत्वरूपकल्पनं इदं शब्दार्थैर्जाते सत्यं दोषाकरो भवान् ॥ Chandr. 5. 168 (दोषाकरः is equal to दोषाणामाकरः).

निरुद्धक *a.* 1 Exceedingly anxious. 2 Unconcerned, indifferent.

निरुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Obstructed, hindered, checked, restrained, curbed; U. 1. 27. 2 Confined, imprisoned. —COMP. —कंठ *a.* having all the breath obstructed, suffocated. —शुद्ध: obstruction of the rectum.

निरुद्ध *a.* 1 Conventional, become current in popular usage, accepted (as the meaning of a word, as opposed to its वार्तिक or etymological sense); यौन कावेद्यवाति निरुद्धा सैव सा चलति यत्र हि चिचं N. 5. 57. 2 Unmarried. —रु: Inherence (as of 'redness' in the word 'red') —Oomp —लक्षणा *a* lakshana or secondary use of a word which is based not on the vivaksha or particular intention of the speaker, but on its accepted and popular usage.

निरुद्धि: *f.* 1 Fame, celebrity. 2 Familiarity, conversancy, proficiency; नृप विद्या निरुद्धिमागता K. i. 2. 6. 2 Confirmation.

निरूपणं, -णा 1 Form, shape. 2 Sight, seeing. 3 Looking for, searching. 4 Ascertaining, investigation, determination. 5 Definition.

निरूपित *p. p.* 1 Seen, discovered, marked, beheld. 2 Appointed, chosen, elected. 3 Weighed, considered. 4 Ascertained, determined.

निरुह: 1 An enema not of an oily kind. 2 Logic, disputation. 3 Certainty, ascertainment. 4 A sentence having no ellipsis, a complete sentence.

निरुक्ति: *f.* 1 Decay, destruction, dissolution. 2 A calamity, evil, bane, adversity; सा हि लोकस्य निरुक्ति: U. 5. 30. 3 An imprecation, curse. 4 Death or destruction personified, the goddess of death or destruction, the regent of the south-western quarter; Ms. 11. 119.

निरोध: निरोधनं 1 Confinement, locking up, imprisonment; Ms. 8. 210, 375. 2 Enclosing, covering up; Amaru. 87. 3 Restraint, check, suppression, control; योगश्चित्तनिरोध: Yoga S.; Ku. 3. 48. 4 Hindrance, obstruction, opposition. 5 Hurting, punishing, injuring. 6 Annihilation, destruction. 7 Aversion; dislike. 8 Disappointment, frustration of hopes (in dramatic language).

निर्ग: Country, region, place.

निर्गधनं Killing, slaughter.

निर्गत: 1 Going forth or out, going away; R. 11. 3. 2 Departure, vanishing away; R. 19. 46. 3 A door, an outlet, egress; कथमप्यवगतनिर्गत: प्रयवौ K. 159. 4 Exit, issue.

निर्गमनं Going out or forth.

निर्गुह: The hollow of a tree.

निर्गधनं Killing, slaughter.

निर्गद: -द 1 A vocabulary, collection of words. 2 A table of contents (सूचीपत्र).

निर्गर्षणं Rubbing, friction.

निर्गति: 1 Destruction. 2 A whirlwind, a violent gust of wind, hurricane. 3 The noise of contending winds (vapours?) &c. in the sky; निर्गतिर्य: कुंजलिनाम् जिवाहुर्ज्यानिर्गतिर्य: क्षोभयामास सिंहां R. 9. 64; Ms. 1. 38., 4. 105 7. Y. 1, 145 (वायुना निहतो वायुर्गमनात् पतत्यथ: । प्रचंडघोरनिर्गतिर्यो निर्गति इति कथ्यते ॥). 4 An earth-quake. 5 A thunder-stroke in general; अहह दारुणो वैवर्गति: U. 2.

निर्गतिनं Forcing out, bringing out.

निर्गति: 1 A sound in general; Ve. 4; R. 1. 36. 2 A loud noise, rattling, twanging; ज्यानिर्गतिर्य: क्षोभयामास सिंहां R. 9. 64; भारतीनिर्गतिर्य: U. 3.

निर्गतिर्य: निर्गति: *f.* Complete victory, subjugation, vanquishing.

निर्गतिर्य: -र्य A spring, waterfall, cataract, cascade, mountain torrent; श्रुति निर्गतिर्यारि पानं Nāg. 4; R. 2. 13; Sānti. 2. 17, 21; 4. 6. -र्य: 1 Burning chaff. 2 An elephant. 3 A horse of the sun.

निर्गतिर्य *m.* A mountain.

निर्गतिर्यणी, निर्गतिर्यणी A river, mountain-torrent; स्तलनयुत्तरधरिद्रोतसो निर्गतिर्यणी: U. 2. 20.

निर्गतिर्य: 1 Removing, removal. 2 Complete ascertainment, decision, affirmation, determination, settlement; संवेदनियं जात: S. 1. 27; Ms. 8. 301, 409; 9. 250; Y. 2. 10; इदं निर्गतिर्य-नेव प्रावति Ki. 2. 29. 3 Deduction, inference, conclusion, demonstration (in logic). 4 Discussion, investigation, consideration. 5 Sentence, verdict, judgment; सर्वज्ञस्याप्येकानि निर्गतिर्यमुपगमो क्षोभय M. 1. —COMP. —प्राप: *a.* sentence, decree, verdict (in law).

निर्गतिर्यक *a.* Settling, conclusive.

निर्गतिर्यनं 1 Making certain. 2 The outer angle of the elephant's ear.

निर्गतिर्यक *p. p.* Washed, purified, cleansed; R. 17. 22.

निर्गतिर्यक्ति: *f.* 1 Washing. 2 Expiation, atonement; Mv. 4. 25.

निर्गतिर्यक: 1 Washing, cleaning. 2 Ablution. 3 Atonement, expiation. निर्गतिर्यक: A washerman.

निर्गतिर्यजनं 1 Ablution. 2 Expiation, atonement (for an offence).

निर्गतिर्यद्व: Removal, banishment.

निर्गतिर्यद्व: -द्व *a.* 1 Unkind, unfeeling, unmerciful. 2 Rejoicing over the faults of others. 3 Envious. 4 Abusive, slanderous. 5 Useless, unnecessary. 6 Violent. 7 Mad, intoxicated.

निर्गतिर्यद्व: -र्य: A cave, cavern.

निर्गतिर्यलं Splitting, breaking, destroying.

निर्गतिर्यनं Burning, consuming.

निर्गतिर्यन *m.* 1 A digger up of weeds.

2 A donor. 3 A husbandman, reaper. निर्गतिर्यत *a.* 1 Torn, rent. 2 Opened, split open; Si. 18.28.

निर्गतिर्यध *p. p.* 1 Anointed, smeared. 2 Well-fed, corpulent, stout.

निर्गतिर्यध *p. p.* 1 Pointed out, shown, indicated. 2 Specified, particularized. 3 Described. 4 Assigned, allotted. 5 Asserted, declared. 6 Ascertained, determined. 7 Ordered.

निर्गतिर्यक: 1 Pointing out, showing, indicating. 2 Order, command, direction; R. 12. 17. 3 Advice, instruction. 4 Telling, saying, declaring. 5 Specifying, particularization, specification, specific mention; अयुक्तोयं निर्गतिर्य: Mbh.; Bg. 17. 33. 6 Ascertainment. 7 Vicinity, proximity.

निर्गतिर्यक: -निर्गतिर्यक 1 Specifying or separating one out of many; यतश्च निर्गतिर्यक P. II. 3. 41; V. 3. 92. 2 Determining, settling, deciding. 3 Certainty, ascertainment.

निर्गतिर्यकित *p. p.* Determined, ascertained, fixed, settled; see धृ with निरु.

निर्गतिर्यकित *p. p.* 1 Shaken off, removed; R. 12. 57. 2 Deserted, rejected. 3 Deprived of, bereft. 4 Avoided. 5 Refuted. 6 Destroyed; (see धृ with निरु).

निर्गतिर्यकित *p. p.* 1 Washed off; R. 5. 43. 2 Polished, bright.

निर्गतिर्यक: 1 Insisting upon, persistence, intendment, pertinacity; निर्गतिर्यकजातरुपा (गुरुणा) R. 5. 21; Ku. 5. 66. 2 Importunity, a pressing demand or request, urgency; निर्गतिर्यक: स जगद् सर्वं R. 14. 32; अत एव खलु निर्गतिर्य: S. 3. 3. 3 Obstinacy. 4 Accusation. 5 Contest, dispute.

निर्गतिर्यक See निर्गतिर्यक.

निर्गतिर्यक *a.* Hard, firm (हृद).

निर्गतिर्यकनं, -ना 1 Threat, menace; Si. 6. 62. 2 Abuse, reproach, reviling, blame. 3 Malignity. 4 Red paint, lac.

निर्गतिर्यक: 1 Bursting, dividing, splitting asunder. 2 A split, rent. 3 Explicit mention or declaration; M. 4. 4 The bed of a river. 5 Determination of an affair, event.

निर्गतिर्यक: निर्गतिर्यक, निर्गतिर्यक: निर्गतिर्यक 1 Rubbing, churning, stirring. 2 Rubbing two pieces of wood together to produce fire, or the wood so used.

निर्गतिर्यक *a.* 1 To be stirred or churned. 2 To be produced by friction (as fire). -र्यक The wood used for producing fire by friction.

निर्माण 1 Measuring, meting out यत्प्रमाणकालनिर्माणं P. II. 3. 28. Vārt. 2 Measure, reach, extent; अयमप्राप्तनिर्माण: (बाल:) Rām. 'not having reached the full measure of growth.' 3 Pro-

ducing, formation, manufacture; ईशो निर्माणः परिणतः U. 4. 4 A creation, created thing or object, form; निर्माणेव हि तदादरालनीयं Mā. 9. 49. 5 A shape, make, figure; शरीरनिर्माणसदृशो ननस्यादुभावः Mv. 1. 6 Composition, work. 7 A building. -जा Fitness, propriety, decorum.

निर्माल्यं 1 Purity, clearness, stainlessness. 2 The remains of an offering to a deity, such as flowers, निर्माल्योद्भिन्नतुष्यदामनिकरे का पद्पदानां रतिः S. Til. 10. 3 Flowers used and cast off, faded or withered flowers; निर्माल्येय ननुतेजवीरितानां Si. 8. 60. 4 Remains in general.

निर्मितिः f. Production, creation, formation, any artistic production; नवरसकचिरा निर्मितमादधती भारती कवेर्जयति निर्मुक्त p. p. 1 Set free, freed, liberated; R. 1. 46. 2 Freed from worldly attachments. 3 Separated, disjoined. -क्तः A snake which has lately cast off its skin.

निर्मूलनं Eradication, uprooting, extirpating (fig. also); कर्मनिर्मूलनक्षमः Bh. 3. 72.

निर्मिट p. p. Wiped off, washed out, rubbed out; निर्मिटगणेश्वरः S. D. 1.

निर्मोकः 1 Setting free, liberating. 2 A hide, skin; especially the slough of a serpent; R. 16; 17; Si. 20. 47. 3 Armour, mail. 4 The sky, heaven. 5 Atmosphere.

निर्मोक्षः Liberation, deliverance; R. 10. 2.

निर्मोचनं Liberation, deliverance.

निर्माणं 1 Exit, issue, setting out, departure. 2 Vanishing, disappearing. 3 Dying, death. 4 Eternal emancipation, final beatitude. 5 The outer corner of the eye of an elephant; वारणं निर्माणमग्रेसमिह Dk. 97; निर्माणनिर्वहर्जं चलितं निवादी Si. 5. 41. 6 A rope for tying cattle or the feet of a calf, a foot-rope in general; निर्माणहस्तस्य पुरो बुधुक्षतः Si. 12. 41.

निर्मातनं 1 Returning, restoring, delivering, restitution (as of a deposit). 2 Payment of a debt. 3 Gift, donation. 4 Retaliation, requital, revenge (as in वैरनिर्मातन). 5 Killing, slaughter.

निर्गतिः f. 1 Exit, departure. 2 Departure from life, dying, death.

निर्गमः A sailor, pilot, boatman.

निर्गसः, -सं 1 Exudation of trees or plants, gum, juice, resin; शालनिर्गसगन्धिः R. 1. 38; Ms. 5. 6. 2 Extract, infusion, decoction. 3 Any thick fluid substance.

निर्गृहः 1 A pinnacle, turret, projection (on columns or gates); वितर्हिर्निर्गृहवर्तकनीडः Si. 3. 55. (where Malli. renders निर्गृह by मत्तवारणास्यः उपायः and quotes Vaijayanti; per-

haps it was so called from its resemblance to the shape of an elephant in rut); चातोरणनिर्गृहः Rām. 2 A chaplet, crest, head-ornament. 3 A peg projecting from a wall. 4 A door, gate. 5 Extract, decoction.

निर्गृहचनं Pulling out or off, tearing off, peeling.

निर्गृहणं 1 Robbing, plundering. 2 Tearing off.

निर्गृहणं 1 Scraping, scratching. 2 An instrument for scraping, a scraper.

निर्गृहयनी The slough of a snake.

निर्गृहचनं 1 Utterance, pronunciation. 2 A proverbial expression, proverb. 3 Etymological interpretation, etymology. 4 A vocabulary, an index.

निर्गृहणं 1 Pouring out, offering. 2 Particularly, the presentation of funeral offerings to the Manes, a libation; Ms. 3. 248, 260. 3 Bestowing presents. 4 Gift, donation.

निर्गृहणं 1 Looking at, seeing, sight. 2 Marking, observing carefully.

निर्गृहणं a. (विका f.) Completing, accomplishment, finishing, executing, performing &c.

निर्गृहणं Accomplishment, completion, execution.

निर्गृहणं 1 End, completion; Si. 14. 63. 2 Maintaining, carrying to the end, sustaining; मानस्य निर्गृहणं Amaru. 24. 3 Destruction, annihilation. 4 (In dramas) The catastrophe, the last stage in which the action of the play is brought to a head, the denouement; तर्हिनिमित्तं कुक्कविकृतनाटकस्येय अन्यमुखेऽन्यनिर्गृहणं Mu. 6.

निर्गृहणं p. p. 1 Blown or put out, extinguished (as a lamp or fire); निर्वाणवैरुहः प्रज्ञादीनां Vē. 1. 7; Ku. 2. 23. 2 Lost, disappeared. 3 Dead, deceased. 4 Liberated from existence. 5 Set (as the sun). 6 Calmed, quieted. 7 Plunged. -जं 1 Extinction; H. 1. 131; श्रुतिनिर्वाणमामोति निर्वाण इवानलः Mb. 2 Vanishing from sight, disappearance. 3 Dissolution, death. 4 Final liberation or emancipation from matter and reunion with the Supreme Spirit, eternal bliss; निर्वाणमपिमन्येऽहमंतरायं जयन्निवः Ki. 11. 69; R. 12. 1. 5 (With Buddhists) Absolute extinction or annihilation, complete extinction of individual or wordly existence. 6 Perfect and perpetual calm, repose; Ki. 18. 39. 7 Complete satisfaction or pleasure, supreme bliss, highest felicity; अये लक्ष्यं वैरनिर्वाणं S. 3; M. 3. 1; Si. 4. 23; V. 3. 21. 8 Cessation, desisting. 9 Vacuity. 10 Union, association, confluence. 11 The bathing of an elephant; see अतिर्वाण in R. 1. 71. 12

Instruction in sciences. -Comp. -शुषिष्ठ a. almost vanished or departed; निर्वाणद्विधमयास्य वीर्यं संशुष्यतीव वपुः केन Ku. 3. 52. -मस्तकः final emancipation or deliverance, final beatitude.

निर्वाहः 1 Blame, reproch. 2 Scandal, bad rumour, obloquy; R. 14. 34. 3 Decision of a controversy. 4 Absence of dispute (वादामात्र).

निर्वाहः See निर्वाण.

निर्वाणं 1 An offering, oblation; a funeral oblation. 2 A gift, donation. 3 Putting out, extinguishing. 4 Pouring out, scattering, sowing (as seed). 5 Offering, giving. 6 Allaying, alleviation, pacification; कर्तव्यानि दुःखितेभ्यः स्निग्धनिर्वाणानि U. 3. 7 Annihilation. 8 Killing, slaughter. 9 Cooling, refreshing; शरीरनिर्वाणाय S. 3. 10 A refrigerant or cooling application.

निर्वासः, निर्वासनं 1 Expulsion, banishment. 2 Killing, slaughter.

निर्वाहः 1 Carrying on, accomplishing, performing. 2 Completion, end. 3 Carrying to the end, supporting, steadfast adherence, perseverance; निर्वाहः प्रतिपन्नवस्तु सतामेतद्धि मेनव्रतं Mu. 2. 18. 4 Subsisting on, 5 Sufficiency, competent provision, competency. 6 Describing, narrating.

निर्वाहणं See निर्वाह.

निर्विण्णं p. p. 1 Despondent, depressed; Mk. 1. 14. 2 Overcome with fear or sorrow. 3 Emaciated with grief. 4 Abused, degraded. 5 Disgusted with anything; मत्स्याज्ञानस्य निर्विण्णः Pt. 1. 6 Impaired, decayed. 7 Humble, modest.

निर्विष्टं p. p. 1 Enjoyed, attained, experienced. 2 Fully enjoyed or used; R. 12. 1. 3 Obtained as wages; निर्विष्टं वैश्यद्वयोः Gautama. 4 Married. 5 Engaged in.

निर्वृत्तं p. p. 1 Satisfied, contented, happy; निर्वृत्ती स्वः S. 2; S. 4. Free from care or anxiety, secure, at ease. 3 Ceased, ended.

निर्वृतिः f. 1 Satisfaction, happiness, pleasure, bliss; व्रजति निर्वृतिमकपदे मनः V. 2. 9- R. 9. 38; 12. 65; S. 7. 19; Si. 4. 64; 10. 28; Ki. 3. 8. 2 Tranquility, rest, repose. 3 Final emancipation or liberation from worldly existence; द्वारं निर्वृतिसन्नो विजयते कृष्णेति वर्णद्वयं Bv. 4. 14. 4 Completion, accomplishment. 5 Freedom. 6 Disappearance, death, destruction.

निर्वृत्तं p. p. Accomplished, attained, performed &c.

निर्वृतिः f. Accomplishment, fulfilment; Ms. 12. 1.

निर्वृद्धः 1 Disgust, loathing. 2 Satiety, cloy, 3 Depression of spirits, despair, despondency; परिमवाचिर्वैकुण्ठायते Mk. 1. 14. Humiliation. 5 Grief, 6

Complete indifference to worldly objects; Bg. 2. 52 (regarded as the feeling which gives rise to the sentiment called शान्त (quietude); निर्वैदस्याभिभाक्स्ति शान्तिरपि नवनो रसः K. P. 4; see R. G. under निर्वैद. 7 Self-disparagement or humiliation, (regarded as one of the 33 subordinate feelings); cf. the definition in R. G. under; (the following is there given as an instance; यदि लक्ष्मण सा मृगशृङ्गा न मदीक्षासरणिं समेष्वति । अमुना जडजीवितेन मे जगता वा विफलं किं फलं ॥).

निर्वेशः 1 Gaining, obtaining. 2 Wages, hire, employment. 3 Eating, enjoyment, use. 4 Return of payment. 5 Expiation, atonement. 6 Marriage. 7 Fainting, swooning.

निर्व्ययं 1 Extreme pain, paining, afflicting. 2 Freedom from pain. 3 A hole, chasm.

निर्व्यूढ p. p. 1 Completed, finished. 2 Grown, increased, developed; सुहृत्तनिर्व्यूढविस्मय Māl. 7; निर्व्यूढसौहृदमरोति 6. 17 (उपविशत Jagaddhara). 3 Vindicated, fully shown, proved true, carried out faithfully or to the end; हा तात जटायो निर्व्यूढस्तेष्वप्यस्नेहः U. 3; निर्व्यूढः संभावनाभारो बुद्धरक्षितया Māl. 8; निर्व्यूढं तातस्य कापालिकत्वं Māl. 4. 9. 10; Mv. 7. 8. 4 Deserted, abandoned.

निर्व्यूढिः f. 1 End, completion. 2 The top, highest point.

निर्व्यूहः 1 A turret. 2 A helmet, crest. 3 A door, gate. 4 A peg or bracket projecting from a wall. 5 Decection; cf. निर्व्यूहः.

निर्व्यूहणं 1 Carrying out dead bodies to be burnt, carrying corpses to the funeral pile. 2 Taking forth, carrying or drawing out, extracting, removal. 3 Rooting up, extirpation.

निर्व्यूहः Evacuation, voiding excrement.

निर्व्यूहः 1 Taking away, removing, removal. 2 Drawing out, extracting. 3 Rooting up, destruction. 4 Carrying out a dead body to be burnt. 5 Accumulation of a private store of wealth, private hoard; Ms. 9. 199. 6 Evacuation of the natural excrements of the body (opp. आहार).

निर्व्यूहः a. Carrying out. 2 Diffuse, spreading wide (as fragrance). 3 Fragrant.

निर्व्यूहिः f. Taking out of one's way, removal.

निर्व्यूहः A sound in general; R. 1. 41.

निलयः 1 A hiding place, the lair or den of animals, a nest (of birds); Si. 9. 4. 4 An abode, residence, house, dwelling; oft. at the end of comp. in the sense of 'living or residing in.' 3 Setting, disappear-

ance; दिवांतेनिलयाय गंतु R. 2. 15 (where the word is used in sense 1 also).

निलयः 1 Settling in a place, alighting. 2 A place of refuge, house, dwelling, habitation.

निलिप 1 A god; निलिपैर्निष्कानपि च निर्यातनिवर्तितान् G. L. 15. 2 A troop of Maruts. -COMP. -निर्झरी the celestial Ganges-

निलिपा, निलिपिका A cow.

निलीन p. p. 1 Melted or fused into. 2 Shut or wrapt up, hidden into.

3 Involved, surrounded, encompassed. 4 Destroyed, perished. 5 Changed, transformed (see ली with नि).

निवचने ind. Not speaking, ceasing to speak, holding the tongue (regarded as a गति or preposition or a separate word when used with कृ; e. g. निवचने कृत्य, निवचने कृत्या P. I. 4. 76).

निवपनं Scattering down, pouring out, throwing down. 2 Sowing. 3 An offering to the Manes, an oblation in honour of one's deceased ancestors; को नः कुले निवपनानि नियच्छतीति S. 6. 24.

निवरा A virgin, an unmarried girl.

निवर्तक a, 1 Returning, coming or turning back. 2 Stopping, seizing. 3 Abolishing, expelling, removing. 4 Bringing back.

निवर्तन a. 1 Causing to return. 2 Turning back, ceasing. -नं 1 Returning, turning or coming back, return; इह हि पततां नास्त्यालंको न चापि निवर्तनं Sānti. 3. 2. 2 Not happening, ceasing. 3 Desisting or abstaining from (with abl.). 4 Desisting from work, inactivity (opp. प्रवर्तन); Kām. 1. 28. 5 Bringing back; Amaru. 84. 6 Repenting, a desire to improve. 7 A measure of land (20 rods).

निवसतिः f. A house, habitation, abode, residence, dwelling.

निवसथः A village.

निवसनं 1 A house, habitation, dwelling 2 A garment, cloth, an undergarment; Si. 10. 60; R. 19. 41;

निवहः 1 A multitude, collection, quantity, heap; राजपुत्रनिवहः Bh. 3. 37. so घन°, देव°, करो° &c. 2 N. of one of the seven winds.

निवात a. 1 Sheltered from the wind, not windy, calm; R. 19. 42. 2 Unhurt, uninjured, unobstructed. 3 Safe, secure. 4 Well-armed, accoutred in strong mail. -तः 1 A refuge, dwelling, an asylum. 2 An impenetrable coat of mail. -तं 1 A place sheltered from the wind; निवातनिष्कप-मिव प्रदीप Ku. 3. 48; Ki. 14. 37; R. 13. 52, 3. 17; Bg. 6. 19. 2 Absence of wind, calm, stillness; R. 12. 36. 3 A secure spot. 4 A strong armour.

निवापः 1 Seed, grain, seed-corn. 2 An offering to the manes of deceased

parents or other relatives, a libation of water &c. at the Srāddha ceremony; एको निवापसलिलं पिबसीत्युक्तं Māl. 9. 40; निवापवृत्तिः R. 8. 86; निवापांजलयः विदुषां 5. 8, 15. 91. Mu. 4. 5. 3 A gift or offering; in general.

निवारः, निवारणं 1 Keeping off preventing, warding off; ईशनिवारिणः R. 2. 5. 2 Prohibition, impediment.

निवासः 1 Living, dwelling, residing. 2 A house, abode, habitation, resting place; निवासश्चितायाः Mk. 1. 15; Si. 4. 63, 5. 21; Bg. 9. 18; Mk. 3. 23. 3 Passing the night. 4 A dress garment.

निवासिन् a. 1 Dwelling, residing. 2 Wearing, dressed or clothed in; Ku. 7. 26. -m. A resident, an inhabitant.

निवासनं 1 Residence. 2 Sojourn. 3 Spending time.

निवि (वि) ड a. 1 Without space or interstices, close, compact. 2 Firm, tight, fast; निविडो मुष्टिः R. 9. 58, 19. 44. 3 Thick, impervious, dense, impenetrable R. 11. 15. 4 Gross, coarse. 5 Bulky, large. 6 Crooked nosed.

निविरीस a. 1 Compact, close; उह-निविरीसनिर्वन्माराखेदि Si. 7. 20. 2 Coarse, gross. 3 Crooked-nosed.

निविशेय a. Not different, alike. -वः Want of difference.

निविष्ट p. p. 1 Seated, sitting upon. 2 Encamped; R. 12. 68. 3 Fixed or intent upon. 4 Concentrated, subdued, controlled; Ku. 5. 31. 5 Initiated. 6 Arranged.

निवीतं 1 Wearing the sacred thread round the neck (making it hang down like a garland); निवीतं मनुष्याणां प्राचीनावीतं विदुषां सुप्रवीतं देवानां J. N. V. 2 The thread so worn. -तः, -तं A veil, mantle.

निवृत p. p. Surrounded, enclosed. -तः, -तं A veil, mantle, wrapper.

निवृत्तिः f. Covering, enclosing.

निवृत्त p. p. 1 Returned, turned back. 2 Gone, departed. 3 Ceased, refrained or abstained from, stopped, desisted. 4 Abstaining from worldly acts, abstracted from this world, quiet. 5 Repenting of improper conduct. 6 Finished, completed, whole; see वृत् with नि. -तं Return. -COMP. -आत्मन् m. 1 a sage. 2 an epithet of Vishnu. -कारण a. without further cause or motive. (-णः) a virtuous man, a man uninfluenced by worldly desires. -नास a. one who abstains from eating meat; निवृत्तनास्तु जनकः U. 4. -राग a. of subdued passion. -वृत्ति a. quitting any practice or occupation. -हृदय a. with relenting heart.

निवृत्तिः f. 1 Returning or coming back, return; Si. 14. 64; R. 4. 87. 2 Disappearance, cessation, termination,

suspension; शापनिवृत्ति S. 7; R. 8, 82.
3 Abstaining from work, inactivity (opp. प्रवृत्ति). 4 Abstaining from, aversion; शापघातनिवृत्ति: Bh. 3. 63. 5 Leaving of, desisting from. 6 Renunciation, discontinuance of worldly acts or emotions, quietism, separation from the world. 7 Repose, rest. 8 Felicity, beatitude. 9 Denial, refusal. 10 Abolition, prevention.

निवेदन 1 Making known, relating, proclaiming; a communication, announcement. 2 Delivering, entrusting. 3 Dedication. 4 Representation. 5 An offering or oblation.

निवेद्य Offering of food to an idol; cf. वेद्यः.

निवेशः 1 Entering, entrance. 2 Encamping, halting. 3 A halting place, camp, encampment; सेनानिवेशं तुल्यं चकार R. 5. 49, 7. 2; Si. 17. 40; Ki. 7. 27. 4 A house, an abode, a dwelling; Ki. 4. 19. 5 Expanse, contour (of the breast); Ki. 4. 8. 6 Depositing, delivering. 7 Marrying, marriage, settling in life. 8 Impression, copy. 9 Military array. 10 Ornament, decoration.

निवेशन 1 Entering, entrance. 2 Halting, encamping. 3 Marrying, marriage. 4 Entering in writing, inscribing. 5 An abode, dwelling, house, habitation. 6 A camp. 7 A town or city. 8 A nest.

निवेशः A cover, an envelope.

निवेदनं Covering, enveloping.

निष् f. (This word is optionally substituted for निश in all cases after acc. dual; it has no forms for the first five inflections) 1 Night. 2 Turmeric.

निशमन 1 Looking at, beholding. 2 Seeing, sight. 3 Hearing. 4 Becoming aware of.

निश (श) रणं Killing, slaughter.

निशा 1 Night; या निशा सर्वज्ञानं तस्य ज्ञानं संप्रसी Bg. 2. 69. 2 Turmeric. -Comp. -अन्तः, -अन्तः 1 an owl. 2 a demon, ghost, goblin. -अतिक्रमः, -अत्ययः, -अन्तः, -अवसानं 1 the passing away of night. 2 daybreak. -अन्तः = Nishāda q. v. -अन्ध a. blind at night. -अशिशः, -ईशः, -मायः, -पतिः, -मणिः, -रत्न the moon. -अर्धकालः the first part of the night. -आख्य -आद्या turmeric. -आह्निः the evening twilight. -उत्तरागः end of night, daybreak. -ऊरः 1 the moon; Ku. 4. 13. 2 a cock. 3 camphor. -सुखं a bed-chamber. -ज्वर a. (-रा-रि f.) moving about by night, night-stalker. (-रि) 1 a fiend, goblin, an evil spirit; R. 12. 4. 2 an epithet of Siva. 3 a jack. 4 an owl. 5 a snake. 6 the ruddy goose. 7 a thief. -वतिष्ठ epithet of 1 Siva.

2 of nāvapa. (-रि) 1 a female fiend. 2 a woman going to meet her lover at night by appointment; (अमन्मयशरणे ताडिता दुःसहं हृदये निशाचरी R. 11. 20. (where the word is used in sense 1 also). 3 a harlot. -चर्मन् m. darkness. -जलं dew, frost. -कृशन् m. an owl. -निश ind. every night, always. -पुष्पं 1 the white water-lily (opening at night). 2 hear-frost, dew. -सुखं the beginning of night. -सुगः a jackal. -वनः hemp (ज्ञ). -विहारः a demon, goblin, a demon, goblin, a Rākshasa; प्रचक्रत् रामनिशाचरि Bk. 2. 35. -वेदिन् m. a cock. -हसः the white water-lily. (opening at night).

निशात p. p. 1 Sharpened, whetted, sharp; Ki. 14. 30. 2 Polished, bright.

निशानं Sharpening, whetting.

निशात p. p. Tranquil, calmed, quiet, patient. -तः A house, habitation, dwelling; R. 16. 40.

निशामः Observing, perceiving, seeing.

निशामनं 1 Seeing, beholding. 2 Sight. 3 Hearing. 4 Repeated observation. 5 A shadow, reflection.

निशित a. 1 Sharpened, whetted, sharp; निशितनिपातः शराः S. 1. 10. 2 Stimulated, -तः Iron.

निशीथः 1 Midnight; निशीथीयाः सहस्र हतस्त्रिः R. 3. 15. Ms. 88. 2 The time of sleep, night in general; शुचौ निशीथि-जुमवन्ति काशिनः Rs. 1. 3; Amaru. 11.

निशीथिनि, निशीथ्या Night.

निशुभः 1 Killing, slaughter; Māl. 5. 22. 2 Breaking, bending (as of a bow); Mv. 2. 33. 3 N. of a demon killed by Durgā. -Comp. -मर्दनो मर्दनी an epithet of Durgā.

निशुभनं Killing, slaying.

निश्चयः 1 Ascertainment, investigation, inquiry. 2 A fixed opinion, settled or firm conviction, firm belief. 3 A determination, resolution, resolve; एव मे दिव्यो निश्चयः Mu. 1. 4. Certainty, positiveness, positive conclusion. 5 Fixed intention, design, purpose, aim; कैकेयी हुरनिश्चय R. 12. 4; Ku. 5. 5.

निश्चल a. 1 Immoveable, steady, fixed, still. 2 Invariable, unchangeable; Bg. 2. 53. -ला The earth. -Comp. -अंग a. firm-bodied, firm. (-नः) 1 a species of crane, 2 a rock or mountain.

निश्चायक a. Who or what ascertains or determines, decisive, conclusive.

निश्चारक 1 Evacuation by stools. 2 Air, wind. 3 Obstinacy, wilful nature.

निश्चित p. p. Ascertained, determined, decided, settled, concluded

(used actively also); अराक्षमरामं वा जगद्येति निश्चितः a. 12. 83. -तः Certainty, decision. -तः ind. Decidedly, positively, certainly.

निश्चितिः f. 1 Ascertainment, settling. 2 A determination, resolution.

निश्चयः Labour bestowed upon any thing, continued practice or labour.

निश्चयणी, निश्चयि, निश्चयिणी A ladder, a staircase; cf. निःशयणी &c.

निश्वासः Inspiration, inhealing, sighing; cf. निःश्वास.

निश्चयः 1 Attachment, clinging to. 2 Union, association. 3 A quiver; Si. 10. 34; Ki. 17. 36; R. 2. 30, 3. 64.

निश्चयिः 1 An embrace. 2 A bowman. 3 A charioteer. 4 A car.

निश्चयिन् a. 1 Attached or clinging to; Si. 12. 26. 2 Having a quiver. -m. 1 An archer, bowman. 2 A quiver. 3 A sword-bearer.

निश्चय p. p. 1 Seated; sitting on or in, rested, reclined, resting or reclining on; R. 9. 76, 13. 75. 2 Supported. 3 Gone to. 4 Dejected, afflicted, down cast; cf. निष्पण.

निष्पणकं A seat.

निषा 1 A small bed or couch. 2 The hall of a merchant, a trader's shop. 3 A market place, market; Si. 18. 15.

निषदः Mud, mire. 2 The god of love. -री Night.

निषधः (pl.) N. of a people and their country governed by Nala. -धः 1 A ruler of the Nishadhas. 2 N. of a mountain.

निषादः 1 N. of one of the wild aboriginal tribes in India, such as hunters, fishermen &c.; a mountaineer मा निषादं प्रतिष्ठां स्वमगमः शाश्वतीः समाः Rām.; R. 14. 52, 70. 2 A man of a degraded tribe in general, an outcast, a Chāndāla. 3 Especially, the son of a Brāhmana by a Śūdra woman; cf. Ms. 10. 8. 4 (In music) The first, (more properly the last or seventh) note of the Hindū gamut; गतिकलाविन्यासस्य निषादानुगतं K 21 (where it has sense 1 also).

निषादित a. 1 Made to sit down. 2 Afflicted, distressed.

निषादिन् p. p. (नी f.) Sitting or lying down, resting, reclining; R. 1. 52, 4. 2. -m. An elephant-driver; Si. 5. 41.

निषिद्ध a. Forbidden, prohibited, warded off, prevented; see सिद्ध with नि.

निषिक्त p. p. 1 Sprinkled upon. 2 Infused, instilled, poured into; impregnated.

निषिद्धिः f. 1 Prohibition, warding off or keeping off. 2 Defence.

निषुद्धं Killing, slaughter. -नः A killer; as in नलनिषुद्ध &c.

निष्कः 1 Sprinkling, infusion; हृत्सलिलनिष्कः Rs. 1. 28. 2 Dripping, trickling, distilling; तैलनिष्कविंदुना R. 8. 38 a drop of dripping oil. 3 Effusion, discharge. 4 Seminal effusion or discharge, infusion of semen, impregnation, seed; Ku. 2. 16; R. 14. 60. 5 Irrigation. 6 Water for washing. 7 Seminal impurity. 8 Dirty water.

निषेधः 1 Prohibition, warding off, keeping off, stopping, prevention. 2 Negation, denial. 3 The particle of negation; द्वौ निषेधौ प्रकृतार्थं सम्यक्. 4 A prohibitive rule (opp. विधि). 5 Deviation from a rule, exception.

निषेधकः 1 Practising, following, devoted to, fond of. 2 Frequenting, inhabiting. 3 Resorting to, 3 Enjoying.

निषेधणं, निषेधा 1 Serving, service, waiting upon. 2 Worship, adoration. 3 Practice, performance. 4 Attachment or adherence to. 5 Living in, inhabiting, enjoying, using. 6 Familiarity with, use.

निष्क 10 A. (निष्कदंते) To weigh, measure.

निष्कः -क 1 A golden coin (of different values, but generally taken to be equal to one Karsha or Suvarna of 16 Māshas). 2 A weight of gold equal to 108 or 150 or Suvarnas q. v. 3 A golden ornament for the neck or the breast. 4 Gold in general. -कः A Chāpāla.

निष्कर्षः 1 Drawing out, extraction. 2 The essence, the chief or main point, pith; इति निष्कर्षः (often used by commentators); Ms. 5. 125; Bhāṣā P. 138. 3 Measuring. 4 Certainity, ascertainment.

निष्कर्षणं 1 Drawing out, extracting, pulling off; R. 12. 97. 2 Deducting.

निष्कालनं Driving away (cattle &c.). 2 Killing, slaughter (मरण).

निष्कासः (शः) 1 Exit, egress, issue. 2 A portico. 3 Day-break. 4 Disappearance.

निष्कासितः p. p. 1 Expelled, turned out, driven out. 2 Gone forth or out, issued. 3 Placed, deposited. 4 Stationed, appointed. 5 Opened, blown, expanded. 6 Reviled, reproached.

निष्कासिनी A female slave not restrained by her master.

निष्कृतः 1 A pleasure-grove near a house. 2 A field. 3 The female apartments, the harem of a king. 4 A door. 5 The hollow of a tree.

निष्कृतिः -टी f. Large cardamoms

निष्कृतः p. p. 1 Torn off, forced or drawn out, lacerated; R. 7. 50. 2 Expelled; see इत् with नि.

निष्कृतः The hollow of a tree; cf. निष्कृत.

निष्कृत् p. p. 1 Taken away, removed. 2 Expiated, absolved, pardoned. -त Expiation, or atonement.

निष्कृतिः f. 1 Expiation, atonement; Pt. 3. 157. 2 Acquittance, requital, discharge of a debt or obligation; न तस्य निष्कृतिः शक्या कर्तुं वक्षः तैरपि Ms. 2. 227, 3. 19; 8. 105, 9. 19, 11. 27. 3 Removal. 4 Restoration, cure. 5 Avoiding, escaping from. 6 Neglecting. 7 Bad conduct, roguery.

निष्कृतः p. p. 1 Pulled or drawn out, extracted. 2 Summed up.

निष्कोषः, निष्कोषणं 1 Tearing, drawing off or out, extracting, extirpating. 2 Husking, shelling.

निष्कोषणकः A tooth-pick; Pt. 1. 71.

निष्क्रमः 1 Going out, coming forth. 2 Departure from, exit. 3 One of the Samskāras or religious rites; i. e. taking out a child for the first time into the open air (which is usually performed in the fourth month of its age); चतुर्थे मासि निष्क्रमः Y. 1. 12; cf. उपनिष्क्रमण also. 4 Degradation, loss of caste, inferiority of tribe. 5 Intellectual faculty.

निष्क्रमणं 1 Going forth or out. 2 निष्क्रम (3) above; चतुर्थे मासि कर्तव्यं शिशोर्निष्क्रमणं गृहात् Ms. 2. 34.

निष्क्रमणिका See निष्क्रम (3).

निष्क्रमणः 1 Redemption, ransom; ददौ दत्तं समुद्रं प्रतिनेपात्रनिष्क्रमं R. 15. 55; 2. 55, 5. 22. Mu. 6. 20. 2 Reward. 3 Hire, wages. 4 Return, acquittance; Si. 1. 50. 5 Exchange, barter.

निष्क्रमणः Redemption, ransom.

निष्क्रायः 1 Decoction. 2 Broth.

निष्पनं Burning.

निष्पानकः Roar, murmur.

निष् a. (Usually at the end of comp.) 1 Being in or on, situated on; तद्विष्टे केन. 2 Depending or resting on, referring or relating to; ततो निष्ठाः Ms. 12. 95. 3 Devoted or attached to, practising, intention; सत्यनिष्ठः. 4 Skilled in. 5 Believing in, धर्मनिष्ठ. -डा 1 Position, condition. 3 Fixity, fixedness, steadiness; नमो निष्ठान्त्ये भ्रमति च किमप्यल्लिखति च Mā. 1. 31. 4 Devotion or application, close attachment. 5 Belief, firm adherence, faith; शश्वेत् निष्ठा Mā. 3. 11; Bg. 3. 3. 6 Excellence, skill, proficiency, perfection. 7 Conclusion, end, termination; अत्यारुर्ध्वं गच्छति महानामप्यपभ्रंशनिष्ठा S. 4. v. 1. 8 The catastrophe or end of a drama. 9 Accomplishment, completion (समाप्ति) Ms. 8. 227. 10 The culminating point. 11 Death, destruction, disappearance from the world at the fixed time. 12 Fixed or certain knowledge, certainty. 13 Begging. 14 Suffering, trouble, distress, anxiety. 15 (In gram.) A

technical term for the past participial terminations क, क्वत् (त and तवत्).

निष्ठानं Sauce, condiment.

निष्ठी (डे) वः -वं, निष्ठी (डे) वनं, निष्ठी-वितं Spitting out, spitting; Bh. 1. 92.

निष्ठुरः a. 1 Hard, rugged, coarse, rough. 2 Severe, sharp, smart (as a blow); Si. 5. 49. 3 Cruel, harsh, hard-hearted (said of persons or things); व्यवसायः प्रतिपत्तिनिष्ठुरः R. 8. 65, 3. 62. 4 Contumelious.

निष्ठृतः p. p. Spit out, exuded, cast or thrown out; निष्ठृतशरणीपयोगसुखी लक्षारसः केनचित् S. 4. 5; R. 2. 75; Si. 3. 10.

निष्ठृत्यतिः f. Spitting, spitting out.

निष्ठा, निष्ठातः a. Clever, skilful, versed, skilled, conversant, expert; निष्ठातोपि च वेदोत्तमं वेति दुर्जनः Bv. 1. 87; Bk. 2. 26; Si. 8. 63; Ms. 2. 66, 6. 30. 2 Brought about, completed, fully accomplished; Mā. 10. 24 (निःशकं विहितः Jagaddhara). 3 Superior, perfect.

निष्पक्वः a. 1 Decocted, infused. 2 Well-cooked.

निष्पत्तनं 1 Rushing out, issuing quickly.

निष्पत्तिः f. 1 Birth, production; शस्यनिष्पत्तिः. 2 Ripeness, maturity (परिपक्व); Ku. 2. 37. 3 Perfection, consummation. 4 Completion, accomplishment, termination.

निष्पन्नः p. p. 1 Born, arisen, sprung up, produced. 2 Effected, completed, accomplished. 3 Ready.

निष्पन्नं Winnowing.

निष्पादनं 1 Effecting, accomplishing. 2 Concluding. 3 Producing, causing.

निष्पावः 1 Winnowing, cleaning corn &c. 2 The wind caused by the winnowing sieve or basket. 3 Wind.

निष्पीडितः p. p. Squeezed, pressed together or out, निष्पीडितं दुष्करं दुष्कलं दुष्कः U. 3. 11.

निष्पेषः, निष्पेषणं 1 Rubbing together, grinding, bruising, pulverizing; भुजातरनिष्पेषः Ve. 3. 2. 2 Striking, clashing, hitting against, friction; R. 4. 7; Mv. 1. 34; K. 56.

निष्प्राणः, निष् n. New unbleached cloth; दुग्धं Dk.

निष् ind. 1 As a prefix to verbs it implies separation (away from, outside of), certainty, completeness or fullness, enjoyment, crossing over, transgressing &c.; (for examples see under (नि)). 2 As a prefix to nouns, not directly derived from verbs, it forms nouns or adjectives, and has the sense of (a) 'out of,' 'away from'; as in निष्पत्ति, निष्प्राणः, 'away from'; as in निष्पत्ति, निष्प्राणः, 'more usually,' 'not,' 'without,' or (b) more usually, 'not,' 'without,'

'devoid of' (having a privative force); निःशेष without a remainder; निष्कल, निष्कल &c. N. B In compound the स of निष् is changed to र before vowel and soft consonants (see निर), to a visarga before sibilants, to श before च and छ, and to व before क् and प्, see दुष्. -Comp. -कंदक (निष्कंदक) a. 1 thornless. 2 free from thorns or enemies, free from danger or nuisance. -कंद (निष्कंद) a. without edible roots. कपट (निष्कपट) a. guileless, sincere. -कप (निष्कप) a. motionless, steady, immovable; निष्कपामरशिखा: S. 1. 8; Ku. 3. 48. -करुण (निष्करुण) a. merciless, pitiless, cruel. -कल (निष्कल) a. 1 without parts, undivided, whole 2 waned, decayed, diminished. 3 impotent, barren. 4 maimed. -(लः) 1 a receptacle. 2 the pudendum muliebry. 3 N. of Brahmā. -(लः, -ली) an elderly woman, one who is past childbearing, or one in whom menstruation has ceased. -कलंक (निष्कलंक) a. stainless, spotless. -कषाय (निष्कषाय) a. free from dirt or impure passions. -काम (निष्काम) a. 1 free from wish or desire, desireless disinterested, unselfish. 2 free from all worldly desires. -(अं ind.) 1 without wish or desire. 2 unwillingly. -कारण (निष्कारण) a. 1 causeless, unnecessary. 2 disinterested. free from any motive; निष्कारणो बंधुः 3 groundless, not proceeding from any cause. -(अं ind.) without any cause or reason, causelessly, needlessly. -कालकः (निष्कालकः) a. penitent shaven and smeared with clarified butter. -कालिक (निष्कालिक) a. 1 one whose term of life is over or elapsed, whose days are numbered. 2 one who has no conqueror, invincible. (अजय) -किञ्चन (निष्किञ्चन) a. penniless, poor, indigent. -कुल (निष्कुल) a. having no kindred, left alone in the world. (निष्कुलं कृ to cut off completely exterminate; निष्कुलं कृ to exterminate one's family. 2 to snuff, snuff off the husk; निष्कुलकरोति दाहिने Sk.) -कुलीन (निष्कुलीन) a. of low family. -कूट (निष्कूट) a. free from deceit, honest, guileless. -कूप (निष्कूप) pitiless, merciless, cruel. -कैवल्य (निष्कैवल्य) a. 1 mere, pure, absolute. 2 deprived of final beatitude (मोक्षहीन). -कौशाचि (निष्कौशाचि) a. who has gone out of Kausāmbi. -क्रिय (निष्क्रिय) a. 1 inactive. 2 not performing ceremonial rites. -रत्र (निष्त्रय), -सत्रिय, (निःसत्रिय) a. destitute of the military tribe. -क्षेपः (निष्क्षेपः) निष्क्षेप q. v. -चक्रं (निष्चक्रं) ind.

completely. -चक्षुस् (निश्चक्षुस्) a. a. blind, eyeless. -चत्वारिंश (निश्चत्वारिंश) a. past forty. -चित (निश्चित) a. 1 free from anxiety, unconcerned, secure, 2 thoughtless, unthinking. -चेतन (निश्चेतन) unconscious. -चेतस् (निश्चेतस्) a. not in one's right senses. -चेष्ट (निश्चेष्ट) a. motionless, powerless. -चेष्टाकरण (निश्चेष्टाकरण) a. depriving (one) of motion, causing motionlessness (said of one of the arrows of Cupid). -छंदस् (निश्छंदस्) a. not studying the Vedas (छंदस्). -छिद् (निश्छिद्) a. 1 without holes. 2 without defects or weak points. 3 uninterrupted, unhurt. -तंतु a. having no offspring, childless. -तंद्र a. not lazy, fresh, healthy. तमस्क, -तिमिर a. 1 free from darkness, light. 2 freed from sin or moral impurities. -तमस्य a. unimaginable, inconceivable. -तल a. 1 round, globular; मुकाकलापस्य च निस्तलय Ku. 1. 42. 2 moving, trembling, shaking. 3 bottomless. -तुष a. 1 freed from chaff. 2 purified, cleansed, simplified. °क्षीरः wheat. °रत्नं crystal -तेजस् a. destitute of fire, heat or energy, powerless, impotent. 2 spiritless, dull. 3 Obscure -त्रय a. impudent, shameless -त्रिंश a. 1 more than thirty; निश्त्रिंशानि वर्षाणि चैवस्य P. IV. 4. 73. Sk. 2 pitiless, merciless, cruel; Amaru. 5. -(शः) a sword. °भृत् m. a sword-bearer. -त्रैयुष्य a. destitute of the three qualities (सत्त्व, रजस्, and तमस्). -पंक (निष्पंक) a. free from mud, clear, pure. -पताक (निष्पताक) a. having no flag or banner. -पति-मुता (निष्पतिमुता) a woman having no husband and no sons. -पत्र (निष्पत्र) a. 1 leafless. 2 unfeathered, featherless. (निष्पत्रा कृ to pierce with an arrow so that the feathers come through on the other side, to cause excessive bodily pain (fig.); निष्पत्राकराणि (शृंग व्याघ्रः) (सपुंसस्य शरस्य अपर पार्श्वे निर्गमनादिभ्यश्च करोति Sk.); एकश्च शृंगः सप्रभाः कृतोऽप्यत्र निष्पत्राकृतोऽप्यतः Dk. 165; १० राती युक्जनेः साके स्मयमानानां बुद्ध्या निर्वर्ग्यीं यद्दाक्षी-त्तनिष्पत्राकरोज्जम् Bv. 2. 132. -पद् (निष्पद्) a. having no foot. -(द्) a vehicle moving without feet. -परि-कर (निष्परिकर) a. without preparations. -परिग्रह (निष्परिग्रह) a. having no property or possessions; Mu. 2. -हः (निष्हः) an ascetic without family, dependents, or other belongings. -परिच्छद् (निष्परिच्छद्) a. having no retinue or train. -परीक्ष (निष्परीक्ष) a. not examining or testing accurately. -परीहार (निष्परीहार) a. not observing caution. -पर्यंत (निष्पर्यंत), -पार (निष्पार) a. boundless, unbounded. -पाप (निष्पाप) a. sinless, guiltless, pure. -पुत्र (निष्पुत्र) a. sonless,

childless. -पुरुष (निष्पुरुष) a. 1 unpeopled, tenantless, desolate. 2 without male issue. 3 not male, feminine, neuter. -(वः) 1 a eunuch. 2 a coward. -पुलाक (निष्पुलाक) a. freed from chaff. -पौरुष (निष्पौरुष) a. unmanly. -प्रकप (निष्प्रकप) a. steady, immovable, motionless. -प्रकारक (निष्प्रकारक) a. without distinction of species, without specification, absolute; निष्प्रकारकं ज्ञानं निर्दिष्टं T. S. -प्रकाश (निष्प्रकाश) a. not transparent, not clear, dark. -प्रचार (निष्प्रचार) a. 1 not moving away, remaining in one place. 2 concentrated, intently fixed. -प्रति (ति) कार (निष्प्रति (ति) कार), -प्रतिक्रिय (निष्प्रतिक्रिय) a. 1 incurable, irremediable; सर्वथा निष्प्रतिक्रिययापदुपरिधत्ता K. 151. 2 unobstructed, uninterrupted. -(रं) ind. uninterruptedly. -प्रतिषि (निष्प्रतिषि) a. unhindered, unobstructed, unimpeded; R 8. 71. -प्रति-द्वंद्व (निष्प्रतिद्वंद्व) a. 1 without enemies, unopposed. 2 matchless, unrivalled, unequalled. -प्रतिभ (निष्प्रतिभ) a. 1 devoid of splendour. 2 having no intelligence, not ready-witted, dull, stupid. 3 apathetic. -प्रतिभान (निष्प्रतिभान) a. cowardly, timid. -प्रतीप (निष्प्रतीप) a. 1 looking straight-forward, not turned backwards. 2 unconcerned (as a lock). -प्रस्पृह (निष्प्रस्पृह) a. unobstructed, unimpeded. -प्रसंच (निष्प्रसंच) a. 1 without extension. 2 without deceit, honest. -प्रभ (निःप्रभ or निष्प्रभ) a. 1 lustreless, pale-looking; R. 11. 81. 2 powerless. 3 gloomy, obscure, dark. -प्रमाणक (निष्प्रमाणक) a. without authority. -प्रयोजन (निष्प्रयोजन) a. 1 without motive, not influenced by any motive. 2 causeless, groundless. 3 useless. 4 needless, unnecessary. -(नं) ind. causelessly, without reason, without any object; Mu. 3. -प्रयज (निष्प्रयज) a. lifeless, dead. -फल (निष्फल) a. 1 bearing no fruit, fruitless, (fig. also); unsuccessful; निष्फलं प्रयत्नः Me. 54. 2 useless, profitless, vain; Ku. 4. 13. 3 barren (as a tree). 4 meaningless (as a word). 5 seedless, impotent. -(लः, -ली) a woman past child-bearing. -फेन (निष्फेन) a. foamless. -शब्द (निःशब्द) a. not expressed in words inaudible; निःशब्दं रोहितु-मारेषे K. 143. -शलाक (निःशलाक) a. lonely, solitary, retired. -(कं) a retired place, solitude; अण्डे निःशलाकं वा संयद्बिभाषितः Ms. 7. 147. -शेष (निःशेष) a. without any remainder, complete, whole, entire; निःशेषविभागितकोशजातं R. 5. 1 -शोध (निःशोध) a. washed; clean. -संशय (निःसंशय) a. 1 undoubted, certain. 2 not doubtful, not

suspecting or doubting; R. 15. 79. (—) *ind.* doubtlessly, undoubtedly, surely, certainly. —संग (निःसंग) *a.* 1 not attached or devoted, regardless of, indifferent to; यतिःसंगस्त्वं कल-स्थान्त्यः Ki. 18. 24. 2 one who has renounced all worldly attachments. 3 unconnected, separated, detached. 4 unobstructed. (—) *ind.* unselfishly, —संज्ञ (निःसंज्ञ) *a.* unconscious. —सख (निःसख) *a.* 1 unenergetic, weak, impotent. 2 mean, insignificant, low. 3 non-existent, unsubstantial. 4 deprived of living beings. (—त्वं) 1 absence of power or energy. 2 non-existence. 3 insignificance. —संतति (निःसंतति), —संतान (निःसंतान) *a.* childless. —संदिग्ध (निःसंदिग्ध), —संदेह (निःसंदेह) *a.* see निःसंशय. —साधि (निःसाधि, निःसंधि) *a.* having no joints perceptible, compact, firm, close. —सपरम (निःसपरम) *a.* 1 having no rival or enemy; पन-रुचिरकलायो विषयपलोच जातः V. 4. 10. 2 not claimed by another, belonging exclusively to one possessor. 3 having no foes. —समं (निःसमं) *ind.* 1 unseasonably, at a wrong time. 2 wickedly. —संपात (निःसंपात) *a.* affording no passage, blocked up. (—तः) the darkness of midnight, thick darkness. —संवाध (निःसंवाध) *a.* not contracted, spacious, large. —संसार (निःसंसार) *a.* 1 sapless, pitiless. 2 worthless, unsubstantial. —सीम (निःसीम), —सीमन् (निःसीमन्) *a.* immeasurable, boundless; अहं महतां निःसीमानभ्ररिविभूतयः Bh. 2. 35; निःसीमदार्ढ्यपदं 3. 97. —स्नेह (निःस्नेह) *a.* 1 not unctuous or greasy, without unction or oil, dry. 2 not showing affection, unfeeling, unkind, indifferent. 3 not loved, not cared for; Pt. 1. 82. —स्वपद (निःस्वपद) or निःस्वपद *a.* motionless, steady; R. 6. 40. —स्पृह (निःस्पृह) *a.* 1 free from desire. 2 regardless of, indifferent to; ननु वक्तुमिच्छतिःस्पृहाः Ki. 2. 5; R. 8. 10. 3 content, unenvious. 4 free from any worldly ties. —स्व (निःस्व) *a.* poor, indigent; निःस्वो वटि ज्ञते Sānti. 2. 6. —स्वादु (निःस्वादु) *a.* tasteless, insipid.

निसंपात See निःसंपात.

निर्माणः 1 Bestowing, granting, presenting, giving away; Ms. 8. 143. 2 A grant. 3 Evacuation, voiding, excrement. 4 Abandonment, relinquishing. 5 Creation; निर्माणद्वयं Ki. 1. 6; 18. 31; R. 3. 35; Ku. 4. 16; —निर्माणतः, निर्माणेण 'by nature', or 'naturally'. 7 Exchange, barter. —Comp. —ज, —निज *a.* innate, inborn, natural. —भिन्न *a.* different by nature; निर्माणभिन्नास्पृश्यकसंस्थं R. 6. 29.

—विनीत *a.* 1 Naturally discreet. 2 well naturally-behaved.

निसारः A multitude (सङ्घ).

निधुवन *p. p.* Killing, destroying. —नं Killing, slaughter.

निदुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Delivered, given, bestowed. 2 Abandoned, left. 3 Dismissed. 4 Permitted, allowed. 5 Central, middle.—Comp. —अर्थ *a.* to whom the management of an affair is entrusted. (—र्थः) 1 an envoy, ambassador. 2 a messenger, an agent; see S. D. 86, 87. ०दूती a female who having discovered the love of a youth and maiden for each other, brings about their union of her own accord; तन्निपुणं निदुष्टार्थदूतीकल्पः स्वयित्यः Māl. 1 (where Jagaddhara explains निदुष्टार्थदूती by नायिकाया नायकस्य वा मन्त्रेरथं ज्ञात्वा स्वमत्या कार्यं साधयति वा)

निस्तारणं 1 Going out or forth, coming out of. 2 Crossing over. 3 Rescue, deliverance, getting rid of. 4 An expedient, a means, plan.

निस्तर्हणं Killing, slaughter.

निस्तारः 1 Crossing over; संसारं तत्र निस्तारपट्वी न दृष्यसी Bk. 1. 69. 2 Getting rid of, release, escape, rescue. 3 Final emancipation. 4 Discharge or payment of a debt, acquittance, requital; वेतनस्य निस्तारः कृतः H. 3. 5 A means, expedient.

निस्तीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Rescued, delivered, saved. Crossed (fig.); Ve. 6. 36.

निस्तोदः Pricking, sting.

निस्पन्दः Trembling, throbbing, motion.

निर्यं (व्यं) दूः 1 Flowing forth or down, trickling down, dropping, dripping, streaming, oozing; वल्कल-शिलाविसर्पद्वारेखाकिताः S. 1. 14. 2 A discharge, flux, sop, juice; U. 2. 24; Māl. 9. 6. 3 A flow, stream, fluid that trickles down; हिमाद्रिनिर्यंद् इवावतीर्णः R. 14. 3. 41, 16 70; मदनिर्यंद्वारेखयोः 10. 58; Ms. 42

निर्यंदिन् *a.* Trickling or flowing down, oozing.

निसवः, निखावः 1 A stream, torrent.

2 The scum of boiled rice.

निस्वतः, निस्वानः Noise, voice; R. 3. 19; Rs. 1. 8; Ki. 5. 6.

निहत *p. p.* 1 Struck down, smitten, killed, slain. 2 Struck into, infixed. 3 Attached or devoted.

निह्वनं Killing, slaughter.

निह्वः Invocation, summoning.

निहारः See नीहार.

निहिंसनं Killing, slaughter.

निहित *p. p.* 1 Placed, laid, lodged, situated, deposited. 2 Delivered, entrusted. 3 Bestowed upon; applied to. 4 Inserted, infixed. 5 Treasured up. 6 Held, 7 Laid (as dust). 8 Uttered in a deep tone.

निहीन *a.* Low, vile —नः A low man, one of vile origin.

निह्वः 1 Denial, concealment of knowledge; कार्यः स्वमतिनिह्वः Māl. 1. 12; Chandr. 5. 27. 2 Secrecy, concealment in general; Y. 2. 11, 267. 3 A secret. 4 Mistrust, doubt, suspicion. 5 Wickedness. 6 Atonement, expiation. 7 Excuse, exculpation.

निह्वतिः *f.* 1 Denial, concealment of knowledge; Amar. 8. 2 Dissimulation, reserve. 3 Secrecy, concealment in general.

नी 1 U. (नयति-ने, नीत) (One of the roots that govern two accusatives, see examples below) 1 To carry, lead, bring, convey, take, conduct; अजां ग्रामं नयति Sk.; नय मां नवेन वसति पयो-मुचा V. 4. 43. 2 To guide, direct, govern; M. 1. 2. 3 To lead away to, carry or bring away; सीता लंकां नीता ह्यपणिना Bk. 6. 49; R. 12. 103; Ms. 6. 88. 4 To carry off; Sānti. 3. 5. 5 To carry off for oneself (Atm.) 6 To spend, pass (as time); येनामर्षमर्षे वल-द्वयिदे विनाम्यनायित Bv. 1. 10; नत्वा मासाद् कतिचित् Me. 2; संविष्टः कुशाग्रयेन निशां निनाय R. 1. 95. 7 To bring or reduce any person to any state or condition; तमपि तरलतामनययत्नः K. 143; नीतस्त्वया वंचतां Ratn. 3. 3; R. 8. 19. (In this sense the root is used with substantives much in the same way as कृ q. v.; e. g. दुःखं नी to reduce to misery; वक्रं नी to reduce to subjection, win over; अस्तं नी to cause to set; विनाशं नी to destroy; परितोषं नी to gratify, please; शूद्रतां-वासवं &c. नी to reduce to the state of a Sudra, slave &c.; साक्ष्यं नी to admit as a witness; दुष्टं नी to inflict punishment upon, to punish; पुनरुक्ततां नी to render superfluous; विक्रयं नी to sell; भस्मता-भस्मसात् नी to reduce to ashes &c. &c.) 8 To ascertain, investigate, inquire into, settle, decide; दुष्टं निरयं भूतेन व्यवहारान्नयेत् Y. 2. 19; एवं शास्त्रं भिक्षुं बहुधा नीयते क्रिया Mb. 9 To race, track, find out; एतैर्लिङ्गेनैवेत् सीम Ms. 8. 252, 256; यथा नयत्यस्य तद्वैद्यस्य श्वयुः पदं 8. 44; Y. 2. 151. 10 To marry. 11 To exclude from. 12 (Atm.) To instruct, give instruction in; शास्त्रे नयते Sk. —Caus. (नायति-ने) 'o cause to lead, carry &c. (with instr. of agent)' तेन न सरस्तीरमनायत् K. 38. —Desid (निनीयति-ने) To wish to carry &c. —With अनु 1 to conciliate, win over, induce, persuade, entreat, propitiate, appease, pacify (wager &c.), please, wheedle, स चातुनीदं प्रणेत्य पश्चात् E. 5. 54. विग्रहाच्च ज्ञयेन पराद्धुवीनं निनेतुममला. स तत्परे 19. 38; Ki. 13. 67; Bk. 5. 46, 6. 137. 2 to cherish love; Bh. 2. 77. 3 to train, discipline. —अय 1 to lead or

carry away, lead off, cause to retire; Ms. 3. 242. 2 (a) to remove, destroy, take away; S. 6. 26; शङ्खपुष्पेष्वाभि Bk. 16. 30. (b) to rob, steal, plunder, seize or take away; R. 13. 24. 3 to extract, draw out; अल्पं हृदयादपनीतमिव V. 5. 4 to put away, take or pull off (as dress &c.); चरणश्लिगदमनय Mk. 6; अपनयंतु मयस्यो सुगमवेधे S. 2; R. 4. 64. -आभि 1 to bring near, conduct or lead towards, carry to Ki. 8. 32; Mu. 1. 6. 15. 2 to act, represent or exhibit dramatically, gesticulate (mostly occurring in a stage-directions); अति-मभिनीय S. 3; कुटुम्बावचनमभिनयंयो सख्यो S. 4; Mu. 1. 2; 3. 31. 3 to quote, adduce. -अभिचि 1 to teach, instruct, train. -आ 1 to bring, fetch; अयनं मत्वार्यमानीयते S. 7. 8; Ms. 8. 210. 2 to bring on, cause, produce; आनिनाय युवः कैप R. 15. 24. 3 to reduce or lead to any condition; आनीतया नम्रता Ratn. 1. 1. 4 to lead near, convey. -उद् 1 to lead towards, bring up. 2 to raise, lift up, erect (Atm.); उद्गमयते Sk. 3 to lead out or aside; एकानमुनीय Mb. 4 to infer, ascertain, guess, conjecture; U. 1. 29; 3. 22. -उप 1 to bring near, fetch; विविधोपनीतस्य Mk. 7. 6; Ms. 3. 225; M. 2. 5; Ku. 7. 72. 2 to lift up, raise, carry to; Si. 9. 72. 3 to offer, present; R. 2. 59; Ku. 3. 69. 4 to bring about, cause, produce; उपनयनयान् Pt. 3. 180; उपनयनयनंगेतसं Gt. 1. 5 to bring in to any state, lead or reduce to; पुरोपनीतं नृप रामणीयकं Ki. 1. 39. 6 to invest with the sacred thread (Atm.); माणवकमुपनयते Sk.; Bk. 1. 15; R. 3. 29; Ms. 2. 49. 7 to hire, employ as hired servants; कर्मकरमुपनयते Sk. -उपर 1 to lead to, reduce to. -नि 1 to take near or towards, carry near; Y. 3. 295. 2 to bend, incline; वक्त्रं निनीय 3 to pour down. 3 to bring about, accomplish. -निष् 1 to carry away or off. 2 to ascertain, settle, decide, resolve upon, fix; कथमनुपायमारम्येव निर्णीय Dk.; Ki. 11. 39. -परि 1 to lead or carry round (the fire); ती द्युती निः परिणीय बहिः (पुरोवाः) Ku. 7. 80; अग्निं पर्यवे च यत् Rām. 2 to marry, espouse; परिण्यति पार्वती यदा तपसा तत्पत्नीकृतो हरः Ku. 4. 42. 3 to ascertain, investigate; Ms. 7. 122. -प्र 1 to lead out or forth (as an army); पार्वदेण प्रणीतेन (बलेन) Rām. 2 to offer, give, present; अयं प्रणीय जेष्ठात्मजा Bk. 5. 76. 3 to bring to, set (as fire); Pt. 3. 1. 4 to consecrate by reciting, sacred Mantras, hallow, consecrate in general; शिवा प्रणीतो ज्वलनः Hariv. 5 to inflict (as punishment); Ms. 7. 20. 8. 228. 6 to lay down, teach, promulgate, institute, prescribe; न एव पर्वां मनुवा प्रणीतः R. 14. 67; भवत्प्रणीतमाचार-

मामनंति हि साधवः Ku. 6. 31. 7 to write, compose; प्रणीतः ननु प्रकाशितः U. 4; उत्तरं रामचरितं तत्प्रणीतं प्रयुज्यते U. 1. 3. 8 to accomplish, effect, perform, bring about; N. 1. 15, 19; Bh. 3. 82. 9 to lead or reduce (to any condition) -प्रति 1 to carry or take back. -वि 1 to remove, take away, destroy (said to be Atm. only except where it has 'a part of the body' for its object); पट्टपट्टवनिर्मात्रिनीतिनिद्रः R. 9. 71; 5. 75. 13. 35, 46; 15. 48; Ku. 1. 9; विनयते स्म तयोया मधुभिर्विजययमं R. 4. 65, 67. 2 to teach, instruct, educate, train; विनियु-रेनं गुरोः गुरुप्रियं R. 3. 29, 15. 69, 18. 51; Y. 1. 311. 3 to tame, subdue, govern, control; वयान् विनेष्यन्निव दृष्टसत्त्वान् R. 2. 8, 14. 75; Ki. 2. 41. 4 to appease, pacify (anger) (Atm.). 5 to pass away, spend (as time); कथमपि यमिनीं विनीय Gt. 8. 6 to carry through, perform, complete. 7 to spend, apply to, use (Atm.); शतं विनयते Sk. 8 to give, present, pay, pay off (as tribute) (Atm.); कं विनयते Sk. 9 to lead or conduct towards; Ku. 7. 9. -सं 1 to bring together. 2 to rule, govern, guide. 3 to restore, give back. 4 to bring near to. -समा 1 to join, unite, bring together; R. 2. 64. S. 5. 15. 2 to fetch, bring; R. 12. 78. नी m. (Used at the end of comp.) A leader, guide; as in ग्रामणी, सेनानी, अग्रणी.

नीका A channel for irrigation.

नीकारः See निकार.

नीकाश a. See निकाश; Si. 5. 35.

नीच a. 1 Low, short, small, little, dwarfish. 2 Situated below, being in a low position; Bg. 6. 11; Ms. 2. 198; Y. 1. 131. 3 Lowered, deep (as a voice). 4 Low, mean, base, vile, worst; प्रारभ्यते न खलु विग्रमयेन नीचैः Bh. 2. 27; नीचस्य गोचरगतैः मुखमास्ते कैः 59; Bv. 1. 48. 5 Worthless, insignificant. -चा An excellent cow. -Comp. -गा a river. -भोउषः onion. -वेनिन् a. of low origin, low-born; so नीचजाति. -वज्रः, -जं a kind of gem (शेकांत).

नीच (चि) का An excellent cow (also नीचिकी).

नीचकिन् m. 1 The top of anything. 2 The head of an ox. 3 The owner of a good cow.

नीचकैश्च ind. See नीचैश्च below.

नीचैश्च ind. (Often used with the force of an adjective) 1 Low, beneath, below, underneath, down, downwards; (opp. उपरि); नीचैर्गच्छसु-परि च दशा चक्रनेमिक्रमेण Me. 109. 2 Bowing down, humbly, modestly; R. 5. 62. 3 Gently, softly; नीचैर्वास्पति Me. 42. 4 In a low tone, with a low or depressed tone; नीचैः संस हृदि स्थितो ननु म मे प्रणेश्वरः श्रोष्यति Amaru. 67;

नीचैर्बुदाचः P. I. 2. 30. 5 Short, small, dwarfish; तथापि नीचैर्विनयादुदयत R. 3. 24. -m. N. of a mountain; नीचैराकं गिरिविद्यतेस्तत्र विग्रामहेतोः Me. 26. -Comp. -गतिः f. slow pace. -मुख a. with downcast countenance.

नीडः, -डं 1 A bird's nest; S. 7. 11. 2 A bed, couch. 3 A lair, den. 4 The interior of a carriage. 5 A place in general, abode, resting-place. -Comp. -उज्ज्वलः, -जः a bird.

नीडकः 1 A bird. 2 A nest.

नीत p. p. 1 Carried, conducted, led. 2 Gained, obtained. 3 Brought or reduced to. 4 Spent, passed away. 5 Well-behaved, correct; see नी. -तं 1 Wealth. 2 Corn, grain.

नीतिः f. 1 Guidance, direction, management. 2 Conduct, manner of conducting oneself, behaviour, course of action. 3 Propriety, decorum. 4 Policy, prudence, wisdom, right course; आर्जवं हि कुटिलं न नीतिः N. 5. 103; R. 12. 69; Ku. 1. 22. 5 A plan, contrivance, scheme; Māl. 6. 3. 6 Politics, political science, statesmanship, political wisdom; आत्मोदयः परमार्थोदयं नीतिरिति नीतिः Si. 2. 30; Bg. 10. 38. 7 The science of morality, morals, ethics, moral philosophy. 8 Acquisition, acquisition. 9 Giving, offering, presenting. 10 Relation, support. -Comp. -कुशलः, -ज्ञ, -निष्ण, -विद् a. 1 one versed in politics, a statesman, politician. 2 prudent, wise. -घोषः N. of the car of Brihaspati. -दोषः error of conduct, mistake in policy. -बीजं a germ or source of intrigue; निर्वाणं कृतं Pt. 1. -विषयः the sphere of morality or prudent conduct. -व्यतिक्रमः transgression of the rules of moral or political science. 2 error of conduct, mistake in policy. -ज्ञानं the science of ethics or of politics, morality.

नीचं (चं) 1 The edge of the thatch or roof. 2 A wood. 3 The circumference of a wheel. 4 The moon. 5 The asterism रेवती.

नीपः 1 The foot of a mountain 2 The Kadamba tree (said to blossom in the rainy season); नीपः प्रदीपायते Mk. 5. 14; सीमंते च लघुपुष्पमज यम तीरं वृत्ता Me. 6. 65. 3 A species of Asoka. 4 N. of a family of kings. R. 6. 46. -द The flower of the Kadamba tree; Me. 21; R. 19, 37.

नीर 1 Water; नीराजिमिलतो जतिः Bv. 1. 63. 2 Juice, liquor. -Comp. -ज 1 a lotus. 2 a pearl. -दः a cloud. नीरजमिमिलं ते नीरं मे मासिको गर्भः Bv. 1; 61; Si. 4. 52. -धिः, -मिधिः the ocean. -दं a lotus.

नीराजना, -न 1 Lustration of arms, a kind of military and religious

ceremony performed by kings or generals of armies in the month of Asvina before they took the field; (it was so to say, a general purification of the king's Purohita, the ministers, and all the various component parts of the army, together with the arms and implements of war, by means of sacred Mantras); R. 4. 25, 17. 12; N. 4. 144. 2 Waving lights before an idol as an act of adoration.

नील *a.* (ल-ली) *f.* the former in relation to clothes &c., the latter in relation to animals, plants &c.) 1 Blue, darkblue; नीलसिन्धु: अयति शिखरं दूतनस्तोयवह U. 1. 33. 2 Dyed with indigo. -ल: 1 The dark-blue or black colour. 2 Sapphire. 3 The Indian fig tree. 4 N. of a monkey-chief in the army of Rāma 5 'The blue mountain', N. of one of the principal ranges or mountains -लं 1 Black-salt. 2 Blue vitriol. 3 Antimony. 4 Poison. -COMP. -अंज: the Sārāsa bird. -अंजनं antimony. -अंजना, -अंजसा lightning. -अञ्जं -अञ्जं, -अञ्जन्मन् *n.* -उत्पलं the blue lotus. -अञ्ज: the dark-cloud. -अञ्जर *a.* dressed in dark-blue clothes (-रः) 1 a demon, goblin. 2 the planet Saturn. 3 an epithet of Balarāma. -अदणः early dawn, the first dawn of day. -अदमन् *m.* sapphire. -कंठः 1 a peacock; Māl. 9. 30; Me. 79. 2 an epithet of Siva. 3 a kind of gallinule 4 a blue necked jay. 5 a wag-tail. 6 a sparrow. 7 a bee. -केशी the indigo plant. -गीवः an epithet of Siva. -छदः 1 the date-tree 2 an epithet of Garuda -तदः the cocoanut tree. -तालः the Tamāl tree. -वैक, -कं darkness -पटलं 1 a dark mass, a black coating or covering. 2 a dark film over the eye of a blind man; Pt. 5. मिच्छः a falcon. -पुष्पिका 1 the indigo plant. 2 linseed. -भः 1 the moon. 2 a cloud. 3 a bee. -मणिः, -रत्नं the sapphire; वेपथ्योचित-नीलरत्नं Git. 5; Bv. 2. 42. -नीलिकः a fire fly. -मुत्तिका 1 iron pyrites. 2 black earth. -राजिः *f.* a line of darkness, dark mass, thick darkness; निशाशशाकक्षतनीलराज्यः R. 1. 2. -लीहितः an epithet of Siva; S. 7. 37; Ku. 2. 57.

नीलक 1 Black salt. 2 Blue steel. 3 Blue vitriol. -कः A dark-coloured horse.

नील (लं) *सु*: A kind of insect. नीला See नीली.

नीलिका the indigo plant; (also नीलिनी).

नीलिसन् *m.* Blue colour, darkness, blueness.

नीली 1 The indigo plant; तत्र नीली-स्तपरिपूर्णं महामांडमासीत् Pt. 1; एको ग्रहस्तु नीलानां नीलीनयपशेषाया Pt. 1. 260. 2 A species of blue fly. 3 A kind of disease. -COMP. -राग *a.* firm in attachment (-नः) 1 affection as unchangeable as the colour of indigo, unalterable or unswerving attachment. 2 a firm and constant friend. -संधानं fermentation of indigo. -भोटं an indigo vat.

नीवरः 1 Trade, traffic. 2 A trader. 3 A religious mendicant. 4 Mud. -र Water.

नीवाकः 1 Increased demand for grain in times of dearth. 2 Famine, scarcity.

नीवारः Rice growing wild or without cultivation; नीवाराः शुक्रमर्मेकोट-ह्रस्वभ्रष्टास्तरुणमयः S. 1. 14; R. 1. 50, 5. 9. 15.

नीविः, -वी *f.* 1 A cloth worn round a woman's waist, or more properly the ends of the cloth tied into a knot in front, the knot of the wearing garment, प्रस्थानमिकां न वक्ष्ये नीविं R. 7. 9; नीविपोच्छसने Māl. 2. 5; Ku. 1. 38; नीविं प्रति प्रणिहिते तु को विणेन K. P. 4; Me. 68; Si. 10. 64. 2 Capital, principal stock. 3 A stake, wager.

नीवृत *m.* Any inhabited country, realm, kingdom.

नीव See नीर.

नीशारः 1 A warm cloth, a blanket. 2 A mosquito-curtain. 3 An outer tent or screen.

नीहारः 1 Fog, mist; R. 7. 60; Y. 1. 150; Mā. 4. 113. 2 Hoar-frost, heavy-dew. 3 Evacuation.

नु *ind.* 1 A particle having an interrogative force and implying some 'doubt', 'uncertainty'; स्वन्तो नु माय नु मतिप्रमो नु S. अस्तशैलमहनं नु विस्वा-नाविश जलविं नु मही नु Ki. 9. 7; 5. 1; 8. 53, 9. 15, 54; 13. 4; Ku. 1. 47; Si. 10. 14; S. 2. 8. 2 It is very often compounded with the interrogative pronoun and its derivatives in the sense of 'possibly' 'indeed'; किं न्वेतत्स्वाक्किमन्यदिनोऽथवा Māl. 1. 17; कथं नु गुणवद्विदं कलत्रं Dk; see किंनु, also.

नु 2 P. (नीति, प्रणीति; नुन; *caus.* नावयति; *desid.* नुवृणति) 1 To praise, extol, commend; सारस्वती तमिषुनं नुवाय Ku. 7. 90; Bk. 14. 112; see नू.

नुतिः *f.* 1 Praise, eulogium, panegyric; परगुणनुतिभिः (v. l.) स्वात् गुणात् स्वापयतः Bh. 2. 69. 2 Worship, reverence.

नुद 6 U. (नुदति-ने. नुन or नुन-प्रगुक्ति) 1 To push, push or drive on, impel, propel; मंढं मंढं नुदति पवनश्रानुहली यदा स्यात् Me. 9. 2 To prompt, incite, urge on; Si. 11. 26. 3 To remove, drive away,

cast away, dispel; अदृश्यया नु, ननुत्तमं तमः Si. 1. 27; केदुरन्धोऽप्युसितिरुदोद 11. 6. 68, 8. 40; 16. 85, Ki. 3. 33; 5. 28. 4 To throw, cast, send. -*Caus.* 1 To remove, drive away. 2 To rompt, incite, push on or urge forward. -*With* अप् to drive away, remove; Bk. 10. 13. -उप to propel drive onward; Si. 4. 61. -निक्ष 1 to throw back, reject; शाना मत्स्यान्वयो मांसं शानं न निक्षुद्वेत् Ms. 4. 250. 2 to remove, dispel. -प्र to dispel, drive off, remove; Si. 9. 71. -क्षि 1 to strike, pierce. 2 to play on a musical instrument, (बीणा, आतेयं &c.) (-*Caus.*) 1 to remove, drive away, dispel, cast off तापं विनोदय दक्षिभिः Git. 10; Si. 4. 66. 2 to pass, spend (as time). 3 to divert, amuse, entertain; लतासु दष्टिं विनोदयामि S. 6; R. 14. 77. 4 to amuse oneself with; R. 5. 67. -सं 1 to draw or bring together, collect. 2 to find, meet.

नूतन, नूतन *a.* 1 New; नूतना एजा समा-ज्ञायति U. 1; R. 8. 15. 2 Fresh, young. 3 Present. 4 Instantaneous. 5 Recent, modern. 6 Curious, strange.

नून *ind.* Certainly, assuredly, surely, verily, indeed; अयापि नूनं हर्कोपविक्रमयि ज्वलन्तीर्षं इवांनुदशी S. 3. 3; Me. 9. 18, 16; Bh. 1. 10; Ku. 1. 12, 5. 75; R. 1. 29. 2 Most probably, in all probability; U. 4. 23.

नूपुरः, -र An anklet, an ornament for the feet; न हि नूदामणिः पादे नूपुरं मूर्धनि धार्यते H. 2. 71.

नु *m.* (Nom. sing. ना, gen. pl. नूनां or नूनां) 1 A man, a person whether male or female; Ms. 3. 81; 4. 61, 7. 61; 10. 33. 2 Mankind. 3 A piece at chess. 4 The pin of a sundial. 5 A masculine word; सपिनां विवहो याने Ak. -COMP. -अस्थिमालिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva. -कुपालं man's skull. -केसरिन् *m.* 'man-lion', Vishnu in his Narasimha incarnation; cf. नरसिंह. -जलं human urine. -देवः a king. -धर्मन् *m.* an epithet of Kubera. -यः a ruler of men, king, sovereign. -अस्वरः N. of a sacrifice (Rājasuya) performed by an emperor or lord paramount, in which all the offices are performed by tributary princes. -आत्मजः a prince, crown prince. -आभीरं, 'मानं' music played at the royal meals. -आमयः consumption. -आसनं 'royal-seat', a throne, the chair of state. -ग्रहं a royal palace. -नीतिः *f.* politics, royal policy, state-craft; वेदस्यामेव नुपनीतिलेख-रूपा Bh. 2. 47. -विषः the mango tree. -लक्ष्मन् *n.* 'लिङ्गं' a royal symbol, an emblem of royalty, any one of the royal insignia; particularly, the white umbrella. -ज्ञासनं a royal edict. -सुने, 'सभा' an assembly of kings. -पतिः, -पालः a king. -पशुः a beast in the

form of a man, a brute of a man. -निधुन the sign Gemini (twins) of the zodiac. -नैयः a human sacrifice.

-नैयः 'the sacrifice to be offered to men', hospitality, reception of guests (one of the five daily Yajnas, see वैयस्य). -लोकः the world of mortals, the earth. -वराहः Vishnu in the boat-incarnation. -बाहकः and epithet of Kubera. -वैद्यः N. of Siva. -शृंग 'mar's horn'; i. e. an impossibility. -सिंहः 1 'a lion like man', a chief among men, an eminent or distinguished man. 2 Vishnu in his fourth incarnation; cf. वरसिंह. 3 a particular mode of sexual enjoyment. -सेना an army of men. -सोनः an illustrious man, great man; R. 5. 59.

नृगः A son of Manu Vaivasvata, who, it is said, was cursed by a Brāhmaṇa to be a lizard.

नृत्य 4 P. (नृत्यति, प्रखलति, नृत्य) To dance, move about; नृत्यति युवतिजनैः समं सखि Gīt. 1; लोकोर्ध्वं यस्य महोत्सवं नर्तनं Si. 8. 23; Bk. 3. 43. 2 To act on the stage. 3 To gesticulate, play. -Caus. (नृत्यति-ने) 1 To cause to dance; स्वभावे मोचारी किमपरममेव नर्तयति मां Bh. 3. 6; तालेः शिञ्जालयसुभगेनर्तितः कांत्या मे Me. 79; U. 3. 19. 2 To cause to move. -WITH आ (caus.) 1 to cause to dance. 2 to cause to dance or move quickly, shake; मरुद्भिरानर्तितकमाले R. 5. 42; Amaru. 32; Ra. 3. 10. -उप 1 to dance. 2 to dance before some body उपानृत्यतं देवेशे. -प्र to dance &c. -प्रति to ridicule by dancing in return

नृतिः f. Dancing, dances.

नृत्यः नृत्यं Dancing, acting, a dance, pantomime, gesticulation; नृत्तादस्याः स्थितमतिवरां कांतं M. 2. 7; नृत्यं मयूरा बिजहुः R. 14. 69; Ms. 52, 36; R. 3. 19. -COMP. -प्रियः an epithet of Siva. -शाला a dancing hall. -स्थानं a stage, dancing room.

नृप, नृपति, नृपाल &c. See under नृ.

नृशंस a. Wicked, malicious, cruel, mischievous, base; Mk. 3. 25; Ms. 3. 41; Y. 1. 64.

नैजकः A washerman.

नैजनं Washing, cleansing.

नैतु m. 1 One who leads or guides, a leader, conductor, manager, guide (of elephants, animals &c.); R. 4. 75, 14. 22, 16. 30; Me. 69; नैतायस्य सुब्रह्मस्य वा &c.; Mu. 7. 14. 2 A director, preceptor; Bh. 2. 88. 3 A chief, master, head. 4 An inflicter (as of punishment); Ms. 7. 25. 5 An owner. 6 The hero of a drama.

नैत्रं 1 Leading, conducting. 2 The eye; प्रयोजनं गृह्णीतेनः कन्यार्थं कुटुम्बिन. Ku. 6. 85, 2. 29, 30; 7. 13. 3 The string of a charming stick. 4 Woven silk, a fine silken garment नैत्रकम्पेणोत्तरोव सूर्य R. 7. 39 (where some com

mentators take नैत्र in its ordinary sense of the 'eye'.) 5 The root of a tree. 6 An enema-pipe 7 A carriage, conveyance in general. 8 The number 'two'. 9 A leader. 10 A constellation, star (said to be m. only in these two senses). -COMP. -अंजनं a collyrium for the eye; S. Til. 7. -अंतः the outer corner of the eye. -अंशु, -अंभसु n. tears. -आमयः ophthalmia. -उत्सवः any pleasing or beautiful object. -उपनिः 1 an epithet of Indra (who had on his body a thousand marks resembling the female organ inflicted by the curse of Gautama). 2 the moon. -रंजनं a collyrium. -रोमन् n. the eye-lash. -वस्त्रं a veil over the eye. -स्तम्भः rigidity of the eyes.

नैत्रिकं 1 A pipe. 2 A ladle.

नैत्री 1 A river. 2 A vein. 3 A female leader. 4 An epithet of Lakshmi.

नैदिड a. Nearest, next, very near (superl. of अंतिक q. v.).

नैदीयस्य a. (सी f.) Nearer, very near (compar. of अंतिक q. v.). नैदीयसी युवा Māl. 1. drawing near, approaching.

नैयः A family-priest.

नैयधं 1 Decoration, an ornament. 2 Dress, apparel, costume, attire; उदारनैयधयश्च R. 6. 6; राजेन्द्रेणैयधविधानश्रीमा 14. 9; उज्ज्वलनैयधविरचना Māl. 1; Ku. 7. 7; V. 5. 3 Particularly, the costume of an actor; बिरलनैयधयोः पात्रयोः प्रवेशस्तु M. 1. 4 The tiring room, the space where the actors attire themselves (which is always behind the curtain), the post-scenium; नैयधे behind the scenes. -COMP. -विधानं arrangements of the tiring room; S. 1.

नैपालः N. of a country in the north of India. -नृपः pl. The people of this country. -लं Copper. -ली The wild date tree or its fruit. -COMP. -जा, -जाता red arsenic.

नैपालिका Red arsenic.

नैम a. (Nom. pl. नैमे-नैमाः) Half. -मः 1 A part. 2 A period, time, season. 3 A boundary, limit. 4 An enclosure, fence. 5 The foundation of a wall. 6 Fraud, deceit. 7 Evening. 8 A hole, ditch. 9 A root.

नैमिः -सी f. 1 The circumference, ring or felly of a wheel; उपोद्गच्छा न रथगनैमयः S. 7. 10; चक्रनैमिकमेव Me. 109; R. 1. 17, 39. 2 Edge, rim. 3 A wind-

lass. 4 A circle or circumference (in general); उदधिनेमि R. 9. 10. 5 A thunderbolt. 6 The earth. -मिः The tree त्रिनिश.

नैतु m. One of the chief officiating priests at a Soma sacrifice (whose number is 16).

नैतुः A clod of earth.

नैःश्रेयस a. (सी f.), नैःश्रेयसिक a. (की f.) Leading to happiness or final beatitude.

नैस्वः, नैःस्व्यः Destitution, poverty, indigence.

नैक a. (न+एक) Not one or alone, mostly in comp; आत्मन् m., रूपः, श्रृंगः epithets of the Supreme Being.

नैकटिक a. (की f.) Adjacent, near, contiguous. -कः An ascetic or Bhikshu; Bk. 14. 12 (vide commentary).

नैकट्यं Proximity, neighbourhood.

नैकदेशः A demon, Rākshasa.

नैकृतिक a. (की f.) 1 Dishonest, false (or perhaps cruel); Ms. 4. 196. 2 Low, vile, wicked. 3 Morose.

नैयम a. (सी f.) Relating to or occurring in the Veda or holy writings; see कंड. -मः 1 An interpreter of the Vedas or sacred writings; इति नैयमाः 2 An Upanishad q. v. 3 A means, an expedient 4 Prudent conduct. 5 A citizen, townsman. 6 A trader, merchant; धाराहारीपनवनपरा नैयमाः साधुमतः V. 4. 4.

नैयंदुकं N. of the glossary of Vedic words (in five chapters) commented upon and explained by Yāska in his Nirukta.

नैचिकं The head of an ox.

नैचिकी An excellent cow.

नैतलं The lower or infernal regions -COMP. -सन्नन् m. Yama (Pluto); Mv. 5. 18.

नैत्यं Eternity, perpetuity.

नैत्यक a. (की f.) नैतियक a. (की f.) 1 Regularly recurring, constantly repeated. 2 To be performed regularly (and not on particular occasions) 3 Indispensable, constant, obligatory.

नैदायः Summer.

नैदानः An etymologist.

नैदानिकः A pathologist.

नैदेशिकः One who executes orders, a servant.

नैपातिक a. (की f.) Mention incidentally or by the way.

नैपुण्यं (न्य) 1 Dexterity, skill, cleverness, proficiency; नैपुण्यं नैयमसि U. 6. 26; Si. 16. 30 3 Anything that requires skill, a delicate matter. 4 Totality, completeness; Ms. 10. 85.

नैपुण्यं 1 Modesty, humility. 2 Secrecy; नैपुण्यमवलम्बितं M. 5.

नैमंत्रणकं A banquet, feast.

नैमयः A trader, merchant.

नैमित्तिक *a.* (की) 1 Produced by, connected with, or dependent on, any particular cause. 2 Unusual, occasional, accidental, produced by some cause (opp. नियत). -**कः** An astrologer, prophet. -**कं** 1 An effect (opp. निमित्त 'cause'); निमित्तनैमित्तिकयोरर्थः *क्रमः* S. 7. 30. 2 An occasional rite, a periodical ceremony.

नैमिष *a.* (की *f.*) Lasting for a Nimish or twinkling, momentary, transient. -**व** N. of a sacred forest celebrated as the residence of certain sages to whom Sauti related the Mahābhārata; R. 19. 7; (the name is thus derived:—यतस्तु निमिषेणेदं निहतं वानचं बलं। अरण्येऽस्मि तनस्तेन नैमिषारण्यसंज्ञितं ॥).
नैमेषः Barter, exchange.
नैमिषोद The fruit of न्यग्रोध, the Indian fig-tree.

नैमिष Restrain, self-command.
नैमिषिक *a.* (की *f.*) Conformable to rule or precept, regular. -**कः** Regularity.

नैयायिकः A logician, a follower of the Nyāya system of philosophy.
नैरन्तर्यं 1 Uninterruptedness, close succession, continuity. 2 Closeness, contiguity (in space).

नैरपेक्षं Disregard, indifference.
नैरविकः An inhabitant of hell.
नैरव्यं Senselessness, nonsense.

नैराशं 1 Hopelessness, despair, despondency; तदर्थं नैराशात् U. 3. 13. 2 Absence of wish or expectation; नैराशाः पृष्ठतः कृत्वा नैराशमवलंबितं H. 1. 144; Bv. 4.

नैराश One who knows the etymology of words, an etymologist.
नैराशं Health.

नैराश A demon; मयमपलयोद्दिगादाचसुयै-
कं नैराशः K. 10. 34; 11. 21; 12. 43; 14. 4; 15. 20.

नैराश 1 An epithet of Durgā 2 The south-western direction.

नैराशं 1 Absence of qualities or properties. 2 Want of excellence, absence of good qualities; नैराशमेव सतीति विस्तृतं युगीरवं Bv. 1. 88.

नैराशं Pitilessness, cruelty; नैराश-
पुण्ये न सविज्ञात्वा तथा हि दशोचते Br. Sūt. II. 1. 34.

नैराशं Cleanliness, purity, spotless-
ness.

नैराशं Shamelessness, impudence.
नैराशं Blueness, dark-blue colour.

नैराशं 1 Compactness, close-
ness, thickness, denseness.

नैराशं An offering of eatables
presented to a deity or idol.

नैराश (की *f.*), नैराशिक *a.* (की *f.*)
1 Nocturnal, belonging to the night,
nightly; तदर्थं निमित्तमश्वमेधेति चंद्रः S. 6.
29; नैराश्याविर्भूतश्च ह्येति चंद्रविग्रहः V. 1.

8; Ki. 5. 2. 2 To be observed at
night.

नैराशं Fixedness, immovableness,
fixity.

नैराशं 1 Determination, certainty.
2 A fixed ceremony.

नैराशः 1 A king of the Nishadhas.
2 Especially, an epithet of king Nala
q. v. 3 A native or inhabitant of
Nishadha.

नैराशं 1 Idleness, inactivity. 2
Exemption from acts or their con-
sequences; Bg. 3. 4, 18. 49. 3 The
salvation obtained by abstraction
(as opposed to the salvation obtain-
ed by कर्ममार्ग q. v.).

नैराशिक *a.* (की *f.*) Bought with or
made of a Nishka, q. v. -**कः** A
mint-master.

नैराशिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Final, last,
concluding; विद्वं विधिं नैराशिकं R. 8.
25. 2 Decided, definitive, conclusive
(as a reply). 3 Fixed, firm, con-
stant. 4 Highest, perfect. 5 Com-
pletely familiar with or versed in 6
Vowing perpetual abstinence and
chastity. -**कः** A perpetual religious
student who continues, with his
spiritual preceptor even after the
prescribed period, and vows life-
long abstinence and chastity; Ku. 5.

62; cf. Y. 1. 49 and उपकुर्वन्तौ also.

नैराशिक Cruelty, harshness, severity.
नैराशिक Constancy, firmness.

नैराशिकः *a.* (की *f.*) Natural, inborn,
innate, inherent; नैराशिकी मृगमिणः कुसुमस्य
सिद्धां रुचिं स्थितिं सुखलक्षणादिति Māl. 9.
49, R. 5. 37, 6. 46.

नैराशिकः A swordsman.
नैराशिक *ind.* (न-उ) No, not, often used
like न q. v.; Bg. 17. 28; Pt. 5. 24;
Amaru. 5, 7, 10, 62.

नैराशिक If not, otherwise.
नैराशिक 1 Impelling, driving, urging
onward. 2 Removing, driving away,
dispe'

नैराशिक *ind.* Ninefold, in nine parts.
नैराशिक *f.* 1 A ship, boat, vessel; मत्ता
पुण्याशिकेत् कीर्तिं काप्यशिवया Sānti. 3. 1. 2
N. of a constellation. -**Comp.** -**आरोहः**
(**नारोहः**) 1 A passenger on board
a ship. 2 A sailor. -**कर्णधरः** a helms-
man, pilot. -**कर्मन्** n. the occupation
of a sailor; Ms. 10. 34. -**चरः**, -**जीविकः**
a sailor, boatman; R. 17. 81. -**तार्य** *a.*
navigable, to be traversed in a ship.

-**द्वंद्वः** an oar. -**यानं** navigable. -**यायिन्**
a. going in a boat, a passenger; Ms.
8. 409. -**वाहः** a steersman, pilot,
captain. -**व्यसनं** shipwreck, naufrage;
नैराशं विपन्नः S. 6. -**साधनं** fleet, navy;
वंगानुत्साय तरसा नैराशं नौसैन्योद्यतात् R. 4. 36.

नैराश A small boat, a boat in ge-
neral; कुण्डमिह सज्जनसगतिरेका भवति भवान्-
व

तरणे नैराश Moha M. 6. -**Comp.** -**द्वंद्वः** a
oar.

नैराश *ind.* An adverb, prefixed to
कु or कृ, to imply 'contempt', 'degra-
dation' or 'humiliation'. -**Comp.**

-**करण**, -**कारः** 1 humiliat^{ed} on, degrada-
tion, disrespect, contempt, insult;
नैराशी हृदि बज्जलि ह्य मे तीर्थं परित्यजेत् Mv.
5. 22, 3. 40; G. L. 32. -**भाष** 1 humili-
ation, degradation. 2 making in-
ferior, subordination. -**भावित** *a.* 1.

humiliated, degraded, slighted. 2
surpassed, excelled, made inferior
or secondary (अप्रधानीकृत); नैराशित-
वाच्यं यद्ययं जनसमस्य शब्दाद्युपलब्धः K. P. 1.

नैराश *a.* Low, inferior, vile, mean.
-**शः** 1 A buffalo. 2 An epithet of
Paras'urāma. -**शं** The hole.

नैराशः 1 The (Indian) fig-tree.
2 A fathom (measured by the arms
extended). -**Comp.** -**परिमंडला** an
excellent woman; (she is thus de-
scribed:—स्तनौ सुकटिनी यस्यां निवेष्टे च
विशालता। मध्ये स्त्रीणां भवेद्य सा नैराशपरिमंडला
Sābdak); दूर्वाकांडमिव इयमा नैराशपरिमंडला
Bk. 4. 18.

नैराशः A kind of antelope; R. 16.
15.

नैराश *a.* (नीची *f.*) 1 Going or tur-
ned downwards, turned or bent
down. 2 Lying on the face. 3 Low,
contemptible, base, mean, vile; Si.
15. 21. (where it also means विन्म
or downward). 4 Slow, lazy. 5
Whole, entire.

नैराशं 1 A curve. 2 A hiding
place. 3 A hollow.

नैराशः 1 Loss, destruction. 2 Waste,
decay.

नैराशः 1 Depositing, lying down.
2 Delivering, giving up.

नैराश *p. p.* 1 Cast down, thrown,
or laid down, deposited. 2 Put in,
inserted, applied; नैराशास्तः Ku. 1. 7.
3 Depicted, drawn; चित्रनैराशः. 4 Con-
signed, delivered or transferred to;
V. 5. 17; Ratn. 1. 10. 5 Living,
resting on. 6 Given up, set aside,
resigned. -**Comp.** -**द्वंद्व** *a.* giving up
punishment. -**देह** *a.* one who lays
down the body, dead. -**शून्य** *a.* 1
one who has resigned or laid down
his arms; आचार्यस्य विद्युवनरोर्यस्तशस्त्रस्य
शोकात् V. 3. 18. 2 unarmed, defen-
celess. 3 harmless.

नैराशं Fried, rice.
नैराशः Eating, feeding.

नैराशः 1 Method, manner, way,
rule, system, plan; अपाधिकं विभिन्नविधि-
गृहीत्यात्मयत्नः Ms. 8. 310. 2 Fitness,
propriety, decorum; Ki. 11. 30. 3
Law, justice, virtue, equity, right-
eousness, honesty; यति नैराशप्रवृत्तस्य तिर्य-
चायै सहायता A. R. 1. 4. 4 A law suit,
legal proceeding. 5 Judicial sentence,

judgment. 6 Policy, good government. 7 Likeness, analogy. 8 A popular maxim, an apposite illustration, illustration; as दंडापुण्याय, काकतालीयन्याय, दुष्प्राप्तन्याय &c; see below. 9 A Vedic accent; न्यायिस्मिन्दीर्घ Ku. 2. 12 (Malli. takes न्याय to mean स्वर; but it is quite open in our opinion to take न्याय in the sense of 'a system' or 'way' (which are manifested in three systems; i. e. ऋक्, यजुस्, and सामन्); Bh. 3. 55. 10 (In gram.) A universal rule. 11 A system of Hindu philosophy founded by the sage Gautama. 12 The science of logic, logical philosophy. 13 A complete argument or syllogism (consisting of five members; i. e. प्रतिज्ञा, हेतु, उदाहरण, उपनय, and निगमन). -COMP. -न्यायः the Mīmāṃsā philosophy. -वर्त्तिन् a. well-behaved, acting justly. -वर्त्तिन् a. one who speaks what is right or just. -ज्ञानं the science of logic. -सारिणी proper or suitable behaviour. -सूत्रं aphorisms of Nyāya philosophy by Gautama.

Note. A few of the common Nyāyas or popular maxims are here collected for ready reference and arranged in alphabetical order.

1. अंधचक्षुर्न्यायः The maxim of the blind man catching a sparrow, analogous in sense to दुष्प्राप्तन्यायः q. v.

2. अंधपरंपरान्यायः The maxim of the blind following the blind. It is used in those cases where people blindly or thoughtlessly follow others, not caring to see whether their doing so would not be a leap in the dark.

3. अर्धवृत्तीर्जन्यायः The maxim of the view of the star Arundhati. The following explanation of Sankarācārya will make its use clear:—अर्धवृत्ती दिव्यशिवस्तस्मिन्पश्यो स्थूलां तापमसृष्टां प्रथममर्धवृत्तीति यादवित्वा तं त्रयाख्याय पश्चादर्धवृत्तीमेव ग्राहयति.

4. अशोकवृत्तिन्यायः The maxim of the grove of Asoka trees. Ravana kept Sita in the grove of Asoka trees, but it is not easy to account for his preference of that particular grove to any other one; so when a man finds several ways of doing a thing, any one of them is as good as another, and the preference of any particular one cannot be accounted for.

5. अमलोलहन्यायः The maxim of the stone and clod of earth. A clod of earth may be considered to be hard as compared with cotton, but is soft as compared with a stone. So a person may be considered to be very important as compared with his

inferiors, but sinks into insignificance when compared with his betters. The maxim पाषाणैकन्याय is similarly used.

6. कदंबकोरक (गोलक) न्यायः The maxim of the Kadamba buds; used to denote simultaneous rise or action, like the bursting forth of the buds of the Kadamba tree at one and the same time.

7. काकतालीयन्यायः The maxim of the crow and the palm fruit. It takes its origin from the unexpected and sudden fall of a palm-fruit upon the head of a crow (so as to kill it) at the very moment of its sitting on a branch of that tree; and is used to denote a very unexpected and accidental occurrence, whether welcome or unwelcome; cf. Chandrāloka:—यत्तया गेलनं तत्र लाभो मे यश्च हृदयः । तदेतत्काकतालीयमवितर्कितसंभवं ॥ also Kavalāyānanda: पतत् तालफलं यथा ककिनोपयुक्तमेवं खोदशेनभूमितद्वया तन्वी मया हृक्ता । see काकतालीय also.

8. काकदंतगवेषणन्यायः The maxim of searching after a crow's teeth, used to denote any useless, unprofitable, or impossible task.

9. काकाक्षिगोलन्यायः The maxim of the crow's eyeball. It takes its origin from the supposition that the crow has but one eye (cf. words like एकदृष्टि, एकाक्ष &c.), and that it can move it, as occasion requires from the socket on one side into that of the other; and the maxim is applied to a word or phrase which, though used only once in a sentence may, if occasion requires, serve two purposes; e. g. द्विषोऽद्विषामंतरीषः इत्यत्र अद्विषामित्यस्य काकाक्षिगोलन्यायेन अंतरीषशब्देनाप्यन्वयः.

10. कूपयंत्रवटिकन्यायः The maxim of the buckets attached to the water-wheel. It takes its origin from the fact that while some of the buckets filled with water go up, some are emptied of their contents, while others go down quite empty; and is used to denote the various vicissitudes of worldly existence; cf., काश्चिनुच्छयति प्रवृत्त्यति वा काश्चिन्नयत्युन्नति काश्चित्प्रातर्विशौ करोति च पुनः काश्चिन्नयत्युच्छ्रालन् । अन्योन्यप्रतिपक्षसंहतिमिमां लोकस्थितिं बोधयन्नेष क्रीडति कूपयंत्रवटिकन्यायसंकोचविधिः ॥ Mk. 10. 59.

11. घडकुडीपभातन्यायः The maxim of day-break near a toll-station. It takes its origin from the attempt of one (say, a cartman) who with the intention of avoiding a toll takes at night an unfrequented road, but unfortunately finds himself at day-break near that very toll-station and is obliged to pay the toll which he

studiously tried to avoid. Thus the maxim is used to denote the occurrence of that which one studiously tries to avoid; cf. Sriharsha:—तदिदं घडकुडीपभातन्यायमनुवदति.

12. दुष्प्राप्तन्यायः The maxim of letters bored by an insect in wood. It takes its origin from the unexpected and chance resemblance of an incision in wood or in the leaf of a book made by an insect to the form of some letter, and is used to denote any fortuitous or chance occurrence.

13. दंडापुण्यायः The maxim of the stick and cakes. When a stick and cakes are kept together and one says that 'the stick has been pulled down or eaten by a rat', we are naturally led to expect that the cakes also have been pulled down or eaten by the rat, as a matter of course, the two being so closely connected together; so when one thing is closely connected with another in a particular way, and we say something of the one, it naturally follows that what we assert of the one can, as a matter of course, be asserted of the other; cf. द्विषेण द्वंद्वे भक्षितः इत्यनेन तत्सदृशरितमभूत्पक्षजमर्थोदायार्थं भवतीति निवृत्तसमानन्यायादर्थान्तरमापत्तौ तस्य न्यायो दंडापुण्या ॥ S. D. 10.

14. देहलीदीपन्यायः The maxim of the lamp placed over the threshold. It takes its origin from a lamp hanging over the threshold of a house which, by its peculiar position, serves to light the rooms on both sides of the threshold; and is used to denote something which serves a two-fold purpose at the same time.

15. दुपनावितपुत्रन्यायः The maxim of the king and barber's son. It is used to denote a man's innate fondness for his own possession—howsoever ugly or despicable in the eyes of others. It takes its origin from a story which states that a king on one occasion asked his barber to bring to him the finest boy that he could see in his kingdom. The barber roamed for a long time over every part of the realm; but could discover no boy such as the king wanted. At last wearied and disappointed, he returned home; and being charmed with the beauty of his own boy, who, to do him justice, was a personification of ugliness and deformity—went to the king and presented the boy to him. The king was at first very angry with the barber for having trifled with him but on consideration excused him,

as he ascribed the barber's preference of his own ugly boy to the dominant desire of human beings to consider their own possessions as supremely good; cf. सर्वः कतिमात्मीयं पश्यति S. 2.

16. पंकप्रक्षालनन्यायः The maxim of washing off the mud. Just as it is more advisable for one to avoid getting into mud than to get into it and then wash it off, so it is more advisable for one to avoid getting into danger than to expose oneself to it and then try to get out of it somehow or other; cf. प्रक्षालनाद्दि पंकस्य दूरादस्पर्शनं बरं; and also "Prevention is better than cure".

17. पिष्टपेषणन्यायः The maxim of grinding flour or meal; used to denote a superfluous or unprofitable exertion like the attempt of a man to grind pounded flour; cf. कृतस्य करणं वृथा.

18. बीजाकुलन्यायः The maxim of seed and sprout. It takes its origin from the relation of mutual causation which subsists between seed and sprout, (seed being the cause of sprout, which in its turn is the cause of seed); and is used in those cases where two things stand to each other in the relation of both cause and effect.

19. लोहचुम्बकन्यायः The maxim of iron and magnet; it is used to denote a very close affinity between two things, by virtue of which they are instinctively attracted towards each other.

20. वद्विधुमन्यायः The maxim of the invariable concomitance of fire and smoke; (wherever there is smoke there is fire.) It is used to denote such invariable concomitance between two persons or things; (e. g. where there is A, there is B; where there is not B, there is not A.).

21. बृद्धकुमारीवाक्य (वर) न्यायः The maxim of the old virgin's boon; that is, asking such a boon as will cover all that one wishes to have.

The Mahābhāṣya says that an old virgin, when asked by Indra to choose a boon, said:—पुत्रा मे बहुक्षीर-पृतमोदूनं काञ्चनपात्राय मुञ्जीरन्. This one boon, if granted, would give her a husband, progeny, abundance of corn, cattle &c. and gold.

22. शाखाचन्द्रन्यायः The maxim of the bough and the moon. As the moon, though considerably distant from the bough of a tree, is spoken of as 'the moon on the bough' because she appears to be near it, so this maxim is used when the position of an object, though at a very great distance, is fixed by that of another object to which it appears to be contiguous.

23. सिंहवलोकनन्यायः The maxim of the lion's backward glance. It is used when one casts a retrospective glance at what he has left behind while at the same time he is proceeding, just as the lion, while going onward in search of prey, now and then bends his neck backwards to see if anything be within his reach.

24. सूचीकटाहन्यायः The maxim of the needle and the kettle. It is used to denote that when two things—the one easy and the other difficult—are required to be done, the easier should be first attended to, as when one has to prepare a needle and a kettle, he should first take in hand a needle as it is an easier work compared with the preparation of a kettle.

25. स्थूणानिखनन्यायः The maxim of digging or fixing in the post. As a stake or post to be firmly fixed in the ground is again and again moved and thrust inward, so this maxim is used when one (say, a disputant) adds several corroborative illustrations, arguments &c. to strengthen and confirm still more his strong position.

26. स्वामिभृत्यन्यायः The maxim of master and servant. It is used to mark the relation of the feeder and the fed, or the supporter and the sup-

ported, subsisting between any two objects.

न्यायः a. 1 Just, proper, right, equitable, suitable, fit; न्याय्यात्ययः प्रवि-चलति पदं न कीदः Bh. 2. 83; Bg. 18. 15; Ms. 2. 152, 9. 202; R. 2. 55; Ki. 14. 7; Ku. 6. 87. 2 Usual, customary.

न्यासः 1 Placing, putting down or upon, planting, तस्याः सुरन्यासपवित्रपात्रं R. 2. 2; Ku. 6. 50, चरणन्यास, अंगन्यास &c. 2 Hence, any impression, mark, stamp, print; अतिशङ्कनन्यासः R. 12. 73 'where the nailmarks surpassed those of weapons'; दंतन्यास. 3 Depositing. 4 A pledge, deposit; प्रत्यपितन्यास इवांतरात्मा S. 4. 21, R. 12. 8; Y. 2. 67. 5 Entrusting, committing, delivering, consigning. 6 Painting, writing down. 7 Giving up, resigning, abandoning, relinquishing; शस्त्रं, Bg. 18. 2. 8 Bringing forward, adducing. 9 Digging in, seizing (as with claws). 10 Assignment of the various parts of the body to different deities, which is usually accompanied with prayers and corresponding gesticulations. —Comp. —अपह्नवः repudiation of a deposit. —धारिन् m. the holder of a deposit, a mortgagee.

न्यासिन् m. One who has renounced all worldly ties, a Sannyāsin.

न्युं (न्युं) स a. 1 Charming, beautiful, lovely. 2 Proper, right.

न्युदज्ज a. 1 Turned or bent downwards, lying on the face; कुर्वायितन्यु-स्त्रकटाहकले (द्योमि) N. 22. 32. 2 Bent, crooked. 3 Convex. 4 Hump-backed. —दज्जः The Nyagrodha tree. —Comp. —खड्गः a crooked sword, sabre.

न्यून a. 1 Lessened, diminished, shortened. 2 Defective, inferior, deficient, wanting, destitute of; as in अर्थन्यून. 3 Less (opp. अधिक); Y. 2. 116. 4 Defective (in some organ); पादं. 5 Low, wicked, vile, despicable. —नं ind. Less, in a less degree. —Comp. —अंग a. maimed, mutilated, —अधिक a. less or more, unequal. —धी a. deficient in intellect, ignorant, foolish.

न्यूनयति Den. P. To diminish, lessen.

प.

प a. (At the end of comp.) 1 Drinking; as in द्विप. अनेकप. 2 Guarding, protecting, ruling; as in गौप, वृप, क्षितिप. —पः 1 Air, wind. 2 A leaf. 3 An egg.

पक्षः The hut of a बार्बर or barbarian.

पक्तिः f. 1 Cooking. 2 Digesting, digestion. 3 Ripening, becoming ripe,

maturity, development. 4 Fame, dignity. —Comp. —खलं violent pain of the bowels arising from indigestion, colic.

पक्व a. 1 Who or what cooks. 2 Cooking. 3 Stimulating, digesting. —m. Fire (especially in the stomach).

पक्व 1 The state of a house-holder who maintains the sacred fire. 2 The sacred fire so maintained.

पक्वनिम a. 1 Ripe, ripened. 2 Matured. 3 Cooked.

पक्व a. 1 Cooked, roasted, boiled; as in पक्वान्न. 2 Digested. 3 Baked, burned, annealed (opp. अम); प्रकृत-कानामाकर्षणे Mk. 3. 4 Mature, ripe;

पक्षिवापरोही Me. 82. 5 Fully developed, come to perfection, perfect, matured; as in पक्षी. 6 Experienced, shrewd. 7 Ripe (as a boil), ready to suppurate. 8 Grey (as hair). 9 Perished, decaying, is the eve of destruction, ripe to meet one's doom. -COMP. -अतिसारः chronic dysentery. -अक्षं dressed or cooked food. -आधनं, -आशयः the stomach, abdomen. -इष्का a baked brick. -इष्कचित् a building constructed with baked bricks. -कृत् a. 1 cooking. 2 maturing. -रसः wine or any spirituous liquor. -वारि n. the water of boiled rice (काजिक).

पक्षः N. of a barbarous tribe, a Chândala.

पक्ष 1 P., 10 U. (पक्षति, पक्षयति-ते) 1 To take, seize. 2 To accept. 3 To take a side, side with.

पक्षः 1 A wing, pinion; अद्यापि पक्षायि नोद्दिष्टे K. 347; so उद्दिष्टपक्षः pledged; पक्षच्छेदोद्यतं शकं R. 4. 40, 3. 42. 2 The feather or feathers on each side of an arrow. 3 The flank or side of a man or animal, the shoulder; स्तंभेन उभयपक्षविनीतनिद्राः R. 5. 72. 4 The side of anything, flank. 5 The wing or flank of an army. 6 The half of anything. 7 The half of a lunar month, a fortnight (comprising 15 days); (there are two such *pakshas*, शुक्लपक्ष the bright or light half, and कृष्णपक्ष the dark half); तमिषपक्षेऽपि सहस्रविंशतिर्नामवतो निर्दिशति प्रदीपात् R. 6. 34; Ms. 1. 66; Y. 3. 50; सीमा वृद्धिः समायाति शुक्लपक्ष इत्येवमुक्तं Pt. 1. 92. 8 A party in general, faction, side; प्रमुदितवरपक्षं R. 6. 86; Si. 2. 117; Bg. 14. 25; R. 6. 53, 18. 9 One belonging to any party, a follower, partisan; शत्रुपक्षो भवान् H. 1. 10 A class, multitude, host, any number of adherents; as शत्रुपक्षे. 11 One side of an argument, an alternative, one of two cases; पक्षे in the other case, on the other hand; पूर्वपक्षमवपक्षस्तस्मिन्नामवदुचरः R. 4. 10, 14. 34; cf. पूर्वपक्ष and उत्तरपक्ष. 12 A case or supposition in general; as in पक्षान्ते 13 A point under discussion, a thesis. 14 The subject of a syllogism or conclusion (the minor term); सदिग्धसाधयान् पक्षः T. S.; दधतः शुद्धिभूतो गृहीतपक्षः Si. 20. 11 (where it means 'feathered' also). 15 A symbolical expression for the number 'two'. 16 A bird. 17 A state, condition. 18 The body. 19 A limb of the body. 20 A royal elephant. 21 An army. 22 A wall. 23 Opposition. 24 Rejoinder, reply. 25 A mass, quantity (when in composition with words meaning 'hair'); केशपक्षः; cf. हस्त. -COMP. -अक्षः the 15th day of either half month, i. e. the day of new or

full moon. -अक्षरं 1 another side. 2 a different side or view of an argument. 3 another supposition. -आघातः 1 palsy or paralysis of one side, hemiplegia. 2 refutation of an argument. -आभासः a fallacious argument. 2 a false plaint. -आहारः eating food only once in a fortnight. -ग्रहणं choosing a party. -चरः 1 an elephant strayed from the herd. 2 the moon. -छिद् m. an epithet of Indra (clipper of the wings of mountains); Ku. 1. 20. -जः the moon. -द्वयं 1 both sides of an argument. 2 'a couple of fortnights', i. e. a month. -द्वारं a side-door, private entrance. -धर a. 1 winged. 2 adhering to the party of one, siding with a / one. (-रः) 1 a bird. 2 the moon. 3 a partisan. 4 an elephant strayed from the herd -नाडी a quill. -पातः 1 siding with any one. 2 liking, desire, love, affection (for a thing); मयंति भयेषु हि पक्षपाताः Ki. 3. 12, Ve. 3. 10; U 5. 17; सिधुपक्षे वदेषपक्षतः Mu. 1. 3 attachment to a party, partisanship, partiality; पक्षपातमत्र देवी मन्यते M. 1; सत्वं जना वच्मि न पक्षपातात् Bh. 1. 47. 4 falling of wings, the moulting of birds. 5 a partisan. -पातिव्य a. or s. 1 siding with, adhering to a party, attached or partial (to a particular cause); पक्षपातिनो देवा अपि पांडवानां Ve. 3. 2 sympathising; Ve. 3. 3 a follower, partisan, friend; यः पुरपक्षपाती V. 1; (पक्षपातित्वा in N. 2. 52 means 'movement of the wings' also). -पालिः a private door. -पक्षिः a heron. -भगः 1 the side or flank. 2 especially, the flank of an elephant. -मुक्तिः the course traversed by the sun in a fortnight. -मूलं the root of a wing. वात् 1 an ex parte statement. 2 stating a case, expression of opinion. -वाहनः a bird. -हस्त a. paralysed on one side. -हरः a bird. -होमः 1 a sacrificial rite lasting for a fortnight. 2 a rite to be performed every fortnight.

पक्षकः 1 A side-door. 2 A side. 3 An associate, partisan (at the end of comp.).

पक्षता 1 Alliance, partisanship. 2 Adherence to a party. 3 Taking up a side or argument.

पक्षतिः f. 1 The root of a wing; अलिखच्चंद्रपटेन पक्षती N. 2. 2; स्रद्धच्छिन्नजटा-युपक्षतिः U. 3. 43; Si. 11. 26. 2 The first day of a lunar fortnight.

पक्षालुः A bird.

पक्षिणी 1 A female bird. 2 A night with the two days enclosing it; (द्वावहारेकैकविंश पक्षिणीत्यभिधीयते). 3 The day of full moon.

पक्षिन् a. (णी f.) 1 Winged. 2 Furnished with wings. 3 Siding with, adhering to the party of. -m,

1 A bird. 2 An arrow. 3 An epithet of Siva. -COMP. -इक्षुः, प्रवरः, -राज m., -राजः, -सिंहः, स्वामिन् m. epithets of Garuda. -कीटः an insignificant bird. बालकः, शालकः a young bird. -शाला 1 a nest. 2 an aviary.

पक्षमन् 1 An eyelash: सलिलद्वयमिः पक्षमभि Me. 90, 47; R. 2. 19, 11. 36. 2 The filament of a flower. 3 The point of a thread, a thin thread. 4 A wing.

पक्षमल a. 1 Having strong, long or beautiful eyelashes; पक्षमलक्ष्याः S. 3. 25. 2 Hairy, shaggy; सुदितपक्षमलक्ष्णः Si. 4. 61.

पक्ष्य a. 1 Produced or occurring in a fortnight. 2 Siding with. 3 Lateral. -हयः A partisan, follower, friend, ally; ननु वज्रिण एव वीर्यमेतद्विजयते द्विषतो यदस्य पक्ष्याः V. 1. 16.

पेकाः, क 1 Mud, clay, mire; अनीत्वा पेकतां धूलिमुदकं नावतिष्ठते Si. 2. 34, Ki. 2. 6; R. 16. 30. 2 Hence, a thick mass, large quantity; कृष्णसुरूपं K. 30. 3 A slough, quagmire. 4 Sin. -COMP. -कीरः a lapwing. -कीडः a hog. -ग्राहः a Makara or crocodile. -छिद् m. the clearing-nut tree, (कृतक, the fruit of which is used in purifying muddy water); M. 2. 8. -जं a lotus. -जः, जन्मन् m. an epithet of Brahmā. -नाभः an epithet of Vishnu; R. 18. 20. -जन्मन् n. a lotus. (-m.) the Sārāsa bird. -मंडुकः a bivalve conch. -रुह n., -रुहं a lotus. -वासः a crab.

पेकजिनी 1 A lotus-plant; Ki. 10. 33. 2 A group of lotus-plants or lotuses. 3 A place abounding with lotuses. 4 The flexible stalk of a water-lily.

पेकणः The hut of a चांडाल, see पकण.

पेकारः 1 Moss. 2 A dam, dike. 3 Stairs, a ladder, a flight of steps.

पेकिल a. Muddy, foul, turbid, dirty; Si. 17. 8.

पेकिज A lotus.

पेकिरुह n. -रुहं A lotus. -रुहः The crane or Sārāsa bird.

पेकिशय a. Dwelling in mud.

पेकि f. 1 A line, row, range, series; इत्येत वाहपदपेकिरलककां V. 4. 6; पक्षमपेकि R. 2. 19; अलिपेकिः Ku. 4. 15; R. 6. 5. 2 A group, collection, flock, troop. 3 A row of people (of the same caste) sitting down to a meal, a company or party at dinner of the same caste; cf. पेकिपावन below. 4 The living generation. 5 The earth. 6 Fame, celebrity. 7 A collection of five, or the number 'five'. 8 The number 'ten'; as in पेकिरय, पेकिरीव. -COMP. -ग्रीवः an epithet of Rāvaṇa. -चरः an osprey. -हृषः, -हृषकः a person defiling a society of persons, one with whom it is improper

to associate at dinner-time. -पावनः a respectable or eminent person; especially, a respectable Brāhmaṇa who, being very learned, always gets the seat of honour at dinner parties, or who purifies by his presence the पंक्ति or persons who sit in the same row to dine with him; पंक्तिपावनाः पंचाग्रयः Māl. 1, where Jagaddhara says:—पंक्तिपावनाः पंक्ती भोजनादिगोष्ठ्यां पावनाः । अग्रभोजिनः पवित्रा वा । यद्वा । यजुषां पारगो यस्तु साक्षां यश्चापि पारगः । अथर्वश्रित्तोऽप्येता ब्राह्मणः पंक्तिपावनः ॥ or अग्रयाः सर्वेषु वेदेषु सर्वप्रवचनेषु च । यावदेते प्रपश्यन्ति पंक्त्यां तावत्सुनन्ति च ॥ ततो हि पावना-त्वंक्या उच्यते पंक्तिपावनाः । Mann explains the word thus:—अपांक्त्योपहता पंक्तिः पाव्यते यैर्हिजोचमैः । ताभिर्बोधत कार्त्स्न्येन द्विजाग्रधान् पंक्तिपावनान् Ms. 3. 184; see 3. 183, 186 also. -रथः N. of Dasaratha; R. 9. 74.

पंथु *a.* (रू or र्जी *f.*) Lame, halt, crippled. -थुः 1 A lame man; वृकं करोति बाचालं पंथुं लंघयते गिरि. 2 An epithet of Saturn. -Comp. -ग्राहः 1 a crocodile (मकर). 2 the tenth sign of the zodiac; Capricornus (मकर).

पंथुल *a.* Lame, crippled.

पच I. 1 U. (पचति-ते, पक्) 1 To cook, roast, dress (as food &c.) (said to govern two accusatives; as तं बुलानोदनं पचति, but this use is very rare in classical Sanskrit); यः पचत्यात्मकारणात् Ms. 3. 118; शूले मस्यानिवापक्ष्यन् दुर्बलान् बलवत्तराः 7. 20; Bh. 1. 85. 2 To bake, burn (as bricks); see पक्. 3 To digest (as food); पचाम्यन्नं चतुर्विधं Bg. 15. 14. 4 To ripen, mature. 5 To bring to perfection, develop (as understanding). 6 To melt (as metals). 7 To cook (for oneself) (Atm.). -Pass. (पच्यते) 1 To be cooked. 2 To become ripe, matured or developed, ripen; (fig.) to bear fruit, attain perfection or fulfilment; R. 11. 50. -Caus. (पचयति-ते) To cause to be cooked, cause to ripen or develop, bring to perfection. -Desid. (पिपक्षति) To wish to cook &c. -With परि to ripen, mature, develop. -चि 1 to mature, develop, ripen, bear fruit; R. 17. 53. 2 to digest. 3 to cook thoroughly. -II. 1. A. (पचते) To make clear or evident; see पृ also.

पचतः 1 Fire. 2 The sun. 3 N. of Indra.

पचन *a.* Cooking, dressing, maturing &c. -नः Fire. -नं 1 Cooking, dressing, maturing &c. 2 A means or instrument for cooking, a vessel, fuel &c.

पचपंचः An epithet of Siva.

पचा The act of cooking.

पचिः Fire.

पचेलि *a.* 1 Cooking or ripening quickly. 2 Fit to be matured. 3 Ripening spontaneously or naturally; दृश्यं मातृकले पचेलि N. 1. 94. -नः 1 Fire. 2 The sun.

पचेलुकः A cook.

पञ्चदिका A small bell.

पंचक *a.* Consisting of five. 2 Relating to five. 3 Made of five. 4 Bought with five. 5 Taking five per-cent. -कः, -कं A collection or aggregate of five; अम्लपंचक.

पंचत् *f.* A pentad, an aggregate of five.

पंचता, त्वं 1 Five-fold state. 2 A collection of five. 3 The five elements taken collectively; hence पंचता-त्वं गम्, -या &c. means 'to be resolved into the five elements of which the body consists', 'to die or perish'; पंचता, त्वं नी to kill or destroy; पंचभिर्निर्मिते देहे पंचत्वं च पुनर्गते । स्वां स्वां योगिनिमुपाति तत्र का परिचयना ॥ Ratn. 3. 3.

पंचथुः 1 Time. 2 The (Indian) cuckoo.

पंचधा *ind.* 1 In five parts. 2 In five ways.

पंचन् *num. a.* (Always pl.; nom. and acc. पंच) Five. (As the first member of comp. पंचन् drops its final न्). -Comp. -अंशः the fifth part, a fifth. -अग्निः 1 an aggregate of five sacred fires; *i. e.* अन्वाहार्यपचन or दक्षिण, गार्हपत्य, आहवनीय, सव्य and आबसव्य) 2 a householder who maintains the five sacred fires; पंचाग्रयो धृतरताः Māl. 1; Ms. 3. 185. -अंग *a.* five-membered, having five parts or divisions as in पंचांगः प्रणामः (*i. e.* बाहुभ्यां चैव जातुभ्यां शिरसा वक्षसा दृशा); कृतपंचांगविनिर्णयो नयः Ki. 2. 12 (see Malli. and Kāmandaka quoted by him). (-नः) 1 a tortoise or turtle. 2 a kind of horse with five spots in different parts of his body. (-नी) a bit for horses (-जु) 1 a collection or aggregate of five parts. 2 five modes of devotion. 3 a calendar or almanac, so called because it treats of five things:—तिथिबोरोध नक्षत्रं योगः करणमेव च; चतुर्गवलो राजा जगती वशमानयेत् । अहं पंचांगबलवानाकाशं वशमानये ॥ Subhāsh. -गुप्तः a turtle. -शुद्धिः *f.* the propitiousness or favourable state of five important points; *i. e.* तिथि, वार, नक्षत्र, योग, and करण (in astrology). -अंशुल *a.* (-ला or ली *f.*) measuring five fingers. -अ (आ) जं the five products of the goat. -अप्सरश्च *n.* N. of a lake, said to have been created by the sage Mandakarpī; cf. R. 13. 38. -अमृतं the collection of five sweet things used in worshipping deities; (दुग्धं च शर्करा चैव वृत्तं दधि तथा मधु). -अचिख *m.*

the planet Mercury. -अवयव *a.* five-membered (as a syllogism, the five members being, प्रतिज्ञा, हेतु, उदाहरण, उपनय, and निगमन). -अवस्थः a corpse; (so called because it is resolved into the five elements); cf. पंचल above. -अविकं the five products of the sheep. -अशीतिः *f.* eighty-five. -अहः a period of five days. -आतपः *a.* doing penance with five fires (*i. e.* with four fires and the sun); cf. R. 13. 41. -आननः, -आरवः, -शुखः, -वज्रः 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 a lion (so called because its mouth is generally wide open; पंच आननं यस्य); (often used at the end of names of learned men to express great learning or respect; न्याय, तर्क &c., *e. g.* जगन्नाथतर्कपंचानन). -इन्द्रिय an aggregate of the five organs (of sense or action; see इन्द्रिय). -इधुः, -बाणः -शरः epithets of the god of love; (so called because he has five arrows: their names are:—अराविदमशोकं च वृत्तं च नवमहिम्ना । नीलोत्पलं च पंचैते पंच-बाणस्य सायकाः). -उदमन् *m. pl.* the five digestive fires supposed to be in the body. -कर्मन् *n.* (in medicine) the five kinds of treatment; *i. e.* 1 वमन 'giving emetics'; 2 रचन 'purg-ing'; 3 नस्य 'giving sternutatories'; 4 अनुवासन 'administering an enema which is oily', and 5 निरुह 'administering an enema which is not oily'. -कुत्स *ind.* five times. -कोणं a pentagon. -कोलं the five spices taken collectively. -कोषाः (*m. pl.*) the five vestures or wrappers supposed to invest the soul; they are:—अन्नमयकोष or the earthly body (स्थूल-शरीर); प्राणमयकोष the vesture of the vital airs; मनोमयकोष the sensorial vesture; विज्ञानमयकोष the cognitional vesture (these three form the लिंगशरीर); and आनन्दमयकोष the last vesture, that of beatitude. -कोशी a distance of five Krosas. -खड्गं, -खट्वी a collection of five beds. -गर्दं a collection of five cows. -गव्यं the five products of the cow taken collectively; *i. e.* milk, curds, clarified butter or ghee, urine, and cowdung (क्षीरं दधि तथा चाज्यं घृतं गोमयमेव च). -गुप्त *a.* bought with five cows. -गुण *a.* fivefold. -गुप्तः 1 a tortoise. 2 the materialistic system of philosophy, the doctrines of the Chārvākas. -चत्वारिंश *a.* fortyfifth. -चत्वारिंशत् *f.* forty-five. -जनः 1 man, mankind. 2 N. of a demon who had assumed the form of a conch-shell and was slain by Kṛishṇa. 3 the soul. 4 the five classes of beings; *i. e.* gods, men, Gandharvas, serpents and pitris. 5 the four primary castes of the Hindus (ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य and शूद्र).

with the Nishādas or barbarians as the fifth (pl. in these two senses); (for a full exposition see Śātrabhāṣya on Br. Sūtras I. 4. 11-13) -जनीन a. devoted to the five races. (-जः) an actor, mimic, buffoon. -ज्ञानः 1 an epithet of Buddha as possessing the five kinds of knowledge. 2 a man familiar with the doctrines of the Pāśupatas. -तक्षः, -क्षी a collection of five carpenters. -तत्त्व 1 the five elements taken collectively; i. e. पृथ्वी, आप, तेजस, वायु and आकाश. 2 (in the Tantras) the five essentials of the Tāntrikas, also called पंचमकर because they all begin with म; i. e. मय, मांस, मत्स्य, मुद्रा and मैथुन. -तपस् m. an ascetic who in summer practises penance sitting in the middle of four fires with the sun burning right over his head; cf. हविर्भुजाभयवत्तु चतुर्णां मध्ये ललाटपञ्चसप्तः R. 13. 41 and Ku. 5. 23; and Ms. 6. 23 and Si. 2. 51 also. -तय a. five-fold. (-यः) a pentad. -त्रिंश a. thirty-fifth. -त्रिंशत्, -त्रिंशति: f. thirty-five. -दश a. 1 fifteenth. 2 increased by fifteen; as in पंचदश शतं 'one hundred and fifteen'. -दशन् a. pl. fifteen. -अहः a period of fifteen days. -दशिर a. made or consisting of fifteen. -दशी the fifteenth day of a lunar fortnight. -द्वीपे the five long parts of the body; बाहु, नेत्रद्वयं कुक्षिद्वयं तु नासे तथैव च । स्तनयोरेतरं चैव पंचदीर्घं प्रचक्षते ॥ -नखः 1 any animal with five claws; पंच पंचनखा भक्ष्या ये प्रोक्ताः कृतजैर्हिजैः Bk. 6. 131; Ms. 5. 17, 18. Y. 1. 177. 2 an elephant. 3 a turtle. 4 a lion or tiger. -नदः, 'the country of five rivers, the modern Panjab (the five river being शतद्रु, बियाश, हरजती, चंद्रमाणा and वितस्ता, or the modern names Sutlej, Beas, Ravee, Chenab and Jhelum). (-दा: pl.) the people of this country. -नवति: f. ninety-five. -नीराजनं waving five things before an idol and then falling prostrate before it; (the five things being:—a lamp, lotus, cloth, mango and betel-leaf). -पंचाश a. fifty-fifth. -पंचाशत् f. fifty-five. -पद्मे five steps; Pt. 2. 115. -पात्रं 1 five vessels taken collectively. 2 a Śrāddha in which offerings are made in five vessels. -पाणः (m. pl.) the five life-winds or vital airs; प्राण, अपान, व्यान, उदान and समान. -पासात् a temple of a particular size) with four pinnacles and a steeple). -पाणः, -पाणः, -शरः epithets of the god of love; see पंचेय. -पुञ्ज a. pentagonal. (-जः) a pentagon; cf. पंचकोण. -भूतं the five elements; पृथ्वी, अप, तेजस्, वायु and आकाश. -मकारं the five essentials of the left-hand Tantra ritual of which the first letter

is म; see पंचतत्त्व. (2). -महापातकं the five great sins; see महापातक. -महायज्ञः (m. pl.) the five daily sacrifices enjoined to be performed by a Brāhmaṇa; see महायज्ञ. -यामः a day. -रत्नं a collection of five gems; (they are variously enumerated:—(1) नीलकंठं चैति पञ्चरागश्च मौक्तिकं । प्रवालं चैति विज्ञेयं पंचरत्नं मनीषिभिः ॥ (2) सुवर्णं रजतं युक्ता राजावर्तं प्रवालकं । रत्नपंचकमाख्यातम् ॥ (3) कनकं शीतं नीलं पञ्चरागश्च मौक्तिकं । पंचरत्नमिव श्रेष्ठं सुविभिः पूर्वदर्शितं ॥ -रात्रं a period of five nights. -राशिकं the rule of five (in math.) -लक्षणं a Purāṇa; so called because it deals with five important topics:—सर्गश्च प्रतिसर्गश्च वंशो मन्वतराणि च । वंशावुचरितं चैव पुराणं पंचलक्षणं ॥ see पुराण also -लवणं five kinds of salts; i. e. काचक, सैन्धव, सासुद्र, विड and सौषर्चल. -वटी 1 the five fig-tree; i. e. अथत्य, बिल्व, वट, धात्री and अशोक. 2 N. of a part of the Dandakā forest where the Godāvari rises and where Rāma dwelt for a considerable time with his beloved; it is two miles from Nasik; U. 2. 28; R. 13. 31. -वर्षद्वितीय a. about five years old. -वर्षीय a. five years old. -वल्कलं a collection of the barks of the five kinds of trees; (i. e. न्यग्रोध, उदुंबर, अथत्य, वृक्ष and वेतस). -विंश a. twenty-fifth. -विंशति: f. twenty-five. -विंशतिका a collection of twenty-five; as in वेतालपंचविंशतिका -विध a. five-fold, of five kinds -शत a. amounting to five hundred and five. 2 five hundred. (-तं) 1 one hundred and five. 2 five hundred -शाखः 1 the hand. 2 an elephant. -शिशुः a lion. -षट् a. pl. five or six; संस्येयं षट् बृहस्पतिभृतयः संभाषिताः पंचषाः Bh. 2. 34. -षष्ट a. sixty-fifth. -षष्टि: f. sixty-five. -सप्तत a. seventy-fifth. -सप्तति: f. seventy-five. -पञ्चः f. the five things in a house by which animal life may be accidentally destroyed; they are:—पंचक्ष्मा गृहस्थस्य बुद्धिपेण्युपस्करः कंदनी चोदुकुंभश्च Ms. 3. 68. -हायन a. five years old. -पंचनी A chequered cloth for playing at draughts. -पंचम a. (मी. f.) 1 The fifth. 2 Forming a fifth part. 3 Dexterous, clever. 4 Beautiful, brilliant. -मः 1 The fifth (or in later times the seventh) note of the Indian gamut; it is said to be produced by the cuckoo (कोकिलो रीति पंचमं Nārada), and is so called because it is produced from 5 parts of the body:—बायुः समुद्गतो नाभिक्रोहकंठमुपैह । विचरन् पंचमस्थानं प्रापया पंचम उच्यते ॥ 2 N. of a Rāga or musical mode (sung in the above note); व्ययति वृथा मौनं तन्वि प्रपंचय पंचमं Git. 10; so उद्विग्नपंचमरागं Git. 1. -मं A fifth. 2 Sexual intercourse (मैथुन), the fifth मकार of the Tāntrikas. -सी

1 the fifth day of a lunar fortnight. 2 The ablative case (in gram). 3 An epithet of Draupadi. 4 A chequered board for playing at draughts. -Comp. -आस्यः the cuckoo.

पंचालः (m. pl.) 1 N. of a country and its people. -लः A king of the Panchālas.

पंचालिका A doll, puppet; cf. पांचालिका.

पंचाली 1 A doll, puppet. 2 A kind of song. 3 Chequered board for playing at draughts, chess-board &c.

पंचाश a. (शी. f.) The fiftieth.

पंचाशत्, पंचाशति: f. Fifty.

पंचाशिका 1 A collection of fifty verses; i. e. चौपंचाशिका.

पंजर A cage, an aviary; पंजरयुक्तः, भुजपंजरः &c. -रः, -रं 1 Ribs. 2 A skeleton. -रः 1 The body. 2 The Kaliyuga. -Comp -आखेटः a sort of basket or trap for catching fish. -युक्तः a parrot in a cage, caged parrot; V. 2. 23.

पंजिः, -जी f. 1 The ball of cotton from which thread is spun. 2 A record, journal, register. 3 A calendar, an almanac. -Comp. -कारः -कारकः a writer, scribe.

पट 1 P. (पटति) To go or move.

-Caus. or 10. U. (पटयति-ते) 1 To split, cleave, tear up, tear asunder, tear open, divide; कंचिन्मज्जाम्पाटयामास

द्वी Si. 18. 51; दत्तवर्णं पाटयेत्सं Y. 2. 94; Mk. 9. 2 To break, break open; अन्यसु भित्तिषु मया निदि पाटितासु Mk. 3. 14.

3 To pierce, prick, penetrate; धर्मपाटितलेन पाणिना R. 11. 31. 4 To remove, eradicate. 5 To pluck out.

-With उद् 1 to tear up or out, draw out; दंतैर्नोत्पाटयेन्मृगान् Ms. 4. 69; कीलमुत्पाटयितुमारभे Pt. 1. 2 to root up; eradicate; Ku. 2. 43; R. 15. 49. 3 to extract. -वि 1 to tear up or out; (केतकवर्ह) विपाटयामासयुवा नखभिः R. 6. 17. 2 to pull or draw out, extract.

-II. 10. U. (पटयति-ते) 1 To string or weave; कुर्विदस्त्वं तावत्पटयति युगधानममित्रः K. P. 7. 2 To clothe, envelope.

3 To Surround, encircle.

पटः -ट 1 A garment, raiment, cloth, a piece of cloth; अयं पटः सुवर्द्धितः गतो ह्ययं पटश्छिद्रशतैर्लेकृतः &c. Mk. 2. 9; मेषाः स्रवंति बलदेवपटवकाशः 5. 45. 2 Fine cloth. 3 A veil, screen. 4 A tablet, plate or piece of cloth for writing or painting upon. -रं A thatch, roof. -Comp. -रज्जं a tent.

-कारः 1 a weaver. 2 a painter. -कुटी f. -मंडपः, -वापः, -वेदमन् n. a tent; Si. 12. 63. -वासः 1 a tent. 2 a petticoat. 3 perfumed powder; Ratn. 1

-वासकः perfumed powder.

पटकः 1 A camp, an encampment. 2 Cotton-cloth.

पटञ्जरः A thief; cf. पाटञ्जर. -रं Old or ragged clothes.

पटस्कः A thief.

पटपटा ind. An imitative sound.

पटलं 1 A roof, thatch; विनमितपटलं दृश्यते जीर्णकृत्वं Mu. 3. 15. 2 A cover, covering, veil, coating (in general). शिरसि मसीपटलं दधाति दीपः Bv. 1. 74. 3 A film or coating over the eyes. 4 A heap, multitude, mass, quantity; रथांगणैः पटलेन रोचिषां Si. 1. 21; जलपटलानि Pt. 1. 361. झौद्रपटलैः R. 4. 63; मुक्तापटलं 13. 17; ताकपटलं Gīt. 7. 5 A basket. 6 Retinue, train. -लः, -ली 1 A tree. 2 A stalk. -लः, -लं A section or chapter of a book. -Comp. -प्रांतः the edge of a roof.

पटहः 1 A kettle-drum, a wardrum, drum, tabor; कुर्वन् संध्याकालिपटहतां शूलिनः म्लाघनीयां Me. 34; पटपटहन्नाभिभिर्विनीतनिद्रः R. 9. 71. 2 Beginning, undertaking. 3 Injuring, killing. -Comp. -घोषकः a crier (who beats a drum and then makes the proclamation). -धमनं going about with a drum to call people together.

पटालुका A leech.

पटि-दी f. 1 The curtain of a stage. 2 A cloth. 3 Coarse cloth, canvas. 4 A screen of cloth, surrounding a tent. -Comp. -क्षेपः tossing aside the curtain (of the stage); used as a stage-direction to denote the hurried entrance of a character on the stage; cf. अपटीक्षेप.

पटिमन् m. 1 Dexterity, cleverness. 2 Sharpness. 3 Acidity. 4 Sharpness. 5 Violence, intensity &c.

पटिरः 1 A ball for playing with. 2 Sandal-wood. 3 Cupid, the god of love. -रं 1 Catechu. 2 A sieve. 3 The belly. 4 A field. 5 A cloud. 6 Height. -Comp. -जन्मन् m. sandal-tree; वहति विषयान् पटीरजन्मा Bv. 1. 74.

पटु a. (हु or टी f.; compar. पटीयश्च, superl. पटिड) 1 Clever, skilful, dexterous, proficient (usually with a loc.); वाचि पटुः &c. 2 Sharp, acrid, pungent. 3 Sharp, smart (as intellect). 4 Violent, strong, sharp, intense; अयमपि पटुर्ग्रासरो न बाणपरंपरा V. 4. 1; U. 4. 3. 5 Shrill, clear, sharp-sounding; किमिदं पटुपटहंशसमिश्रो नादीनादः Mu. 6; पटुपटहन्नाभिभिर्विनीतनिद्रः R. 9. 71, 73. 6 Apt, disposed; Si. 15. 43. 7 Harsh, cruel, hard-hearted. 8 Sly, cunning, crafty, roguish. 9 Healthy, sound. 10 Active, busy. 11 Eloquent, talkative. 12 Blown, expanded. -हुः, -हु n. A mushroom (छत्रा). -हु n. Salt. -Comp. -कल्पः, -क्षेपीय a. pretty clever, tolerably sharp.

पटोलः A species of cucumber (Mar. पडवल). -लं A kind of cloth.

पटोलकः An oyster.

पट्टः, हुं 1 A slab, tablet (for writing upon), plate in general; शिला-पट्टमविज्ञाना Si. 3; so भालपट्ट &c. 2 A royal grant or edict; Y. 1. 317. 3 A tiara, diadem; R. 18. 44. 4 A strip; निर्मोकपट्टाः फणिनिर्विमुक्ताः R. 16. 17. 5 silk; पट्टोपधानं K. 17; Bh. 3. 74; so पट्टाञ्चुकं. 6 Fine or coloured cloth, cloth in general. 7 An upper garment; Bk. 10. 60. 8 A fillet or cloth worn round the head, a turban; especially, a coloured silk turban; Ratn. 1. 4. 9 A throne. 10 A chair or stool. 11 A shield. 12 A grinding stone. 13 A place where four roads meet. 14 A city, town. 15 A bandage, ligature. -Comp. -अर्हा the principal queen. -उपाध्यायः a writer of royal grants and other documents. -जं a sort of cloth. -देवी, -महिषी, -राज्ञी the principal queen. -वस्त्र, -वासस् a. attired in wove silk or coloured cloth.

पट्टनं -नी A city.

पट्टिका 1 A tablet, plate; as in हस्तट्टिका. 2 A document. 3 A piece or fragment of cloth, वस्त्रकलेकदेशादि-पाटय पट्टिका K. 149. 4 A piece of silken cloth. 5 A ligature, bandage. -Comp. -वायकः a silk-weave.

पट्टि (ट्टि) झः (सः) A kind of spear with a sharp edge (Mar. पट्ट), कृष्णपत्रासंपट्टिश्च &c. Dk; (पट्टिश्चो लोहबन्धो यस्तीक्ष्णधारः क्षुरोपमः Vijayanti).

पट्टोलिका A kind of bond or lease (श्रमिकरयहणव्यवस्थापकः पत्रमेदः Tv.).

पट् P. (पठति, पठित) 1 To read or repeat aloud; recite, rehearse; यः पठेच्छ्रुयादापि. 2 To read or recite to oneself, study, peruse; इत्येतन्मानवं शास्त्रं भृशप्रोक्तं पठन् द्विजः Ms. 12. 126, 4. 98. 3 To invoke (as a deity). 4 To cite, quote, mention (as in a book); एतदिच्छामहं श्रोतुं पुराणि यदि पठ्यते Mb. 5 To declare, describe, express; मार्गं च परमो हर्षः प्रुषस्येह पठ्यते; Mb. 6 To learn from (with abl.) -Caus. (पाठयति-ते) 1 To cause to read aloud. 2 To teach, instruct. -Desid. (विपाठयति) To wish to recite &c. -With पठि to mention, declare. (-Caus) to teach; तौ सर्वं विद्याः परिपाठितौ U. 2. -सं to read, learn; Ms. 4. 98.

पठकः A reader.

पठनं 1 Reading, reciting. 2 mentioning. 3 Studying, perusing.

पठिः f. Reading, studying, perusal.

पण I. 1 A. (पणते, पणित) 1 To deal in, barter, purchase, buy; N. 2. 91. 2 To bargain, transact business. 3 To bet or stake at play (usually with gen. of the thing staked, but sometimes with acc.); प्राणानामपणि-हसौ Bk. 8. 121; पणस्य कृष्णा पांचाली Mb.

4 To risk or hazard (a battle). II. 1 A., 10. U. (पणते, पणायति-ते) 1 To praise. 2 To honour. -WITH वि to sell, barter; आभीरुदेशे किल चंद्रकांतं विविधै-रद्विषिपणति गोपाः Subhāsh.

पणः 1 Playing with dice or for a stake. 2 A game played for a stake, bet, wager; Y. 2. 18; दमयत्याः पणः साधुर्वर्तता Mb. 3 The thing staked. 4 A condition, compact, agreement; संधिं करोतु भवतां नृपतिः पणेन Vā. 1. 15; a stipulation, treaty; H. 4. 118, 112. 5 Wages, hire. 6 Reward. 7 A sum in coins or shells. 8 A particular coin equal in value to 80 cowries; अशीतिभिर्बराटकेः पण इत्यभिधीयते. 9 Price. 10 Wealth, property. 11 A commodity for sale. 12 Business, transaction. 13 A shop. 14 A seller, vendor. 15 A distiller. 16 A house. -Comp. -अंगना, स्त्री a prostitute, harlot. -संधिः a market, fair. -बंधः 1 making a treaty or peace (संधि); पण-बंधमुखात् गुणानजः पट्टपात्रकं समीक्ष्य तत्फलं R. 8. 21, 10. 86. 2 an agreement, stipulation; (यदि भवानिदं कुर्याच्छर्हिदमहं भवते दास्यामीति समकरणं पणबंधः Manoramā).

पणनं 1 Bartering, purchasing. 2 Betting. 3 Sale.

पणवः A sort of musical instrument; Bg. 1. 13; Si. 13. 5.

पणाया 1 Transaction, business, dealing. 2 A market-place. 3 Profits of a trade. 4 Gambling. 5 Praise.

पणिः f. A market. -m. 1 A miser, niggard. 2 An impious man.

पणित p. p. 1 Transacted (as business). 2 Betted; see पण.

पण् I. 1 A. (पणते, पणित) To go or move. -II. 10 U. (पणयति-ते) To collect, pile up, heap together.

पण्डः A eunuch.

पण्डा 1 Wisdom, understanding. 2 Learning, science.

पण्डावत् m. A learned man.

पण्डित a. 1 Learned, wise; स्वस्य को वा न पण्डितः 2 Shrewd, clever. 3 Skilled in, proficient, skilful. (generally with loc. or in comp.); मधुरालापनिर्भर-पण्डिता Ku. 4. 16; so रतिपण्डित 4. 18; नय-पण्डित &c. -तः 1 A scholar, learned man, Pandita. 2 Incense. -Comp. -जातीय a. somewhat clever. -मानिक, -मानिन्, पण्डितमन्य a. fancying oneself to be learned, a conceited person, a pedant who fancies himself to be a Pandita.

पण्डितमन् m. Learning, scholarship, wisdom.

पण्य a. 1 Saleable, vendible. 2 To be transacted. -पण्यः 1 A ware, an article, a commodity; दूरावभासे विपणिस्त-पण्या R. 16. 41; पण्यानां गाविकं पण्यं Pt. 1. 13; Ms. 5. 129; Y. 2. 246; M. 1. 16.

2 Trade, business. 3 Price; महता पुण्यपण्येन कतिपये कायनोस्त्वया Sānti. 3. 1. -Comp. -अंगना, योषित् f., -विलासिनी, -स्त्री f. a harlot, a courtesan; पण्यस्त्रीषु विवेककल्पलिकाशालीषु रज्येत कः Bh. 1. 90; Me. 25. -अजिरं a market. -आजीवः a trader. -आजीवको a market, fair. -पतिः a great merchant. -भूमिः f. a warehouse. -बीथिका, -बीथी, -शाला 1 a market, 2 a stall, shop.

पत 1 P. (पतति, पतित) 1 To fall, fall down, come down, alight; अवाङ्मुखस्योपरि पुण्यवृष्टिः पपात विद्याधरहस्तमुक्ता R. 2. 60; वृष्टिर्भवने चास्यपेतुषी 10. 77; (रेखः) पतति परिणतारुणप्रकाशः शालमसमृद्ध इवाश्रमदुग्धे S. 1. 31; Me. 105; Bk. 7. 9, 21. 6. 2 To fly, move through the air, soar; हतुं कलहकारोऽभी शब्दकारः पपात खं Bk. 5. 100; see पतत् below. 3 To set, sink. (below the horizon); सोयं चंद्रः पतति गगनादल्पशेषैर्मयूखैः S. 4. v. 1. पतस्वतंगप्रतिमस्त-पोनिधिः Si. 1. 12. 4 To cast oneself at, throw oneself down; मयि ते पापपतिते किं कलस्वपावगे Pt. 4. 7; so चरणपतितं Me. 105. 5 To fall (in a moral sense), lose one's caste, forfeit one's rank or position, fall off; परधर्मज जीवन् हि सयः पतति जातिनः Ma. 10. 97, 3. 16, 5. 19, 9. 200; Y. 1. 38. 6 To come down (as from heaven); पतंति पितरो ह्येषां लवपिडोदकक्रियाः Bg. 1. 41. 7 To fall, be reduced to wretchedness or misery; प्रायः कंदुकपातेनोत्पतदायः पतन्नापि Bh. 2. 123. 8 To go down into hell, go to perdition; Ms. 11. 37; Bg. 16. 16. 9 To fall, occur, come to pass, take place; लक्ष्मीयन् पतंति तत्र बिभृ-द्वारा इव व्यापदः Subhāsh. 10 To be directed to, light or fall upon (with loc.); प्रसादसौम्यानि सतां सुहृज्जनं पतंति चक्षुषि न दारुणाः शराः S. 6. 28. 11 To fall to one's lot or share. 12 To be in, fall in or into. -Caus. (पातयति-ते, पातयति rarely) 1 To cause to fall down descend or sink &c; निपतंती पतिमच्यपात-यत् R. 8. 38, 9. 61, 11. 76. 2 To let fall, throw or drop down, fell down, (as trees &c.). 3 To ruin, over-throw. 4 To shed (as tears). 5 To cast, direct (as the sight). -Desid. (पिपतिषति or पिसति) To wish to fall &c. -WITH अञ् 1 to fly to or towards. 2 to fly or run after, follow, pursue, chase; सुहृदुपतति स्वंदने वृचदृष्टिः S. 1. 7, Māl. 9. 8; Si. 11. 40. -अभि 1 to fly near, go or hasten near, approach; अविरोद्धनस्तगिरिमच्यपतत् Si. 9. 1; Ki. 12. 36. 2 to attack, assail, fall upon; R. 7. 37. 3 to overtake in flying. 4 to get back, retire, withdraw. -अभ्यु 1 to fall upon or attack. -अ 1 to fall upon, attack, assail; R. 12. 44, 5. 50 2 to fly towards, rush upon, come or drive in haste towards. 3 to approach. 4 to take place, occur,

happen; कथमिदमापतितं U. 2; अहो न शोभ-नमापतितं Pt. 2. 5 to occur to, cross (the mind); इति हृदये नापतितं K. 288. -उङ् 1 to fly or jump up; मक्षुदपाति परितः पटलैरलीनां Si. 5. 37; oft. with acc. or dat. of place; उत्पतोद्गमसुखः खं Me. 14; Bk. 5. 30; स्वर्गयोरातिता भवेत् V. 4. 2; Ku. 6. 36. 2 to start up, emerge into view; R. 13. 11. 3 to rebound (as a ball); Bh. 2. 85. 4 to rise, originate, spring or proceed from, be produced; निषेपोल्यतितानलं R. 4. 77; रसात्तस्माद्वरुण्य उदेतुः Rām. -नि 1 to fall or come down; descend, alight, sink down; निपतंती पतिमच्यपातयत् R. 8. 38; Bk. 15. 27. 2 to be cast at, be directed towards; R. 6. 11. 3 to throw oneself down (as at the feet), fall prostrate; देवास्तद्वेत् हरमुदभार्य किरित्वद्वाजलयो निपत्य Ku. 7. 92; Bh. 2. 31. 4 to fall or descend into, meet in; R. 10. 26. 5 to fall upon, attack, rush at or upon; क्रिहो शिञ्जुरपि निपतति मन्मलिनकपोलमितिचु गजेषु Bh. 2. 38. 6 to happen, occur, take place, fall to one's lot; सकृदंशो निपतति Ms. 9. 47. 7 to be placed, occupy a place; अम्बुहितं पूर्वं निपतति. (-Caus.) 1 to cause to fall down, throw or hurl down. 2 to kill, destroy, ruin. -निस् 1 to issue or come out of, issue from, fly out of; अरवि-वरेष्वातकैर्निपततद्भिः S. 7. 7; एषा विदूरीभवतः समुद्रात्सकानना निपततीव भूमिः R. 13. 18, Ma. 8. 55; Y. 2. 16; Ku. 3. 71; Me. 69. -पर 1 to arrive, draw near, approach. 2 to return. -परि 1 to fly round or about, wheel or whirl round, hover about; विद्वेषेपात् पिपासुः परिपतति शिखी भ्रातिमद्वारियेन M. 2. 13; Amar. 48. 2 to spring down upon, attack, fall upon (as in battle). 3 to run in all directions; (हयः) परिपेतु-र्दिशो दश Mb. 4 to go to or fall into; Si. 11. 41. -प्र 1 to come down, fall down, descend. 2 to fall off or away from. 3 to fly, fly or move about. -प्रणि to bow down to, salute (with acc. or dat.); प्रणिपत्य सुरास्त्रे R. 10. 15; वागीशं वागिरिध्यामिः प्रणिपत्योपतस्थिरे Ku. 2. 3. -प्रोङ् 1 to fly up, soar. -नि 1 to fly at, fall down, descend; Ra. 4. 18. (-Caus.) to cause to fall down, ruin, destroy; Mk. 2. 8. -स् 1 to fly or meet together, assemble. 2 to go or roam about. 3 to attack, fall upon, assail. 4 to come to pass, happen. (-Caus.) 1 to bring near. 2 to collect or assemble together, bring or call together; R. 14. 36, 15. 75.

पतः 1 Flying, flight. 2 Going falling, alighting. -Comp. -भः a bird; Ms. 7. 23.

पतंगः 1 A bird; नृपः पतंगं समवत् पाणिना N. 1. 124; Bv. 1. 17. 2 The sun; विकसति हि पतंगस्योदये वृद्धीकं U. 6. 12;

Māl. 1. 12; Si. 1. 12; R. 2. 15. 3 A moth, locust, grass-hopper; पतंगवद्बहि-मुखं विविधः Ku. 3. 64, 4. 20; Pt. 3. 126. 4 A bee. -न 1 Quicksilver. 2 A kind of sandal-wood.

पतंगमः 1 A bird, 2 A moth.

पतंगिका 1 A small bird. 2 A kind of small bee.

पतंगिन् m. A bird.

पतंगिका A bow-string.

पतंजलिः N. of the celebrated author of the Mahābhāṣya, the great commentary on Pāṇini's Sūtras; also of a philosopher, the propounder of the Yoga philosophy.

पतत् a. (स्त्री f.) Flying, descending, alighting, coming down &c. -m. A bird; परमः पुमानिव पति पततां Ki. 6. 1; कचित्पथा संचरते सुराणां कचिद्वानां पततां कचिच्च R. 13. 19; Si. 9. 15. -Comp.

-ग्रहः 1 the reserve of an army. 2 a spitting pot, spittoon; तमेकमाणिक्यमयं महोन्नतं पतद्ग्रहं ग्राहितवाक्कलेन सः N. 16. 27. -भीरुः a hawk, falcon.

पत्रकं 1 A wing, pinion. 2 A feather. 3 A vehicle.

पत्रविः A bird.

पतञ्जिन् m. 1 A bird; दयिता द्वंद्वचरं पत-विणं (पुनरेति) R. 8. 56, 9. 27, 11. 11, 12. 48; Ku. 5. 4. 2 An arrow. 3 A horse. -Comp. -केतनः an epithet of Viṣṇu.

पतनं 1 The act of flying or coming down, alighting, descending, throw- ing oneself down at. 2 Setting (as of the sun). 3 Going down to hell. 4 Apostacy. 5 Falling from dignity, virtue &c. 6 Fall, decline, ruin, adversity (opp. उदय or उच्छाय); महा- र्थना नरेन्द्राणांमुद्रायाः पतनानि च Y. 1. 307. 7 Death. 8 Hanging down, becoming flaccid (as breasts). 9 Miscarriage.

पतनीय a. Causing a fall, causing the loss of caste. -ये A degrading crime or sin; Y. 3. 40, 298.

पतयः, पतसः 1 The moon. 2 A bird. 3 A grasshopper.

पतयालु a. Tending or prone to fall, liable to fall.

पताका 1 A flag, banner (fig. also); ये काममंजरी कामयते स इत्तु सुमपताका Dk. 47 'let him carry the palm of beauty or good fortune'. 2 A flagstaff. 3 A sign, emblem, mark, symbol. 4 An episode or episodic incident in a drama, see पताकास्थानक below. 5 Auspiciousness, good fortune or luck. -Comp. -अंशुकं a flag. -स्थानकं (in dramaturgy) intimation of an episodic incident, when instead of the thing thought of or expected, another of the same character is brought in by some unexpected circumstance; (यथायि चिंतितेऽप्यस्मिन्सहिगीऽप्यः प्रयुज्यते । आगतुकेन भावेन पताकास्थानकं तु तत् ॥ S. D.

299); (for its different kinds, see 300-304).

पताकिक a. Having or carrying a banner.

पताकिन् a. Having or carrying a banner, adorned with flags. —**m.** 1 An ensign, standard-bearer. 2 A flag. —**नी** An army; (न प्रसेहे) रथवर्त्म-रजोऽयस्य कुत एव पताकिनी R. 4. 82; Ki. 14. 27.

पतिः 1 A master, lord; as in गृहपतिः. 2 An owner, possessor, proprietor; क्षेत्रपतिः. 3 Governor, ruler, one who presides over; ओषधीपतिः, वनस्पतिः, कुल-पतिः &c. 4 A husband; प्रमदाः पतिवर्त्मगा इति प्रतिपन्नं हि विचेतनेपि Ku. 4. 33. —**COMP.** —**घतिनी**, —**घ्नी** a woman who murders her husband. —**देवता**—**देवा** one who regards her husband as a divinity, a woman loyally devoted to her husband, chaste woman; कः पति-देवतामन्यः परिमार्ष्टुमुत्सहेत S. 6; तमलभंत पतिं पतिदेवताः शिखरिणामिव सागरमापगाः R. 9. 17; धुरि स्थिता त्वं पतिदेवतां 14. 74. धर्मः duty (of a wife) towards a husband. —**माणा** a chaste wife. —**लोकः** the world of husbands in a future life. —**व्रता** a devoted, faithful, and loyal wife, a chaste and virtuous wife; त्वं fidelity to a husband. —**सेवा** devotion to a husband.

पतिवरा A woman who is about to choose a husband; R. 6. 10. 67.

पतितः *p. p.* 1 Fallen, descended, alighted. 2 Dropped. 3 Fallen (in a moral sense), abandoned, wicked. 4 Apostate. 5 Degraded, outcast. 6 Fallen in battle, defeated or overthrown. 7 Being in, fallen into; as in अवस्थापित.

पतिरः 1 A bird. 2 A hole or pit.

पत्तनं A town, city (opp. ग्राम); पत्तने विद्यमानेषु ग्रामे रत्नपरिक्षा M. 1.

पतिः 1 A footman, a foot-soldier; R. 7. 37. 2 A pedestrian. 3 A hero. —**f.** 1 The smallest division of an army, consisting of one chariot, one elephant, three horsemen and five foot-soldiers. 2 Going, walking. —**COMP.** —**कायः** infantry. —**गणकः** an officer whose business it is to muster the infantry. —**संहतिः** *f.* a body of infantry, infantry.

पतिन् m. A foot-soldier, footman.

पत्रं 1 A leaf (of a tree); धत्ते भरं कुसुमपत्रफलालीनां Bv. 1. 94. 2 The leaf of a flower, lotus &c.; निलोत्पलपत्रधारया S. 1. 17. 3 A leaf for writing upon, a paper, a leaf written upon; पत्रमारीष्य दधिता S. 6. 'commit to writing'; V. 2. 14. 4 A letter, document. 5 Any thin leaf or plate of metal, a gold-leaf. 6 The wing of a bird, a pinion, feather. 7 The feather of an arrow; R. 2. 31. 8 A vehicle in general (car, horse, camel &c.); दिशः पपात पत्रेण वेगानिर्गच्छके-

तुना R. 15. 48; N. 3. 16. 9 Painting the person (particularly the face) with musk, sandal-juice or other fragrant substances; रचय. कुचयोः पत्रं चित्रं कुकुञ्ज कथोलयोः Git. 12; R. 13. 55. 10 The blade of a sword, knife &c. 11 A knife, dagger. —**COMP.** —**अंगं** 1 the Bhūrja tree, 2 red sanders. —**अंशुलिः** drawing lines of painting with the finger on the person (throat, forehead &c.) with coloured sandal, saffron, or any other fragrant substance. —**अंजनं** ink. —**आवलिः** *f.* 1 red chalk. 2 a row of leaves. 3 the lines of painting drawn on the body with cosmetics as a decoration. —**आवली** 1 a row of leaves. 2 = आवली (3).

—**आहारः** feeding on leaves. —**ऊर्णं** wovesilk, a silk-garment; स्नानीयवस्त्र-क्रियया पत्रोर्णं बोधयुज्यते M. 5. 12. —**काहला** the noise or sound made by the flapping of wings or rustling of leaves. —**झरकः** a saw. —**नाडिका** the fibre of a leaf. —**परशुः** a file. —**पालः** a long dagger, large knife. —**(ली)** 1 the feathered part of an arrow. 2 a pair of scissors. —**पाश्या** an ornament (a gold-leaf) on the forehead. —**पुटं** a vessel of leaves; R. 2. 65. —**वा (वा)** लः an oar. —**संगः**, —**भंजिः** —**गी** *f.* drawing lines or figures of painting on the face and person with fragrant and coloured substances, such as musk, saffron, sandal-juice, yellow pigment &c., as a mark of decoration; कस्तूरीवरपत्रमंगनिकरां दृष्टे न गंडस्थले S. Til. 7 (used frequently in K.). —**यौवनं** a young leaf or sprout. —**रथः** a bird; व्यर्थीकृतं पत्ररथेन तेन N. 3. 6. —**इंद्रः** N. of Garuda. —**इंद्रकेतुः** N. of Vishnu; R. 18. 30. —**रे (ले)** खा, —**वल्ली**, —**वह्निः**, —**वल्ली** *f.* see पत्रमंग above; R. 6. 72, 16. 67; Rs. 9. 7; Si. 8. 56, 59. —**वाज** a. furnished with feathers (as an arrow) —**वाङ्** 1 a bird; Si. 18. 73. 2 an arrow. 3 a lettercarrier. —**विशेषकः** lines of painting &c.; see पत्रमंग; Ku. 3. 33; R. 3. 55, 9. 29. —**वेष्टः** a kind of ear-ring; R. 16. 67. —**शाकः** a vegetable consisting chiefly of leaves. —**श्रेष्ठः** the Bilva tree. —**सूचिः** *f.* a thorn. —**हिमं** wintry or snowy weather.

पत्रकं 1 A leaf. 2 Drawing lines or figures on the body as a decoration.

पत्रणा 1 A Drawing lines of figures of painting on the body as a decoration. 2 Feathering an arrow.

पत्रिका 1 A leaf for writing upon. 2 A letter, document.

पत्रिन् a. (गी *f.*) 1 Winged, feathered; मयू^० R. 3. 56. 6 Having leaves or pages. —**m.** 1 An arrow; तां विलोक्य घनितावधे पुण्यां पत्रिणः सह सुभोच रावच R. 11. 17, 3. 53, 57; 9. 61. 2 A bird; R. 11. 29. 3 A falcon. 4 A

mountain. 5 A chariot. 6 A tree. —**COMP.** —**वाहः** a bird.

पत्नी A wife. **COMP.** —**आटः** sraglio, women's apartments. —**सखद्वनं** the girdle of a wife.

पत्सलः A way, road.

पथः A way, road; reach, end (at the end of comp.). —**COMP.** —**कल्पना** juggling tricks. —**दर्शकः** a guide.

पथिकः 1 A traveller, way-farer; पथिकवनिताः Me. 8; Amaru. 93. 2 A guide. —**COMP.** —**संततिः**, —**संहतिः**, *f.* —**सारथः** a company of travellers, a caravan.

पथिन् m. (Nom. पंथाः, पंथानौ, पंथानः; acc. pl. पथः, instr. pl. पथिभिः &c.; the word is changed to पथ at the end of comp.; तोयाचारपथाः, दृष्टिपथः, नष्टपथः, सत्यपथः, प्रतिपथः &c.) 1 A road, way, path; श्रेयसमिष पंथाः Bh. 2. 26; वक्रः पंथाः Me. 27. 2 Journey, way-faring; as in शिवास्ते संतु पंथानः (I wish) a happy journey to you! God speed you on your journey! 3 Range, reach; as in कर्मपथ, श्रुति^०, दर्शन^०. 4 Manner of action, line of conduct, course of behaviour; पथः शुचैर्दर्शयितार ईश्वरा मलीन-सामाद्वृते न पद्धति R. 3. 46. 5 A sect, doctrine. 6 A division of hell. —**COMP.** —**देयं** a toll levied on public roads. —**द्रुमः** the Khadira tree. —**पज्ञ** a. acquainted with roads. —**वाहक** u. cruel. —**(कः)** 1 a hunter, fowler, 2 a burden-bearer, porter.

पथिलः A traveller, way-farer.

पथ्य u. 1 Salutary, wholesome, beneficial, agreeing with (said of a medicine, diet, advice &c.); अत्रियस्य तु पथ्यस्य वक्ता श्रोता च दुर्लभः Rām.; Y. 3. 65; पथ्यनञ्जं &c. 2 Fit, proper, suitable (in general). —**पथ्यं** 1 wholesome diet; as in पथ्याशी स्वामी वर्तते. 2 Welfare, well-being; उत्तिष्ठमानस्तु परो नेपेक्ष्यः पथ्यमिच्छता Si. 2. 10. —**COMP.** —**अपथ्यं** the class of things that are considered wholesome or hurtful in disease.

पद् I. 10. A (पद्यते) To go or move —**II.** 4. A. (पद्यते, पज; Caus. पाद्यति-ते; desid. विरसते) 1 To go, move. 2 To go to, approach (with acc.). 3 To attain, obtain, gain; ज्योतिषामाधिपत्यं च प्रभावं चाणपयत Mb. 4. To observe, practice; स्वधर्मं पद्यमानास्ते Mb. —**WITH** अद् 1 to go after, follow, attend. 2 to be fond of, be attached to. 3 to enter, go into. 4 to betake oneself to. 5 to find, notice, observe, understand. —**अभि** 1 to go to, draw near, approach; रावणाररजा तत्र राघवं मदनातुरा। अभिपेदे निदाघार्ता व्यालिव मलयद्रुमं R. 12. 32; 19. 11. 2 to enter into; Si. 3. 25. 3 to look upon, consider, regard, take or know to be; क्षममन्त्रपद्यत जलेन स्या गगनं गणाधिपतिर्द्वितिरिति Si. 9.

27. 4 to help, assist; मयाभिपक्षं तं Mb. 5 to seize, overpower, attack, catch hold of, take possession of, afflict; सर्वतश्चाभिपक्षेया धर्तारद्वि महाचक्रः; चङ्घाताभिपक्षानामुद्घीनानामिव स्वनः Mb.; see अभिपक्ष. 6 to take, assume; Ms. 1. 3. 7 to accept, receive. -अभ्युप 1 to take pity on, console, comfort, pity, favour, deliver (from distress); Ku. 4. 25, 5. 61. 2 to ask for help, submit. 3 to agree or assent to. -आ 1 to go near, walk towards, approach, Bk. 15. 89. 2 to enter into, go or attain to (a place, state &c.); निर्देमापद्यते Mk. 1. 14 becomes disgusted; अपिदिर्देमपर्यं पतिः पतंगाः Bv. 1. 17; so क्षीरं दधिमावपद्यते S. B. 3 to get into trouble, fall into misfortune; अर्थयमीं परिपश्य यः काममनुवर्तते । एवमापद्यते क्षिप्रं राजा दशरथो यथा ॥ Rām. 4 to happen, occur; Bk. 6. 31 (-Caus.). 1 to bring about, bring to pass, effect, accomplish; K. 2. 12. 2 to bring on, cause, produce; लघिमानमापादयति R. 105. 3 to reduce to, cause to suffer, lead or bring to; B. 55. 4 to change into. 5 to bring under control or subjection. -उद् 1 to be born or produced, arise, originate, spring up; उत्पस्यतेऽस्ति मम कोऽपि समानधर्मो Māl. 1. 6; Ms. 1. 77. 2 to occur, happen. (-Caus.) 1 to produce, create, beget, cause, effect, bring about; पञ्चाप्युत्पादयति Pt. 2. 2 to bring forward. -उप 1 to reach, go near, approach, arrive at; यमुनातटमुपेदे Pt. 1. 2 to be got or obtained, fall to one's share; Bg. 6. 39; 13. 18. 3 to take place, occur, happen, be produced; देहि एवमुपपद्यते M. 1; उपपन्नं हि दण्डि प्रभुः सर्वतोमुखी S. 5. 26; R. 1. 60. 4 to be possible or probable; वैश्वरो जगतः कारणमुपपद्यते S. B.; Ku. 6. 61, 3. 12. 5 to be suitable, be fit or adequate for, fit, suit (with loc.); मा क्लृप्तं गच्छ कैविल्यं भैतत्तदुपपद्यते Bg. 2. 3; 18. 7. 6 to attack. (-Caus.) 1 to bring into any state, cause to arrive or be obtained; विश्वासमुपपादयति. 2 to lead or take to. 3 to get ready; एवमुपपाद्य Ve. 2. 4 to give or offer, present any one with; R. 14. 8, 15. 13, 16. 32; Y. 1. 315. 5 to bring about, accomplish, achieve, effect, do, perform; यावत्तु मातृष्णके शक्यमुपपादयितुं K. 62; देवकार्यमुपपादयिष्यतः R. 11. 91; 17. 55. 6 to justify, give reasons for, demonstrate, prove. 7 to furnish or endow with. -निष् 1 to issue out of, spring from. 2 to be produced, be brought about, arise, to be effected; निष्पद्यते च सस्यानि Ms. 9. 247. (-Caus.) to produce, bring about, cause, effect, prepare; स्वं नियमेकमेव पठे निष्पादयति Pt. 5. -प्र 1 (a) to go to or towards, approach, resort or attain

to, reach; ता जन्मने षैलवधुं प्रेदे Ku. 1. 21; (क्षितीश) कोसः प्रेदे धत्तुद्विषयः R. 5. 1; Bk. 4. 1; Ki. 1. 9; 11. 6, R. 8. 11. (b) to take shelter with; शरणार्थमन्यां कथं प्रपद्ये त्वयि दीपमाने R. 14. 64. 2 to go or come to a particular state, arrive at or be in a particular condition; रेणुः प्रेदे पथि पंकमाव R. 16. 30; सुहृत्कर्णोत्पलतां प्रेदे Ku. 7. 81; इदं क्षीमवस्थां प्रपन्नोऽस्मि S. 5; ऋषिनिर्करेति संशयः प्रेदे Bv. 4. 33; Amaru. 27. 3 to get, find, secure, obtain, attain; सहकारं न प्रेदे मधुपेन भवत्समं जगति Bv. 1. 21; R. 5. 51. 4 to behave or act towards, deal with; किं प्रपद्यते देवधेः M. 1 'what does he propose to do'; वक्ष्यामी नवि किं प्रपद्यते Amaru. 20. 5 to admit, allow, agree or consent to; Y. 2. 40. 6 to draw near, come on, approach (as time &c.). 7 to be going on or proceed. 8 to perceive. -मति 1 to step or go towards, approach, resort or betake oneself to; उमासुखं तु प्रतिपद्य लोला द्विसंश्रयां प्रीतिमवाप लक्ष्मीः Ku. 1. 43. 2 to enter upon, step upon, take, follow (as a way &c.); इतः पंथानं प्रतिपद्यस्व S. 4; प्रतिपस्ये पदवीमहं तव Ku. 4. 10. 3 to arrive at, reach, attain; Si. 6. 16. 4 to get, gain, obtain, share, partake; स हि तस्य न केवलां श्रियं प्रतिपेदे सकलान् गुणानपि R. 8. 5, 13; 4. 1, 44; 11. 34; 12. 7; 19. 55; Bg. 14. 14; Si. 10. 63. 5 to accept, take to; Si. 15. 22; 16. 24. 6 to recover, reobtain, regain; to receive; S. 6. 31; Ku. 4. 16; 7. 92. 7 to admit, acknowledge; न मतिं प्रतिपत्तासे मां चेन्मतीति मैथिलि Bk. 8. 75; S. 5. 22; प्रमदाः पतिवर्धगा इति प्रतिपद्यं हि विचिन्तयति Ku. 4. 33. 8 to hold, grasp, seize; हृदयप्रतिपन्नरहिभिः R. 14. 47. 9 to consider, regard, deem, look upon; तद्वदुद्गणनेव राघवः पर्यपद्यत समर्थमुत्तरं R. 11. 79. 10 to undertake, promise to do, take in hand; निर्वाहः प्रतिपन्नयस्तु सतमेतद्वि गौत्रवत् Mu. 2. 18; कार्यं त्वया नः प्रतिपन्नकल्पं Ku. 3. 14; R. 10. 40. 11 to assent or agree to, consent; तथेति प्रतिपन्नय R. 15. 93. 12 to do, perform, practise, observe; आचारं प्रतिपद्यस्व S. 4; V. 2 'do the formal obeisance'; शासनमहंतां प्रतिपद्यस्व Mu. 4. 18 act up to or obey. 13 to act or behave towards, deal, do anything to any one (with gen. or loc.); स कालवचनश्रापि किं कुण्डे प्रत्यपद्यत Hariv.; स भवान् मातृविरुद्धस्मात् प्रतिपद्यतां Mb.; कथमहं प्रतिपस्ये S. 5; न युक्तं भवतास्मात् प्रतिपुमसाव्रतं Mb. 14 to give or return (as a reply); कथं प्रतिवचनमपि न प्रतिपद्यसि Mu. 6. 15 to perceive, become aware of. 16 to know, understand, become acquainted with, learn, discover. 17 to roam, wander. 18 to take place, occur. (-Caus.) 1 to give, present, bestow, confer upon, impart; अर्थिन्याः प्रतिपाद्यमानमनिसं प्राप्नोति वृद्धिं परा Bh. 2. 18;

Ms. 11. 4; गुणवते कस्या प्रतिपादनीया S. 4. 2 to substantiate, prove, establish by proof; उक्तमेवार्थमुदाहरणेन प्रतिपादयति. 3 to explain, expound. 4 to bring or lead back, convey or transport (to a place). 5 to regard, consider. 6 to declare to be, represent. 7 to procure. 8 to effect, accomplish. -वि 1 to go badly, fail, miscarry (as a business &c.). 2 to fall into misfortune or bad state; स चण्डुर्यो विपन्नानामपदुद्धरणक्षमः H. 1. 31. 3 to be disabled or incapacitated. 4 to die, perish; नाथवन्तस्त्वया लोकास्त्वमनाया विपत्यसे U. 1. 44; Mk. 1. 38. -व्या 1 to come down (to the earth), fall down. 2 to die, perish, see व्याप. (-Caus.) to kill, slay. -स 1 to turn out well, succeed, prosper, be accomplished or fulfilled; संप्रस्यते वः कामोयं कालः कश्चित्कीक्ष्यतां Ku. 2. 54; R. 14. 76; Ms. 3. 254; 6. 69. 2 to be completed, to amount to (as a number); व्याहृताः पंच पंचदश संपद्यते. 3 to turn out to be, become; संप्रस्यते नमसि श्वतो राजहंसाः सहायाः Me. 11, 23; संपेदे भ्रमसलिलोद्भयो विद्युषां Ki. 7. 5. 4 to arise, be born or produced. 5 to fall or come together, unite. 6 to be provided or furnished with, be possessed of; अशोकं यदि सद्य एव कुहयेनं संप्रस्यसे M. 3. 16; see संपन्न. 7 to tend to, bring about, produce (with dat.); साधोः शिक्षा गुणाय संपद्यते नासाधोः Pt. 1; Mu. 3. 32. 8 to obtain, attain to, acquire, get. 9 to enter into, be absorbed in (with loc.). (-Caus.) 1 to cause to happen, bring about, produce, accomplish, fulfil, effect; इति स्वहर्षोजकुलप्रदीपः संपन्नं पाणिग्रहणं स राजा R. 7. 29. 2 to procure, obtain, make ready, prepare. 3 to obtain, acquire, attain to. 4 to furnish, provide, endow with. 5 to change or transform into. 6 to make an agreement. -संपति 1 to go towards, approach. 2 to consider, regard; Ku. 5. 39. -समा 1 to take place, happen, occur. 2 to get, obtain, attain to.

पद् m. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections; it is optionally substituted for पद् after acc. dual) 1 A foot. 2 A quarter, a fourth part (as of a stanza.) -Comp, काशिक m. a footman. -गः footman -जः, रथः, (पञ्जः, पट्टयः) a foot-soldier, footman. -हृति-नी f. (पट्टति-नी) 1 a way, path, road, course (fig. also); इयं हि रघुसिंहनां वीरचारित्रपट्टतिः U. 5. 22; R. 4. 46; 6. 55; 11. 87; कविप्रथमपट्टतिं 15. 33; 'the first way shown to poets'. 2 a line, row, range. 3 a surname, title or epithet, a word denoting caste or profession in compounds which are used as proper names.

6. 9. घृत्, दास, दत्त &c. 4 N. of a class of writings. -हिमं (पद्मिने) coldness of the feet.

पदं A foot (said to be *m.* also in this sense); पदेन on foot; शिखरिषु पदं नस्य Me. 13; अपये पदमर्थं हि R. 9. 74 'set foot on (follow) a wrong road'; 3. 50; 12. 52; पदं हि सर्वत्र गुणैर्निर्णीयते 3. 62 'good qualities set foot everywhere'; i. e. command notice or make themselves felt; जनपदे न गदः पद्माश्वी 9. 4 'no disease stepped into the country'; यद्वदि न पदं द्याति चित्ते Bv. 2. 14; पदं कु (a) to set foot in, on or over (lit.); ज्ञाति करिष्यसि पदे पुनराभयेऽस्मिन् S. 4. 25; (b) to enter upon or into, take possession of, occupy (fig.); कृतं वपुषि नवयौवनेन पदं K. 137; कृतं हि मे कुहुलेन पद्मावकाशया हृदि पदं 133; so Ku. 5. 21; Pt. 1. 240; कृत्वा पदं नो गले Mu. 3. 26 'in defiance of us', (lit. planting his foot on our neck); मूर्ध्नि पदं कु 'to mount on the head of', 'to humble'; Pt. 1. 327; आकृतिविशेषाद् पदं करोति M. 1 'good forms attract attention (command respect)'; जने सखी पदं कारिता S. 4 'made to have dealings with (to confide in)'; धर्मैण शर्वे पार्वती प्रति पदं कारिते Ku. 6. 14. 2 A step, pace, stride; तस्मि स्थिता कतिचिदेव पदानि गत्वा S. 2. 12; पदे पदे at every step; अक्षमाक्षमादत्वा पदासदनं न गतं चरितं, 'do not move even a step &c.'; पितुः पदं नम्यमधुरातंति V. 1. 19 'the middle pace or stride of Vishnu'; i. e. the sky (for mythologically speaking the earth, sky and lower world are considered as the three paces of Vishnu in his fifth or dwarf incarnation); so अथात्मनः शब्दगुणं गुणजः पदं विमानं विगाहनामः R. 13. 1. 3 A foot-step, footprint, foot-mark; पदचिः S. 3. 8; or पदावली foot-prints; पदमुविष्ये च महता Bh. 2. 28. 'the foot-steps of the great must be followed'. 4 A trace, mark, impression, vestige; रतिवन्धपदचि चापमासज्यं कटे Ku. 2. 64; Me. 35, 96; M. 3. 5 A place, position, station; अयोधः पदं Bh. 2. 10; आत्मा परिधमस्य पदमुपनीतः S. 1. 'brought to the point of or exposed to trouble', तद्वल्लभपदं हृदि शोकवने R. 8. 91 'found no place in (left no impression on) the heart'; अपदे शक्तिरस्मि M. 1 'My doubts were out of place'; i. e. groundless; कृशकुटुम्बेषु लोमः पदमन्त Dk. 162; Ku. 6. 72, 3. 4; R. 2. 50; 9. 82; कृतपदं सप्तगुणं U. 6. 35 'brought into relief or bursting forth'. 6 Dignity, rank, office, station or position; अगवत्वा प्रादिनकपदमप्यासितं M. 1; राश्वेवं गृहिणीपदं युक्तयः S. 4. 18 'attain to the rank or position' &c.; सविभं, राजं &c. 7 Cause, subject, occasion, thing, matter; व्यपहारपदं हि तत् Y. 2. 5; occasion

or matter of dispute, title of law, judicial proceeding सता हि संदेहपदेऽवस्तु S. 1. 22; वाङ्मनकलप्रतेः पदं Ratn. 1. 6. 8 Abode, object, receptacle: पदं दशः स्याः कथमीश मारुतां Si. 1. 37, 14. 22; अगरीयाश्च पदं नृपत्रियः Ki. 2. 14; आविवेकः परमापदो पदं 2. 30; के वा-न स्युः परिमवपदे निष्कलारम्भयत्वा Me. 54; H. 4. 69. 9 A quarter or line of a stanza, verse; विरचितपदं (नेरु) Me. 86; 133; M. 5. 2; S. 3. 16. 10 A complete or inflected word; सुविङ्कते पदं P. 1. 4. 14; वर्णः पदं त्रयोवाहान्वितिकार्यबोधकाः S. D. 9; R. 8. 77. 11 A name for the base of nouns before all consonantal case-terminations except nom. singular. 12 Detachment of the Vedic words from one another, separation of a Vedic text into its several constituent words. 13 A pretext; Si. 7. 14. 14 A square root. 15 A part, portion or division (as of a sentence). 16 A measure of length. 17 Protection, preservation. 18 A square or house on a chess-board. -दः A ray of light. -Comp. -अंकः -चिह्नः a footprint. -अंगुष्ठः the great toe, thumb (of the foot). -अनुगः a follower, companion. -अनुशासनं the science of words, grammar. -अंतः the end of a word. -अंतरं another step, the interval of one step; पदान्तरं स्थित्वा S. 1. -अवजं, -अंभोजं, -अरविंदं, -कमलं, -पंकजं, -पद्मं a lotus-like foot. -अर्थः 1 the meaning of a word. 2 a thing or object. 3 a head or topic (of which the Naiyāyikas enumerate 16 sub-heads). 4 anything which can be named (अभिप्रेत); a category or predicament; the number of such categories, according to the Vaiśeṣhikas, is seven; according to the Sāṅkhyas, twenty-five (or twenty-seven according to the followers of Patanjali), and two according to the Vedāntins. -आघातः 'a stroke with the foot,' a kick. -आजिः a foot soldier. -आवली a series of words, a continued arrangement of words or lines; (काव्यस्य शरीरं तावदिदं शब्दचिह्नं पदावली Kāv. 1. 10; मधुरकोमलकांतपदावली शृणु तदा जयदेवसरस्वती Git. 1. -आसनं a foot-stool -क्रमः walking, pace. -गः a foot-soldier. -छेदः, -विच्छेदः, -विभक्तः separation of words, resolution of a sentence into its constituent parts. -च्युतः a. dismissed from office, deposed. -न्यासः 1 stepping, tread, step. 2 a foot-mark. 3 position of the feet in a particular attitude. 4 the plant गोशुभ्रा -पक्तिः f. 1 a line of foot-steps; S. 3. 9; V. 4. 6. 2 a line or arrangement of words; Ki. 10. 30. 3 an *ishtakā* or sacred brick. -पाठः an arrangement of the Vedic text in which each word is written and pronounced in its original

form and independently of phonetic changes (opp. संक्षिप्तपाठः). -पातः, विक्षेपः step, pace (of a horse also). -भंजनं analysis of words, etymology. -भंजिका a commentary which separates the words and analyses the compounds of a passage. -माला a magical formula. -वृत्ति f. the hiatus between two words.

पदकं A step, position, office; see पद. -कः 1 An ornament of the neck. 2 One conversant with the पदपाठः q. v.

पदचिः -ची f. 1 A way, road, path, course (fig. also); पवनपदचि Me. 8; अनुयाहि साधुपदचि Bh. 2. 77 'follow in the footsteps of the good'; S. 4. 13; R. 3. 50, 7. 7; 8. 11; 15. 99; Bh. 3. 46; Ve. 6. 27; so यौवनपदवीमालः Pt. 1 'attained his majority' (grew up to man's estate) 2 Position, station, rank, dignity, office, post. 3 A place, site.

पदातः, पदातिः 1 A foot-soldier; R. 7. 37. 2 A pedestrian (walking on foot); U. 5. 12.

पदातिवृत्तिः 1 Having foot soldiers (as an army). 2 Being or going on foot. -m. A foot-soldier.

पदिकः a. Going on foot. कः A footman.

पद्मं 1 A lotus (*m.* also in this sense); पद्मपत्रस्थितं तोयं पद्मेष्टुकाफलभिर्यं. 2 A lotus-like ornament. 3 The form or figure of a lotus. 4 The root of a lotus. 5 The coloured marks on the trunk and face of an elephant. 6 An army arrayed in the form of a lotus. 7 A particular high number (one thousand billions). 8 Lead. -शः 1 A kind of temple. 2 An elephant. 3 A species of serpent. 4 An epithet of Rāma. 5 One of the nine treasures of Kubera, see नवनिधिः. 6 A kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. -श्री N. of Lakshmi, the goddess of fortune, and wife of Vishnu; (तं) पद्मा पद्मातपत्रेण भजे साम्राज्यदीक्षितं R. R. 5. -Comp. -अक्षः a. lotus-eyed. (-शः) an epithet of Vishnu or the sun. (-शं) the seed of lotus. -आजरः 1 a large tank or pond abounding in lotuses. 2 or pond or pool of water in general. 3 an assemblage of lotuses; Bh. 2. 73. -आलयः an epithet of Brahman, the creator. (-या) an epithet of Lakshmi. -आसनं 1 a lotus-seat; Ku. 7. 86. 2 a particular posture in religious meditation; ऊरुमुले वामपादं पुनस्तु दक्षिणं पदं। वामोरी स्थापयित्वा तु पद्मासनं मिति स्मृतं ॥ (नः) an epithet or Brahman, the creator. -आहं oloves. -उद्भूतः an epithet of Brahman. -करः, -हस्तः an epithet of Vishnu. (-रा, -स्ता) N. of Lakshmi. -कलिका the pericarp of a lotus. -कीलकः an

unblown lotus. -कोशः -क the filament of a lotus. -कोशः, -कोशः 1 the calyx of a lotus. 2 a position of the fingers resembling the calyx of a lotus. -संघः, -संघः a multitude of lotuses. -संघः, -संघः a lotus-scented or as fragrant as or smelling like a lotus. -गर्भः 1 an epithet of Brahmā. 2 of Vishṇu. 3 the sun. -युगा, युगा an epithet of Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. -जाः, -जातः, -भवः, -धृ-
-योनिः, -संभवः epithets of Brahmā, the lotus-born god. तंतुः the fibrous stalk of a lotus. -नाभः, -भिः an epithet of Vishṇu. -नालः a lotus stalk. दासिः 1 an epithet of Brahmā. 2 of Vishṇu. -पुष्पः the Karpikāra plant. -रूपः a kind of artificial composition in which the words are arranged in the form of a lotus-flower; see K. P. 9 ad. loc. -रंजुः 1 the sun. 2 a bee. -रागः, रं a ruby; R. 13. 53; 17. 23; Ku. 3. 53. -रेखा a figure on the palm of the hand (of the form of a lotus flower) which indicates the acquisition of great wealth. -लङ्घन 1 an epithet of Brahmā. 2 of Kubera. 3 the sun. 4 a king. (नर) 1 an epithet of Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. 2 or of Sarasvatī, the goddess of learning. -वासा an epithet of Lakshmi.

पद्मकं 1 An army arrayed in the form of a lotus-flower. 2 The coloured spots on the trunk and face of an elephant. 3 A particular posture in sitting.

पद्मकिन् m. 1 An elephant 2 The Bhārja or birch tree.

पद्मलती 1 An epithet of Lakshmi. 2 N. of a river; Mā. 9. 1.

पद्मिन् a. 1 Possessing lotuses. 2 Spotted. -m. An elephant. -नी 1 The lotus plant; मृगज इव बिभ्रत् पद्मिनी इतल्लग्न Ku. 3. 76; R. 16. 88; Me. 33; M. 2. 13. 2 An assemblage of lotus-flowers. 3 A pond or lake abounding in lotuses. 4 The fibrous stalk of a lotus. 5 A female elephant. 6 A woman of the first of the four classes into which writers on erotic science divide women; the रति-मंजरी thus defines her: -भवति कमलनेत्रा नासिकासुन्दरी अचिरलकुचपुष्पा चारुकेरी कुशांगी । सुवचनमश्लीला गीतवाद्यानुरक्ता सकलतनुपुषेया पद्मिनी पद्ममया ॥

पद्मेक्षः An epithet of Vishṇu.

पद a. 1 Consisting of Padas or lines. 2 Measuring a pada. -सः 1 A Sūdra. 2 A part of a word. -सा A foot-path, path, way. -सं 1 A atanza or verse (consisting of four lines); मदीयवचनानां मंजुषेया मया कृता Bv. 4. 45; पद पदमयी तच्च इव जातिरिति द्विवा Chand. M. 2. 2 Praise, panegyric (शुति).

पदः A village.

पदः 1 The world of human beings (भुलोक). 2 A car. 3 A road.

पन् 1 U. (पनायति-ते, पनायित or पवित) To praise, extol; cf. पण.

पनसः 1 The bread-fruit tree. 2 A thorn. -सं The fruit of the bread-fruit-tree.

पंधक a. Produced in or on the way.

पन p. p. 1 Failen, sunk, gone down, descended. 2 Gone; see पद.

-COMP. -नः a snake, serpent; विप्रकृतः पनयः कर्णा कुर्वते S. 6. 30. (-नं) lead.

अरिः, अशनः, नाशनः epithets of Garuda.

पविः The moon.

पवीः 1 The sun. 2 The moon.

पयु a. Fostering, protecting. -पुः f. A foster-mother.

पंथा 1 N. of a lake in the Dandakā forest; इदं च पंथमिधानं सरः U. 1; R. 13. 30; Bk. 6. 73. 2 N. of a river in the south of India.

पयस् n. 1 Water. 2 Milk; पयःपानं मृजंगानां केवलं विषयवर्धनं H. 3. 4; R. 2. 36. 63; 14. 78 (where both senses are intended). 3 Semen virile; (पयस् is changed to पयो before soft consonants). -COMP. -गलः, -हः 1 hail. 2 an island. -घनं hail. -खयः a reservoir or lake. -जन्मन् m. a cloud.

-तुः a cloud; Me. 7; R. 14. 37. -सुहृद् m. a peacock. -धरः 1 a cloud. 2 a woman's breast; पद्मपयोधरती Gīt.

1. विपाङ्गुभिर्भ्रान्तया पयोधरीः Ki. 4. 24 (where the word means 'a cloud' also); R. 14. 22. 3 an udder; R. 2. 3. 4 the coconut tree. 5 the back bone or spine (केशरक). -धम् 1 the ocean. 2 a pond, lake, a piece of water. -धिः, -निधिः the ocean; Rs. 2. 7; N. 4. 50. -सूय m. a cloud; R. 3. 3; 6. 5. -बाहः a cloud; R. 1. 36.

पयस्य a. 1 Milky, made of milk. 2 Watery. -स्यः A cat. -स्यः Curds.

पयस्वल a. Rich in milk, yielding copious milk. -लः A goat.

पयसिन् a. Milky, juicy. -नी 1 A milch-cow; R. 2. 21, 54, 65. 2 A river. 3 A she-goat. 4 Night.

पयोधिकं The cuttle-fish bone.

पयोष्णी N. of a river rising in the Vindhya mountain (identified by some with the modern Tapti river, but more correctly with Purnā, a feeder of that river).

पर a. (Declined optionally like a pronoun in nom. and voc. pl., and abl. and loc. sing. when it denotes relative position) 1 Other, different, another; see पर m. also. 2 Distant, removed, remote. 3 Beyond, further, on the other side of; मूलदेशस्ततः परः Ma. 2. 23, 7. 158. 4 Subsequent, following, next to (usually with abl.); बाल्यावराभिश्च दशो मदनोऽप्युवास R.

5. 63; Ku. 1. 31. 5 Higher, superior; सिकतात्पादपि परां वपेदे परमाद्यतां R. 15. 22; इन्द्रियाणि पराण्यादुरिन्द्रियेभ्यः परं मनः । मयस्तु परं बुद्धिर्यो बुद्धेः परतस्तु सः ॥ Bg. 2. 43. 6 Highest, greatest, most distinguished, pre eminent, chief, best, principal; न त्वया द्रष्टव्यानां परं हृद S. 2; Ki. 5. 28. 7 Having as a following letter or sound, followed by (in comp.). 8 Alien, estranged, stranger. 9 Hostile, inimical, adverse. 10 Exceeding, having a surplus or remainder, left over; as in परं शत exceeding or more than a hundred. 11 Final, last. 12 (At the end of comp.) Having anything as the highest object, absorbed or engrossed in, intent on, solely devoted to, wholly engaged or occupied in; परिचर्यापरः R. 1. 91; so प्यानपर, शोकपर, द्वेषपर, विंतापर &c. -रः 1 Another person, a stranger, foreigner; oft. in pl. in this sense; यतः परेषां गुणमयीतामि Bv. 1. 9; Si. 20. 74; see पर, अन्य also. 2 A foe, an enemy, adversary; उत्तिष्ठमानस्तु परो नोपेक्षः पर्यायमिच्छता Si. 2. 10; Pt. 2. 158; R. 3. 21. -रं 1 The highest point or pitch, culminating point. 2 The Supreme spirit. 3 Final beatitude.

Note—The acc., instr., and loc. singulars of पर are used adverbially; e. g. (a) परं 1 beyond, over, out of (with abl.); बर्मेनः परं R. 1. 17. 2 after (with abl.); अस्मात्परं S. 4. 16; ततः परं &c. 3 thereupon, thereafter. 4 but, however. 5 otherwise. 6 in a high degree, excessively, very much, completely, quite; परं दुःखितोऽस्मि &c. 7 at the utmost. (b) परेण 1 farther, beyond, more than; हिंसा मुखोः परेण विधास्यति Mā. 2. 2. 2 afterwards; मयि तु कृतनिधाने किं विद्मः परेण Mv. 2. 49. 3 after (with abl.); सत्यत्यागस्येण U. 2, 7. (c) परे 1 afterwards, thereupon; अथ तेन दशहस्त परे R. 8. 73. 2 in future. -COMP. -अंशः the hinder part of the body. -अंशः an epithet of Siva. -अश्वः a horse found in the country of Persia or Arabia. -अधीन a. dependent on another, subject, subservient; Ma. 10. 54, 83. -अंताः (m. pl.) N. of a people. -अंतकः an epithet of Siva. -अन्न a. living or subsisting on another's food. (-क्षं) the food of another. परिपुष्टता being fed with the food of others; Y. 3. 241. भोजिन् a. subsisting on the food of others; H. 1. 139. -अपर a. 1 far and near, remote and proximate. 2 prior and posterior. 3 before and beyond, earlier and later. 4 higher and lower, best and worst. (-रं) (in logio) a property intermediate between the greatest and smallest

numbers, a species (as existing between the genus and individual.)
-अनुत्त rain. **-अयण** (अयन) a. 1 attached or devoted to, adhering to. 2 depending on, subject to. 3 intent on, solely devoted to or absorbed in (at the end of comp.). प्रयुक्तपरायणः Bh. 2. 56; so लोक Ku. 4. 1; अग्रिष्ठेन &c. (-य) the principal or highest object, chief aim, best or last resort. **-अर्थ** a. 1 having. another aim or meaning. 2 intended or designed for another, done for another. (-र्थः) 1 the highest interest or advantage. 2 the interest of another (opp. स्वार्थ); स्वार्थो यस्य परं एव स प्रमोदः सतामशनीः Subhāsh.; R. 1. 29. 3 the chief or highest meaning. 4 the highest object (i. e. sexual intercourse). **-अर्थ-र्थे** ind. for the sake of another. **-अर्ध** 1 the other part (opp. पूर्वार्ध); the latter half; दिनस्य पूर्वार्धपरार्धभिरा छायेव भेदी खलसज्जनानां Bh. 2. 60. 2 a particular high number; i. e. 100,000,000,000,000,000; एकलादिपञ्चसहस्रपर्यन्ता संख्या T. S. **-अर्ध** a. 1 being on the farther side or half. 2 most distant in number; हेमन्ता वसन्तात्पर्याः Sat. Br. 3 most excellent, best, most exalted, highly esteemed, highest, supreme; R. 3. 27, 8. 27, 10. 64; 16. 39; Si. 8. 45. 4 most costly; Si. 4. 11. 5 most beautiful or lovely, finest; R. 6. 4; Si. 3. 58. **-अर्ध** 1 a maximum. 2 an infinite number. **-अवर** a. 1 far and near. 2 earlier and later. 3 prior and posterior or subsequent. 4 higher and lower. 5 traditional; Ms. 1. 105. 6 all-including. **-अहः** the next day. **-अहः** the afternoon, the latter part of the day. **-आश्रित** a. fostered or brought up by another. (-तः) a slave. **-आत्मन्** m. the Supreme spirit. **-आयत** a. dependent on another, subject, subservient; परायतः शीतेः कथमिव रसं वेत्तुः पुरुषः Mu. 3. 4. **-आहुत्** m. an epithet of Brahmā. **-भावि** 1 an epithet of Kubera. 2 of Vishnu. **-आश्रयः**, **-आसंगः** dependence upon another. **-आस्कन्दिन्** m. a thief, robber. **-इतर** a. 1 other than inimical; i. e. friendly, kind. 2 one's own; Ki. 1. 14. **-ईशः** an epithet of Brahmā. **-उत्कर्षः** another's prosperity. **-उपकारः** doing good to others, benevolence, beneficence, charity; प्रोपकारः दुष्प्रायः पापस्य परीहन्. **-उपजायः** causing dissension among enemies. **-उपबद्ध** a. besieged by an enemy. **-ऊहा** another's wife. **-एधित** a. fostered or brought up by another. (-तः) 1 a servant. 2 the (Indian) cuckoo. **-कलत्रं** another's wife. **-अभिगमनं** adultery; H. 1. 135. **-कार्य** another's business or work. **-क्षेत्रं** 1

another's body. 2 another's field; Ms. 9. 49. 3 another's wife; Ms. 3. 175. **-गामिन्** a. 1 being with another. 2 relating to another. 3 beneficial to another. **-गंघिः** a joint (as of a finger). **-जक** 1 the army of an enemy. 2 invasion by an enemy, one of the six *itis*, q. v. **-छेदः** the will of another. **-अनुवर्तनं** following the will of another. **-छिद्रं** a weak or vulnerable point of another, a defect in another. **-जात** a. 1 born of another. 2 dependent on another for livelihood. (-तः) a servant. **-जित** a. conquered by another. (-तः) the (Indian) cuckoo. **-तत्र** a. dependent on another, dependent, subservient. **-द्वाराः** (m. pl.) another's wife. **-द्वारिन्** m. an adulterer. **-दुःखं** the sorrow or grief of another; विरलः परदुःखदुःखितो जनः; महदपि परदुःखं शीतलं सम्यग्दुःखः V. 4. 13. **-देशः** a foreign country. **-देशिन्** m. a foreigner. **-द्वेष्टिन्** a. hating others, hostile, inimical. **-धनं** another's property. **-धर्मः** 1 the religion of another; स्वधर्मं निश्चयः परधर्मो भयवहः Bg. 3. 35. 2 another's duty or business. 3 the duties of another caste; Ms. 10. 97. **-निपातः** the irregular posteriority of a word in a compound; e. g. सुतद्वयः where the sense is पूर्व सुतः; so राजदन्तः, अग्न्याहितः &c. **-पक्षः** the side or party of an enemy. **-पर्व** 1 the highest position, eminence. 2 final beatitude. **-पिष्टः** another's food, food given by another. **-अहः** a. one who eats another's food or one who feeds at the cost of another (-m.) a servant. **-रत** a. feeding upon another's food. **-पुरुषः** 1 another man, a stranger. 2 the Supreme spirit, Vishnu. 3 the husband of another woman. **-पुष्ट** a. fed or nourished by another. (-ष्टः) the (Indian) cuckoo. **-महोत्सवः** the mango tree. **-पुष्ट** 1 the (Indian) cuckoo. 2 a harlot, prostitute. **-पूर्वा** a woman who has had a former husband. **-मेघ** a servant, menial slave. **-महान्** m. the Supreme spirit. **-भागः** 1 another's share. 2 superior merit. 3 good fortune, prosperity. 4 (a) excellence, superiority, supremacy; दुरधिगमः परमागो वादस्युत्प्रेषणं शीघ्रं न कृतं Pt. 1. 330; 5. 34. (b) excess, abundance, height; स्थलकमलमज्जनं मम हृदयरजनं जगितरतिरंगपरभावं Git. 10; आभाति लम्बपरभागतयाचरोष्ठे R. 5. 79; Ku. 7. 17; Ki. 5. 30, 8. 42; Si. 7. 33, 8. 51; 10. 86. **-भाषा** a foreign tongue. **-भुक्त** a. enjoyed or used by another. **-भुत्** m. a crow (said to nourish the cuckoo) **-भुतः** the (Indian) cuckoo; (so called because she is nourished by another; i. e. by a crow); cf. S. 5. 22; Ku. 6. 2; R. 9. 43; S. 4. 9.

-चुर्युः a crow. **-रमणः** a married woman's gallant or paramour; Pt. 1. 180. **-लोकः** the next (or future) world; Ku. 4. 10. **-विधिः** funeral rites; Ku. 4. 38. **-वशः**, **-वश्य** a. subject to another, dependent. **-वाच्यः** a fault or a defect. **-वाणिः** 1 a judge. 2 a year. 3 N. of the peacock of Kārtikeya. **-वातः** 1 rumour, report. 2 objection, controversy. **-वादिन्** m. a disputant, controversialist. **-वतः** an epithet of Dhritarāshṭra. **-श्वस्य** ind. the day after tomorrow. **-संज्ञकः** the soul. **-सर्वण** a. homogeneous with a following letter (in gram.). **-सेवा** service of another. **-स्त्री** another's wife. **-स्वं** another's property; R. 1. 27; Ms. 7. 123. **-हिरणं** seizing another's property. **-हन्** a. killing enemies. **-हितं** the welfare of another.

परकीय a. 1 Belonging to another; अर्थो हि कस्या परकीय एव S. 4. 21; Ms. 4. 201. **-या** Another's wife, a woman not one's own, one of the three main kinds of heroines; see अगच्छी and S. D. 108 *et seq.*

परंजः 1 An oil-mill. 2 The blade of a sword.

परंजनः, **परंजयः** An epithet of Varuṇa.

परतश्च ind. 1 From another; Bv. 1. 120. 2 From an enemy; R. 3. 48. 3 Further, more (than), beyond, after, over (often with able). **बुद्धेः** परतस्तु सः Bg. 3. 42. 4 Otherwise. 5 Differently.

परत्र ind. 1 In another world, in a future birth; परत्रेह च जन्मणे R. 1. 69; Ku. 4. 37; Ms. 3. 275, 5. 166; 8. 127. In the sequel, further or later on. 3 Hereafter, in future. **-Comp.** **-भीतः** one who stands in awe of the future world, a pious or religious man.

परंतप a. Annoying or vexing others, subduing one's enemy; Bg. 4. 2; R. 15. 7. **-पः** A hero, conqueror.

परम a. 1 Most distant, last. 2 Highest, best, most excellent, greatest; प्राप्नोति परमां मतिं Ms. 4. 14; 7. 1, 2. 13. 3 Chief, principal, primary, supreme; Ms. 8. 302, 9. 319. 4 Exceeding, extreme. 5 Adequate, sufficient. **-सं** The utmost or highest, the chief or prominent part (at the end of comp.) consisting principally of, solely occupied with; कामोपयोगपरमा पतावदिति निश्चिताः Bg. 16. 11; Ms. 6. 96. **-सं** ind. 1 A particle of assent, acceptance or agreement (well, very well, yes, be it so); ततः परममित्युक्त्वा प्रतस्थे सुनिर्मितं Ku. 6. 35. 2 Exceedingly, very much; परमकुदः &c. **-Comp.** **-अंगना** an excellent woman.

-अणुः an infinitesimal particle, an atom; R. 15. 22; परमाणुपरमाणुत्वं पर्वतीकृत्य लिख्यं Bh. 2. 78; पृथ्वी नित्या परमाणुरस्या T. S; (a परमाणु is thus defined:—जालांतर-गते रश्मौ यस्मिन् हृदयते रजः । तस्य त्रिंशत्तमो भागः परमाणुः स उच्यते ॥) -अद्वैत 1 the Supreme spirit. 2 pure unitarianism. -अन्नं rice boiled in milk. -अर्थः 1 the highest or most sublime truth, true spiritual knowledge, knowledge about Brahman or the Supreme spirit; R. 8. 22; Mv. 7. 2. 2 truth, reality, earnestness; परिहास-विजलितं सत्यं परमार्थेन न गृह्यतां वचः S. 2. 18; oft in comp. in the sense of 'true' or 'real'; मरस्याः R. 7. 40; Mv. 4. 30. 3 any excellent or important object. 4 the best sense. -अर्थतः ind. truly, really, exactly, accurately; विकारं खलु परमार्थतोऽज्ञात्वा नारयः प्रतीकारस्य S. 4; उवाच वै न परमार्थतो हरं न वेति वृत्तं यत् पयमात्य मा Ku. 5. 7a; Pt. 1. 136. -अहः an excellent day. -आत्मन् m. the Supreme spirit or Brahman. -आपद् f. the greatest calamity or misfortune. -ईशः an epithet of Vishnu. 2 of Indra. 3 of Siva. 4 the Almighty God, the Supreme Being. -ऋषिः a great sage. -ऐश्वर्यं supremacy. -मतिः f. final beatitude, emancipation. -गवः an excellent bull or cow. -पदं 1 the best position, highest rank. 2 final beatitude. -पुरुषः, -पुरुषः the Supreme spirit. -प्रख्य a. celebrated, renowned. -ब्रह्मन् n. the Supreme spirit. ईशः an ascetic of the highest order, one who has controlled and subdued all his senses by abstract meditation; cf. कुटीचक. परमेष्ठः An epithet of Brahman.

परमेष्ठिन् m. 1 An epithet of Brahman. 2 of Siva. 3 of Vishnu. 4 of Garuda. 5 of Agni. 6 Any spiritual teacher.

परंपर a. 1 One following the other. 2 Successive, repeated. -रः A great-grandson. -रा 1 An uninterrupted series, 'regular series, succession; महतीयं खल्वनर्यपरंपरा K. 103; कर्णपरंपरा 'from ear to ear' by hearsay; परंपरा आगम 'to be handed down in regular succession.' 2 A row, line, collection, assemblage (of regular things); तोयार्तास्करालीव रजे मुनिपरंपरा Ku. 6. 49; R. 6. 5, 35, 40; 12. 50. 3 Method, order, due arrangement. 4 Race, family, lineage. 5 Injury, hurting, killing.

परंपराक a. Immolating an animal at a sacrifice.

परंपरीण a. 1 Obtained by succession or descent, hereditary; लक्ष्मी परंपरीणा स्वं पृथ्वीजीयतां नय Bk. 5. 15. 2 Traditional.

परवत् a. 1 Dependent upon or subject to another, ready to obey;

सा बाला परवर्तति मे विदितं S. 3. 2; भगवन्परवानयं जनः R. 8. 81; 2. 26; oft. with instr. or loc. of person; भ्रात्रा यदित्यं परवानमि खं R. 14. 59. 2 Deprived of strength, rendered powerless परवानिव शरीरोपतापेन Māl. 3. 3 Completely under the influence of (another), not master of oneself, overpowered or overcome; विस्मयेन परवानरिम U. 5; आनंदेन परवानरिम U. 3; सान्धसेन Māl. 6. परवत्ता Subjection to another, dependence; V. 5. 17.

परशः A kind of stone or gem, the touch of which is said to turn other metals, such as iron, into gold; perhaps the philosopher's stone.

परशुः 1 An axe, a hatchet, a battle-axe; तर्जितः परशुवायाम नम R. 11. 78. 2 A weapon in general. 3 A thunderbolt. -Comp. -धरः 1 an epithet of Parasurama. 2 of Ganesa. 3 a soldier armed with an axe. -रामः 'Kāma with axe', N. of a celebrated Brāhmapa warrior, son of Jamadagni and the sixth incarnation of Vishnu. [While young he cut off with his axe, the head of his mother Renuka at the command of his father when none of his other brothers was willing to do so: see Jamadagni. Some time after this, king Kartavirya went to the hermitage of his father, and carried off his cow. But Parasurama, when he returned home, fought with the king and killed him. When his sons heard this, they became very angry and, repaired to the hermitage, and on finding Jamadagni alone, they shot him dead. When Parasurama, who was not then also at home, returned, he became very much exasperated, and made the dreadful vow of exterminating the whole Kshatriya race. He succeeded in fulfilling this vow, and is said to have rid the earth thrice seven times of the royal race' He was afterwards, destroyer of the Kshatriyas as he was, defeated by Rama, son of Dasaratha, though quite a boy of sixteen; (see R. 11. 68. 91). He is said to have at one time pierced through the Krauncha mountain, being jealous of the might of Kartikeya; cf. Me. 57. He is one of the seven-chirajivins, and is believed to be still practising penance on the Mehendra mountain. cf. Gīt. 1:—शुचियकृषिरमये जगदुपगतपापं स्वपयसि पयसि शमितभवतापम् । केशव धृतश्रुतपतिरूप जय जगदीश हरे ।]

परश्व (श्च) धः A hatchet, a battle-axe; धारां शितां रामपरश्वस्य सभाषयत्युत्पलन-सारा R. 6. 42.

परश्च ind. (Rarely used by itself in classical Sanskrit) 1 Beyond, further, more than. 2 On the other side of. 3 Far away, at a distance. 4 With the exception of. -Comp. -कृष्ण a. very black. -पुरुष a. higher

than a man. -ज्ञात a. more than a hundred; Ki. 13. 26; Si. 12. 50. -श्वस् ind. the day after tomorrow. -सहस्र a. more than a thousand; परःसहस्राः शरदस्तपसि तप्या U. 1. 15; परःसहस्रैः विज्ञाचैः Mv. 5. 17.

परस्तात् ind. 1 Beyond, on the other side of, further than (with gen.); आदित्यवर्णं तमसः परस्तात् Bg. 8. 9. 2 Hereafter, afterwards. 3 Higher than.

परस्पर a. Mutual; परस्परं विस्मययंति लक्ष्मीमालोक्याचक्रुः रिवादेरेण Bk. 2. 5. -pron. a. Each other, one another (used in the sign only; often in comp.) परस्परस्योपरि पर्यचीयत् R. 3. 24; 7. 35; अभि-ज्ञातपरस्परैः अपहर्षैः 17. 51; परस्परालिखितं 1. 40, 3. 24, Note. The acc., instr. and abl. singulars are often used adverbially in the sense of 'mutually', 'reciprocally', 'with one another', 'by from, or to one another', 'against one another' &c.; see Bg. 3. 11, 10. 9; R. 4. 79; 6. 46; 7. 17, 53; 12. 94.

परस्मैपदं, परस्मैभावा 'A voice for another', one of the two voices in which verbs in Sanskrit are conjugated.

परा ind. A prefix to verbs and nouns in the sense of away, back, in an inverted order, aside, towards. According to G. M. the senses of परा are— 1 Killing, injuring &c. (पराहत) 2 going (परागत). 3 seeing, encountering (परावृत्त). 4 prowess (पराक्रांत) 5 direction 'towards' (परावृत्त). 6 excess (परजिन). 7 dependence (पराधीन). 8 liberation (पराकृत). 9 inverted order, backwards (परावृत्त). 10 setting aside, disregarding.

पराकरणं The act of setting aside, rejecting, disregarding or disdaining.

पराक्रमः 1 Heroism, prowess, courage, valour; पराक्रमः परिमये Si. 2. 44. 2 Marching against, attack. 3 Attempt, endeavour, enterprise. 4 N. of Vishnu.

परागः 1 The pollen of a flower; स्फुटपरागपरागतपंकजं Si. 6. 2; Amaru. 54. 2 Dust in general; R. 4. 30. 3 Fragrant powder used after bathing. 4 Sandal. 5 An eclipse of the sun or moon. 6 Fame, celebrity. 7 Independence.

परागवः The ocean.

परा (रं) च् a. (च् f.) 1 Situated beyond or on the other side; ये चाधुष्मात्परां लोकाः Ch. Up. 2 Having the face turned away (परावृत्त); Si. 18. 18. 3 Unfavourable, adverse; देवे पराचि Bv. 1. 105; or देवे परागवदन्नालिनि हंत जाते 3. 1. 4 Distant. 5 Directed outwards. -Comp. -मुख a (परावृत्त)

1 having the face turned away or averted, turning the back upon; विग्रहाच्च शयने पराङ्मुखीर्नामुनेतुमन्त्राः स तत्वे R. 19. 38; Amrau. 90; Ms. 2 195; 10. 119. 2 (a) averse from; मातुर्न केवलं स्वस्याः शिरोऽप्यासीत् पराङ्मुखः R. 12. 13. (b) not disposed towards, shunning, avoiding; प्रवृत्तिपराङ्मुखो भावः V. 4. 20; S. 5. 28. 3 adverse, unfavourable; तदुत्पत्तिं न ते दोषोऽस्माकं विधिस्तु पराङ्मुखः Amaru. 27. 4 not caring about, मलोष्णास्थापराङ्मुखः R. 10. 43.

पराधीन *a.* 1 Turned in an opposite direction, averted. 2 Averse from, disinclined to. 3 Not minding, not caring about. 4 Happening subsequently or afterwards (उत्तरकालम्). 5 Situated on the other side, being beyond.

पराजयः 1 Overpowering, conquest, conquering, subjugating, defeat; R. 11. 19; Ms. 7. 199. 2 Being overcome by, not being able to suffer (with abl.); as in अजयनास-राज्यः. 3 Losing, loss, failure (as in a law-suit); अन्यथावादिनो (साक्षिणः) यस्य प्रवृत्तस्त्वरजयः Y. 2. 79. 4 Deprivation. 5 Desertion.

पराजित *p. p.* 1 Conquered, subjugated, defeated. 2 Condemned by law, cast or defeated (as in a law-suit).

पराम (न) सा Medical treatment, practice of medicine.

परामर्शः 1 (a) Defeat, discomfiture, overthrow; परामर्शोऽयुस्स एव मानिनो Ki. 1. 41. (b) Mortification, humiliation; कुबेरस्य मनःशूल्यं संसतीह परामर्शं Ku. 2. 22; तत्र पदप्लवङ्गैरिपरामर्शमिदमुच्यते सुवेशं Git. 12. 3 Contempt, disregard, disrespect. 3 Destruction. 4 Disappearance, separation (sometimes written परामर्श).

परावृत्तिः *f.* See परामर्श.

परामर्शः 1 Seizing, pulling; as in केडापरामर्शः. 2 Bending or drawing (as a bow). 3 Violence, attack, assault, याज्ञतेत्याः परामर्शः Mb. 4 Disturbance, hindrance; तत्र परामर्शविद्वद्मन्योः Ku. 3. 71. 5 Calling to mind, recollection. 6 Consideration, reflection, thought. 7 Judgment. 8 (In logic) Deduction, ascertaining that the पक्ष or subject possesses the हेतु; व्याप्तिविशेष-पक्षधर्मज्ञानं परामर्शः T. S.; or व्याप्तस्य पक्षधर्मिणीः परामर्शो उच्यते Bhāṣā P. 66.

परावृत्त *p. p.* Touched, handled, seized, grasped. 2 Roughly treated, violated. 3 Weighed, considered, judged. 4 Endured. 5 Connected with. 6 Afflicted by (as a disease); see वृत् with परा.

परारि *ind.* The year before last.

परायण See under पर (पर-अण).

परावर्तः } 1 Turning back, return, परावृत्तिः } turn, retreat. 2 Exchange, barter. 3 Restoration. 4 Reversal of a sentence (in law).

पराशरः *N.* of a celebrated sage, father of Vyāsa and the author of a Smṛiti.

परासं *Tin.*

परासनं Killing, slaughter.

परासु *a.* Lifeless, dead; प्राग् परा-हृदिजात्मजः R. 15. 56; 9. 78.

परास्त *p. p.* 1 Thrown or cast away. 2 Expelled, turned out. 3 Repudiated. 4 Refuted, rejected. 5 Defeated.

पराहत *p. p.* 1 Struck down or back. 2 Driven back, repelled.—तं A stroke.

परि *ind* (Sometimes changed to परि as परिवाह or परिवाह, परिहास or परिहास)

1 As a prefix to verbs and nouns derived from them, it means (a) round, round about, about. (b) in addition to, further. (c) opposite to, against. (d) much, excessively. 2 As a separable preposition it means

(a) towards, in the direction of, to, opposite to; (with an acc.): वृक्षं परि विद्योते विद्युत्. (b) successively, severally (with an acc.): वृक्षं वृक्षं परि सिंचति 'he waters tree after tree.' (c) to the share or lot of (showing share or participation) (with acc यद्वा मां परि स्वात् 'what may fall to my lot'; or लक्ष्मीर्हरि परि Sk. (d) from, out of, (e) exception of (with abl.); परि जितेन्द्रो वृद्धो देवः, or पर्यन्तात्म्यस्तापः Vop. (f) after the lapse of. (g) in consequence of. 3 As an adverbial prefix to nouns not directly connected with verbs, it means 'very,' 'very much,' 'excessively'; as in पर्ययु 'bursting into tears'; परिचूर्णशत्रु, परिदोष्य. 4 At the beginning of adverbial compounds परि means (a) without, except, outside, with the exception of; as in परिजितं वृद्धो देवः P. II. 1. 12; VI. 2. 33 According to P. II. 1. 10. परि may be used at the end of adverbial comp. after अक्ष, शलाका and a numeral to denote loss or defeat in a game by an unlucky or adverse cast of dice (यूतव्यवहारे पराजये एवायं समाप्तः); i. g. अक्षपरि, शलाकापरि, पक्षपरि; cf. अक्षपरि. (b) round about, all round, surrounded by; as in पर्ययु 'in the midst of flames'. 5 At the end of an adjectival comp. परि has the sense of 'exhausted by,' or 'feeling repugnance for'; as in पर्यययनः=परिग्लानोऽय्यनाय.

परिकथा A work giving the history and adventures of a fabulous person, a work of fiction.

परिकल्पः 1 Great terror. 2 Violent

tremour or trembling; Mv. 2. 27.

परिकरः 1 Retinue, train, attendants, followers, 2 A multitude, collection, crowd; Ratn. 3 5. 3 A beginning, commencement; Bh. 1. 6. 4 A girth, waist band, cloth worn round the loins; अग्निपरिकरमाज Si. 4. 65; परिकरं बन्धु or कु to gird up one's loins, to make oneself ready, prepare oneself for any action; वनन्तमेव परिकरं K. 170; कृतपरिकरस्य भवाद्दशस्य त्रैलोक्यमपि न क्षमं परिप्रेष्यमवितुं Ve. 3; G. L. 47; Amaru. 92. 5 A sofa, 6 (In Rhet.) N. of a figure of speech which consists in the use of significant epithets; विशेषणैर्यस्मात्कृतैरुक्तिः परिकरस्तु सः K. P. 10; c. g. दृष्टांशुकलितोत्पत्तस्तापं हस्तु सः शिवः Chandr. 5. 59. 7 (In drama-turgy) Covert or indirect intimation of coming events in the plot of a drama, the germ of the पञ्चि q. v.; see S. D. 340. 8 Judgment.

परिकर्तुं *m.* A priest who performs the marriage ceremony of a younger brother whose elder brother is not yet married; परिकर्ता राजकुः Hārta; cf. परिकर्तु.

परिकर्मन् *m.* A servant.—*n.* 1 Paint- ing or perfuming the body, personal decoration, dressing, toilet; हस्ताचार-परिकर्मणं S. 2. 2 Painting or dyeing the foot; Ku. 4. 19. 3 Preparation. 4 Worship, adoration. 5 (In Yoga phil.) Purifying, a means of purify- ing the mind; Si. 4. 55; (see Malli. thereon). 6 An arithmetical operation (of which there are 8 divisions.)

परिकर्षः, -कर्षणं Dragging out, extraction

परिकल्केन Deceit, cheating, rogues.

परिकल्पनं-ना 1 Settling, fixing, deciding, determining. 2 Contriv- ing, inventing, forming, arranging; Mu. 7. 15. 3 Providing, furnishing, 4 Distributing.

परिकाशितः A religious mendicant or ascetic, a devotee.

परिकीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Spread, diffused, scattered about. 2 Surrounded, crowded with, filled; Si. 16-10; R. 8. 45.

परिकुटं A barrier, a trench before the gate of a town.

परिकोपः Great anger, fury.

परिक्रमः 1 Roaming about; moving about; Ki. 10. 2. -2 Roaming, walking or passing over. 3 Circum-ambulating. 4 Walking for pleasure. 5 Series, order. 6 Succession. 7 Penetrating. -Comp. -सहः a goat.

परिक्रयः, -क्रियणं 1 Wages, hire. 2 Employing on wages. 3 Purchasing or buying off. 4 Barter, exchange. 5 A peace purchased with the payment of money; cf. H. 4. 122.

मे मनः S. 5. 9. 3 Discrimination

judgment, discernment; परिच्छेदो हि परिच्छेदं यदापका विपत्तयः । अपरिच्छेदकृत्तुणा विपदः स्युः पदेपदे H. 1. 148; किं परिच्छेदं परिच्छेदः 1. 147. 4 A limit, boundary, setting limits to, circumscribing; अलमलं परिच्छेदेन M. 2. 5 A section, chapter or division of a work (for the other names for sections &c. see under अध्याय).

परिच्छेद a. 1 To be accurately defined, definable; Ms. 4. 9; R. 10. 28. 2 To be weighed or estimated.

परिजनः 1 Attendants, followers, servants taken collectively; परिजने राजानमभितः स्थितः M. 1. 2 Especially the retinue, suite, or train of females, the maids of a lady; R. 19. 23. 3 A single servant.

परिजल्पितं A covert indication (as by a servant) of one's own skill, superiority &c. by pointing out the cruelty, deceitfulness and such other faults of his master; Ujjvalamāni thus defines it:—प्रमेनिर्दिष्टताश्राव्य-चापलायुपादानात् । स्वचित्तक्षणताव्यक्तिर्यया स्यात्परिजल्पितम् (Wilson renders the word by 'the covert reproaches of a mistress neglected or ill-used by her lover').

परिजसिः 1 Conversation, discourse. 2 Recognition.

परिज्ञानं Thorough knowledge, complete acquaintance.

परिहीनं The flight of a bird in circles; see हीन.

परिणद्ध p. p. 1 Bound or wrapped round. 2 Broad, large; परिणद्धकंधरः R. 3. 34.

परिणत p. p. 1 Bent or bowed down, stooping; Me. 2. 2 Declining, old (as age); परिणते वयसि K. 35, 62, 63. 3 Ripe, matured, ripened, fully developed or formed शब्दब्रह्मविदः कवेः परिणतवयस्य वार्णविभक्तं U. 7. 21; Me 23; परिणतमकरं दामिकास्ते Bv. 1. 8; Si. 11. 49. 4 Full grown, advanced, perfected; परिणतशरच्छक्रिणोः Bh. 5. 49; Me. 100. 5 Digested (as food). 6 Transformed or changed into (with instr.); V. 4. 28. 7 Ended, come to a close, terminated; अनेन समयेन परिणतो दृष्यः K. 47. 8 Set (as the sun).—तः An elephant stooping to strike with his tusks, or giving a side blow with his tusks; (तिर्यग्दंतप्रहारश्च गजः परिणतो मतः Halāy.); Si. 2. 29; Ki. 6. 7.

परिणतिः f. 1 Bending or stooping down, bowing. 2 Ripeness, maturity, development; Mv. 2. 14. 3 Change, transformation, transmutation. 4 Fulfilment. 5 Result, consequence, issue; परिणतिरवधार्या यस्ततः पंडितेन Bh. 2. 94; 1. 20, 3. 17; Mv. 6. 28. 6 End, conclusion, close, termination; परिणति-रमणीयाः प्रतिवस्तुद्विधानां Māl. 6. 7, 16; Si.

11. 1. 7 Close of life, old age; सेवाकारा परिणतिरमुं V. 3. 1; अमवद्वतः परिणतिं शिथिलः परिमं दुर्भयं नयतो दिवसः Si. 9. 3 where प° means 'end or conclusion' also). 8 Digestion (of food).

परिणयः-गणनं Marriage; नवपरिण्या वधूः शयनं K. P. 10.

परिणहस Girding on, wrapping round.

परि (री) णामः 1 Alteration, change, transformation. 2 Digestion; अन्नं न सम्यक् परिणाममेति Suar.; भुक्तस्य परिणामहेतुरीदृश्यं T. S. 3 Result, consequence, issue, effect; अभिव्यक्त्यापि पथस्य परिणामः सुखावहः H. 2. 135. Mk. 3. 1. परिणामसुखे गरीयसि वचासि औषधे च Ki. 2. 4; Bg. 18. 37, 38.

4 Ripening, maturity, full development; उपैति शस्यं परिणामरम्यतां Ki. 4. 22. कलमपरिणामस्यामजं &c. U. 2. 20; Māl. 9. 24. 5 End, termination, conclusion, close, decline; दिवसाः परिणाम-रमणीयाः S. 1. 3. वयः परिणामपांडुराशिरसं K. 10; परिणाममुपैति दिवसः K. 254 'the day is drawing to a close'. 6 Old age; परिणामे हि दिलिपिंशजाः R. 8. 11. 7 Lapse (of time). 8 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech allied to रूपक, by which the properties of any object are transferred to that with which it is compared. (The Chandraloka thus defines and illustrates it:—परिणामः क्रियार्थश्रेष्ठिपथी विषयारम्भना प्रसन्नेन दृग्भजेन वीक्षते मदिरक्षणा 5. 18; see R. G. also under परिणाम). Comp. -दक्षिण a. prudent, foresighted. -दृष्टि a. prudent. (-दृष्टिः f.) prudence, providence. -पथ्य a. salutary in the end. शूलं violent or painful indigestion, colic, flatulence with pain.

परि (री) णायः 1 Moving a piece at chess, draughts &c 2 A move (at chess).

परिणायकः 1 A leader. 2 A husband; Si. 9. 73.

परि (री) णाहः 1 Circumference, compass, expanse, extent, breadth, width; स्तनयगपरिणहाच्छादिना वल्कलेन S. 1. 19; स्तनपरिणहाच्छादिसवैजयंती Māl. 3. 15. large or expansive breasts; ककुद्रे वृषस्य कृतबाहुमकृशपरिणामशालिनि Ki. 12. 20: Mk. 3. 9: Ratn. 2. 13; Mv. 7. 24. 2 Periphery or circumference of a circle.

परिणाहवत् a. Large, big, expansive.

परिणाहिन a. Large, big; Ku. 1. 26.

परिणिमक a. Tasting, eating; पलानां परिणिमकः Bk. 9. 106. 2 Kissing.

परिणिष्ठा Perfect skill.

परिणीत p. p. Married. -ता A married woman.

परिणेतु m. A husband; S. 5. 17; R. 1. 25, 14. 26; Ku. 7. 31.

परितर्पणं Gratifying, satisfying.

परितस् ind. (Usually with a noun in the acc., sometimes by itself). 1

All around, on all sides, round about, in all directions, everywhere, on every side; रक्षोसि बोधे परितो निरास्थत् Bk. 1. 12; Si. 5. 26, 9. 36; Ki. 1. 14; गहितमखिलं गहनं परितो दृष्ट्वा धिपिनः सर्वे Bv. 1. 21, 29. 2 Towards, in the direction of; अगिद्वेऽभ्यर्चयं परितः पत्न्याः Bv. 1. 17; R. 9. 66.

परितापः 1 Extreme or scorching heat; (पादपः) शमयति परितापं लायया संभि-तामो S. 5. 7; गुरुपरितापानि गात्राणि 3. 18; Bs. 1. 22. 2 Pain, agony, anguish, grief; प्रसक्ते निवाणे हृदय परितापं वहसि किं M. 3. 1. 3 Lamentation, wailing; विरचितविधिपविलापं सा परितापं चकारोद्धै Gīt. 7. 4 Trembling, fear.

परितुष्ट p. p. 1 Completely satisfied; वयमिह परितुष्टा वल्कलेखं च लक्ष्म्या Bh. 3. 50; so मनसि च परितुष्टे कोऽर्थवान् को दृष्टिः ibid. 2 Pleased, delighted.

परितुष्टिः f. 1 Contentment, complete satisfaction. 2 Delight, joy.

परितोषः 1 Contentment, absence of desire (opp. लोभ); सम इह परितोषो निर्विशेषो विशेषः Bh. 3. 50; 2 Complete satisfaction, gratification; आपरितोषा-द्विषुषां न साधु मये प्रयोगविज्ञानं S. 1. 2. 3. Pleasure, delight, delight in, liking for (with loc.); Ku. 6. 59; R. 11. 92; मुनिनि परितोषः &c.

परितोषण a. Satisfying, gratifying. —णं Satisfaction.

परित्यक्त p. p. 1 Left, quitted, abandoned. 2 Deprived or bereft of (with instr.). 3 Let go, discharged (as an arrow). 4 Wanting.

परित्यागः 1 Leaving, quitting, abandonment, desertion, repudiation (as of a wife &c.); अपरित्यागमयाचक्षा-स्तनः R. 8. 12; कृतसीतापरित्यागः 15. 1. 2 Giving up, renouncing, discarding, renunciation, abdication &c.; स्वनाम-परित्यागं करोमि Pt. 1 'I shall forego my name'; Ms. 2. 25. 3 Neglect, omission; मोहाच्चस्य (कर्मण) परित्यागस्तमासः परि-कीर्तितः Bg. 18. 7. 4 Giving away, liberality. 5 Loss, privation.

परित्राण Preservation, protection, rescue, defence, deliverance; परित्रा-णाय साधूनां विनाशाय च दुष्टकृतां Bg. 4. 8; रामापरित्राणविहस्तयोधं सेननिवेशं तुमुलं चकार R. 5. 49.

परित्रासः Terror, fright, fear. परिदंशित a. Covered with mail, armed cap-a-pie (completely or from head to foot).

परिदानं 1 Barter, exchange. 2 Devotion. 3 Restitution or restoration of a deposit.

परिद्विचि m. A father who gives his daughter in marriage to a man whose elder brother is not yet married: cf. परिवृत्.

परि (री) द्वाहः 1 Burning. 2 Anguish, pain, sorrow.

परिदेव Wailing, lamentation.

परिदेवनं -ता, परिदेविनं 1 Lamentation, complaint, bawling; अथ ते परिदेवितारः Ku. 4. 25. R. 14. 83; Bg. 2. 28; तत्र परिदेवना Y. 3. 9; H. 4. 71. 2 Repentance, regret.

परिदेवन a. Sorrowful, sad, miserable.

परिदृश m. A spectator, looker on. **परिदृश्यं** 1 An assault, attack, outrage. 2 Insult, affront, abuse. 3 Ill-treatment, rough usage.

परि (री) धानं 1 Putting on a garment, dressing. 2 A garment, especially an under-garment, clothes in general; आचम्यपरिधानविधुः Ki. 9. 1; Si. 1. 51, 61; 4. 61.

परिधानीयं An under-garment.

परिधायः 1 Train, retinue, attendants collectively. 2 A receptacle, a reservoir. 3 The posterior.

परिधिः 1 A wall, fence, hedge, anything surrounding or enclosing another. 2 A misty halo round the sun or moon; परिधेयं इवोष्णदीपितिः R. 8. 30; इतिपरिधिरिवोर्ध्वमंडलं तेने N. 2. 108. 3 A circle of light, 4 The horizon. 5 The circumference or compass in general. 6 The circumference of a circle. 7 The periphery of a wheel. 8 A stick (of a sacred tree like पलाश) laid round the sacrificial fire; सप्तपदासु परिधयः त्रिसप्त सविधः कृताः Rv. 10. 90. 15.-Comp. **परिधेयः** an epithet of Siva.-**रथः** 1 a guard. 2 an officer attendant on a king or general (modern 'aide-de-camp').

परिधुपित a. Richly perfumed or scented.

परिधुसर a. Quite grey; वसने परिधुसरे वस्त्रा S. 7. 21; R. 11. 60.

परिधेयं An under-garment,

परिध्वंसः 1 Distress, disaster, ruin, trouble. 2 Failure. Destruction. 4 Loss of caste.

परिध्वंसिन् a. 1 Falling off. 2 Ruining, destroying; H. 2. 134.

परिनिर्णय a. Completely extinguished.-**णं** Final extinction (of the individual).

परिनिर्मुक्तिः f. Final liberation or complete emancipation of the soul from the body and exemption from future transmigration.

परिनिष्ठा 1 Complete knowledge or acquaintance (of anything). 2 Complete accomplishment. 3 Extreme limit.

परिनिष्ठित p. p. 1 Completely skilled in. 2 Not well fixed; अपरिनिष्ठितस्योपदेशस्याप्यर्थं प्रकाशनं M. 1.

परिपक्व p. p. 1 Completely cooked. 2 Completely baked or burnt. 3 Quite ripe, mature, perfected (fig.

also); प्रकुललोभः परिपक्वशालिः Rs. 4. 1; so परिपक्वद्विः 4 Highly cultivated, very sharp or shrewd. 5 Fully digested. 6 Decaying; on the point of decay or death.

परिपलं (तं) Capital, principal, stock.

परिपणनं Plighting, promising; Mu. 1.

परिपणित p. p. Plighted, pledged, promised; Si. 7. 9.

परिपंचकः An antagonist, adversary, foe.

परिपंचिन् a. Standing in the way, obstructing, opposing, hindering (said by Pāṇini to be admissible only in the Veda, but cf. the quotations given below) अर्थपरिपंची महानराणिः Mu. 5; नाभविष्यमहं तव यदि त्वपरिपंची Mā. 9. 50; so Bv. 1. 62; Bg. 3. 34; Mb. 7. 108, 110.-m. An enemy; antagonist, opponent, a foe. 2 A robber, thief, highwayman.

परि (री) पाकः 1 Being completely cooked or dressed. 2 Digestion, as in अन्नपरिपाक. 3 Ripening, maturing, development, perfection; Si. 4. 48; Ku. 6. 10. 4 Fruit, result, consequence; प्रसन्नानं दूरतः स्रुतपरिपाकी जनिमता Mv. 7. 31; Bh. 2. Bh. 2. 132, 3. 135. 5 Cleverness, shrewdness, skillfulness.

परिपादल a. Pale red; R. 19. 10; Si. 13. 42.

परिपादिः-**री** f. 1 Method, manner, course; पाटीर तव पटीपादः परिपाटीमिमा-सुरीर्हं Bv. 1. 12; कर्मानां पाटी परिकपरिपाटीं स्रुयति H. D. 24. 2 Arrangement, order, succession.

परिपाठः Complete enumeration, detail.

परिपार्श्व a. Near, at the side, close or hard by.

परिपालनं 1 Protecting, defending, maintaining, keeping, sustaining; द्विभक्तिं लभ्यपरिपालनवृत्तिरेव S. 5. 6. 2 Nourishment, nurture; जातस्य परिपालनं Ms. 9. 27.

परिपिष्टकं Lead.

परिपीडनं 1 Squeezing, pressing out. 2 Injuring, hurting, doing harm.

परिपुटनं 1 Removing off. 2 Losing the bark or skin.

परिपूजनं परिपूजा Honouring, worshipping, adoring.

परिपुत p. p. 1 Purified, quite pure; उत्पत्तिपरिपुतायाः किमस्याः पावनान्तैः U. 1. 13; Si. 2. 16. 2 Completely winnowed or threshed, freed from chaff.

परिपूरणं 1 Filling; Si. 4. 61. 2 Perfecting, making complete.

परिपूर्ण p. p. 1 Quite full; -इतुः the full moon; entire, complete, completely filled. 2 Self satisfied, content.

परिपूर्तिः f. Completion, fulness.

परिपृच्छा Question.

परिप्लव a. Very delicate or fine, excessively tender.

परिपोडः -**पोडकः** A particular disease of the ear (in medicine) (by which the ear loses its skin).

परिपोषणं 1 Feeding, nourishing. 2 Furthering, promoting.

परिप्रश्नः Inquiry, interrogation, question; कतरकतनी जातिपरिप्रश्ने P. II. 1. 63; III. 3. 110, तद्विद्धि प्रणयतेन परिप्रश्नेन सेवया Bg. 4. 34.

परिप्राप्तिः f. Acquisition, obtaining.

परिप्रेष्यः A servant.

परिप्लव a. 1 Floating. 2 Shaking, trembling, oscillating, undulating, tremulous. 3 Unsteady, restless; Si. 14. 68. -**वः** 1 Inundation. 2 Immersing, wetting. 3 A boat. 4 Oppression, tyranny.

परिप्लुत p. p. 1 Flooded, inundated. 2 Overwhelmed; अ in झोक°. 3 Wetted, bathed. -**तं** A spring, jump. -**ता** Spirituous liquor.

परिप्लुत p. p. Burnt, scorched, singed.

परिष (व) ईः 1 Retinue, train, attendants; इयं प्रचुरपरिषदया भवस्या संवर्धता Dk. 108. 2 Furniture; परिषद्वर्धति वेदमार्गं R. 14. 15 'rooms properly furnished or provided with suitable furniture'. 3 Royal insignia. 4 Property, wealth.

परिष (व) ईणं Retinue, train. 2 Attire, trim. 3 Growth. 4 Worship.

परिषाधा 1 Trouble, pain, annoyance. 2 Fatigue, hardship.

परिषु (हुं) हणं 1 Prosperity, welfare. 2 Appendix, supplement.

परिषु (हुं) हित p. p. 1 Increased, augmented. 2 Thriven, grown prosperous. 3 Accompanied by, furnished with. -**तं** The roar of an elephant.

परिभंगः Shattering, breaking to pieces.

परिभरन् Threatening, menacing.

परि (री) भयः 1 Insult, injury, humiliation, disrespect, degradation, disgrace; पराक्रमः परिभवे वैराग्यं हृतेतिव (सुषर्णं) Si. 2. 44; R. 12. 37; Vo. 1. 25; Mv. 1. 49, 3. 17. 2 Defeat, discomfiture. -Comp. -आपदं, -पदं 1 an object of contempt; H. 3. 51. 2 a disgrace or disgraceful situation. -**विधिः** humiliation; प्राये हूयः परिभवविषये नाभिमानं तनोति S. Til. 16.

परिभविन् a. (मी f.) 1 Humiliating, treating with disrespect or contempt. 2 Suffering disrespect.

परिभावः See परिभव.

परिभाविन् a. (मी f.) Humiliating, despising, treating with contempt; S. 4. 2 Putting to shame, surpass-

ing. excelling. 3 Setting at naught, defying; वैद्यकतत्त्वविमर्शिनं गद R. 19. 59 'defying medical remedies.'

परिभाषण 1 Speaking, discourse, talking, chatting, gossiping. 2 Expression of censure, admonition, reproof, abuse. 3 Rule, precept.

परिभाषा: 1 Speech, discourse. 2 Censure, reproof, blame, abuse. 3 Terminology, technical phraseology, technical terms (used in a work); इति परिभाषाकरणं Sa.; इको युषवृद्धीत्यादिका परिभाषा Mbh. 4 (Hence) Any general rule, precept, or definition which is applicable throughout (अनियमविचारको व्यापकत्वोक्तः); परितः प्रमितासुराणि सर्व विषये प्राप्तवती यता प्रसिद्धा । न खलु प्रतिहन्यते कदाचिद् परिभाषेव गतीयती यदाज्ञा Si. 16. 80. 5 A list of abbreviations or signs used in any work. 6 (In gram.) An explanatory Sūtra mixed up with the other Sūtras of Pāṇini, which teaches the method of applying them.

परिभुक्त p. p. 1 Eaten, used. 2 Enjoyed. 3 Possessed.

परिभुज्य a. Bowed, curved, bent.

परिभूति: f. Contempt, insult, disrespect, humiliation; Mu. 4. 11.

परिभुषणः (Seil संधि) Peace obtained by cession of the whole revenue of a land.

परिभोगः 1 Enjoyment; R. 4. 45. 2 Especially sexual enjoyment; R. 11. 52, 19. 21, 28, 30. 3 Illegal use of another's goods

परिभ्रंशः 1 Escape. 2 Falling from.

परिभ्रमः 1 Wandering, going about. 2 Rambling discourse, circumlocution, periphrasis. 3 Error, delusion.

परिभ्रमण 1 Going about, roaming, wandering. 2 Revolving, turning round. 3 Circumference.

परिभ्रष्ट p. p. 1 Fallen or dropped off. 2 Escaped. 3 Cast down, degraded. 4 Deprived of, devoid of (with abl. or instr.). 5 Neglecting.

परिमण्डल a. Globular, round, circular. -लं 1 A globe, sphere. 2 A ball. 3 A circle.

परिमंथर a. Extremely slow; Si. 9. 28.

परिमंदु a. 1 Very dull or dim, quite faint; परिमंदुर्धनयो दिवसः Si. 9. 3. 2 Very slow. 3 Very tired or weak; Si. 9. 39. 4 Very little; Si. 9. 27.

परिमरः Destruction; चित्प्रलयस्यास्तु नलप- रव घोः परिमरः Mv. 3. 41.

परिमर्दः, परिमर्दनं 1 Rubbing, grinding. 2 Crushing, trampling. 3 Destruction. 4 Hurting, injuring. 5 Embracing, pressing.

परिमर्षः 1 Envy, dislike. 2 Anger.

परिमलः 1 Fragrance, perfume,
 २ ७३; परिमलं गन्धवत्तैलः Bv. 1. 63,

66, 70, 71; Me. 25. 2 Pounding or trituration of fragrant substances. 3 A fragrant substance. 4 Copulation; अथ परिमलजामवाप्य लक्ष्मीं Ki. 10. 1. 5 A meeting of learned men. 6 A stain, spot.

परिमलित a. Perfumed. 2 Soiled, despoiled of beauty.

परि (रि) माणं 1 Measuring, measure (of strength, power &c.); सद्यः परामपरिमाणविकेकमुद्रः Mu. 1. 10; Ku. 2. 8; Ms. 8. 133. 2 Weight, number, value; Y. 2. 62; 1. 319.

परिमार्गः, परिमार्गणं 1 Searching or looking for, seeking out, tracing, tracking. 2 Touch, contact; Si. 7. 75. 3 Cleaning, wiping off.

परिमार्जनं 1 Cleaning, wiping off. 2 A dish of honey and oil.

परिमित p. p. 1. Moderate, sparing. 2 Limited. 3 Measured, meted out.

4 Regulated, adjusted. -Comp. -आभरण a. wearing a few ornaments, moderately adorned -आयुस् a.

short-lived. -आहार, -भोजन a. abstemious, eating little food. -कथ a.

saying or speaking little, using measured words; Me. 83.

परिमिति: f. 1 Measure, quantity. 2 Limitation.

परिमिलनं 1 Touch, contact; Ratn. 2. 12. 2 Combination, union.

परिमुखं iud. About the face, round or about (a person).

परिमुख्य a. 1 Artlessly lovely, lovely yet simple. 2 Fascinating but foolish

परिमुदित p. p. 1 Trodden or trampled down, crushed, roughly handled; परिमुदिनवृणाश्लानमं Māl. 1. 22; U. 1. 24. 2 Embraced, clasped. 3 Rubbed, ground.

परिमुष्ट p. p. 1 Washed, cleaned, purified. 2 Rubbed, touched, stroked. Ve. 3. 3 Embraced. 4 Spread, pervaded, filled with; Ki. 6. 23.

परिमेष a. 1 Few, limited; परिमेषयुः सौ R. 1. 37. 2 Measureable, calculable. 3 Finite.

परिमोक्षः 1 Removing, relieving; मायो विषाणपरिमोक्षलघ्वनमाम्बुद्गाभ्रकार नृपति- निशितः क्षुरितः R. 9. 62. removing the horns i. e. breaking them down.

2 Liberation, setting free, deliverance. 3 Emptying, evacuation. 4 Escape. 5 Final beatitude (निर्वाण).

परिमोक्षण Liberation, deliverance. 2 Untying.

परिमोक्षः Stealing, robbing, theft.

परिमोचिन् m. A thief, robber.

परिमोहनं 1 Beguiling, alluring, enticing, fascinating. 2 Bewildering, infatuating.

परिमलान p. p. 1 Faded, fainted, withered; Ku. 2. 2. 2 Languid,

faint. 3 Waned, impaired, diminished. 4 Soiled, stained.

परिरक्षकः A protector, guardian.

परिरक्षणं, परिरक्षा 1 Protection, preservation, guarding; Ms. 5. 94, 7. 2. 2 Keeping, maintaining, adhering to; न समयपरिरक्षणं क्षमं ते Ki. 1. 45. 3 Deliverance, rescuing.

परिरथ्या A street, road.

परि (रि) रम्भः, परिर्म्भणं Embracing, an embrace; द्रुतपरिर्म्भनिर्दिनक्षमत्वं Si. 1. 74, 10. 52; U. 1. 24, 27; किं पुत्रे सत्- भ्रमं परिर्म्भणं न ददाति Git. 3.

परिरादिन् a. Crying aloud, screaming.

परिलघु a. 1 Very light (lit.) (as clothes &c.). 2 Very light or easy to digest; क्षीणः क्षीणः परिलघु पयः क्षीतसौ चोपशुज्य Me. 13. 3 Very small; U. 4. 21.

परिलुप्त p. p. 1 Interrupted, disturbed, diminished. 2 Lost, disappeared.

परिलेखः 1 An outline, a delineation, sketch. 2 A picture.

परिलोपः 1 Injury. 2 Neglect, omission.

परिवत्सरः A year, a full year. the revolution of one year; देव्या शुक्लस्य जगतो द्वादशः परिवत्सरः U. 3. 33.

परिवर्जनं 1 Leaving, quitting, abandoning. 2 Giving up, resigning. 3 Killing, slaughter.

परि (रि) वर्तः 1 Revolving, revolution (as of planet). 2 A period, lapse or expiration of time; युगशतपरि- वर्तान् S. 7. 34. 3 The expiration of a Yuga; Si. 17. 12. 4 Repetition, recurrence. 5 Change, alteration;

तदीदृशो जीवलोकस्य परिवर्तः U. 3. 'changed condition of life', 'change in circumstances'; so जीवलोकपरिवर्तमनु-

भवामि Māl. 7; स्वपरिवर्तः Mk. 1. 6 Retreat, flight, desertion. 7 A year

8 Repeated birth, transmigration. 9 Barter, exchange; Si. 5. 39. 10 Re-

quital, return. 11 An abode. 12 A chapter or section of a work. 13 N. of the Kūrma or second incarnation of Vishnu.

परिवर्तक a. 1 Causing to turn round or revolve. 2 Requiring ex-

changing. परिवर्तनं 1 Moving to and fro, turning about, rolling about (as on the lap, bed &c.); Ku. 5. 12; R. 9. 13; Si. 4. 47. 2 Turning round, revolving, whirling round. 3 Revolution, end of a period of time. 4 Change; वैषपरिवर्तनं विषाय Pt. 3. 5 Exchange, barter. 6 Inverting.

परिवर्तिष्ठा Phimosia or contraction of the prepuce (in medicine).

परिवर्तिन् a. 1 Moving or turning round, revolving. 2 Ever-recurring,

coming round again and again; परि-
वर्तिनि संचारे वृत्तः का वा न जगते Pt. 1. 27.
3 Changing. 4 Being of remaining
near, moving round about. 5 Re-
treating, flying. 6 Exchanging. 7
Recompensing, requiting.

परिवर्धनं 1 Increasing, enlarging.
2 Rearing, breeding. 3 Growing,
growth.

परिवसथः A village.

परिवहः N. of one of the seven
courses of wind; it is the sixth
course, and bears along the *Saptar-*
shis and the celestial Ganges; सर्वा-
चक स्वर्गां वृद्धः परिवहस्तथा; for the other
courses of wind see under वायु; of
the description of परिवह given by
Kālidāsa:—विहोतसे वहति यो गगनप्रतिष्ठां
ज्योतीषि वर्तयति च प्रथिमकरश्मिः। तस्य द्वितीय-
हरिश्चक्रमनितमस्कं वायोर्मि परिवहस्य वर्तते मार्गं
S. 7. 6.

परि (री) बाधः 1 Blame, censure,
detraction, abuse; अयमेव मयि प्रथमं परि-
बाधतः M. 1; Y. 1. 133. 2 Scandal,
stain, stigma, illrepute; ना क्षुत्परीबाध-
वाच्यतारः R. 5. 24; 14. 86; Mv. 5. 28. 3
Charge, accusation; Mk. 3. 30. 4
An instrument with which the lute is
played.

परिबाधकः 1 A plaintiff, complain-
ant, accuser. 2 One who plays on
the lute.

परिबादिन् a. 1 Reviling, censur-
ing, abusing, slandering. 2 Accus-
ing. 3 Screaming, crying aloud. 4
Conjured, slandered. —m. An: accu-
ser, plaintiff, complainant. —नी A
lute (वीणा) of seven strings; Si. 6.
9; R. 8. 35.

परि (री) बाधः 1 Shaving, shear-
ing. 2 Sowing. 3 A reservoir, pool,
pond, a piece of water. 4 Furniture.
5 Train, retinue.

परिबाधित a. Shaven, shorn.

परि (री) वारः 1 Train, retinue,
attendants or followers collectively;
(वानं) अथास्य कन्या परिवारक्षोभि R. 6. 10;
12. 16; ग्रहमणपरिवारो राजमार्गप्रद्वीपः Mk. 1.
57. 2 A cover, covering. 3 A
sheath, scabbard.

परिवासः Residence, stay, sojourn.

परि (री) बाहः 1 Over-flowing, (of
a tank &c.), inundation, overflow
natural or artificial; प्रथमं (कौतुहलं)
सपरिबाहमासीत् S. 2. 2 A water-course,
drain or channel to carry off excess
of water; पुरोत्पीडे तडागस्य परीबाहः प्रतिक्रिया
U. 3. 29; Pt. 2. 105; Si. 16. 51; R.
8. 74.

परिबाहिन् a. Overflowing, as in
आनन्दपरिबाहिणा वसुधा S. 4.

परिविण्णः (कः), परिविन्नः, परिविन्तिः
An unmarried elder brother whose
younger brother is married; see Ma.
3. 171; and परिविन् also.

परिविद्धः An epithet of Kubera.

परिविद्धकः, परिविद्ध m. A younger
brother married before the elder.

परिविहारः Walking about, stroll-
ing, walking for pleasure.

परिविह्वल a. Extremely confused,
agitated or bewildered.

परिवारणं 1 A cover, an envelope.
2 A train, retinue. 3 Keeping or
warding off.

परिवारित् p. p. 1 Encircled, encom-
passed, surrounded, encompassed.
2 Pervaded, overspread; Si. 3. 34;
Ki. 5. 42. —त The bow of Brahmā.

परिवृद्धः A master, lord, owner,
head, chief (used adjectively also);
किं युवः परिवृद्धा न विबोद्धं तत्र ताम्रपनता विवर्द्धते
N. 5. 42; Ku. 12. 58; Mv. 6. 25,
31, 48.

परिवृत्त p. p. 1 Surrounded, encom-
passed, encircled, attended. 2 Hid-
den, concealed. 3 Pervaded, over-
spread. 4 Known.

परिवृत्त p. p. 1 Revolved, turned
round; अवधुली V. 1. 17. 2 Retreat-
ed, turned back. 3 Exchanged,
bartered. 4 Finished, ended. —त
An embrace.

परिवृत्तिः f. 1 Revolution; Si. 10.
91. 2 Return, turning back. 3 Bar-
ter, exchange. 4 End, termination.
5 Surrounding. 6 Staying or dwell-
ing in a place. 7 (In Rhet.) A
figure of speech in which there is an
exchange of a thing for what is
equal, less or greater; परिवृत्तिर्विनिमयो
योऽर्थाणां स्यात्समासमेः K. P. 10; a. g. दत्त्वा
कटाक्षमेणोक्षी जयाह हृदयं मम। मया तु हृदयं दत्त्वा
युक्षीतो मदनज्वरः || S. D. 734. 8 Substi-
tution of one word for another
without affecting the sense; as in
शब्दपरिवृत्तिस्तत्त्वं K. P. 10; a. g. in
वृषवज, वज्र may be substituted by
लघुन or बाहन.

परिवृद्धिः f. Growth, increase.

परिवेत्तु m., परिवेत्तुकः A younger brother
married before the elder; R.
12. 16; ज्येष्ठे अनिविद्धं कनीयान् निर्विशन् परिवेत्ता
भवति, परिविण्णो ज्येष्ठः, परिवेद्नीय कन्या, परि-
क्षायां दाता, परिकर्ता याजकः, सर्वे ते पतिताः
Hārta.

परिवेदनं 1 The marriage of a youn-
ger brother before the elder 2 Marri-
age in general. 3 Complete or accu-
rate knowledge. 4 Gain, acqui-
sition 5 Maintaining the household-
fire; (अग्न्याधान); Ms. 11. 60. 6 Per-
vasion on all sides, universal per-
vasion or existence. —ना 1 Shrewd-
ness, wit. 2 Prudence, foresight.

परिवेदनीया, परिवेदनी The wife of
a younger brother who is married
before the elders.

परि (री) वेष्टः (वः) 1 Waiting at
meals, distributing food, serving up
meals. 2 A circle, circlet, halo (of

lustre &c.); R. 5. 74, 6. 13; Si. 5.
52, 17. 9. 3 Especially, the halo
round the sun or moon; लक्ष्यते स्म तद्-
न्तरं रश्मिबद्धमीमपरिवेष्टमंडलः R. 11. 59. 4
The circumference of a circle. 5
The disc of the sun or moon. 6 Any
thing which surrounds or protects.

परिवेष्टकः A waiter at meals.

परिवेष्टणं 1 Serving up meals, wait-
ing, distributing food. 2 Enclosing,
surrounding. 3 A halo round the
sun or moon. 4 Circumference.

परिवेष्टनं 1 Surrounding, enclosing.
2 Circumference. 3 A cover, cover-
ing.

परिवेष्टु m. A waiter at meals, one
who serves up meals; महतः परिवेष्टातो
महत्तयावसन्गृहे Ait. Br.

परिस्पयः 1 Cost. 3 Condiment
spices.

परिस्पाधः A species of reed.

परिस्त्रज्या 1 Strolling, wandering
from place to place. 2 Turning a
recluse, leading the life of a
religious mendicant or recluse. 3
Renunciation of the word, ascetic
devotion, religious austerity.

परिस्त्राज् m., परिस्त्राजः-जकः A
wandering mendicant, vagrant,
recluse, an ascetic (of the fourth
religious order) who has renounced
the word.

परिज्ञाश्चत a. (स्त्री f.) Perpetually
the same.

परिशिष्ट a. Left, remaining.—ह A
supplement, an appendix; as in
ग्रन्थपरिशिष्ट.

परिशीलनं 1 Touch, contact (lit.);
ललितलवंगेन उतापरिशीलनकौमलमलयसमीरे Git. 1;
so वदनकमलपरिशीलनमिलित &c. 11. 2
Constant contact, intercourse or
correspondence. 3 Study, applica-
tion or attachment (to a thing),
steady or fixed pursuit; काव्यार्थः S. D.

परिशुद्धिः f. 1 Complete purifica-
tion, अग्निः U. 4. 2 Justification,
acquittal.

परिशुष्क p. p. 1 Thoroughly dried,
completely dried or parched up; दृष्टा
महत्या परिशुष्कतालवः Rs. 1. 11. 2
Withered, shriveled; hollow (as
cheeks).—वक्क A kind of fried meat.
परिशून्य 1 Quite empty; R. 8. 66. 2
Quite free from, completely devoid
of; 19. 6.

परिश्रुतः Ardent spirits.

परि (री) रेष्टः 1 Remainder, reman-
nant. 2 Supplement. 3 Termination,
conclusion, completion.

परिशोधः, परिशोधनं 1 Purifying,
cleansing. 3 Quittance, discharging
or paying off (a debt or obligation).
परिशोषः Act of being completely
dry or parched up.

परिभ्रमः 1 Fatigue, exhaustion,
trouble, pain; आत्मा परिभ्रमस्य यदमयनतः

3. 1; R. 1. 58; 11. 12. 2 Exertion, labour. (Hence). 3 Close application to or study of, being constantly occupied with; अर्थे कृतपरिश्रमोऽस्मि चतुःषष्ट्यं ज्योतिषाज्ञे Mu. 1.

परिश्रमः 1 A meeting, an assembly. 2 Refuge, asylum.

परिश्रयः 1 A meeting, an assembly. 2 Refuge, asylum.

परिश्रान्तिः f. 1 Fatigue, weariness, trouble, exhaustion. 2 Labour, exertion.

परिश्रुणुः An embrace.

परिषद् f. 1 An assembly, a meeting, council, audience; अभिरूपदृष्टिः परिषद्विं S. 1. 2 A religious assembly or synod.

परिषद्, परिषद्यः A member of an assembly.

परिषेकः परिषेचनं Sprinkling or pouring over, moistening.

परिषेकण (क) a. Fostered by another. -पुत्रः A foster-child, one nourished by a stranger.

परिषेकं (स्कं) a. Fostered by another. -द्वः 1 A foster-child, 2 A servant.

परिष्कारः Decoration, ornamentation.

परिष्कारः 1 Decoration, ornament, embellishment. 2 Dressing, cooking. 3 Initiation, purification by initiatory rites. 4 Furniture. (also परिष्कार in this sense).

परिष्कृत p. p. 1 Adorned, decorated; Ki. 7. 40. 2 Cooked, dressed. 3 Purified by initiatory ceremonies; (see कृ with परि). (Also परिष्कृत in this sense).

परिष्कृया Adorning, decorating, embellishment.

परिष्ठी (स्तो) 1 The coloured housings of an elephant. 2 A coverlet in general.

परिष्णं (स्व) द्वः 1 A train, retinue. 2 Decorating the hairs (with flowers &c.). 3 Ornament or decoration in general. 4 Throbbing, vibration, palpitation, movement. 5 Provision, maintenance. 6 Crushing.

परिष्वक्त p. p. Clasped, embraced. परिष्वेया 1 An embrace; K. 18. 19; H. 3. 67. 2 Touch, contact, union; Bh. 3. 17.

परिसंवत्सर a. A whole year old. -रः A whole year परिसंवत्सरात् after the expiration of one whole year; Ms. 3. 119.

परिसंख्या 1 Enumeration, computation. 2 Sum, total, number; विद्वत् विद्यापरिसंख्याये R. 5. 21 3 (In Mīm. phil.) Exclusion, specification, limitation to that which is enumerated or expressly mentioned, so that

everything else is excluded; (परिसंख्या is opposed to विधि which lays down a rule for the first time, and to नियम which restricts the choice to an alternative which is expressly stated when several such alternatives are possible; विधिर-स्यंतमश्रुत्वा नियमः पक्षिके सति। तत्र चाप्यत्र च श्रुत्वा परिषंख्येति गीयते ॥ e. g. वनं पंचनखा भक्ष्याः usually quoted by Mīmāṃsakas; अयं नियमविधिर्न तु परिसंख्या Kull. on Ms. 3. 45. 4 (In Rhet.) Special mention or exclusive specification; i. e. where with or without a query something is affirmed for the denial, expressed or understood, of something else similar to it; (this figure is particularly striking when it is based on a श्लेष or pun); यस्मिंश्च मही शासनि चित्र-कर्मसु वर्णसंकराश्रयेषु गुणच्छेदाः &c. or यद्य दूरेषु सुखता विनाशेषु कथं हर्षं तुर्येषु कथाभिधातः &c. K.; for other examples see S. D. 735.

परिसंख्यात p. p. 1 Enumerated, reckoned up. 2 Specified exclusively. परिसंख्यायानं 1 Enumeration, total, number. 3 Exclusive specification. 4 Correct judgment, proper estimate. परिसंचरः Time of universal destruction.

परिसमापन, परिसमाप्तिः f. Finishing, completing.

परिसमूहनं 1 Heaping up. 2 Sprinkling water (in a particular way) round the sacrificial fire (अग्नेः समंतात् मार्जनं).

परिसरः 1 Verge, border, proximity, vicinity, neighbourhood, environs (of a river, mountain, town &c.); गोदावरीपरिसरस्य गिरिल्लटानि U. 3. 8; परिसर-विषयेषु लीडमुक्ताः Ki. 5. 38 2 Position, site. 3 Width, breadth. 4 Death. 5 A rule, precept.

परिसरणं Running about.

परिसर्यः 1 Going or moving about. 2 Going in search of, following, pursuing. 3 Surrounding, encircling.

परिसर्यणं 1 Walking or creeping about. 2 Running to and fro, flying about, constantly moving; पतनपतेः परिसर्यणे च तुल्यः Mk. 3. 21.

परि (री) सर्वा, परि (री) सारः Wandering or moving about, perambulation.

परिस्तरणं 1 Strewing or spreading round, scattering about. 2 A covering, cover

परिस्फुट a. 1 Quite plain, manifest, distinctly visible. 2 Fully developed, blown or grown.

परिस्फुरणं 1 Quivering, shooting. 2 Budding.

परिस्फुटः 1 Oozing, trickling, dripping. 2 A flow, stream. 3 A train &c.; see परिस्फुट.

परिस्फुटः 1 Flowing, streaming. 2 Gliding down. 3 A river, torrent. परिस्फुटः Effluxion, efflux.

परिस्फुट f. 1 kind of intoxicating liquor. 2 Trickling, dropping, flowing. परिस्फुता A kind of intoxicating liquor. 2 Trickling, dropping, flowing.

परिहृत a. Loosened.

परिहरणं 1 Leaving, quitting, abandoning. 2 Avoiding, shunning. 3 Refuting. 4 Seizing, taking away.

परि (री) हारः 1 Leaving, quitting, giving up, abandoning. 2 Removing, taking away; as in विशेषपरिहारः. 4 Refuting, repelling. 5 Omitting to mention, omission, leaving out. 6 Reserve, concealment. 7 A tract of common land round a village or town; धनुःशतं परीहारी ग्रामस्य स्वरासमततः Ms. 8. 237. 8 A special grant, immunity, privilege, exemption from taxes; Ms. 7. 201. 9 Contempt, disrespect. 10 An objection.

परिहृतिः (नि) f. 1 Decrease, deficiency, loss. 2 Decay, decline; R. 19. 50.

परिहार्य a. To be shunned or avoided, to be escaped from, to be taken off or away. -र्यः A bracelet.

परि (री) हासः 1 Joking, jesting, mirth; merriment; तदाप्रस्तावोप न खलु परिहासस्य विषयः Māl. 6. 44. परिहासस्य jokingly or in jest R. 6. 82; परिहासविज-लितं S. 2. 18 uttered in jest; परिहासा-क्षिप्ताः सततमभवन् येन भवतः Ve. 3. 14; Ku. 7. 19; R. 9. 8; Si. 10. 12. 2 Ridiculing, deriding. -Comp. -नेद्विज m. a buffoon, jester, a witty person.

परिहृत p. p. 1 Shunned, avoided. 2 Left, abandoned. 3 Refuted, repelled (as a charge, objection &c.). 4 Taken, seized; see हृ with परि. परीक्षकः An examiner, investigator, a judge.

परीक्षणं Putting to test, testing; examining; Ms. 1. 117; Y. 2. 177.

परीक्षा 1 Examination, test, trial; पत्नये विद्यमानोपि ग्रामे तत्परिक्षा M. 1; Ms. 3. 19. 2 Trial by various kinds of ordeals (in law).

परीक्षित m. N. of a king, son of Abhimanyu and grandson of Arjuna. He succeeded to the throne of Hastināpura after Yudhishtira. He died of a snake-bite. The Kaliyuga is said to have commenced with his reign.

परीक्षितं p. p. Examined, tried, परीक्षितं कायसुवर्णमेतत् Vikr. 1. 24.

परीत p. p. 1 Surrounded, encompassed. 2 Expired, elapsed. 3 Departed, gone forth. 4 Seized, taken possession of, filled with; कंपपरितमानं Ki. 2. 25; Mu. 3. 30.

परीताप, परीपाक, परीवार-ह, परीहास
&c. see परिताप &c.

परिप्ता 1 Desire of obtaining. 2
Haste, hurry.

परिर 1 A fruit.

परिरण 1 A tortoise. 2 A stick. 3
A garment (पट्टादिक).

परिरि: f. 1 Research, inquiry,
investigation. 2 Service, attendance
3 Respect, worship, homage.

परु: 1 A joint, knot. 2 A limp,
member. 3 The occasion. 4 Heaven,
paradise. 5 A mountain.

परु ind. Last year.

परुवार: A horse.

परुष a. 1 Hard, rough, rugged,
stiff (opp. रुद्र or श्लक्ष्ण); परुषं चर्म,
परुषा माला &c. 2 Harsh, abusive,
severe, unkind, cruel, stern (as
word); (वाक्) अपरुषा परुषाश्चरमीरिता R.
9. 8; Pt. 1. 50; said also of a person;
Gt. 9; Y. 1. 309. 3 Harsh or dis-
agreeable to the ear (as a sound &c.);
तेन वज्रपरुषस्त्वनं धनुः R. 11. 46; Me. 4
Rough, coarse, rough to the touch,
shaggy (as hair); शुद्धस्नानापरुषमलकं
Me. 19. 5 Sharp, violent, strong,
keen, piercing (wind &c.), परुषपवन-
योगेतिवसंशुष्कपरुषः Rs. 1. 22; 2. 28. 6
Gross. 7 Dirty. -ई A harsh or abu-
sive speech, abuse. -COMP. -इतर
a. other than rough, soft, mild; R.
5. 68. -उक्तिः, -वचनं abusive or
harsh language.

परुत n. 1 A joint knot. 2 A limb
or member of the body.

परेत p. p. Deceased, departed,
dead. -तः A spirit, a ghost. -COMP.
-भर्तु, -राज m. the god of death,
Yama; Si. 1. 57. -भूमिः f., -वासः a
cemetery; Ku. 5. 68.

परेद्यदि, परेद्युत् ind. The other day.
परेद्युः f., परेद्युका A cow that has
often calved.

परोक्ष a. 1 Out of or beyond the
range of sight, invisible, escaping
observation, Absent; स्वर्गे वृता द्युपतिभिः
परोक्षे R. 7. 13. 3 Secret, unknown,
stronger; परोक्षप्रमथो जनः S. 2. 18 'a
stranger to the influence of love';
H. Pr. 10. -अः An ascetic. -अं 1
Absence, invisibility. 2 (In gram.)
Past time or tense (not witnessed
by the speaker); परोक्षे लिट् P. III. 2.
115. Note The acc. and loc. singu-
lars of परोक्ष (i. e. परोक्षं, परोक्षे) are
used adverbially in the sense of 'in
one's absence', 'out of sight', 'be-
hind one's back', with or without a
gen.; परोक्षे श्लोकितुं शक्यते न ममागतः M. 2;
परोक्षे कार्यहेतारं प्रत्यक्षे प्रियवादिनं Chāp. 18;
नोदाहरेद्वयं नाम परोक्षमपि केवलं Ms. 2. 119.
-COMP. -भोगः enjoyment of any-
thing in the absence of the owner
-वृत्ति a. living out of sight. (-तिः
f.) an unseen or obscure life.

परोक्षि, परोक्षी A cock-roach.

पर्जन्यः 1 A rain-cloud, thunder-
ing cloud, a cloud in general; प्रवृद्ध
इव पर्जन्यः सारंगैरभिनन्दितः R. 17. 15; यतु नद्यो
वर्षतु पर्जन्याः Tait. S.; Mk. 10. 60. 2
Rain; अन्नाद्भवेति धृतानि पर्जन्याद्वसन्भवः Bg.
3. 14. 3 The god of rain, i. e. Indra.
पर्ण 10. U. (पर्णयति-ने) To make
green or verdant; वसंतः पर्णयति चंपकं.

पर्ण 1 A pinion, wing; as in हृषर्ण.
2 The feather of an arrow. 3 A
leaf. 4 The betel-leaf. -र्णः The
Palāsa tree. -COMP. -अशनं feeding
on leaves. (-नः) a cloud. -असिः a
kind of basil. -आहार a. feeding
upon leaves. -उदञ्जं a hut of leaves,
a hermit's hut, a hermitage. -कारः
a vendor of betel-leaves. -टिका,
-कुटी a hut made of leaves. -कुच्छः a
kind of expiatory penance which
consists in living upon an infusion
of leaves and Kus'a grass only for
five days; see. Y. 3. 317 and Mit.
thereon. -सहजः a tree without appa-
rent blossoms. (-हं) a collection of
leaves. -चीरपटः an epithet of Siva.
-चोरकः a kind of perfumes. -नरः
the figure of a man made of leaves
and burnt in place of a lost corpse.
-नेदिनी the Priyangu creeper.
-भोजनः a goat. -युक् m. the winter
season (शिशिर). -मृगः any wild ani-
mal living in the boughs of trees.
&c. -रह m. the spring season (वसंत)
-लता the betel-plant. -वीटिका pieces
of areca-nut mixed with other spices
and rolled up in betelleaves. -शय्या
a bed or couch of leaves. -शाला
a hut made of leaves, a hermitage;
निर्दिष्टा कुलपतिना स पर्णशालामध्यास R.
1. 95; 12. 40.

पर्णल a. Full of or abounding in
leaves, leafy; Bk. 6. 143.

पर्णमिः 1 A house standing in the
midst of water, a summerhouse. 2
Adotus. 3 A vegetable. 4 Decora-
tion, toilet, adorning.

पर्णितु m. A tree.

पर्णिल a. See पर्णल.

पर्ह 1 A. (पर्हते) To break wind.

पर्ह 1 A quantity of hair, thick
hair. 2 A fart, breaking wind.

पर्य 1 Young grass. 2 A seat for
cripples (पंथीरं), a wheelcarriage in
which cripples are moved about;
यत पटितेन पंथवश्चरति स पर्यः Sk. on P. IV.
4. 10. 3 A house.

पर्यरीकः 1 The sun. 2 Fire. 3 A
reservoir, tank.

पर्यरु ind. Round about, in every
direction.

पर्यरु 1 A bed, couch, sofa. 2
A cloth girt round the back, loins
and knees (by a person) when
sitting on his hams; cf. अवसाक्यका.
3 A particular kind of posture

practised by ascetics in meditation,
sitting on the hams; it is the same
as वीरासम which is thus defined by
Vasistha:—एकं पादमथैकदिग्गम् विन्यस्योत्तरीं तु
संस्थितं । इतरस्मिन्स्तथैवोर्ध्वं वीरासनमुदाहृतं ॥
पर्यकं यथैव &c. Mk. 1. 1. -COMP. -बन्धः
sitting on the hams, the posture
called पर्यकः पर्यकबन्धश्चरुत्तमः Ku. 3. 45,
59 -भोगिन् m. a kind of serpent.

पर्यटनं, पर्यटितं Wandering or
roaming about, travelling over.

पर्यवयोगः An inquiry with the
object of contradicting or refuting
a statement (दूषणार्थं जिज्ञासा Halāy.);
एतेनास्यपि पर्यवयोगस्यानवकाशः Dāy. B.

पर्यत a. Bounded by, extending as
far as; समुद्रपर्यता पृथ्वी the ocean-boun-
ded earth. -तः 1 Circuit, circum-
ference. 2 Skirt, edge, border,
extremity, boundary; उदजपर्यतचरिणी
S. 4; पर्यतवनं R. 13. 38; Rs. 3, 3. 3
Side, flank; Ratn 2. 3; R. 18. 43. 4
End, conclusion, termination; Pt. 1.
125. -COMP. देशः, -धुः, -धुमिः an
adjoining district or region. -पर्यतः
an adjoining hill.

पर्यतिका Loss of good qualities,
depravity, moral turpitude.

पर्ययः 1 Revolution, lapse, ex-
piration; कालपर्ययान् Y. 3. 217; Ms. 1.
30; 11. 27. 2 Waste or loss (of
time). 3 Change, alteration. 4
Inversion; confusion, irregularity.
5 Deviation from customary obser-
vances; neglect of duty. 6 Op-
position.

पर्ययण 1 Walking round, circu-
mambulation. 2 A horse's saddle.

पर्यवदान a. Perfectly pure or
clean.

पर्यवरोधः Obstruction, hinderance.

पर्यवसानं 1 End, termination,
conclusion. 2 Determination,
ascertainment.

पर्यवसित p. p. 1 Finished, ended,
completed. 2 Perished, lost. 3
Determined.

पर्यवस्था, पर्यवस्थान 1 Opposition,
resistance, obstruction. 2 Con-
tradiction.

पर्यश्चु a. Bathed in or suffused with
tears, shedding tears, tearful; पर्यश्चु
मंगलमंगलमोरुर्न लोचने पर्यलपितुं विषेहे Ki. 3. 56;
पयश्चुरस्यजतं धुयिनि चोपजवी R. 13. 70.

पर्यश्चन 1 Casting, throwing about.
2 Sending forth, throwing. 3 Send-
ing away. 4 Putting off or away.

पर्यस्त p. p. 1 Thrown round,
scattered over or about; पर्यस्ते पर्वज-
स्योपरि शिलीमुखासारः V. 4; Si. 10. 91.
2 Surrounded, encompassed. 2
Upset, overturned. 4 Dismissed,
laid aside. 5 Struck, hurt; killed.

पर्यस्तिः f., पर्यस्तिका Sitting upon
the hams; see पर्यक 3.

पर्याकुल *a.* 1 Turbid, foul (as water). 2 Confused, confounded, frightened; *S.* 1. 3 Disordered, dishevelled; *S.* 1. 30. 4 Excited, agitated, bewildered; *पर्याकुलोस्मि S.* 6; *Rs.* 6. 22. 5 Full of, filled with; स्नेह°, क्रोध° &c.

पर्याणं *A* saddled; दत्तपर्याणं *K.* 126 saddled.

पर्याप्त *p. p.* 1 Obtained, got, gained. 2 Finished, completed, 3 Full, whole, entire, complete, all; पर्याप्तचंद्रेण शरत्त्वियामा *Ku.* 7. 26; *R.* 6. 44. 4 Able, competent, adequate; *R.* 10. 55. 5 Enough, sufficient; *R.* 15. 18, 17. 17; *Ms.* 11. 7. —*स्ते ind.* 1 Willingly, readily. 2 To one's satisfaction, enough, sufficiently; पर्याप्तमाचामति *U.* 4. 1 drinks his fill. 3 Fully, adequately, ably, competently.

पर्याप्तिः *f.* 1 Obtaining, acquisition. 2 End, conclusion, close. 3 Enough, fulness, sufficiency. 4 Satiety, satisfaction. 5 Preserving, guarding, warding off a blow, 6 Fitness, competency.

पर्यायः 1 Going or winding round, revolution. 2 Lapse, course, expiration (of time). 3 Regular recurrence or repetition. 4 Turn, succession, due or regular order; पर्यायसेवा-सुखस्य *Ku.* 2. 36; *Ms.* 4. 87; *Mn.* 3. 27. 5 Method, arrangement. 6 Manner, way, method of proceeding. 7 A synonym, convertible term; पर्यायो नियमस्यायं नियमत्वं शरीरिणो *Pt.* 2. 99. पर्वतस्य पर्याया इमे &c. 8 An opportunity, occasion. 9 Creation, formation, preparation, manufacture. 10 Property, quality. 11 (In *Rhet.*) A figure of speech; see *K. P.* 10; *Chandr.* 5. 108, 109; *S. D.* 733. (Note *पर्याय* is often used adverbially in the sense of 1 in turn or succession, by rotation, by regular gradation; 2 occasionally, now and then पर्यायेण हि दृश्यते स्वभाः कामं सुभासुभाः *Ve.* 2. 13. *Comp.* —उक्तं a figure of speech in *Rhetoric*; it is a circumlocutory or periphrastic way of speaking, when the fact to be intimated is expressed by a turn of speech or periphrasis *c. g.* see *Chandr.* 5. 66 or *S. D.* 703. —*पुनः a.* supplanted, superseded. —*वचनं, -सङ्गः* a synonym. —*दायनं* alternate sleeping and watching.

पर्याली *ind.* A particle expressing 'harm or injury' (हिंसन) used with कृ, पू or अय; पर्यालीकृत्यमहिंसित्वा.

पर्यालोचनं —*जा* 1 Circumspection, attentive observation, deliberation, mature reflection. 2 Knowing, recognition.

पर्यावर्तिः, पर्यावर्तनं Coming back, return.

पर्याविल *a.* Very muddy or turbid, much soiled; *R.* 7. 40.

पर्याप्तः 1 End, conclusion, termination. 2 Rotation, revolution. 3 Inverted order or position.

पर्याहारः 1 A yoke worn across the shoulders in carrying a load. 2 Conveying. 3 A load or burden. 4 A pitcher. 5 Storing grain.

पर्युक्षणं Sprinkling round water silently and without uttering any ritual formulae or Mantras.

पर्युत्थानं Standing up.

पर्युत्सुक *a.* Sorrowful, sorry, regretting, sad; स्तब्धः sorrow; *R.* 5. 67. 2 Eagerly desirous, anxious, anxiously longing for; स्मर पर्युत्सुक एव मायवः *Ku.* 4. 28; *V.* 2. 16.

पर्युद्वचनं 1 Debt. 2 Raising up, drawing out (उद्धार).

पर्युद्वस्त *p. p.* 1 Excluded, excepted. 2 Prohibited, objected (as a ceremony).

पर्युद्वस्तः An exception, a prohibitive rule or precept.

पर्युपस्थानं Serving, waiting upon, attendance.

पर्युपासनं 1 Worship, honour, service. 2 Friendliness, courtesy. 3 Sitting round.

पर्युप्तिः *f.* Sowing.

पर्युपणं Worship, adoration, service.

पर्युषित *a.* Stale, not fresh; cf. अपर्युषित. 2 Insipid. 3 Stupid. 4 Vain.

पर्येषणं —*जा* 1 Investigation by reasoning. 2 Search, inquiry in general. 3 Homage, worship.

पर्येषिः *f.* Search, inquiry.

पर्येकं The knee-joint.

पर्येणी 1 The full-moon day or the day of new moon. 2 A festival 3 A particular disease of the juncture or संधि of the eye (in medicine).

पर्येतः 1 A mountain, hill; पर-गुणपरमाप्युर्वर्तीकृत्य निवृत्तं *Bh.* 2. 78; न पर्येतये नलिनी प्रवेदति. 2 A rock. 3 An artificial mountain or heap. 4 The number seven. 5 A tree.—*Comp.*

—*अरिः* an epithet of Indra. —*आत्मजः* an epithet of the mountain Maināka.

—*आत्मजा* an epithet of Pārvatī.

—*आधारा* the earth. —*आश्रयः* a cloud.

—*आश्रयः* a fabulous animal called Sarabha *q. v.* —*काकः* a raven. —*जा* a river. —*पतिः* an epithet of the Himālaya mountain. —*मोक्ष* a kind of plantain. —*राज* *m.*, —*राजः* 1 a large mountain. 2 'the lord of mountains', the Himālaya mountain. —*स्थ* *a.* situated on a hill or mountain.

पर्येन् *n.* 1 A knot, joint (sometimes changed to पर्ये at the end of Bah. comp.; as in कर्कशागुलिपर्ये *R.* 12. 41). 2 A limb, member. 3 A portion, part, division. 4 A book,

section (as of the Mahābhārata). 5 The step of a staircase; *R.* 16. 46. 6 A period, fixed time. 7 Particularly, the days of the four changes of the moon; *i. e.* the eighth and fourteenth day of each half month, and the days of the full and new moon. 8 A sacrifice performed on the occasion of a change of the moon. 9 The day of new or full moon, the day of opposition or conjunction; अपर्धेणि ग्रहकलुषेयुर्मेदला (रामवरी कथय कथं भविष्यति *M.* 4. 15; *R.* 7. 33; *Ms.* 4. 150; *Bh.* 2. 34. 10 An eclipse of the sun or moon. 11 A festival, holiday, an occasion of joy. 12 An opportunity or occasion in general. —*Comp.* —*कालः* 1 a periodic change of the moon. 2 the time at which the moon at its conjunction or opposition passes through the node. —*कारिन् m.* a Brāhmana who from motives of gain performs on common days ceremonies which ought to be performed on periodical occasions, such as अमावास्या. &c. —*गमिन् m.* one who has sexual intercourse with his wife on particular times or occasions when such intercourse is prohibited by the Śāstras. —*रिः* the moon. —*रोहिः* a cane or reed. —*रुद्र m.* a pomegranate tree. —*संधिः* the junction of the fifteenth and first of a lunar fortnight, the full and change of the moon, or the exact moment of the full and change of the moon.

पर्युः 1 An axe, a hatchet; cf. परशु. 2 A weapon in general. —*Comp.* —*पाणिः* 1 an epithet of Ganeśa. 2 of Parasurāma.

पर्युका A rib.

पर्युधः See परध्व.

पर्युध *f.* 1 An assembly, meeting, conclave. 2 Particularly, a religious synod or assembly; *Y.* 1. 9.

पलः Straw, husk. —*ले* 1 Flesh, meat. 2 A particular weight equal to four karshas. 3 A particular measure of fluids. 4 A particular measure of time. —*Comp.* —*अग्निः* bile. —*अंगः* a tortoise. —*अयः*, —*अशनः* a demon. Rākshasa. —*क्षारः* blood. —*नंदः* plasterer, mason. —*शिवः* 1 a demon. 2 a raven. —*भ्र* the equinoctial shadow at mid-day.

पलकट a Timid, bashful.

पलकरः Bile.

पलकषः 1 A demon, goblin, an evil spirit. —*ले* 1 Flesh. 2 Mire, mud. 3 A sweetmeat made of ground sesamum and sugar. —*Comp.* —*ज्वरः* gall, bile. —*शिवः* 1 a raven. 2 a demon.

पलवः A kind of net or basket for catching fish.

पलांडु *m. n.* An onion; Ms. 5. 5; Y. 1. 176.

पलापः 1 The temples of an elephant. 2 A halter, rope.

पलायनं Running away, retreat, flight, escape; Bg. 18, 43; R. 19. 31.

पलायित *p. p.* Fled, retreated, run away, escaped.

पलालः -लं Straw, husk; N. 8. 2. -COMP. -कोहदः the mango tree.

पलालिः A heap of flesh.

पलाशः N. of a tree, also called किंशुक; नवपलाशाशवनं पुरः Si. 6. 2. -इं 1 The flower or blossom of this tree; बालेदुवक्राण्यविकाशमावाहयुः पलाशा-न्यातिहोहितानि Ku. 3. 29. 2 A leaf or petal in general; चलयलाशातपोचरास्तरोः Si. 1. 21, 6. 2. 3 The green colour. पलाशिन *m.* A tree.

पलिकिः 1 An old, grey-haired woman. 2 A cow for the first time with calf (बालगभिणी).

पलिषः 1 A glass-vessel, pitcher. 2 A wall or rampart. 3 An iron club; cf. परिष. 4 A cow-pen (गोपह).

पलित *a.* Grey, hoary, grey-haired, old, aged; तातस्य मे पलितमेलिनिस्तकाशे (शिरसि) Ve. 3. 19. -तं 1 Grey hair, hair, or the greyiness of hair brought on by old age; कैकेयीशंकयेवाह पलितच्छन्नना जरा R. 12. 2; Ms. 6. 2. 2 Much or ornamented hair.

पलितंकरण *a.* Rendering grey.

पलितंभविष्य *a.* Becoming grey.

पल्यंकः A bed; see पर्यंक.

पल्ययनं 1 A saddle. 2 A rein, bridle.

पल्लः A large granary.

पल्लवः -वं 1 A sprout, sprig, twig; कपल्लवः; लतेव संनद्धमनोजपल्लवा R. 3. 7. 2 A bud, blossom. 3 Expansion, spreading, dilating. 4 The red dye called Alakta, q. v. 5 Strength, power. 6 The blade of grass. 7 A bracelet, an armlet. 8 Love, amorous sport. 9 Unsteadiness (चापलं). -वः A libertine. -COMP. -अंकुरः, आपारः a branch. -अन्नः an epithet of the god of love. -द्रुः the Asoka tree.

पल्लवकः 1 A libertine. 2 A catamite. 3 The paramour of a harlot. 4 The Asoka tree. 5 A kind of fish. 6 A sprout.

पल्लविकः 1 A libertine, a gallant. 2 A catamite.

पल्लवित *a.* 1 sprouting, having young shoots or sprouts. 2 Spread, extended; अलं पल्लवितेन 'enough of further amplification or expatiation.' 3 Dyed red with lac. -तः Lao-dye.

पल्लवि *a.* (नी. f.) Having young shoots or leaves; Ku. 3. 54. -म. A tree.

पल्लिः -पल्ली *f.* 1 A small village, 2 A hut. 3 A house, station. 4 A city or town (at the end of names of towns; as निशिपल्लि). 5 A house-lizard.

पल्लिका 1 A small village, station. 2 A house-lizard.

पल्ललं A small pool or pond, a puddle, tank (अलं सरः); स पल्ललजले-सुना...कथं वर्तते Bv. 1. 3; R. 2. 17; 3. 3. -COMP. -आवासः a tortoise. -एकः the mud of a pool.

पवः 1 Wind. 2 Purification. 3 Winnowing corn. -नं Cow-dung.

पवनः Air, wind; सर्पाः विपंति पवने न च दुर्बलास्ते Subhāsh.; पवनपद्मी, पवनधनः &c.

-नं 1 Purification. 2 Winnowing. 3 A sieve, a strainer. 4 Water. 5 A potter's kiln (*m.* also). -नी A broom. COMP. -अज्ञानः, -धुञ्ज *m.* a serpent. -आत्मजः 1 an epithet of Hanumat. 2 of of Bhtma. 3 fire.

-आज्ञः a serpent, a snake. नाज्ञः 1 an epithet of Garuda 2 a peacock. तनयः -सुतः 1 an epithet of Hanumat. 2 of Bhima.

-व्याधिः 1 an epithet of Uddhava, a friend and counsellor of Krishna. 2 Rheumatism.

पवमानः 1 Air, wind; पवमानः पृथि-वीरुहानिव R. 8. 9. 2 One of the sacred fires, considered to be the same as गार्हपत्य *q. v.*

पवाका A whirl-wind, a hurricane.

पविः The thunderbolt of Indra.

पवित *a.* Purified, cleansed. -तं Black pepper.

पवित्र *a.* 1 Sacred, holy, sinless, sanctified (persons or things); श्रीणि श्राद्धे पवित्राणि दौहित्रः कुतपास्तलाः Ms. 3. 236; पवित्रो नरः, पवित्रं स्थानं &c. 2 Pure, cleansed. 3 Purified by the performance of ceremonial acts (such as sacrifices &c.). 4 Purifying, removing sin. -त्रं 1 An instrument for cleansing or purifying, such as a sieve or strainer &c. 2 Two blades of Kusa grass used at sacrifices in purifying and sprinkling ghee. 3 A ring of Kusa grass worn on the fourth finger on certain religious occasions. 4 The sacred thread worn by members of the first three castes of the Hindus. 5 Copper. 6 Rain. 7 Water. 8 Rubbing, cleansing 2 A vessel in which the *arghya* is presented. 10 Clarified butter. 11 Honey. -COMP. -आरोपणं, आरोहणं investiture with the sacred thread. -पाणि *a.* holding *darbha* grass in the hand. -पार्यं barley.

पवित्रकं A net or rope made of hemp or pack-thread.

पवस्य *a.* 1 Fit or suitable for cattle; Y. 1. 321. 2 Relating to cattle,

or to a herd or drove. 3 Possessed of cattle. 4 Brutish.

पशुः 1 Cattle (both singly and collectively); Ms. 9. 327, 331. 2

An animal in general. 3 A sacrificial animal, such as a goat. 4 A brute, a beast; often added to words meaning 'man' to show contempt;

पुरुषपशोश्च पशोश्च को विशेषः H. 1; cf. नृपशु, नरपशु. &c. 5 N. of a subordinate deity and one of Siva's fol-

lowers. -COMP. अवदानं a sacrifice of animals. -क्रिय 1 the act of animal-

sacrifice. 2 copulation. -गायत्री a Mantra whispered into the ear of

an animal which is about to be sacrificed; it is a parody of the celebrated Gāyatri *q. v.*; पशुपाशाय विष्टे

शिरश्छेदाय (विश्वकर्मणे) धीमही। तस्यो जीवः प्रचोदयात्. -घातः slaughter of animals for sacrifice. -चर्या copulation. -धर्मः

1 the nature or characteristics of cattle. 2 treatment of cattle. 3

promiscuous cohabitation; Ms. 9. 66. 4 the marrying of widows.

-नाथः an epithet of Siva. -पः a herdsman. -पतिः 1 an epithet of Siva; Me. 36, 56; Ku. 6. 95. 2 a

herdsman, owner of cattle. 3 N. of a philosophy who taught the philo-

sophical doctrines called पशुपत; see Sarva. S. ad. loc. -पालः, -पालकः a

herdsman. -पालनं, -रक्षणं the tending or rearing of cattle. -पाशकः a kind

of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. -पेरणं the driving of cattle.

-मारं *ind.* according to the manner of slaughtering animals; इतिपशुमारं

मारितः S. 6. -पञ्च, -पागः, -द्रव्यं an animal sacrifice. -रज्जुः *f.* a cord for

tethering cattle. राजः a lion.

पश्चात् *ind.* (Used by itself or with gen. or abl.) 1 From behind, from

the back; पश्चाद्भद्रपुत्रमादाय S. 6; पश्चा-दुच्चैर्भवति इतिणः स्वांगमायच्छमानः S. 4. v. 1.

2 Behind, backwards, towards the back (opp. पुरः) गच्छति पुरः शरीरं प्रावति

पश्चाद्वस्तुनं चेतः S. 34; 3. 9. 3 After (in time or space), then, afterwards,

subsequently; लक्ष्मीं पुरा वृद्धिपती च पश्चात् Bh. 2. 60; तस्य पश्चात् after him; R. 4.

30, 12. 7, 17, 39; 16. 29; Me. 36, 44. 4 At last, lastly, finally. 5 From

the west. 6 Towards the west, westward. -COMP. -कृत *a.* left behind,

surpassed, thrown into the back-ground; पश्चात्कृताः लिङ्गजनाशिक्षाणि Ku.

7. 28; R. 17. 18. -तापः repentance, contrition; पं कृ to repent.

पश्चार्थः 1 The hinder part or side (of the body); पश्चार्थेन बधिरः शरपत-

नमयाद्भवता पूर्वकायं S. 1. 7. 2 Last (in time or space); पश्चिमे बधति पूर्वमानस्य K.

25; R. 19. 1. 56; पश्चिमायामिनीवापाल-

साधिवि चेतना R. 17. 1; स्मरतः पश्चिमागाता

पागल a. Mad, deranged.

पांक्षेय, पांक्ष्य *a.* 1 Fit to sit in the same row at a dinner-party. 2 Fit to be associated with.

पाचक *a.* 1 Cooking, baking. 2 Digestive, tonic. -कः 1 A cook. 2 Fire. -कं Gall, bile. -COMP. -की a female cook.

पाचन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Cooking. 2 Ripening. 3 Digestive. -नः 1 Fire. 2 Sourness, acidity. -नं 1 The act of cooking. 2 The act of ripening. 3 A dissolvent, digestive medicine. 4 Causing a wound to close. 5 Penance, expiation (प्रायश्चित्त).

पाचलः 1 A cook. 2 Fire. 3 Wind. -लं Cooking, maturing.

पाचा Cooking.

पांचकपाल *a.* (ली *f.*) Relating to an oblation offered in five cups (कपाल).

पांचजन्यः *N.* of the conch of Krishna; (दधानो) निधानमग्रतः पांचजन्यः Si. 3. 21; Bg. 1. 15. -COMP. -धरः an epithet of Krishna.

पांचदश *a.* (शी *f.*) Relating to the fifteenth day of a month.

पांचदशं A collection of fifteen.

पांचनद *a.* Prevalent in the पंचनद or Punjab.

पांचभौतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Composed of the five elements or containing them; पांचभौतिकी सृष्टिः Mv. 6; Y. 3. 175.

पांचवर्षिक *a.* (की *f.*) Five years old.

पांचशब्दिकं 1 Music of five kinds. 2 Musical instruments in general.

पांचाल *a.* (ली *f.*) Belonging to or ruling over the Panchālas. -लः 1 The country of the Panchālas. 2 A prince of the Panchālas. -लाः (*m. pl.*) The people of the Panchālas.

पांचालिका A doll, puppet; सुन्यस्या-गात्रमिति धनुषी दन्ताचालिकेय कीडायोगे तदनु विनये प्रापिता वर्धिता च Māl. 10. 5.

पांचाली 1 A woman or princess of the Panchālas. 2 *N.* of Draupadi, the wife of the Pāṇjavas. 3 A doll, puppet. 4 (In Rhet.) One of the four styles of composition. The S. D. thus defines it: -वर्णैः शेषैः (i. e. मधुरैश्चैकजैः प्रकाशैकाम्या भिन्नैः) पुनर्द्वयोः । समस्तपंचमपदो बंधः पांचालिको मतः ॥ 628.

पाद् *ind.* An interjection used in calling.

पाटकः 1 A splitter, divider. 2 Part of a village. 3 The half of a village. 4 A kind of musical instrument. 5 A bank, shore. 6 A flight of steps leading to water. 7 Loss of capital or stock. 8 A long span. 9 Throwing dice.

पाटकरी A thief, robber, pilferer; कुतमसपाटकर S. 6; पात्रिनोपरिद्रात्रिपाटकरेः Bv. 2. 75.

पाटनं Splitting, breaking, cleaving, destroying.

पाटल *a.* Pale-red, of a pink or pale-red colour; अये स्त्रीनखपाटले कुरवकं V. 2. 7; R. 1. 83; 2. 29; 7. 27; पाटलपाणिजां कितसुरः Git. 12. -लः The pale-red or pink colour; कपोलपाटलादेशे बभूव खुचेष्टितं R. 4. 68. 2 The trumpet flower; पाटलसंज्ञं सुमित्रनाताः S. 1. 3. -लं 1 The flower of this tree; R. 16. 59; 19. 46. 2 A kind of rice ripening in the rains. 3 Saffron. -COMP. -उपलः a ruby. -हुमः the trumpet flower.

पाटला 1 The red *lathra*. 2 The trumpet flower (the tree or its blossom). 3 An epithet of Durgā.

पाटलिः *f.* The trumpet flower. -COMP. -पुत्रं *N.* of an ancient city, the capital of Magadha, situated near the confluence of the Sona and the Ganges, and identified by some with the modern Pātāṇ. It is also known by the names of गणपुर, कुसुमपुर, see Mu. 2, 3, and 4. 16, and R. 6. 24 also.

पाटलिकः A pupil.

पाटलिमन् *m.* Pale-red colour.

पाटल्या A multitude of Pātala flowers.

पाटवं 1 Sharpness, acuteness. 2 Cleverness, skill, dexterity, proficiency; पाटवं संस्कृतोक्तिर्यु H. 1; Ki 9. 54. 3 Energy. 4 Quickness, rashness.

पाटविक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Clever, sharp, skilful. 2 Cunning, fraudulent, crafty.

पाटित *p. p.* 1 Torn, cleft, split, broken. 2 Pierced, pricked; R. 11. 31.

पाटी Arithmetic. -COMP. -गणितं arithmetic.

पाटीरः 1 Sandal; पाटीर नव पटीयान् कः परिपाटीमिमासुरीकर्तु Bv. 1. 12. 2 A field. 3 Tin. 4 A cloud. 5 A sieve.

पाठः 1 Reciting, recitation, repeating. 2 Reading, perusal, study. 3 Studying or reciting the Vedas (ब्रह्मयज्ञ), one of the five daily Yajnas or sacrifices to be performed by Brāhmanas. 4 The text of a book, a reading, variant; अत्र गंधर्वाद्य-मादनः इति आगत्युक्तः पाठः । प्राचीन पाठस्तु मृग-विर्गमादनः इति पुल्लिङ्गतः Mallit. on Ku. 6. 46. -COMP. -अंतरं another reading, a variant (v. l.). -छेदः a pause, caesura. -दोषः a false reading. -निश्चयः determining the text of a passage. -मंजरी. -शालिनी the Śārikā bird. -शाला a school, college, seminary.

पाठकः 1 A teacher, lecturer, preceptor. 2 A public reader of the Purāṇas or other sacred books. 3 A

spiritual teacher. 4. A pupil, student, scholar.

पाठनं Teaching, lecturing.

पाठित *p. p.* Taught, instructed.

पाठित्व *a.* 1 One who has read or studied any subject. 2 Knowing or familiar with.

पाठीनः 1 A public reader of the Purāṇas or other mythological books. 2 A kind of fish; विष्णुपाठीनपराहन पयः Ki. 4. 5.

पाणः 1 Trade, traffic. 2 A trader, 3 A game. 4 A stake at play. 5 An agreement. 6 Praise. 7 The hand.

पाणिः The hand; दानेन पाणिने तु कंकणेन (विभक्ति) Bb. 2. 71. -णिः *f.* A market (दानी कृ to hold by the hand, marry; पाणीकरणं marriage); -COMP. -ग्रहीती 'espoused by the hand', a wife. --ग्रहः, -ग्रहणं marrying, marriage; R. 7. 29; 8. 7; Ku. 7. 4. गृहीतु *m.*, ग्राहः a bridegroom, husband; व्याकरणेनियु यन्त्रिचिन्ताणिग्रहस्य चेतस Ms. 9. 26; पात्ये पितृवंशं तिष्ठेत् पाणिग्रहस्य योगे B. 148. घः 1 a drummer. 2 a workman, handicraftsman. -हस्तः a blow with the hand. -जः a fingernail; तस्याः पाटलपाणिजां कितसुरः Git. 12. -तलं the palm of the hand. -धर्मः due form of marriage. -पीडनं marriage; पाणिपीडनमहं दमयंत्यः कामधेयमहि महीमहिर्होरो N. 5. 99; पाणिपीडनविचारतारं Ku. 8. 1.

-प्रणयिनी a wife. -बंधः 'union of the bands', marriage. -सुख *m.* the sacred fig-tree. -सूक्तं a missile thrown with the hand. रुह *m.*, -रुहः a finger-nail. -वात् 1 clapping the hands together. 2 playing on a drum. -सर्पा-या a rope. पाणिनिः *N.* of a celebrated grammarian who is considered as an inspired *muni*, and is said to have derived the knowledge of this grammar from Siva.

पाणिनीय *a.* Relating to or composed by Pāṇini; Si. 19. 75. -यः A follower of Pāṇini; अङ्गवत्पाठः पाणिनीयः -यं The grammar of Pāṇini.

पाणिधम-य *a.* Blowing through the hands.

पांढर *a.* Whitish, pale white. -र 1 Red chalk. 2 The blossom of the jasmine.

पांडवः A son or descendant of Pandu. *N.* of any one of the five sons of Pāṇdu; i. e. युधिष्ठिर, भीम, अर्जुन, नकुल, and सहदेव; इत्याः सर्वे पांडवा इव क्वाङ्गजातयर्मा गताः Mk. 5. 6. -COMP. -भ्रातृलः *N.* of Krishna. -श्रेष्ठः *N.* of Yudhishtira.

पांडवीय *a.* Belonging to the Pāṇdavas.

पांडवेय=पांडव *q. v.*

पांडित्यं 1 Scholarship, profound learning, erudition; तद्व-सर्वं पांडित्य-

विदुष्योः Māl. 1. 7. 2 Cleverness; skill, dexterity, sharpness; नक्षत्राणि पांडित्यं प्रकटयत् कस्मिन् सुप्रतिः Bv. 1. 2

पांडु *a.* Pale-white, whitish, pale, yellowish; विकलकणः पांडुच्छाया युवा परि-
दुर्बलः U. 3. 22. -*हुः* 1 The pale-white or yellowish-white colour. 2 Jaundice. 3 A white elephant. 4 N. of the father of the Pāṇḍavas. [He was begotten by Vyasa on Ambalika, one of the widows of Vichitravirya. He was called *Pandu*, because he was born pale (पांडु) by reason of his mother having become quite pale with fear when in private with the sage Vyasa; (यस्मात्पांडुत्वमापन्ना विलसन्नेक्ष्य मायिह । तस्माद्वै सुप्रति वै पांडुरेव प्रविष्यति Mb.) He was prevented by a curse from having progeny himself; so he allowed his first wife Kuntī to make use of a charm she had acquired from Durvasas for the birth of sons. She gave birth to Yudhishthira, Bhīma and Arjuna; and Madri, his other wife, by the use of the same charm, gave birth to Nakula and Sahadeva. One day *Pandu* forgot the curse under which he was labouring, and made bold to embrace Madri, but he fell immediately dead in her arms.] -*Comp.*

-आमयः jaundice. -कंचलः 1 a white blanket. 2 a warm upper garment. 3 the housings of a royal elephant. -पुत्रः a son of Pāṇḍu, any one of the five Pāṇḍavas. -मुष्णिका white or pale soil. -रजः whiteness, pallor. -रोगः jaundice. -लेखः a sketch made with chalk; a rough draft or sketch made on the ground, hard &c. पांडुलेखेन कलके धुवी वा प्रथमे लिखेत् । नृनामिकं तु संज्ञायै पञ्चाशवे निवेशयत् । Vyāsa. -समिन्ना an epithet of Draupadī. -सोपाकः N. of a mixed tribe; पांडालासोपाकस्य वक्त्र-
व्यवहारोऽयम् Ms. 10. 37.

पांडुर *a.* Whitish, pale-white, yellowish-white, pale; छविः पांडुरा S. 3. 10; R. 14. 26. Ku. 3. 33 -*रं* The white leprosy. -*Comp.* -इक्षुः a species of sugar-cane.

पांडुरिमम् *m.* Paleness, white or pale colour.

पांड्याः (*m. pl.*) N. of a country and its inhabitants; तस्यामेव रजोः पांड्याः प्रतापं न विधिरे R. 4. 49. -*वज्रः* A king of that country; R. 6. 60.

पात *a.* Protected, guarded, preserved. -*तः* 1 Flying, flight. 2 Alighting, descending, descent. 3 Falling down, fall, downfall (fig. also); दुर्ग, युद्ध; परजपातः falling down at the feet; R. 11. 92; पातोत्पातो rise and fall. 4 Destruction, dissolution, ruin; Ku. 3. 44. 5 A blow, stroke; as in क्षुपातः 6 Shedding, discharging, emitting; अक्षरपातः Ms. 8. 44. 7 A cast, throw, shot; इति R. 13. 18. 8 An attack, inroad. 9 Happening.

coming to pass; occurrence. 10 Failing, defect. 11 An epithet of Rāhu.

पातकः -*कं* Sin, crime; (Hindu law-givers enumerate five great sins: -ब्रह्महत्या वृत्तपानं स्त्रीषु हर्षणमायमः । महाति पातकान्याहुः संसर्गश्चापि तेऽहम् Ms. 11. 54).

पातंभिः 1 An epithet of Saturn. 2 Of Yama. 3 Of Karna; 4 of Sugriva.

पातंजल *a.* (ली. f.) Composed by Patanjali; पातंजले महामाये कृतसुरिपरिग्रमः Paribhāshendusekhara. -*लं* The Yoga system of philosophy taught by Patanjali. (It is generally believed that Patanjali, the author of the Mahābhāshya, is the same as the author of the Yoga system; but it is a dubious point.)

पातनं 1 Causing to fall, felling, bringing or throwing down, knocking down. 2 Throwing, casting. 3 Humbling, lowering. 4 Removing. N. B. पातनं may have different meanings according to the noun with which it is used; e. g. दंष्ट्रया पातनं 'causing the tooth to fall,' chastising; गर्भेऽयं पातनं 'causing the foetus to fall,' causing an abortion.

पातालं 1 The last of the seven regions or worlds under the earth, said to be peopled by Nāgas; the seven regions are: -अतल, वितल, सुतल, रसातल, तलातल, महातल and पाताळः. 3 The lower regions or world in general; R. 15. 84; 1. 80. 3 An excavation, a hole. 4 Submarine-fire. -*Comp.* -संगा the Ganges of the lower world.

-भोकस् *m.* -मिलयः, -निरासः, -वासिन् *m.* 1 a demon. 2 a Nāga or a serpent-demon.

पातिकाः The Gangetic porpoise.

पातित *p. p.* 1 Cast down, thrown, or felled down, struck down. 2 Overthrown, humbled. 3 Lowered. पातित्यं Loss of caste or position.

पातिन् *a.* (ली. f.) 1 Going to, descending, alighting on. 2 Falling, sinking. 3 Being contained in. 4 Falling or throwing down. 5 Pouring forth, discharging, emitting.

पातिली 1 A snare, trap. 2 A small earthen vessel.

पातुक *a.* (ली. f.) 1 Falling habitually or frequently. 2 Apt or disposed to fall. -*कः* 1 The declivity of a mountain, precipice. 2 The water-elephant.

पात्रं 1 A drinking-vessel, cup, jar. 2 A vessel or pot in general; पात्रे निपातार्थं R. 5. 2, 12. 3 A receptacle of any kind, recipient; Pt. 2. 97. 4 A reservoir. 5 A fit or worthy person, a person fit or worthy to receive gifts; विदुष्य पात्रे व्ययः Bh. 2. 82 Bg. 17-29, Y. 1. 201; R. 11. 86. 6

An actor, a *dramatis persona*; तत्पति-
पात्रमाधीयतां यत्नः S. 1; उच्यतां पात्रवर्गः V. 1. *dramatis personae*. 7 A king's minister. 8 The channel or bed of a river. 9 Fitness, propriety. 10 An order, command. -*Comp.* -उपकरणं decoration of an inferior kind. -*पालः* 1 a large paddle used as a rudder. 2 the rod of a balance (तुलायुत). -*संस्कारः* 1 the cleaning or purification of a vessel. 2 the current of a river.

पात्रिक *a.* (ली. f.) 1 Measured out with any vessel or a measure called आढक. 2 Fit, adequate, appropriate. -*कं* A vessel, cup, dish.

पात्रिय, पात्र्य *a.* Worthy to partake of a meal.

पात्रीयं A sacrificial vessel or utensil.

पात्रीरः -*रं* An oblation.

पात्रेचकुलः, पात्रेसमितः 1 'Constant at meals or dinner-time', a parasite. 2 A treacherous or hypocritical fellow.

पात्रः 1 Fire. 2 The sun -*यं* Water.

पात्रम् *n.* 1 Water; G. L. 26. 2 Air, wind 3 Food. -*Comp.* -*जं* 1 a lotus. 2 a conch. -*द्वः*, -*ध्वः* a cloud. -*धिः*, -*निधिः*, -*पतिः* the ocean; N. 13. 20.

पात्रेयं 1 Provender or provisions for a journey, viaticum; जगद् पात्रेयमिदं द्रुतः Ki. 3. 37; वित्तकिसलयच्छेदाद्ये-
यवतः Me. 11; V. 4. 15. 2 The sign *virgo* of the zodiac.

पाद् 1 The foot (whether of men or animals); तथैर्जगद्दुः पादम् R. 1. 57; पाद्योर्निपत्य; पादपातित &c. (The word पाद् at the end of comp. is changed to पाद् after ह and numerals; e. g. ह्यपाद्, द्विपाद्, त्रिपाद् &c.; and also when the first member is used as a standard of comparison, but is a word other than हस्ति &c.; see P. V. 4. 138-140; e. g. व्याघ्रपाद्. The nom. pl. of पाद् is often added to names of persons or titles of address to show great respect or veneration; सुप्रसन्नं लक्ष्मणं बालिनां तातपाद्ः U. 6; 1. 29; देवपाद्वागं नास्वामिः, प्रयोजनं Pt. 1; so दशमाराध्यपाद् आज्ञापयति Prab. 1; so कुमारलिपाद्ः &c.; 2 A ray of light; बालस्यापि रजोः पाद्ः पतञ्जलि पृथ्वी Pt. 1. 328; Si. 6. 34; R. 16. 53 (where the word has sense 1 also). 3 The foot or leg of an inanimate object, as of a bedstead, 4 The foot or root of a tree; as in पादप. 5 The foot of a mountain, a hill at the foot of a mountain (पाद्वाः प्रत्ययपर्वताः); Me. 19; S. 6. 16. 6 A quarter, fourth part; as in सप्तोऽस्य एकः one and one-fourth rupee; Ms. 8. 241; Y. 2. 174. 7 The fourth

part of a stanza, a line. 8 The fourth part of a chapter or book, as of the Adhyāyas of Pāṇini, or of the Brahma Sūtras. 9 A part in general. 10 A column, pillar. -**Comp.** -अग्र the point or extremity of the foot; Ratn. 1. 1. -अंकः a foot-mark. -अंगद्वयं an ornament for the foot, an anklet. अंगुष्ठः the great toe. -अंतः the point or extremity of the feet. -अंतरं the interval of a step, the distance of a foot. (-रं) ind. 1 after the interval of a step. 2 close or near to. -अंशु n. butter-milk containing a fourth part of water. -अंशु n. water in which the feet (of revered persons) have been washed. -अरविंदं, -कमलं, -पंकजं, -पद्मं a lotus-like foot. -अलिंदी a boat. -अवसेचनं 1 washing the feet. 2 the water used for washing the feet. -आघातः a kick. -आनत a. prostrate, fallen at the feet of; Ku. 3. 8. -आवर्तः a wheel worked by the feet for raising up water from a well. -आसनं a foot-stool. -आस्फालनं trampling or motion of the feet, floundering. -आहत a. kicked. -उदकं, -जलं 1 water for washing the feet. 2 water in which the feet of sacred and revered persons are washed and which is thus considered holy. -उदरः a serpent. -कटकः क., कीलिका an anklet. -क्षेपः a foot-step. -गच्छिः the ankle. -ग्रहणं seizing or clasping the feet (as a mark of respectful salutation); Ku. 7. 27. -चतुरः, -चत्वरः 1 a slanderer. 2 a goat. 3 a sand-bank. 4 hail. -चारः going on foot, walking; यदि च विचरेत् पादचारेण गौरी Mo. 60 'if Gauri should walk on foot'; R. 11. 10. -चारिण a. walking or fighting on foot. (-म.) 1 a pedestrian 2 a foot-soldier. -जः a Sūdra. -जालं the tarsus. -तलं the sole of the foot. -त्रः, -त्रा, -त्राणं a boot or shoe. -वः a tree; निरस्तपादे देश एरंडोऽपि ब्रूयते II. 1. 69; अनुभवति हि शूर्पा पादपत्नी. ब्रूयते S. 5. 5. -खंडः, -हं a grove of trees. -पालिका an anklet. -पाशः a foot-rope for cattle (-ही) 1 a fetter. 2 a mat. 3 creeper. -पीठः, -हं a foot-stool; R. 17. 28; Ku. 3. 11. -पूरणं 1 filling out a line. 2 an expletive; तु पादपूरेण भेदे समुच्चयेऽप्यारणे Visva. -पक्षा-लनं washing the feet. -प्रतिष्ठानं a foot-stool. प्रहारः a kick. -बंधनं a fetter. -मुद्रा a foot-print. -मूलं 1 the tarsus. 2 the sole of the foot. 3 the heel. 4 the foot of a mountain. 5 a polite way of speaking of a person; देवपादमुद्रामगताहं K. 8. -रजसु n. the dust of the feet. -रज्जुः f. a leather for the foot of an elephant. -रथी a shoe, boot. -रोहः, -रोहणः the

(Indian) fig-tree. -बद्धं saluting the feet. -विरजसु n. a shoe, boot. (-म.) a god. -शाला a toe. -शैलः a hill at the foot of a mountain. -शोथः swelling of the foot. -शौचं cleaning the feet by washing, washing the feet. -सेवनं, -सेवा 1 showing respect by touching the feet. 2 service. -स्कोटः 'cracking of the feet', chilblain. -हत a. kicked.

पादविकः A traveller.

पादात् m. A foot-soldier, a foot-man.

पादातः A foot-soldier; Si. 18. 4. -तं Infantry.

पादातिः, पादाधिकः A foot-soldier. पादि a. (की f.) Amounting to a quarter or fourth; पादिकं शतं 25 percent.

पादित्व a. 1 Footed, having feet. 2 Having four parts, as a stanza. 3 Receiving or entitled to a fourth part.

पादिनः A fourth part.

पादुकः a. (का की f.) Going on foot. -का A wooden-shoe, sandal; ब्रज भरत गृहीत्वा पादुके त्वं मदीये Bk. 3. 56; R. 12. 17. -**Comp.** -कारः a shoemaker.

पादु f. A shoe. -कृत् m. a shoe-maker.

पाद्य a. Belonging to the foot. -यं Water for washing the feet; पाद्योः पाद्यं समर्पयामि.

पानं 1 Drinking, quaffing, kissing (a lip); पयः पानं; देहि मुखमलमधुपानं Gt. 10. 2 Drinking spirituous liquors; Ms. 7. 50, 9. 13, 12. 45. 3 A drink, beverage in general; Ms. 3. 227. 4 A drinking vessel. 5 Sharpening, whetting 6 Protection, defence. -नः A distiller. -**Comp.** -अगारः, -आगारः -रं a tavern. -अपयः hard-drinking -मोहिका, -मोही 1 a drinking party. 2 a drum shop, tavern. -य a. drinking spirituous liquors. -पानं, -पाननं, -भांडं a drinking vessel, a goblet. -धूरः, धूमिः, धूमि f. a drinking room; R. 7. 49; 19. 11. -मेगल a drinking party. -रत a. addicted to drinking. -वणिज्ज m. vender of spirits. -विशमः intoxication. -शौहः a hard drinker.

पानकं A drink, beverage, potion. पातिकः A vender, of spiritual liquors, a distiller.

पातिलं A drinking vessel, goblet. पातीयं 1 Water. 2 A drink, potion, beverage. -**Comp.** -नकुलः an otter.

-वणिका sand. -शाला. -शालिका a place where water is distributed to travellers; cf. प्रवा.

पांशः A traveller, a way-farer; पांशं निहलमना नमनागमि स्याः Bv. 1. 37.

पाप a. 1 Evil, sinful, wicked, vicious; पापं कर्म च यत् परेति कृतं तपस्य

संभाव्यते Mk. 1. 36; Bg. 6. 9. 2 Mischievous, destructive, accursed; पापेन कृत्वा गृहीतोऽस्मि M. 4. 3 Low, vile, abandoned; Ms. 3. 52; 4. 171. 4 Inauspicious, malignant, forbidding evil; as in पापवह. -दं 1 Evil, bad fortune or state; पापं पापाः कथय कर्तुं शीर्षराशेः पितुर्मे Ve. 3. 5; शतं पापं 'may the evil be averted', 'god forbid' (often used in dramas). 2 Sin, crime, vice, guilt; अपापानं कुलं जाते यदि पापं न विचिंत्य Mk. 9. 37; Ms. 11. 231; 4. 181; K. 12. 19. -पः A wretch, sinful person, wicked or profligate person. -**Comp.** -अधम a. exceedingly wicked, the vilest. -अपयुक्तिः f. expiation. -अशुभः an unlucky day. -आचार a. following evil or sinful courses, leading a sinful life, vicious, wicked. -आमन्त्र a. evil-minded, sinful, wicked. (-म.) a sinner. -आसय, -चेतस a. evil-intentioned, wicked-minded. -कर, -कारिण, -कृत् &c. a. sinful, a sinner, villain. -क्षयः removal or destruction of sin. -ग्रहा a planet of evil or malignant aspect such as Mars, Saturn, Rāhu or Ketu. -हन a. destroying sin, expiating. -हर्षः 1 a sinner. 2 a demon. -दृष्टि a. evil-eyed. -धी a. evil-minded, wicked. -नापितः a cunning or vile barber. -नाशन a. destroying or expiating sin. -पतिः a painour. -पुरुषः a villainous person. -कल a. evil, inauspicious. -दुष्टि, -भाष, -मति a. evil-minded, wicked, depraved. -भाज् a. sinful, a sinner; Ku. 5. 83. -मुक्त a. freed from sin, purified. -मोचनं, -विनाशनं destruction of sin. -मोनि a. low-born. (निः f.) vile birth, birth in an inferior condition. -रोगः 1 any bad disease. 2 small-pox. -शील a. prone to evil, wicked by nature, evil-minded. -संकल्प a. evil-minded, wicked. (-रुपा) a wicked thought.

पापहिः Hunting, chase.

पापल a. Imparting or incurring sin.

पापिल a. (नी f.) Sinful, wicked, bad. -म. A sinner.

पापिल a. Most sinful, worst, very wicked (superl. of पाप q. v.).

पापीयस a. (सी f.) Worse, more vile or wicked (compar. of पाप q. v.).

पाप्मन् m. Sin, crime, wickedness, guilt; मया गृहीतनामानः सुसंयत इव पाप्मना U. 1. 48; 7. 20; Mā. 5. 26; Ms. 6. 25.

पापम् m. A kind of skin-disease, scab. -**Comp.** -घ्नः sulphur.

पापम a. Diseased with scab.

पापरा a. (रा-री f.) 1 Diseased with scab, scabby. 2 Vile, wicked. 3 Low, vulgar, base. 4 Foolish, stupid. 5 Poor, helpless; Ud. 0. 5.

-र 1 A fool, an idiot; बलमि वेत्यामरा: Bv. 1. 72. 2 A wicked or low man. 8 One engaged in the most degrading occupation.

पापा See पावन् above. Comp. -अरि: sulphur.

पापना 1 Causing to drink. 2 Watering, moistening. 3 Sharpening, whetting.

पापस a. (की f.) Made of water or milk -स, -सं 1 Rice boiled in milk: Ms. 3. 271. 5. 7; Y. 1. 173. 2 Turpentine. -सं Milk.

पायिक: A foot-soldier.
पायु: The anus; पायुष्य Ms. 2. 90, 91; Y. 3. 92.

पाय्य 1 Water. 2 Drinking. 3 Protection. 4 A measure (परिमाण).

पार: -र 1 The further or opposite bank of a river or ocean; पारं दुःखोदये-र्ननु तर पावन मिश्रे Sānti 3. 1; विरहजलधे: पावसाद्विष्य Pad. D. 13; H. 1. 20. 2 The further or opposite side of anything; Ku. 2. 58. 3 The end or extremity of anything; furthest or concluding limit; Ve. 3. 35. 4 The fullest extent, the totality of anything; स पूर्वेज्जन्मातरदृष्टपारा: स्मरन्निव R. 18. 50; (पारं गच्छ, -इ, -वा 1 to cross over, surmount. 2 to accomplish, fulfil; as in प्रतिज्ञाया: पारंगत: to master fully, become proficient in; सकलशास्त्र-पारंगत:-र: Quick-silver' (पार meaning 'on the other side of 'beyond' sometimes enters into comp; e. g. पारंगेयं, पारसमुद्रं beyond the Ganges or the ocean). -Comp. -अपारं, अवारं both banks, the nearer and further bank. (-र:) the sea ocean; शोकपारा-वारसप्तर्षीमशकुनवती Dk. 4; Bv. 4. 11.

-अग्रणं 1 going across. 2 reading through, perusal, thorough study. 3 the whole, completeness, or totality of anything; as in ब्रह्मपारायण, मंत्रपारायण &c. -अग्रणी 1 N. of the goddess Sarasvati. 2 considering, meditation. 3 an act, action. 4 light. -कास a. desirous of going to the other end. -ग: a. 1 crossing over, ferrying across. 2 one who has gone to the end of, one who has completely mastered anything, completely familiar or conversant with (with gen. or in comp.); Ms. 2. 148; Y. 1. 111. 3 profoundly learned. -गत, -गामिन् a. one who has gone to the other side or shore. -दुर्गक a. 1 showing the opposite bank. 2 transparent.

-दृश्यन् a. 1 far-seeing, wise, prudent. 2 one who has seen the other side of anything, one who has completely mastered or has become familiar with anything; प्रतिपारदृक् R. 5. 24.
पाप a. (की f.) 1 Enabling to

cross. 2 Carrying over, saving, delivering. 3 Pleasing, satisfying.

पारक्य a. 1 Alien, belonging to another. 2 Intended for others. 3 Hostile, inimical. -क्यं Doing anything for future happiness (परलोक-साधन); pious conduct.

पारयामिक a. (की f.) Alien, hostile, inimical.

पारज्ज m. Gold.

पारजायिक: An adulterer.

पारदीड: -न: A stone or rock.

पारण a 1 Carrying across, bringing over. 2 Saving, Delivering -ण: 1 A cloud. 2 satisfaction. -णं 1 Accomplishing, fulfilling. 2 Reading through, perusal. 3 Eating after a fast, concluding a fast. -णा 1 Eating after a fast, concluding a fast; कास चक्षुषी पारणं Vb. 1; 2. 39, 55, 70 2 Eating (in general); Ku. 5. 22; (अभ्यवहारकर्म Malli.).

पारत: Quick-silver.

पारतन्त्र्य Dependence, subjection, subservience.

पारत्रिक a. (की f.) 1 Belonging to the next world. 2 Useful in the future life.

पारतन्त्र्य Reward in a future life (परलोकफल); Ms. 2. 236.

पारद: Quick-silver; निदर्शनं पारदोन्न रस: Bv. 1. 82.

पारदारिक: An adulterer (intriguing with the wife of another); Y. 2. 295.

पारदायि Adultery, intriguing with another's wife; Ms. 11. 59; Y. 3. 235.

पारदेशिक a. (की f.) Foreign, out-landish. -क: 1 A foreigner, 2 A traveller.

पारदेश्य a. (इयी f.) Belonging to a foreign country, foreign. -इय: 1 A foreigner. 2 A traveller.

पारभूत A present (perhaps a misreading for श्रुत).

पारमहंस्य Most sublime asceticism or meditation. -Comp. -परि and. relating to such asceticism.

पारमार्थिक a. (की f.) 1 Relating to परमार्थ or the highest truth or spiritual knowledge. 2 Real, essential, truly or really existent; सत्ता निविधा पारमार्थिकी, व्यवहारिकी, प्रातिविकी च Vedānta. 3 Caring for truth, loving truth or right; न लोकाः पारमार्थिक: Pt. 1. 312. 3 Excellent, supremely good, best

पारमिक a. (की f.) Supreme, best, chief, principal.

पारमित a, 1 Gone to the opposite bank or side. 2 Crossed, traversed. 3 Transcendent

पारमेष्ठ्यं 1 Supremacy, highest position. 2 Royal insignia.

पारंपरीण a. (जी f.) Handed down from father to son, hereditary, ancestral.

पारंपरीय a. Handed down, traditionally, hereditary.

पारंपर्य 1 Hereditary succession, continuous order. 2 Traditional instruction, tradition. 3 Intermediation. -Comp. -उपदेश: traditional instruction, tradition, regarded by the Paurāṇikas as a प्रमाण or proof.

पारविष्णु a. 1 Pleasing, gratifying. 2 Able to go to the end of or accomplish anything.

पारलौकिक a. (की f.) Relating to or useful in the next world शर्म रको मनुष्याणां सहाय: पारमार्थिक: Mb. ; N. 5. 92.

पारवत: A pigeon.

पारवश्यं Dependence, subjection, subservience.

पारकाव a. (की f.) 1 Made of, iron. 2 Relating to or derived from an axe. -क: 1 Iron. 2 The son of a Brāhmana by a Sūdra woman; यं ब्राह्मणस्तु शूद्राया कामादुत्पाद्यस्ततः स पारकाव इव स्तस्मात्पारकाव: स्युः M. 9. 178; or पारं शवात् ब्राह्मणस्यैव पुनः शूद्राणाम् पारकाव तमाहुः Mb. 3 An adulterine, a bastard.

पारश्वध: पारश्वधिक: A man armed with an axe, halberd-man.

पारस a. (की f.) Persian.

पारसिक: 1 Persia. 2-पारसीक 2 p. v. पारसी The Persian language.

पारसीक: 1 Persia. 2 A Persian horse. -का: (m. pl.) The Persians; पारसीकास्ततो जेतुं प्रतस्थे स्थलवर्मना R. 4. 6. पारसीकेय: An adulterine, a bastard (born from another's wife पारसी).

पारहंस्य a. Relating to an ascetic who has subdued all his senses.

पारा N. of a river; तदुचिह्नं पारासिधु-संभेदमवगाह्य नगरीमेव प्रविशति: Mal. 4, 9. 1.

पारापत: 1 A pigeon.

पारायणिक: 1 A lecturer, reader of the Purāṇas or mythological works. 2 A pupil, scholar.

पारावत: 1 A pigeon, a turtledove, dove. पारावत: सरशिलाकणमाममोजी कानी प्रवय्युदिने वद लोके हेतु: Bh. 3. 154; Me. 38. 2 A monkey. 3 A mountain. -Comp. -अंगि: -विच्छ: a kind of pigeon.

पारावक: A stone, rock.

पारावरीण a. 1 One who goes to both sides. 2 Completely conversant with.

पारावहार: पारावहार्य: An epithet of Vyāsa, son of Parāśara.

पाराशरि: 1 An epithet of Suka. 2 N. of Vyāsa.

पाराशरिन् m. 1 A religious mendicant. 2 Particularly, such religious mendicants or ascetics as study the Sāṅkhya Sūtras of Vyāsa (pl.).

पारिकीर्ति m. A contemplative

saint, an ascetic who devotes himself to abstract meditation.

परिश्रुतः A patronymic of Janamejaya, great-grandson of Arjuna, and son of परिक्षित्.

परिक्षेय *a.* (*वी. f.*) Surrounded by a ditch.

परिजातः, परिजातकः 1 N. of one of the five trees of Paradise (said to have been produced at the churning of the ocean and come into the possession of Indra, from whom it was wrested by Krishna and planted in the garden of his beloved Satya-bhāmā); कल्पद्रुमाभिः परिजातः R. 6. 6. 10. 11. 17. 7. 2 The coral tree. 3 Fragrance.

परिणाय *a.* (*द्वी. f.*) 1 Relating to marriage. 2 Obtained on the occasion of marriage. -*द्वयं* 1 Property received by a woman at the time of marriage; मातुः परिणाये स्त्रियो विमजेत् Vasiṣṭha. 2 Marriage-settlement.

परिणतः Household furniture and utensils; Ms. 9. 11.

परितट्ट A string of pearls for binding the hair.

परितोषिक *a.* (*की. f.*) Pleasing, gratifying, consolatory. -*कं* A present, reward; युक्तो परितोषिकमिदं भुञ्जीकं Mk. 5.

परिध्वजिकः A standard-bearer.

परिद्रः A lion.

परिध्वजिकः A robber, highwayman.

परिपाठ्य 1 Mode, method, manner (*परिपाटी*) 2 Regularity.

परिपार्थ Retinue, attendants, followers.

परिपार्थकः, परिपार्थिकः 1 A servant or an attendant. 2 An assistant of the manager of a play, one of the interlocutors in the prologue; प्रविश्य परिपार्थकः तद्विमिति परिपार्थिकं नारदयति इति लघेः सह संगतिं Ve. 1.

परिपार्थिका A female-attendant, a chamber-maid.

परिलब्ध *a.* 1 Moving to and fro, rolling, shaking, unsteady, tremulous; नन्दं परिलब्धेनैव नृपः R. 3; 11. 2 Swimming, floating; R. 13. 30; 16. 61. 3 Agitated, bewildered, disturbed or perplexed; U. 4. 22. -*वः* A boat. -*वः* Restlessness, uneasiness; Mā. 4. 3.

परिह्वयः A goose. -*यं* 1 Perplexity, uneasiness, agitation. 2 Tremour, tremulousness.

परिवहः A wedding present.

परिवृद्धः 1 The coral tree. 2 The Devadāru tree. 3 The Sarala tree. 4 The Nimba tree.

परिवृद्ध Bail, security, surety.

परिभूयिक *a.* (*की. f.*) 1 Current, common, universally received.

3 Technical (as a word &c.).

परिमोहल्य An atom, a mote in a sun-beam; Bhāṣa. P. 15.

परिमुखिक *a.* (*की. f.*) Being before the face, being near or present.

परिमुख्य Presence.

परिया (पर) *ञ* N. of one of the seven principal mountain ranges; R. 18. 16; see कुलाचल.

परिया (पा) *ञिकः* 1 An inhabitant of the Pāriyātra mountain. 2 The Pāriyātra mountain itself.

परियाणिकः A travelling carriage.

परिरक्षिकः A religious mendicant, an ascetic.

परिविष्य, परिवेह्य Being unmarried while a younger brother is married.

परिव्राजकं, परिव्राज्यं The wandering life of a religious mendicant, asceticism.

परिमोहः A cake (*अपू. q. v.*).

परिवेह्य That which is left over, remainder.

परिवृद्ध *a.* (*की. f.*) Belonging to an assembly or council. -*वः* 1 A person present at an assembly, a member of an assembly such as an assessor. 2 A king's companion. -*वः* (*m. pl.*) The retinue of a god.

परिवृद्ध One present at an assembly, a spectator.

परिहारिकी A kind of riddle.

परिहार्यः A bracelet. -*वः* Taking, seizing.

परिहास्यं Jest, joke, fun.

पारी 1 A rope for tying an elephant's feet. 2 A quantity of water.

3 A drinking vessel, water-jar, cup.

4 A milk pail; Si. 12. 40.

पारीक्षितः = *परिक्षित* *q. v.*

पारीण *a.* 1 Being on or going over to the other or opposite side.

2 (At the end of comp.) Thoroughly versed in, well-acquainted with; त्रिवर्षपारीणमसौ भवन्तमभ्यासयन्नासनयेकभिः Bk. 2. 46.

पारीणतः Household furniture or utensils.

पारीद्रः 1 A lion. 2 A large serpent, boa.

पारीरजः 1 A tortoise. 2 A stick, staff.

पारुः 1 The sun. 2 Fire.

पारुह्यं 1 Roughness, ruggedness, hardness. 2 Harshness, cruelty, unkindness (as of disposition). 3 Abusive language, abuse, reproach, scurrilous language, insult; Bg. 16. 4; Y. 2. 12, 72. 4 Violence (in word or deed); Ms. 8. 6, 72; 7. 48, 51. 5 The garden of Indra. 6 Alcewood. *पारु* An epithet of Brihaspati.

पारोक्ष्य Tradition

पार्षट Dust or ashes

पार्षज्य *a.* Belonging to rain.

पार्थ *a.* (*जी. f.*) 1 Relating to, or made of leaves, leafy. 2 Raised from leaves (as a tax)

पार्थः 1 A metronymic of Yudhiṣṭhira, Bhīma and Arjuna, but especially of Arjuna; Bg. 1. 25 and several other places. 2 A king. -*Comp* -*सारथिः* an epithet of Kṛishṇa.

पार्थक्यं Severalty, separateness, separation, singleness, variety.

पार्थक्य Greatness, immensity, width.

पार्थिव *a.* (*वी. f.*) 1 Earthen, earthly, terrestrial, relating to the earth; यतो रजः पार्थिवमृजिहीते R. 13. 64. 2 Ruling the earth. 3 Princely royal. -*वः* 1 An inhabitant of the earth. 2 A king, sovereign; R. 8. 1. 3 An earthen vessel. -*Comp* -*नन्दनः*, -*सुतः* a prince, the son of a king. कन्या, -*नन्दिनी*, -*सुता* the daughter of a king, princess.

पार्थिवी 1 An epithet of Sitā, daughter of the earth; पार्थिवीमुद्वहद्-पुद्गलः R. 11. 54. 2 An epithet of Lakṣmī.

पार्वरः 1 A handful of rice. 2 Consumption (*क्षययोग*)

पार्वतिक *a.* (*की. f.*) Final, last, conclusive.

पार्वण *a.* (*जी. f.*) Belonging or relating to a *Parvan* *q. v.*; R. 11. 82. 2 Waxing, increasing (as the moon) -*जं* The general ceremony of offering oblations to all the Manes at a *Parvan*.

पार्वत *a.* (*की*) 1 Being or living in a mountain. 2 Growing on or coming from a mountain. 3 Mountainous.

पार्वतिकं A multitude of mountains, a mountain-range.

पार्वती 1 N. of Durgā, born as the daughter of the Himālaya mountain (she was Sati in her former birth; cf. Ku. 1. 21); तां पार्वतीं त्वाभिजनेन नाम्ना वधुभिर्वा वधुजने जुहाव Ku. 1. 26. 2 A female cowherd. 3 An epithet of Draupadī. 4 A mountain stream. 5 A kind of fragrant earth. -*Comp* -*नन्दनः* 1 an epithet of Kārtikeya. 2 of Gaṇeśa.

पार्वतीय *a.* (*वी. f.*) Dwelling in a mountain. -*वः* A mountaineer. 2 N. of a particular mountain tribe (*pl.*); तत्र जयं स्वार्थेन पार्वतीयैर्गजेभ्यः R. 4.

पार्वत्य *a.* (*वी. f.*) Mountain-born. -*यं* Antimony.

पार्षवः A warrior armed with an axe.

पार्श्वः -*वः* 1 The part of the body below the arm-pit, the region of the ribs; ज्ञायते संनिवर्णकपार्श्वो Ms. 89. 2 The side, flank (in general) (of animate or inanimate objects); विदं कथं दत्तमात्रं निजपार्श्वेन दक्षितरा Pt. 1. 324.

3 Vicinity. -**श्व**: An epithet of Jina. -**श्व** 1 A multitude of ribs. 2 A fraudulent expedient, a dishonourable means. (पार्श्व is used adverbially in the sense of 'near to,' 'by the side of,' 'towards'; S. 7. 8; so पार्श्वत् 'from the side of,' 'away from'; पार्श्व 'near,' 'at hand,' 'at the side'; न मे दूरे किंचित्सुखमपि. पार्श्व रयजवात् S. 1. 9, Bh. 2. 37). -**Comp.** -**अनुचरः** an attendant, a servant; R. 8. 9. -**अश्व** n. a rib. -**आपात** a. one who has come very near. -**आसन्न** a. standing by the side. -**उद्वरयिषः** a crab. -**न** an attendant, servant; R. 11. 43. -**गत** a. 1 being at the side, being near or close to, attending upon. 2 sheltered. -**वरः** a servant. an attendant; R. 9. 72; 14. 29. -**वृ** an attendant, a servant. -**वेष्ट** the side (of the human body). -**परिवर्तन** 1 turning round from one side to the other in a bed. 2 N. of a festival on the eleventh day of the first half of Bhādrapada (when Vishnu is supposed to turn upon the other side in his sleep). -**भग्न** the side or flank. -**वर्तिष** a. 1 being by the side, attending, waiting upon. 2 adjacent. -**शय** a. sleeping on the side. 2 sleeping by the side. -**शूल** ल. a shooting pain in the side. -**सूत्रकः** a kind of ornament. -**स्थ** a. being at the side, near, close, proximate. (-**स्थः**) 1 a companion. 2 an assistant of a stage-manager; cf. पारिपार्श्वक. -**पार्श्वकः** (की f.) A swindler, pilferer, thief. -**पार्श्वतः** ind. Near, at hand, by the side, close to; R. 19. 31. -**पार्श्विक** a. (की f.) Belonging to the side. -**क**: 1 A sidesman, partisan. 2 A companion, an associate. 3 A juggler. -**पार्श्वतः** a. (सी f.) Belonging to the spotted antelope; Ms. 3. 269; Y. 1. 257. -**त**: A patronymic of king Drupada, and of his son Dhṛiṣṭadyumna. -**पार्श्वी** 1 An epithet of Draupadi. 2 Of Durgā. -**पार्श्व** f. An assembly. -**पार्श्व**: 1 A companion, an associate, attendant. 2 A train, retinue (of a god). 3 One present at an assembly, a spectator, an assessor. -**पार्श्व**: A member of an assembly, an assessor. -**पार्श्व** m. f. 1 The heel; उद्वेज्य-रथं लिपार्श्विभामान् Ku. 1. 11; पार्श्विप्रहार K. 119. 2 The rear of an army. 3 The back or rear in general; छुद्र-पार्श्विरयान्तिवः R. 4. 26 'with his rear cleared of foes'. 4 A kick. -**f**. 1 A licentious woman. 2 An epithet of Kuntī. -**Comp.** -**ग्रह**: a follower.

-**ग्रहण** attacking or threatening an enemy in the rear. -**ग्रह**: 1 an enemy in the rear. 2 a general commanding the rear of an army. 3 an ally who supports a prince; Ms. 7. 207. -**पात**: a kick; Ki. 17. 50. -**श्व** a rear-guard, a body of forces in the rear, reserve. -**बाह**: an outside horse.

पाल: 1 A protector, guardian, keeper; as in गोपाल; द्विजपालः &c. 2 A herdsman; विवादः स्वामिपालयोः Ms. 8. 5, 229, 240. 3 A king. 4 A spitting-pot. -**Comp.** -**मृ**: a mushroom.

पालक: 1 A guardian, protector. 2 A prince, king, ruler, sovereign. 3 A groom, horsekeeper. 4 A horse. 5 The Chitraka tree. 6 A foster-father.

पालकाव्य: N. of a sage, son of Kareṇu (who first taught the science of elephants). -**तृ** The science of elephants.

पालक: 1 The olibanum tree. 2 A hawk. -**की** Incense.

पालक्यः क्वा Incense.

पालन a. Protecting, guarding &c.; Ki. 1. 1. -**न** 1 Protecting, guarding, nourishing, cherishing, fostering; लक्ष्य° R. 19. 3; so रज्ज°, क्षिति°, &c. 2 Maintaining, observing, keeping (as a promise, vow &c.). 3 The milk of a cow that has recently calved.

पालयितु m. Protector, guardian; R. 2. 69; 8. 32.

पालाश a. (सी f.) 1 Belonging to or coming from the Palāsa tree. 2 Made of the wood of the Palāsa tree; Ms. 2. 45. 3 Green. -**श**: The green colour. -**Comp.** -**संज्ञ**: -**संज्ञ**: an epithet of the Magadha country.

पालि:-**ली** f. 1 The tip of the ear; श्रवणपालिः Git. 3. 2 The edge, skirt, margin; Bh. 3. 55. 3 The sharp side, edge or point of anything (अश्रि); Bv. 2. 3. 4 Boundary, limit. 5 A line, row; विपुलपुलकपाली Git. 6; Si. 3. 51. 6 A spot, mark. 7 A causeway, bridge. 8 The lap, the bosom. 9 An oblong pond. 10 Maintenance of a pupil by his teacher during the period of his studies. 11 A louse. 12 Praise, eulogium. 13 A woman with a beard.

पालिका 1 The tip of the ear. 2 The sharp edge of a sword or of any cutting instrument. 3 A cheese or butter-knife.

पालित p. p. 1 Protected, guarded, preserved. 2 Observed, fulfilled.

पालित्वं Greyness of hair caused by old age, hoariness.

पालवल a. (ली f.) Coming from a pool.

पावक: 1 Fire; पावकस्य महिमा स गण्यते

कक्षपञ्चलति सागरेऽपि यः R. 11. 75, 3. 9; 16. 87. 2 Agni or the god of fire. 3 The fire of lightning. 4 The Chitraka tree. 5 The number 'three'. -**Comp.** -**आत्मजः** 1 an epithet of Kārtikeya. 2 N. of a sage called हृद्गुण.

पावकि: An epithet of Kārtikeya.

पावन a. (नी f.) 1 Purifying, freeing from sin, purificatory, sanctifying; पादास्तामभितो निषण्णहरिणा गीरीयुरोः पावनाः S. 6. 17, R. 15. 101, 19. 58; Bg. 18. 5, Ms. 2. 26; Y. 3. 307. 2 Sacred, holy, pure, purified; Ku. 5. 17. -**ज**: 1 Fire. 2 Incense. 3 A kind of demi-god or Siddha. 4 N. of the poet Vyāsa. -**न** 1 Purifying, purification; पवनरुनीजैर्नितजनपावने 291. 1. 2 Penance. 3 Water. 4 Cowdung. 5 A sectarian mark. -**Comp.** -**वृनि**: a conchshell.

पावनी 1 The holy basil. 2 A cow. 3 The river Ganges.

पावमानी An epithet of particular Vedic hymns.

पावर: The side of a die which is marked with two points; or a particular throw of this die; पावरपतनाच्च शोषितशरीरः Mk. 2. 8.

पाश: 1 A cord, chain, fetter, noose; पादाकृष्टप्रतविचलयांसंयसंज्ञातपाशः S. 1. 32; बाहुपाशेन व्यापादिता Mk. 9; R. 6. 84. 2 A snare, trap or net for catching birds and beasts. 3 A noose used as a weapon (as by Varuna); Ku. 2. 21. 4 A die, dice; Malli. on R. 6. 18. 5 The edge or border of anything woven. 6 (At the end of comp.) पाश expresses (a) contempt or depreciation; as in हन्यपाशः a bad pupil; देवाकर्ण°, भिषक्° &c. (b) beauty or admiration; as in सेवोद्गुहा स च हन्यपाशः U. 6. 27. (c) abundance, mass, or quantity (after a word signifying 'hair'): केशपाश q. v. -**Comp.** -**संज्ञ**: the back of a garment. -**कीडा** gambling, playing with dice. -**धरः**, -**पाणि**: an epithet of Varuna. -**चञ्च** a. entrapped, caught in a snare or net, noosed -**धृ**: a noose, snare, halter. -**धृक**: a bird-catcher. -**धृप** an snare. -**धृत्** m. an epithet of Varuna; R. 2. 9. -**रज्जु**: f. a fetter, rope. -**हस्त**: 'holding a noose in hand', an epithet of Varuna.

पाशक: A die, dice. -**Comp.** -**पीडा** a gambling table.

पाशन 1 A noose, share, net, sling. 2 A cord, lash. 3 Ensnaring, trapping.

पाशव a. (की f.) Relating to or derived from animals. -**श्व** A flock, heard. -**Comp.** -**पालनं** pasturage or meadow grass.

पाशित a. Bound, ensnared, fettered.

पाणिन् *m.* 1 An epithet of Varupa. 2 Of Yama. 3 A deercatcher, fowler, trapper.

पापुपत *a.* (सी. f.) Coming from or relating or sacred to Pasupati. -तः 1 A follower and worshipper of Siva. 2 A follower of the doctrines of Pasupati. -तः The Pāsupata doctrines; (for the Pāsupata doctrines, see Sarva. S.). -Comp. -अक्षं N. of a missile presided over by पशुपति or Siva (which Arjuna acquired from Siva).

पापुपार्यः The breeding or rearing of cattle, a herdsman's occupation.

पाश्चर्य *a.* 1 hinder. 2 Western; R. 4. 62. 3 Posterior, later. 4 Subsequent. -र्यः The hinder part.

पाश्या 1 A net. 2 A collection of stairs or ropes.

पाशजः An ornament for the feet.

पाशङ्गः पाशङ्ग q. v.; Ms. 5. 90; 9. 225.

पाशङ्कः, पाशङ्गिन् *m.* A heretic, a religious hypocrite; Y. 1. 130; 2. 70

पाषाणः A stone. -णी A small stone used as a weight. -Comp. -दारकः, -दारणः a stone-cutter's chisel. -संधिः a cave or chasm in a rock. -हृदय *a.* stonehearted, cruel, relentless.

पि 6 P. (पियति) To go, move.

पिकः The (Indian) cuckoo; कुहू-श्रासनश्रासनपिदिने पिकपिके भज भावे Git. 11; or उन्मीलति कुहूः कुहूपिति क्लोचालाः पिकानां गिरः Git. 1. -Comp. -आनन्दः, -बांधवः the spring. -बन्धुः, -रागाः, -वल्गुः the mango-tree.

पिकाः 1 An elephant twenty years old. 2 A young elephant in general.

पिङ्ग *a.* Reddish-brown, tawny, yellow-red; अन्तिविश्वमलपितारं (विलोचनं) Ku 7. 33. -नः 1 The tawny colour. 2 A buffalo. 3 A rat. -नः 1 Turmeric. 2 Saffron. 3 A kind of yellow pigment. 4 An epithet of चंडिका. -Comp. -अक्ष *a.* having reddish-brown eyes, red-eyed. (-क्षः) 1 an ape. 2 an epithet of Siva. -ईक्षणः an epithet of Siva. -ईक्षः an epithet of fire. -कपिञ्चः a species of cockroach. -चक्षुस् *m.* a crab -जडः an epithet of Siva. -सारः yellow orpiment. -स्फटिकः ' yellow crystal ', a kind of gem (मोमेद्व).

पिङ्गल *a.* Reddish-brown, yellowish, brown, tawny; R. 12. 71; Ms. 8. 8. -लः 1 The tawny colour. 2 Fire. 3 A monkey. 4 An ichneumon. 5 A small owl. 6 A kind of snake. 7 N. of an attendant on the sun. 8 N. of one of Kubera's treasures. 9 N. of a reputed sage, the father of Sanskrit prosody; his work being known as: -पिङ्गलचन्द्रः-काण्डः उद्देशानभिधिं जयान मकरो वेलातटे पिङ्गलं

Pt. 2. 33. -लः 1 brass. 2 Yellow orpiment. -का 1 A kind of owl. 2 The Sisu tree (शिशप). 3 A kind of metal. 4 A particular vessel of the body. 4 The female elephant of the south. 5 N. of a courtesan who became remarkable for her piety and virtuous life; (the Bhāgavata mentions how she and Ajāmila were delivered from the trammels of the world). -Comp. -अक्षः an epithet of Siva.

पिङ्गलिका 1 A kind of crane. 2 A kind of owl.

पिङ्गाक्षः 1 The headman or proprietor of a village. 5 A kind of fish. -क्षः Virgin gold. -क्षी The Indigo plant.

पिचंडः-हं, पिचिंडः-हं The belly.

पिचंडकः A glutton (ओदृक्).

पिचिंडिका The calf of the leg.

पिचिंडिल *a.* Big-bellied, corpulent.

पिचुः 1 Cotton. 2 A kind of weight, a Karsha (equal to two tolas). 3 A kind of leprosy. -Comp. -तलः cotton. -मंदः, -मर्दः the Nimba tree; Si. 5. 66.

पिचुलः 1 Cotton. 1 A kind of cormorant or sea-crow.

पिचिड *a.* Pressed fist. -रः Inflammation of the eyes, ophthalmia. -हं 1 Tin. 2 Lead.

पिचरः A string of 16 pearls weighing a *dharana* (a particular measure of pearls).

पिचंड 1 A feather of a tail (as of a peacock). 2 The tail of a peacock Si. 4. 50. 3 The feathers of an arrow. 4 A wing. 5 A crest. -चुः A tail in general. -चुः 1 A sheath, covering, coat. 2 The scum of boiled rice. 3 A row, line. 4 A heap, multitude. 5 The gum or exudation of the silk-cotton tree. 6 A plantain. 7 An armour. 8 The calf of the leg. 9 The venomous saliva of a snake. 10 A betelnut. -Comp. -बाणः a hawk.

पिचुल *a.* Slimy, slippery.

पिचुलिका The feathers of a peacock's tail tied in a bunch, a feather-brush (used by conjurors &c.).

पिचुल *a.* 1 Slimy, lubricous, slippery, smeary; तर्पणं सर्वपाशं नबोदनं विच्छिन्नानि च दूयानि Chand. M. 1. 2 Having a tail. -लः -ला -लः 1 The scum of boiled rice (युक्तमंड). 2 sauce mixed with rice-gruel. 3 Curds with cream on the surface. -Comp. -रश्मः *m.* the orange tree or its peel.

पिच 1. 2 A. (पिचि) 1 To tinge, dye. 2 To touch. 3 To adore. -11. 10 U. (पिचयति-ने) 1 To give. 2 To take. 3 To shine. 4 To be strong or powerful. 5 To live, dwell. 6 To hurt, injure, kill.

पिचः 1 The moon. 2 A species of camphor. 3 Killing, slaughter, 4 Heap. -क्षः Strength, power. -जा 1 Injury, hurting. 2 Turmeric. 3 Cotton.

पिचिडः The mucus or excretion of the eyes.

पिचिणः A bow-shaped instrument used for cleaning cotton.

पिचिर *a.* Reddish-yellow, tawny, gold-coloured; शिक्षा रक्षीपस्य हवर्णपिचिरा Mk. 3. 17; R. 18. 40. -रः 1 The reddish-yellow or tawny-brown colour. 2 The yellow colour. -रः 1 Gold. 2 yellow orpiment. 3 A skeleton. 4 A cage (for रक्ष).

पिचिरकं Orpiment.

पिचिरित *a.* Coloured yellow, tinged brown.

पिचिल *a.* 1 Overcome with grief or terror, extremely confounded or perplexed. 2 Panicstruck (as an army). -लः 1 Yellow orpiment. 2 The leaf of the Kusa grass.

पिचिलः Gold.

पिचिका A roll of cotton from which threads are spun.

पिचुषः The wax of the ear (कर्णमल).

पिचिडः The excretion or mucus of the eyes.

पिचोला The rusting of leaves, rustling noise of leaves.

पिडः A box, basket. -हं 1 A house, bovel. 2 A roof.

पिडकाः-कं 1 A box, basket. 2 A granary. 3 A pimple, pustule, small boil or ulcer; (also पिडका or पिडिका in this sense); तनः गंडस्थोपदि पिडका संवृता S. 2. 4 kind of ornament on the banner of Indra.

पिडक्या A multitude of boxes.

पिडाकः A basket, box.

पिडकं The tartar of the teeth; (दंतफिट्ट).

पिडरः- A pot, pan, boiler (also पिडरी in this sense); पिडरं कथयतिमात्रं निजपाथं निव दहतितरा Pt. 1. 324; जरपिडरी दुष्पूरे करोति पिडिबना Bh. 3. 116 -रः A churning stick.

पिडरकाः-कं A pot, pan. -Comp. -कपालः-लः a pot-sheer.

पिडकः-का A small boil, pimple, pustule.

पिड् 1 A., 10. U. (पिडिने, पिडयति-ने; पिडिन) 1 To roll into a lump or ball, put together. 2 To join, unite. 3 To heap or accumulate.

पिड *a.* (सी. f.) 1 Solid (घन). 2 Compact, dense, close. -हः-हं 1 A round mass, ball, globe; (as अयःपिडः, &c.). 2 A lump, clod (of earth &c.) 3 A round lump of food, morsel, mouthful; R. 2. 59. 4 A ball, or lump of rice offered to the Manes at obsequial ceremonies or Srāddhas; R. 1. 66; 8. 26; Ms. 3. 216; 9. 132,

136, 140; Y. 1. 159. 5 Food in general; सकलभूतमनुष्यैः M. 5 'who was true to his master's salt.' 6 Livelihood, sustenance, subsistence. 7 Alma; पिडातवेला Māl. 2. 8 Flesh; meat. 9 The fetus or embryo in an early stage of gestation. 10 The body, corporeal frame; एकादविंशसिद्धमद्विषानां पिडेभवास्या खलु भौतिके R. 2. 57. 11 A heap, collection, multitude. 12 The calf of the leg; Māl. 5. 16. 13 The frontal sinus of an elephant or its projection. 14 A portico or shed in front of the door. 15 Incense, frank-incense. 16 (In arith.) Sum, total amount. 17 (In geom.) Thickness. -इ 1 Power, strength, might. 2 Iron. 3 Fresh butter. 4 An army. (पिडीकु to make into a lump or ball, press or heap together; पिडीकु to be made into a ball or lump). -COMP. -अन्नाहार्य a. to be eaten after the funeral rice-ball has been offered to the Manes; Ms. 3. 123. -अन्नाहार्यकं a meal in honour of the Manes. -अन्नं hail. -अयसं steel. -अलक्तका a red dye. -अन्नानः, आसः, -आसकः, -आसिन् m. a beggar. -उदकक्रिया an oblation of obsequial rice-balls and water to the deceased. -उद्धारण participating in funeral offerings. -गोसः gum myrrh. -तेलः, तेलकः incense. -द u. 1 one who gives food, one who supplies with bread or with any other means of subsistence; या पिडव्यस्य कुरुते गजपुंगवस्तु धीरं विलोकयति चादुशते Bh. 2. 31. 2 one who is qualified to give the funeral rice-ball to deceased ancestors; Y. 2. 132 (-दः) 1 the nearest male relation who offers the funeral rice-ball. 2 a master, patron. -दानं 1 presentation of the obsequial rice-ball. 2 the funeral oblation made to deceased ancestors on the evening of new-moon. -निर्वपण presenting obsequial rice balls to the Manes. -पातः giving alms; Māl. 1. -पातिकः one who lives on alms. -पादः, -पादाः an elephant. -पुष्पः 1 the Asoka tree. 2 the China rose. 3 the pomegranate. (-स्प) the blossom of the Asoka tree. 2 the flower of the China-rose. 3 a lotus. -भाज् a. receiving or entitled to a share in the funeral rice-ball. (m. pl.) the deceased ancestors or Manes; S. 6. 25. -भूतिः f. livelihood, means of subsistence. -मूलः, -मूलकं a carrot. -वज्रः the presentation of the obsequial rice-balls to the deceased ancestors; Y. 3. 16. -लेपः fragments of the obsequial rice-balls which cling to the hand; (these are presented to the three ancestors immediately preceding the great-grand-father). -लोपः interrup-

tion in offering the funeral rice-balls (as the failure of issue). -संबन्धः relationship between a living person and one deceased such as is sufficiently near to qualify the former to offer the obsequial rice-balls to the latter.

पिडकः -क 1 A lump, ball, globe. 2 A round swelling or protuberance. 3 A lump of food. 4 The calf of the leg. 5 Incense. 6 Carrot. -कः A goblin, demon (पिङ्गाच).

पिडनं Forming globes.

पिडलः 1 A bridge, cause-way. 2 A mound, ridge.

पिडसः A beggar, a mendicant living on alms.

पिडातः Incense.

पिडारः 1 A religious mendicant or beggar. 2 A cow-herd. 3 A buffalo-herdsman. 4 The *Vikankata* tree. 5 An expression of censure.

पिडिः -डी f. 1 A round mass, ball. 2 The nave of a wheel. 3 The calf of the leg. 4 The Asoka tree. 5 The long gourd (अलु). 6 A house. 7 A species of palm. -COMP. -पुष्पः the Asoka tree. लेपः a kind of unguent. -हूरः 'brave in the house', or 'a cake-hero', a braggart, cowardly boaster, poltroon, cotquean; cf. गेहे नर्दिन्, गेहेश्वर &c.

पिडिका 1 A round or fleshy swelling. 2 The calf of the leg &c.; see पिडि above.

पिडित a. 1 Pressed or rolled into a ball or lump. 2 Thick, lumpish. 3 Heaped together, collected. 4 Mixed with. 5 Added, multiplied. 6 Counted, numbered.

पिडिन् a. Receiving the funeral rice-balls (as ancestors). -m. 1 A beggar. 2 One who offers funeral rice-balls to the Manes

पिडिलः 1 A bridge, cause-way, mound. 2 An astronomer, a calculator of nativities.

पिडिर a. Sapless, insipid, arid, dry. -रः 1 The pomegranate tree. 2 Cuttle-fish-bone. 3 Foam of the sea; cf. डिडीर.

पिडिलिः f. Fragments dropped from the mouth, offal, leavings of a meal.

पिड्याकः -क 1 Oil-cake. 2 Incense. 3 Saffron. 4 Asafœtida.

पितामहः (हि f.) 1 A paternal grandfather. 2 An epithet of Brahmā.

पितु m. A father; तेनात् लोकः पितृमात्रं विना R. 14. 23; 1. 24; 11. 67. -री (dual) Parents, father and mother; जगतः पितरी द्वे पार्वतीपरमेश्वरी R. 1. 1; Y. 2. 117. -रः (pl.) 1 Forefathers, ancestors, father; S. 6. 24. 2 Pater-

nal ancestors taken collectively; Ms. 2. 151. 3 The Manes; R. 2. 16; 4. 20. Bg. 10. 29; Ms. 3. 81; 192.

-COMP. -अजित a. acquired by a father, paternal (as property).

-कर्मन् n., -कार्यं, -कुर्यं, क्रिया oblation or sacrifice offered to deceased ancestors, obsequial rites. -काननं a cemetery; R. 11. 16. -कुल्या N. of a river rising in the Malaya mountain. -गणः

1 the whole body of ancestors taken collectively. 2 a class of Manes or deceased progenitor who were sons of the Prajāpati; see Ms. 3. 194-195. -गृह 1 a paternal mansion. 2 cemetery, burial ground. -घातकः,

घसित् m. a parricide. -तर्पण 1 an oblation to the Manes. 2 the act of throwing water out of the right hand (as at the time of ablutions) as an offering to the Manes or deceased ancestors; Ms. 2. 176. 3

ecstasium. -तिथिः f. the day of new-moon (अमावास्या). -तीर्थ 1 N. of the place called Gayā where the performance of funeral rites, such as

Srāddhas in honour of the Manes, is held to be particularly meritorious. 2 the part of the hand between the fore-finger and the thumb (considered to be sacred to the Manes).

-दानं an offering to the Manes. -दायः patrimony. -दिनं the day of new-moon (अमावास्या).

-देव a. 1 worshipping a father. 2 relating to the worship of the Manes. (-वरः) the divine Manes. -देवत a. presided over by the Manes. (-तं) N. of the tentile lunar mansion (मघा).

-द्वयं patrimony; Y. 2. 118. -पक्षः 1 the paternal side, paternal relationship. 2 relatives by the father's side. 8 'the fortnight of the manes', N. of the dark half of Bhādrapada which is particularly appointed for the celebration of obsequial rites to the Manes. -पतिः an epithet of Yama.

-पदे the world of the Manes. -पितु m. paternal grandfather. -पुत्री (पितापुत्री dual) father and son. (पितुः पुत्रः means 'the son of a well-known and renowned father').

-पूजनं worship of the Manes. -पैतामह a. (ही f.) inherited from ancestors, ancestral, hereditary. (-दाः pl.) ancestors. -पशुः f. 1 paternal grandfather. 2 evening twilight. -प्रातः a. 1 inherited from a father. 2 inherited patrimonially. -पुत्रः a kinsman by the father's side. (-द्व.) relationship by the father's side.

-भक्त a. dutifully attached to a father. -भक्तिः f. filial duty. -भोजनं food offered to the Manes. -भ्रातुः m. a father's brother, paternal

uncle. -मंदिरं 1 a paternal mansion
2 a cemetery -मेघः sacrifice offered
to the Manes, obsequial offerings.
-यज्ञः 1 obsequial offerings. 2
offering libations of water every day
to the deceased ancestors; it is one
of the five daily Yagnas enjoined to
be performed by a Brāhmaṇa; वि-
यज्ञस्तु तर्पणं Ms. 3. 70; also 122, 283.
-राज m. राजः, -राज m. an epithet
of Yama. -रूपः an epithet of Siva.
-लोकः the world of the Manes. -वंशः
the paternal family. -वनं a ceme-
tery. (पितृवनेचरः 1 a demon, goblin.
2 an epithet of Siva). वसतिः f.
-सम्बन्ध n. a cemetery; Ku. 5. 77. -व्रतं
obsequial rites. -आहुतेः obsequial
rites in honour of a father or de-
ceased ancestor. -स्वसृ f. (also पितृस्वसृ as
well as पितुः स्वसृ or पितुः स्वसृ) a father's
sister. Ms. 2. 131. -स्वस्रीयः a pater-
nal aunt's son. सन्निभ a. fatherly,
paternal. -सुः 1 paternal grand-
mother. 2 evening twilight. -स्थानः
-स्थानीयः a guardian (who is in the
place of a father). -हत्या parricide.
-हन् m. a parricide.

पितृक a. Paternal, ancestral, here-
ditary. 2 Obsequial.

पितृव्यः 1 A father's brother, pater-
nal uncle. 2 Any elderly male
relation; Ms. 2. 130.

पित्तं Bile, one of the three hu-
mours of the body (the other two
being वात and कफ); पित्तं यदि शर्करया
साम्यति कथं? वटेलन Pt. 1. 378. COMP.
-अतीक्षारः a bilious form of diarrhoea.
-उपहत a. affected by bile; पश्यति
पित्तोपहतः शक्तिशून्यं संसमपि पित्तं K. P. 10.
-कोकः the gall-bladder. -शोभः excess
or derangement of the bilious hu-
mour. -ज्वरः a bilious fever. -मक्रुति a.
of a bilious or choleric temperament
-मकोषः excess and vitiation of the
bilious humour. -रक्तं plethora. -वायुः
flatulence caused by the excess and
vitiation of the bilious humour.
-विदग्ध a. impaired by bile. -सामन,
-हर a. antibilious.

पित्तल a. Bilious. -लं 1 Brass. 2 A
species of birch tree.

पितृय a. 1 Paternal, patrimonial,
ancestral. 2 (a) Relating or sacred
to the deceased ancestors; Ms. 2.
59. (b) Obsequial. -य्यः 1 The
eldest brother. 2 The month of
Magha. -य्या 1 The constellation
called Magha. 2 The day of full as
well as new moon. -य्यं 1 The lunar
mansion called Magha. 2 The part
of the hand between the fore-finger
and the thumb (sacred to the
Manes)

पितृव्य m. A bird.

पितृव्यः A road, path.

पिधानं 1 Covering, concealing. 2
A sheath. 3 A wrapper, cloak. 4 A
lid or top.

पिधानकं 1 A sheath, scabbard. 2
A lid.

पिधापक a. Covering, hiding, con-
cealing.

पिन्ध p. p. 1 Fastened, tied or
put on. 2 Dressed. 3 Hid, conceal-
ed. 4 Pierced, penetrated. 5 Wrap-
ped, covered, enveloped.

पिनाकः-कं 1 The bow of Siva. 2 A
trident. 3 A bow in general. 4 A
staff or stick. 5 A shower of dust.
-COMP. -मोक्ष, धृक्, धृत्, पाणिः m. epi-
thets of Siva; Ku. 3. 10.

पिनाकिन् m. An epithet of Siva;
Ku. 5. 77; S. 1. 6.

पिपतिवत् m. A bird.

पिपतिषु a. Being about to fall.

-पुः A bird.

पिपासा Thirst.

पिपासित, पिपासित्, पिपासु a. Thirsty.

पिपीलः, पिपीली An ant.

पिपीलकः A large black ant.

पिपीलिकः An ant. -कं A kind of
gold (said to be collected by ants).

पिपीलिका A female ant. -COMP.
-परिसर्पणं the running about of ants.

पिप्पलः 1 The holy fig-tree; Y. 1.
302. 2 A nipple. 3 The sleeve of a
jacket or coat. -लं 1 A berry in
general. 2 A berry of the holy fig-
tree. 3 Sensual enjoyment. 4 Water.

पिप्पलिः -ली f. Long pepper.

पिप्पिका The tartar of the teeth.

पिप्पुः A mark, mole, freckle.

पिपालः N. of a tree; Ku. 3. 31.

-लं The fruit of this tree.

पिष्ट 10 P. (पेलयति-ते) 1 To throw,
cast. 2 To send, direct. 3 To incite,
prompt.

पिष्टुः See पीलु.

पिष्ट a. Blear-eyed. -लं A bleared
eye.

पिष्टका A female elephant.

पिष्ट 6 U. (पिष्टयति-ते) 1 To shape,
fashion, form. 2 To be organised.
3 To lighten, irradiate.

पिष्टय a. Reddish-brown, reddish,
of a tawny colour; मध्वेसमुद्रं ककुभः
पिष्टयः Si. 3. 33; 1. 6; Ki. 4. 36. -यः
The tawny colour.

पिष्टयकः An epithet of Viṣṇu or
his attendant.

पिष्टाचः A fiend, goblin, devil,
spirit, malevolent being; गन्धाश्रितः
पिष्टाचोपि भोजनेन V. 2; Ms. 1. 37; 12.
44. -COMP. -आलपः phosphorescence.

-द्रुः a kind of tree. -बाधा -संचारः
demoniacal possession. -भाषा 'the
language of devils', a glibish or
corruption of Sanskrit, one of the
lowest Prakṛita dialects used in
plays. -समं 1 an assemblage of

fiends. 2 pandemonium, the hall of
their assembly.

पिष्टाचकिन् m. An epithet of
Kubera, the god of wealth.

पिष्टाचिका 1 A she-demon, a
female imp. 2 (At the end of
comp.) Devilish or diabolical fond-
ness for a thing; किमनया आदुष्यपिष्टाचि-
कया Mv. 3 devilish fondness for
fighting; पिष्टाचि is used in the same
sense; तस्य सखियं यावज्जीवमादुष्यपिष्टाचि न
हृदयादुष्यकामति B. R. 4, or कियच्चिरमियमति-
नादियिष्यति मयंतमादुष्यपिष्टाचि A. R. 4.

पिष्टितं Flesh; कुत्रापि नापि खलु हा
पिष्टितस्य लेशः Bv. 1. 105; R. 7. 50.
COMP. -अशनः, -आशः, -आशित्, -भुञ्ज
m. 1 flesh-eater, a demon, goblin;
(छायाः) संभ्यापयौदकपिष्टाः पिष्टितसामानां चरति
S. 3. 27. 2 a man-eater, cannibal.

पिष्टुन a. 1 (a) Indicating, mani-
festing, evincing, displaying, indi-
cative of; शङ्ख्यामनिशं विनाशपिष्टुनः Si. 1.
75; तुल्यादुरागपिष्टुनं V. 2. 14; R. 1. 53;
Amaru. 97. (b) Memorable for, com-
memorating; क्षेवं क्षत्रघ्नपिष्टुनं कौरवं तद्ग-
जेयाः Me. 48. 2 Slandorous, back-
biting, calumniating; पिष्टुनजनं खलु
विप्रति क्षितीशः Bv. 1. 74. 3 Wicked,
cruel, malignant. 4 Low, vile,
contemptible. 5 Foolish, stupid. -नः
1 A slanderer, back-biter, tale-
bearer, base informer, traitor,
calumniator; H. 1. 135, Pt. 1. 304;
Ms. 3. 161. 2 Cotton. 3 An epithet
of Nārada. 4 A crow. -COMP.
-बचनं; -वाक्यं slander, detraction,
calumny.

पिष्ट 7 P. (पिष्टति; पिष्ट) 1 To pound,
grind, pulverize, crush, अधया मयतः
प्रवर्तना न कथं पिष्टमिषं पिष्टति नः N. 2. 61;
13. 19; माधवेयं पिष्टेयं Mv. 6. 45; Bk. 6.
37; 12. 18; Bv. 1. 12 2 To hurt,
injure, destroy, kill (with gen.);
क्रमेण पेटुं युवनादिवामसि Si. 1. 40. -WITH
उद् to crush or grind down. -निष्ट 1
to pound, powder, pulverize, reduce
to atoms; (तं) निष्पिषेयं क्षिती क्षिप्रं पूर्णं कुंम-
मिषामसि Mb.; शिलानिष्पिष्टमुद्राः R. 12. 73.
2 to hurt, injure, bruise; Bk. 6. 120.

पिष्ट p. p. 1 Ground, powdered,
crushed; Bv. 1. 12. 73. 2 Rubbed
together, squeezed or clasped (as
the hands). -लं 1 Anything ground,
a ground substance. 2 Flour, meal;
पिष्टं पिष्टति 'he grinds flour'; i. e. does
a useless work or a profitless repeti-
tion. 3 Lead. -COMP. -उदकं 'water
mixed with flour' -पचनं a pan for
parching flour, a boiler &c. -पद्मः an
effigy of a beast made with flour.
-पिष्ट a cake or ball of flour. -दूरः
see दूरदूर. -पेदः, -पेदयं 'grinding
flour'; i. e. doing any useless work,
a vain or profitless repetition. -प्यायः
see under प्याय. -मेहः a variety of
diabetes. -चलिः a kind of small ball

made of the flour of barley, pulse or rice. -सौरभं (pounded) sandal-wood.

पिडकः -कं 1 A cake made of the flour of any grain. 2 A baked cake, bread. -कं Pounded sesamum seeds.

पिडपः -पं A division of the universe; cf. विष्टप.

पिडातः Scented or perfumed powder.

पिडिक A cake made of rice-flour. पिर 1 P. (वेसति) To go, move. -II. 10 U. (वेसयति ते) 1 To go. 2 To be strong. 3 To dwell, 4 To hurt, injure. 5 To give or take.

पिडित p. p. 1 Shut, closed, barred, fastened; see धा with अपि. 2 Covered, concealed, hidden; see अपिडित. 3 Filled or covered with.

पी 4 A. (पीयते) To drink तव वदन-मधुवनं निपीय Mk. 10. 13; N. 1. 1.

पीचं The chin.

पीठं 1 A seat (a stool, chair, bench, sofa &c.); जनेन पीठादुन्निदध्युतः Si. 1. 12; R. 4. 84; 6. 15. 2 The seat of a religious student made of Kusa grass. 3 The seat of a deity, an altar. 4 A pedestal in general, basis. 5 A particular posture in sitting. COMP. -केलिः a male confidant, a parasite. -गर्भः the cavity in the pedestal of an idol. -नायिका a girl of fourteen who represents Durgā at the festival of that goddess. -भूः basis, basement. -सद्वैः 1 a companion, parasite, one who assists the hero of a drama in great undertakings, e. g. in securing his mistress; so पीठमयिका 'a lady who assists the heroine in securing her lover'. 2 a dancing master who instructs courtizans in the art of dancing. -सर्प a. lame, crippled.

पीठिका 1 A seat (bench, stool). 2 A pedestal, base. 3 A section or division of a book, as the पूर्वपीठिका, and उत्तरपीठिका of दशकुमारचरित.

पीड 10 U. (पीडयति-ते, पीडित) 1 To pain, torment, harm, hurt, injure, harass, annoy, molest; नीलं चापि पीडच्छरेः BK. 15. 82; Ms. 4. 67, 238; 7. 29. 2 To oppose, resist. 3 To besiege (as a city). 4 To press or squeeze together, compress, pinch; कंटे पीडयन् MK. 8; लभेत सिकताय तैलमपि यस्ततः पीडयन् Bh. 2. 5; दशनपीडितायरा R. 19. 35. 5 To suppress, destroy; Ms. 1. 51. 6 To neglect. 7 To cover with anything inauspicious. 8 To eclipse. -WITH अभि, अव to press, squeeze, pain. -आ to press, weigh down; पयोधरमरि-जापीडितः Git 12. -उद् 1 to press against, strike or rub against; अश्वोश्चमुखी-द्वयदुःखलाक्ष्याः स्तनद्वयं पांडु तथा प्रवृद्धं Ku. 1. 40; Si. 3. 55. 2 to press out, throw

or strike upwards, propel, urge; R. 5. 46; 16. 66. -उप 1 to hurt, injure, trouble, harass, molest; स्तोत्रपीडं परि-चुक्राम Ki. 3. 54; Si. 10. 47. 2 to oppress, lay waste; Ms. 8. 67; 7. 195. -नि 1 to harass, pain, molest, punish, trouble; Ms. 7. 23. 2 to squeeze, press together, hold fast, seize, grasp; दुरोः सदारस्य निपीडय पादौ R. 2. 23; 5. 65. -निष् 1 to press or squeeze out; see निष्पीडित. -परि 1 to pain, trouble, molest. 2 to press, squeeze. -प्र 1 to pain excessively, torment, harass. 2 to press or squeeze. -सं 1 to press together, pinch; कंटे जीर्णलताप्रतान-बलयेनास्यर्थसंपीडितः S. 7. 11; Ch. P. 3.

पीडकः An oppressor.

पीडनं 1 Paining, distressing, oppressing, inflicting pain; Ms. 9. 299. 2 Squeezing, pressing; दौर्बल्य-बन्धनिषिद्धस्तनपीडनानि Git. 10; दंतौघपीडन-नक्षत्ररक्तसिक्ता Ch. P. 48. 3 An instrument for pressing. 4 Taking, holding, seizing; as in कर्पीडन or पाणिपीडन q. v. 5 Laying waste, devastation. 6 Threshing corn. 7 An eclipse; as in ग्रहपीडन q. v. 8 Suppressing sounds, a fault in the pronunciation of vowels.

पीडा 1 Pain, trouble, suffering, annoyance, molestation, agony; आश्रमपीडा R. 1. 37 disturbance; 71. मदनं, दासिहं &c. 2 Injury, damage, harm; Bg. 17. 19; Ms. 7. 169. 3 Devastation, laying waste. 4 Violation, infringement. 5 Restriction. 6 Pity, compassion. 7 Eclipse. 8 A chaplet, garland for the head. 9 The Sarala tree. -COMP. -कर a. troublesome, painful.

पीडित p. p. 1 Pained, harassed, tormented, oppressed, pinched. 2 Squeezed, pressed. 3 Espoused, held. 4 Violated, broken. 5 Laid waste, devastated. 6 Eclipsed. 7 Bound, tied. -तं 1 Paining, injuring, harassing. 2 A particular mode of sexual enjoyment. -तं ind. Fast, closely, firmly.

पीत a. 1 Drunk, quaffed. 2 Steeped, soaked in, filled or saturated with. 3 Yellow; विद्युलभारचितपीतपटो-त्तरीयः Mk. 5. 2. -तः 1 Yellow colour. 2 Topaz. 3 Safflower. -तं 1 Gold. 2 Yellow ornament. -COMP. -अविधः an epithet of Agastya. -अंबरः 1 An epithet of Vishnu; इति निगदितः प्रीतः पीतांबरोपि तथा करोत् Git 12. 2 an actor. 3 a religious mendicant wearing yellow garments. -अर्ध a. yellowish-red. -अमन् m. topaz. -कदली a species of Banana (स्पर्णकदली). -कांदं the carrot. -कावेरं 1 saffron. 2 brass. -काष्ठं yellow sanders. -मयं yellow sandal. -चंदनं 1 a species of sandal.

wood. 2 saffron. 3 turmeric. -चंपकः a lamp. -हंढः Kāraṇḍava bird. -दार n. a kind of pine or Sarala tree. -दुग्धा a milch cow. दुः the Sarala tree. -पादा a species of bird (Mar. मेना). -मणिः a topaz. -माक्षिकं a kind of mineral substance. -मूलकं the carrot. रक्त a. yellowish red, orange-coloured. (-कं) a kind of yellow gem, the topaz. -रामः 1 the yellow colour. 2 wax. 3 the fibres of a lotus. -बालुका turmeric. -वासस m. an epithet of Kṛishṇa. -सारः 1 the topaz. 2 the sandal tree. (-रं) yellow sandal-wood. -सारि n. antimony. -स्कंधः a hog. -स्कण्डिकः the topaz. -हरित a. yellowish green.

पीतकं 1 Yellow orpiment. 2 Brass. 3 Saffron. 4 Honey. 5 Aloe-wood. 6 Sandal-wood.

पीतनः A species of fig tree (waved-leaf). -नं 1 Yellow orpiment. 2 Saffron.

पीतल a. Yellow. -लः The yellow colour. -लं Brass.

पीतिः A horse. -f. 1 Draught, drinking. 2 A tavern. 3 The proboscis of an elephant.

पीतिका 1 Saffron. 2 Turmeric. 3 Yellow jasmine.

पीतुः 1 The sun. 2 Fire. 3 The chief elephant of a herd.

पीयः 1 The sun. 2 Time. 3 Fire. 4 Drink. 5 Water.

पीयिः A horse.

पीन a. 1 Fat, fleshy, corpulent. 2 Plump, large, thick; as in पीनस्तनी. 3 Full, round. 4 Profuse, excessive. -COMP. -ऊध्व f. (पीनोद्धनी) a cow with full udders. -वसू a. full-chested, having a full bosom.

पीनसः 1 Cold affecting the nose. 2 Cough, catarrh.

पीयुः 1 A crow. 2 The sun. 3 Fire. 4 An owl. 5 Time. 6 Gold.

पीयूषः -पं 1 Nectar, ambrosia; मन्त्रि-वचसि काये पुण्यपीयूषपूर्णः Bh. 2. 78; इमां पीयूषलहरी G. L. 53. 2 Milk in general. 3 The Milk of a cow during the first seven days after calving. -COMP. -महश्च m., रुचिः 1 the moon. 2 camphor. -वर्षः 1 a shower of nectar, 2 the moon. 3 camphor.

पीलकः The large black ant.

पीलुः 1 An arrow. 2 An atom. 3 An insect. 4 An elephant. 5 The stem of the palm. 6 A flower. 7 A group of palm trees. 8 A kind of tree.

पीलुकः An ant.

पीर् 1 P. (पीयति) To be fat or corpulent.

पीवर् a. (पीवरी f.) 1 Full, fat, large. 2 Stout, strong. m. Wind.

पीवर *a.* (रा or ती *f.*) 1 Fat, large, stout, fleshy, corpulent; R. 3. 8. 5. 65; 19. 32. 2 Plump, thick. -रा: 1 A tortoise. -ती 1 A young woman. 2 A cow.

पीवा Water.

पुस् 10 U. (पुंस्यति-ते) 1 To crush, grind. 2 To pain, trouble, punish.

पुस् *m.* (Nom. पुमान्, पुमांसी, पुमांस; Instr. Du; पुमां; Voc. sing. पुमन्.) 1 A male, male being; पुंसि विश्वसिति कुम् कुमांसी N. 5. 110. 2 A man, human being; यस्यायाः स पुमांलोके H. 1. 3. man, mankind, people! वैयः पुंसं रघुपतिपदे: Me. 12. 4 A servant, an attendant. 5 A word in the masculine gender. 6 The masculine gender; पुंसि वा हरि-चन्दनं Ak. 7 The soul. -COMP. -अनुज *a.* (पुंसानुज) having an elder brother. -अनुजा (पुमनुजा) a girl born after the male child; *i. e.* a girl having an elder brother. -अपत्यं (पुमपत्यं) a male child. -अर्थः (पुमर्थः) 1 the aim of man. 2 any one of the four ends of human existence; *i. e.* धर्म, अर्थ, काम and मोक्ष, see पुक्कार्य.

-आलया (पुमालया) a designation of a male being. -आचारः (पुमाचारः) a usage of men. -कटिः *f.* a man's hip. -कामा a woman wishing for a husband. -कोकिलः a male cuckoo; Ku. 3. 32. -खेटः (पुंखेटः) a male planet. -नवः (पुंगवः) 1 a bull, an ox. 2 (at the end of comp.) chief, best, most excellent, distinguished or pre-eminent of any class; वाल्मीकिर्मुनिपुंगवः Rām; so गजपुंगवः Bh. 2. 31; नरपुंगवः &c. -केतुः an epithet of Siva; Ku. 7. 77. -चली (पुंश्चली) a harlot, an unchaste woman; Y. 1. 162. -चलीयः (पुंश्चलीयः) the son of a harlot. -चिह्नं (पुंश्चिह्नं) the characteristic of a male, the membrum virile. -जन्मन् (पुंजन्मन्) *n.* the birth of a male child. योगः a constellation under which male children are born. -दासः (पुंदासः) a male slave. -ध्वजः (पुंध्वजः) 1 the male of any species of animal. 2 a mouse. -नक्षत्रं (पुंनक्षत्रं) a male asterism. -नागः (पुंनागः) 1 'an elephant among men', a distinguished man. 2 a white elephant. 3 a white lotus. 4 nutmeg. 5 N. of a tree called नागकेसर; R. 6. 57. -नाटः-डः (पुंनाटः-डः) N. of a tree. -नामधेयः (पुंनामधेयः) a male. -नामन् (पुंनामन्) *a.* holding a masculine name. (-*m.*) the tree called पुंनाग. -पुत्रः a male child. -पञ्च-जनं the male organ of generation. -धूमन् (पुंधूमन्) *m.* a word of the masculine gender used only in the plural number; दारः पुंधूमि वासुताः Ak. -योग (पुंयोगः) 1 cohabitation with men. 2 reference to a male or husband; पुंयोगे क्षत्रियी. -रत्नं (पुंरत्नं) an

excellent man. -राशिः (पुंराशिः) a male sign of the zodiac. -रूपं (पुंरूपं) the form of a man. -लिंग *a.* (पुंलिंग) of the masculine gender, masculine. (-नं) 1 masculine gender. 2 virility, manhood. 3 the male organ -वत्सः (पुंवत्सः) a bull-calf. -वृषः (पुंवृषः) the musk-rat. वेष्ट *a.* (पुंवेष्ट) dressed like a male, clad in male attire. -सवन (पुंसवन) *a.* causing the birth of a male child. (-नं) the first of the purificatory Samskāras; it is a ceremony performed on a woman's perceiving the first signs of a living conception, with a view to the birth of a son; R. 3. 10. 2 foetus. 3 milk.

पुंस्त्वं 1 The characteristic of a male, virility, potency, masculineness; यत्पुंस्त्वे परीक्षितः Y. 1. 55. 2 Semen virile. 3 The masculine gender.

पुंवत् *ind.* 1 Like a man; R. 6. 20. 2 In the masculine gender.

पुक्कस *a.* (झी *f.*), पुक्कस *a.* (सी *f.*) Low, vile. -ज्ञः, -ज्ञः N. of a degraded mixed caste, the offspring of a Nishāda by a Sūdra woman; जातो निषादाच्छूद्रायां जात्या भवति पुक्कसः Ms. 10. 18.

-झी-सी 1 A bud. 2 The indigo plant. 3 A woman of the Pukkasa caste.

पुखः खं 1 The feathered part of an arrow; R. 2. 31; 3. 64; 9. 61. 2 A falcon, heron.

पुंश्चित *a.* Furnished with feathers (as an arrow).

पुंगः, -नं A heap, collection, multitude.

पुंगलः The soul.

पुच्छः -च्छं 1 A tail in general; पश्चात्पुच्छे वहति विपुले U. 4. 27. 2 A hairy tail. 3 A peacock's tail. 4 The hinder part. 5 The end of anything. -COMP. -अग्रं, -मूलं the tip of the tail. -कंदकः a scorpion. -जाहं the root of the tail.

पुच्छदिः -दी *f.* Cracking the fingers (छोटिका).

पुच्छिन् *m.* A cook.

पुंजः A heap, multitude, quantity, mass, collection; क्षुरिद्वलेन सफेनपुंजा Ku. 7. 26; प्रत्युच्छति मुञ्जति स्थिरतमःपुंजे निकुंजे वियः Git. 11.

पुंजिः *f.* A heap, quantity, mass.

पुंजिकः Hail.

पुंजितः *a.* 1 Heaped, collected, heaped together. 2 Pressed together.

पुट् 1. 6. P. (पुटति) 1 To embrace, clasp. 2 To intertwine. -11. 10 U. (पुटयति-ते) 1 To be in contact with. 2 To bind together, fasten. 3 (पोटयति-ते) (*a*) To grind, reduce to powder. (*b*) To speak. (*c*) To shine. -111. 1. P. (पोटति) 1 To grind. 2 To rub.

पुटः -हं 1 A fold. 2 A hollow space, cavity, concavity; भिन्नपुटपुटो वनालः

R. 9. 68, 11. 23; 17. 12; M. 3. 9; अंजलिपुट, नासापुट, कर्णपुट &c. 3 A cup made of a leaf folded or doubled; a vessel of leaves; दुग्धा पयः पत्रपुटे मदीये R. 2. 65; Ms. 6. 28; 4 Any shallow receptacle 5 The pod or capsule which envelops young shoots. 6 A sheath, cover, covering. 7 An eyelid. (पुटी also in all these senses). 8 A horse's hoop. -हः A casket. -हं A nutmeg. -COMP. -उदङ्गं a white umbrella. -उदङ्कः a cocoa-nut. -घोषः 1 a pot, jar, pitcher. 2 a copper-vessel. -पाकः a particular method of preparing drugs, in which the various ingredients are wrapped up in leaves, and being covered with clay are roasted in the fire; अविभिन्नो गंभीर-त्वादंयुद्धेनव्ययः । पुटपाकप्रतीकाशो रामस्य करुणो रसः U. 3. 1. -भेदः 1 a town, city. 2 a kind of musical instrument (आतोय). 3 a whirl-pool or eddy. -भेदनं a town, city; Si. 13. 26.

पुडकं 1 A .fold. 2 Any shallow cup or cavity. 3 A vessel made of a leaf. 4 A lotus. 5 Nutmeg.

पुदकिनी 1 A lotus 2 Group of lotuses.

पुटिका Cardamoms.

पुटित *a.* 1 Rubbed, ground. 2 Contracted. 3 Stitched, sewn. 4 Split.

पुटी See पुट.

पुट् 6 P. 1 To leave, quit, abandon. 2 To dismiss. 3 To emit, send forth. 4 To discover.

पुट् 1 P. (पुंति) To grind, reduce to powder, pound.

पुटः A sign, mark.

पुटरीकं 1 A lotus-flower, especially a white lotus; U. 6. 27; Māl. 9. 14. 2 A white parasol. -कः 1 The white colour. 2 N. of the elephant presiding over the south-east direction; R. 18. 8. 3 A tiger. 4 A kind of serpent. 5 A species of rice. 6 A kind of leprosy. 7 A fever in an elephant. 8 A kind of mango tree. 9 A pitcher, water-pot. 10 Fire. 11 A (sectarial) mark on the forehead -COMP. -अक्षः an epithet of Vishnu; R. 18. 8. -पट्टः a kind of bird. -मुखी a kind of leech.

पुट्टः 1 A kind of sugar-cane (red-variety). 2 A lotus in general. 3 A white lotus. 4 A mark or line (on the forehead) made with sandal &c. sectarial mark. 5 A worm. -प्लः *pl.* N. of a country and its inhabitants. -COMP. -कोलिः an elephant.

पुट्टकः 1 A variety of sugar-cane (red-variety). 2 A sectarial mark.

पुण्य *a.* 1 Holy, sacred, pure; जनकतनयास्तानपुण्योदकेषु आश्रमेषु Me. 1; पुण्यं धाम चंडीश्वरस्य 33; R. 3. 41; S. 2. 14; Ms. 2. 68. 2 Good, meritorious

virtuous, righteous, just. 3 Auspicious, propitious, lucky; favourable (as a day). Ms. 2. 30, 26. 5 Agreeable, pleasing, lovely, beautiful; प्रकृता पुण्यलक्षणीकी Mv. 1. 16; 24; U. 4. 19; so पुण्यदर्शनः &c. 3 sweet, fragrant (as odour). 6 solemn, festive. -पुण्य 1 Virtue, religious or moral merit; अस्तुकटैः पापपुण्यैरिहिव फलमश्नुते H. 1. 83; महता पुण्यपण्येन क्रतियं काय-नीस्वना Sānti. 3. 1; R. 1. 69; N. 3. 87. 2 A virtuous or meritorious act, good or virtuous works. 3 Purity, purification. 4 A trough for watering cattle. -पुण्या The holy basil. -Comp. -अहं (for अहन्) a happy or auspicious day; पुण्याहं भवती ब्रवतु । अस्तु पुण्याहं; पुण्याहं ब्रज मंगलं सुदिवसे प्रातः प्रयातस्य ते Amaru. 61. 'वाचने' repeating 'this is an auspicious day,' three times at the commencement of most religious ceremonies. -उदयः the dawn or resulting of good fortune. -उद्यान a. having lovely gardens. -कर्तु m. a meritorious or virtuous man. -कर्मन् a. doing meritorious acts, upright, righteous. (-n.) a meritorious act. -कालः an auspicious time. -कीर्ति a. bearing a good or holy name, of auspicious fame, celebrated; Bk. 1. 5. -कृत a. virtuous, meritorious. -कुत्सा a meritorious work. -क्षेत्रं 1 a holy place, place of pilgrimage. 2 'the holy land', N. of Aryāvarta. -मध a. sweetscented. -गृहं 1 an alms-house. 2 a temple. -जनः 1 a virtuous man. 2 a demon, goblin. 3 a Yaksha; R. 13. 60. -ईश्वरः an epithet of Kubera; अनुययी यमपुण्य-जनेश्वरी R. 9. 6. -जित a. won by merit or good works. -तीर्थ a. a holy place of pilgrimage. -दर्शन a. beautiful. (-नः) the blue jay. (-नं) visiting holy shrines. -पुरवः a man rich in moral merit, a virtuous man. -प्रतापः the efficacy of virtue or moral merit. -फलं the reward of good works. (-लः) a grove. -भाज a. blessed, virtuous, meritorious; पुण्यभाजः सत्वमी हनयः K. 43. -पूरः, -भूमिः f. 'the holy-land'; i. c. Aryāvarta. -रात्रः an auspicious night. -लोकः heaven, paradise. -शकुनं an auspicious omen; (-नः) a bird of good omen; -क्षील a. of a virtuous disposition, inclined to pious acts, virtuous, pious, righteous. -श्लोक a. 'well-spoken of' or 'auspicious to repeat or utter the name of', of good fame. (-काः) an epithet of Nala, (of Nishadha), Yudhishtira: and Janārdana; पुण्य-श्लोको नलो राजा पुण्यश्लोको युधिष्ठिरः । पुण्य-श्लोका च वैदेही पुण्यश्लोको जनार्दनः ॥ (-का) an epithet of Sītā and Draupadī. -स्थानं a sacred or holy place, a place of pilgrimage.

पुण्यवत् a. 1 Meritorious, virtuous. 2 Lucky, auspicious, fortunate. 3 Happy, blessed.

पुत्र n. A particular division of Hell or the infernal regions to which childless persons are said to be condemned; see पुत्र below. -Comp. -नामन् a. called पुत्र.

पुत्तलः—ली 1 An image, idol, a statue, effigy. 2 A doll, puppet. -Comp. -वह्नन्, -विधिः burning an effigy in place of the body of one who has died abroad or whose corpse is lost.

पुत्तलकः, पुत्तलिका A doll &c.

पुत्तिका 1 A small kind of bee. 2 The white ant.

पुत्रः 1 A son; (the word is thus derived:—पुत्राग्रे नरकायस्मात्वायते पितरं हनः । तस्मात्पुन इति श्लोकः स्वयमेव स्वयमुवा ॥ Ms. 9. 138; the word, therefore, should be strictly written पुत्रः). 2 A child, the young one of an animal. 3 A dear child (a term of endearment in addressing young persons). 4 (At the end of comp.) Anything little or small of its kind; as in असि-पुत्रः, शिलापुत्रः &c. -बौ (bu.) A sun and daughter. (पुत्रीकृत to adopt as a son; R. 2. 36.). -Comp. -अनाद् 1 one who lives at a son's expense, one who is maintained by his son. 2 a mendicant of a particular order; see कुटीचक. -अर्घ्यन् a. wishing for a son. -इष्टिः, -इष्टिका f. a sacrifice performed to obtain male issue. -काम a. desirous of sons. -कार्यं a ceremony relating to a son. -कृतकः one who is adopted as a son, an adopted son; श्यामाकमुष्टिपरिवर्तितो जहाति सोयं न पुत्र-कृतकः पदवीं ह्यस्ते S. 4. 13. -जात a. one to whom a son is born. -द्वारं son and wife. -धर्मः filial duty. -पौत्रं or -त्राः sons and grandsons. -पौत्रेण a. transmitted from son to son, hereditary; Bk. 5. 15. -प्रतिनिधिः a substitute for a son (e. g. an adopted son). -लानः obtaining a son. -वधूः f. a daughter-in-law. -सखः 'a friend of children', one who is fond of children. -हीन a. sonless, childless.

पुत्रकः 1 A little son or boy, boy, chap, lad (often used as a term of endearment). 2 A doll, puppet; Ku. 1. 29. 3 A rogue, cheat. 4 A locust, grasshopper. 5 A fabulous animal with eight feet (शरभ). 6 Hair.

पुत्रका, पुत्रिका, पुत्री 1 A daughter. 2 A doll, puppet. 3 (At the end of comp.) Anything little or small of its kind; as in असिपुत्रिका, खट्वपुत्रिका &c. -Comp. -पुत्रः, -सुतः 1 a daughter's son who by agreement becomes the son of her father; see Ms. 9. 127. 2 a daughter who, being regarded as

a son, returns to her father's house; (पुत्रिकैव पुनः; अथवा पुत्रिकैव पुनः पुत्रिकासुतः सोऽप्यीरससम एव Mit. on Y. 2. 128). 3 a grandson. -पत्नः a mother of daughters. -भर्तु m. 'a daughter's husband', a son-in-law.

पुत्रिन् a. (जी f.) Having a son or sons; R. 1. 91; V. 5. 14. -m. The father of a son.

पुत्रिय, पुत्रीय, पुत्र्य a. Relating to a son, filial.

पुत्रीया The desire of a son.

पुत्रल a. Beautiful, lovely, handsome. -लः 1 An atom (परमाणुः); पुत्र-लः परमाणवः Sridhara. 2 The body, matter. 3 The soul. 4 An epithet of Siva.

पुनर ind. 1 Again, once more, anew; न पुनरेवं प्रवर्तितव्यं S. 6; किमप्येवं वदुः पुनर्विवक्षुः स्फुरितोत्तराधरः Ku. 5. 82; so पुनर्भू to become a wife again. 2 Back, in an opposite direction (mostly with verbs); पुनर्भू to give back, restore; पुनर्ग-इ गच्छ &c. to go back, return &c. 3 On the other hand, on the contrary, but, however, nevertheless, still (with an adversative force); प्रसाद् इव सुतेस्ते स्वशोऽस्नेहाद्भूतिः । अवाप्या-नंदयति मां त्वं पुनः कासि भदिनि U. 3. 14; मम पुनः सर्वमेव तत्रास्ति U. 3. पुनः पुनः 'again and again,' 'repeatedly,' 'frequently'; पुनः पुनः सुतनिषिद्धापरं R. 3. 42; किंपुनः 'how much more,' or 'how much less'; see under किम्; पुनरपि again, once more, and also; on the other hand. -Comp. -अर्धिता a. repeated request. -आगत a. come back, return; भस्मीभूतस्य देहस्य पुनरागमनं कुतः Sarva. 8. -आधानं, -आधेयं renewing the consecrated fire. -आवर्तः 1 return. 2 repeated birth. -आवर्तिन् a. returning to mundane existence. -आवृत् f. आवृत्तिः f. 1 repetition. 2 return to worldly existence, repetition of birth; Y. 3. 194. 3 revision, another edition (of a book &c.). -उक्त a. 1 said again, repeated, reiterated. 2 superfluous, unnecessary; शशंस वाचा पुनरुक्तयेव R. 2. 68; Si. 9. 64. (-क्तं), पुनरुक्ता 1 repetition. 2 superfluity, redundancy, uselessness, tautology; U. 5. 15; Bh. 3. 78. -जन्मन् m. a Brāhmana (द्विजन्मन्). पुनरुक्तवदाभासः seeming tautology, appearance of repetition, regarded as a figure of speech; e. p. सुजगत्कुंडली-व्यकशशिमुद्रांशुसीतयः । जगत्पति सदा पायाह्व्या-वेतोहरः शिवः S. D. 622; (here the first impression of the tautology is removed when the passage is rightly understood; cf. also K. P. 9 under पुनरुक्तवदाभास). -उक्तिः f. 1 repetition. 2 superfluity, uselessness, tautology. -उत्थानं rising again, resurrection. -उत्पत्तिः f. 1 reproduction. 2 return of birth, metempsychosis. -उपगमः

return; क्रायोध्यायाः पुनरुपगमो वृद्धकायां वने वः U. 2. 13. उपोद्वा-उद्वा a woman married again. -गमनं return, going again. -जन्मन् *n.* repeated birth, metempsychosis. -जात *a.* born again. -जवः, -नवः 'growing again and again', a fingernail. -दारक्रिया marrying again, taking a second wife. -प्रत्युपकारः returning one's obligations, repeated or recurring birth, metempsychosis; ममापि च क्षययतु नीललोहितः पुनर्भवः परिततशक्तिरामधुः S. 7. 35 Ku. 3. 5. 2 a finger-nail. -भावः new birth, repeated birth. -धुः 1 a widow remarried 2 re-existence. -यात्रा 1 going again. 2 repeated procession. -वचनं repetition. -वहुः (usually dual) 1 the seventh lunar mansion (consisting of two or four stars); गताविष दिवः पुनर्वसु R. 11. 36. 2 an epithet of Vishnu. 3 of Siva. -विवाहः remarriage. -संस्कारः (पुनः संस्कारः) repetition of any Samskāra or purificatory ceremony. -संगमः, -संधानं (पुनः संधानं &c.) reunion. -संभवः (पुनः संभवः) being born again (into the world), metempsychosis.

पुष्पुलः Flatulency or wine (in the stomach).

पुष्पुलः 1 The lungs. 2 The pericarp of a lotus.

पुर *f.* (Nom. sing. पूः instr. पूर्यै) 1 A town, fortified town पूर्याभ्यन्त-मुत्पन्नसदा R. 1f 23. 2 A fortress, castle, stronghold. 3 A wall, rampart. 4 The body. 5 Intellect.--Comp. -द्वार *f.*, -द्वारं the gate of a city.

पुरं 1 A town, city (containing large buildings, surrounded by a ditch, and not less than one Krośa in extent); पुरं तावन्तेवास्य तनेति त्विरातवर्ण Ku. 2. 3. R. 1. 59. 2 A castle, fortress, stronghold. 3 A house, residence, abode. 4 The body. 5 The female apartments. 6 N. of the town पाटलिपुत्र. q. v. 7 The calyx of a flower or any cup formed of leaves. 8 A brothel. 9 The skin. 10 Bdelium, COMP. -अट्टः a turret on a city-wall. -अधिपः, -अध्यक्षः the governor of a town. -अरातिः, -अरिः, -असुहृद् *m.* -रिपुः epithets of Siva; पुरातनश्रितायां कुसुमशर किं मा प्रहसि Subhāsh; see त्रिपुर -उत्सवः a festival celebrated in a city. -उद्यानं a city-garden, park. -आकस् *m.* an inhabitant of a town. -कोटं a citadel. -ग *a.* 1 going to a town, 2 favourably inclined. -जित्, -द्विष, जिह् *m.* epithet of Siva. -ज्योतिस् *n.* 1 an epithet of fire 2 the world of Agni. -तटी a small market-town small village. -तोरणं the outer gate of a city. -द्वारं a city-gate. -निवेशः the founding of a city. -पालः 'city-governor', the commandant of a

fortress. -मधनः an epithet of Siva. -मार्गः the street of a town; Ku. 4. 11; R. 11. 3. -रक्षः, -रक्षकः, रक्षिन् *m.* a constable, police-officer. -रोधः the siege of a fortress. -वासिन् *m.* a citizen, a townsman. -शासनः 1 an epithet of Vishnu. 2 of Siva.

पुरं Gold.

पुरणः The sea, ocean.

पुरतस् *ind.* Before, in front (opp. पश्चात्); पश्यामि तमित इतः पुरतश्च पश्चात् Māl. 1. 40; in the presence of; ये ये पश्यति तस्य तस्य पुरतो मा ब्रूहि दीनं वचः Bh. 2. 51.

2 Afterwards; इयं च तेजसा पुरतो विड्वन्वा Ku. 5. 70. (आश्विने Malli.); Amaru. 43.

पुरंदरः 1 N. of Indra; R. 2. 74. 2 An epithet of Siva. 3 Of Agni. 4 A thief, house-breaker. 2 -रा An epithet of the Ganges.

पुरंधिः, -ध्री *f.* 1 An elderly married woman, a respectable matron; पुरंधीनां चित्तं कुसुममुकुमारं हि भवति U. 4. 12; Mu. 2. 7; Ku. 6. 32; 7. 2. 2 A woman whose husband and children are living.

पुरला An epithet of Durgā.

पुरस् *ind.* 1 Before, in front, in the presence of, before the eyes of (by itself or with gen.); असुः पुरः पश्यसि देवदारं R. 2. 36; तस्य स्थित्वा कथमपि पुरः Me. 3; Ku. 4. 3; Amaru. 43; often used with कु, गम्, पा, धृ (see the roots). 2 In the east, from the east. 3 Eastward. -Comp. -करणं, -कारः 1 placing before or in front. 2 preference. 3 treating with honour, showing respect, deference. 4 worshipping. 5 accompanying, attending. 6 preparing. 7 arranging. 8 making complete or perfect, 9 attacking. 10 accusation. -कृत *a.* placed in front; R. 2. 80. 2 honoured, treated with respect, distinguished. 3 chosen, adopted, followed; पुरस्कृत-मध्यमक्रमः R. 8. 9. 4 adored, worshipped. 5 attended or accompanied by, combined with. 6 prepared, got ready. 7 consecrated. 8 accused, calumniated. 9 made perfect. 10 anticipated. -क्रिया 1 showing respect, treating with honour. 2 a preparatory or initiatory rite. -य, -यम (पुरोय-यम) *a.* 1 chief, leading, foremost, pre-eminent, oft. with the force of a noun; स किंवद्वीं वदतां पुरोयः R. 14. 31, 6. 55; Ku. 7. 40. 2 led or presided over by (at the end of comp.); ईन्द्रपुरोयमा देवाः 'the gods with Indra at the head'. -गति *f.* 1 precedence (-तिः) a dog. -गन्तु, -गमिन् *a.* 1 going before or in front. 2 chief, leading, a leader. (-म्.) a dog. -चरणं 1 a preparatory or initiatory rite. 2 preparation, initiation. 3 repetition of the name

of a deity accompanied with burnt offerings. -छवः a nipple. -जन्मन् (पुरोजन्मन्) *a.* born before. -डाश *m.*, डाशः (पुरोडाश-डाः) a sacrificial oblation made of ground rice and offered in *Kapālas* or vessel; Ms. 7. 21. -धक्ष (पुरोधक्ष) *m.* a family-priest (particularly) that of a king. -धानं (पुरोधानं) 1 placing in the front. 2 ministrating by a priest. -धिका (पुरोधिका) a favourite wife (preferred to all others). -पाक *a.* near fulfilment, about to be fulfilled; Ku. 6. 90. -प्रहर्तु *m.* one who fights in the van or front line; R. 13. 72. -फल *a.* having the fruit near or at hand, promising fruit (in the near future); R. 2. 22. -भाग (पुरो-भाग) *a.* 1 obtrusive, officious. 2 fault-finding. 3 envious or jealous of; प्रायः समानविद्याः परस्परयशः पुरोभागाः M. 1. 20 (पुरोभाग may here mean 'envy' also). (-नः) 1 the front part, forepart, van. 2 obtrusiveness, officiousness. 3 jealousy, envy. -भागिन् *a.* 1 forward, self-willed, naughty; S. 5. 2 obtrusive, officious; V. 3. 3 fault-finding. -मारुतः, -वातः (पुरोमारुतः -वातः) a forewind, wind blowing in front; M. 4. 3; R. 18. 38. -सर *a.* going or moving in front. (रः) 1 a fore-runner, harlinger; S. 4. 2. 2 a follower, attendant; servant; परिमेषपुरःसरं R. 1. 37. 3 a leader, one who leads the way, foremost, pre-eminent; Ku. 6. 49. 4 (at the end of comp.) attended or preceded by, with; as मानपुरःसरं, प्रमाणपुरःसरं, वृक्षपुरःसरः &c. -स्थायिन् *a.* standing in front. -हित *a.* 1 placed in front. 2 appointed, charged, commissioned. (-तः) 1 one holding a charge, an agent. 2 a family-priest, one who conducts all the ceremonial rites of the family.

पुरस्तात् *ind.* 1 Before, in front (oft. with gen. or able.); R. 2. 44; Ku. 7. 30; Me. 15; or used by itself; अभ्युन्नता पुरस्तात् S. 3. 8. 2 At the head of, foremost; M. 1. 1. 3 In the first place, at the beginning. 4 Formerly, previously. 5 Eastward, in or towards the east. 6 Later or further on, in the sequel.

पुरा *ind.* 1 In former times, formerly, of yore, in the olden time; पुरा शक्यमुपस्थाप्य R. 1. 75; पुरा सरसि मानसे यस्य यात वयः Bv. 1. 3; Ms. 1. 119; 5. 32. 2 Before, hitherto, up to the present time. 3 At first, in the first place. 4 In a short time, soon, ere-long, shortly, (in this sense usually with a present tense to which it gives a future sense); पुरा सतद्दीपां जयति वधुयामप्रतिरथः S. 7. 33; पुरा धृषयति

स्थली R. 12. 30; आलोके ते निपतति पुरा सा बलिष्ठाकुला वा Me. 85; N. 1. 18; Si. 15. 56; Ki. 10. 50; 11. 36. —COMP. —उपनति *a.* formerly possessed. —कथा an old legend. —कल्पः 1 a former creation. 2 a story of the past. 3 a former age; द्युतमेतत्पुराकले दृष्टं वैकरं महत् Ms. 9. 227. —कृत *a.* done formerly. —योनि *a.* of ancient origin. —वसुः an epithet of Bhīṣma. —विद् *a.* acquainted with the past, knowing the events of former times, conversant with former times or events; वदस्वपुनरिति च तां पुराविद् Ku. 5. 28; 6. 9; R. 11. 10. —वृत्त *a.* occurring in, or relating to, ancient times. 2 old, ancient. —कथा an old legend. (—त्) 1 history. 2 an old or legendary event; पुरावृत्तोरपि च कथिता कार्य-पक्षी Mā. 2. 13.

पुरा 1 An epithet of the Ganges 2 A kind of perfume. 3 The east. 4 A castle.

पुराण *a.* (गा or जी *f.*) 1 Old, ancient, belonging to olden times; पुराणमित्येव न साधु सर्वं न चापि कार्यं नवमित्येवं M. 1. 2; पुराणपत्रापममादन्तरं R. 3. 7. 2 Aged, primeval; अजो नित्यः शाश्वतोयं पुराणः Bg. 2. 20. 3 Decayed, worn out. —नं 1 A past event or occurrence. 2 A tale of the past, legend, ancient or legendary history. 3 N. of certain well-known sacred works; these are 18; they are supposed to have been composed by Vyāsa, and contain the whole body of Hindu mythology. A Purāṇa treats of five topics (or लक्षणाणि), and is hence often called पंचलक्षणं; सर्गश्च प्रतिस्वर्गश्च वंशो मन्वंतराणि च । वंशावुच्यन्ते चैव पुराणं पंचलक्षणं ॥ For the names of the 18 Purāṇas see under अध्यादेशः. —णः A coin equal to 80 cowries. —COMP. अंतः an epithet of Yama. —उक्त *a.* enjoined by or laid down in the Purāṇas. गः 1 an epithet of Brāhman. 2 a reciter or reader of the Purāṇas. —पुरुषः an epithet of Viṣṇu.

पुरातन *a.* (भी *f.*) 1 Old, ancient; Si. 12. 60; Bg. 4. 3. 2 Aged, primeval; R. 11. 85; Ku. 6. 9. 3 Worn out, decayed. —नः An epithet of Viṣṇu.

पुरिः *f.* 1 a town, city. 2 A river.

पुरिषाय *a.* Reposing in the body.

पुरी 1 A city, town; शशाङ्कपुरीमिव R. 1. 30. 2 A stronghold. 3 The body. —COMP. मोहः the Dhattūra plant.

पुरीतत् *m., n.* 1 A particular intestine near the heart. 2 The entrails in general; (also पुरीतत्, but it appears to be a wrong form).

पुरीषं 1 Feces, excrement, ordure; Ms. 3. 250, 5. 123, 6. 76; 4. 56. 2

Rubbish, dirt —COMP. —उत्सर्गः voiding excrement. —निग्रहणं obstruction of the bowels.

पुरीषणः Feces, ordure. —नं Evacuation by stool, voiding of excrement.

पुरीषमः The black kidney bean.

पुरु *a.* (ह-वी *f.*) Much, abundant, excessive, many; (in classical literature पुरु occurs usually at the beginning of proper names). —ह. 1 The pollen of flowers. 2 Heaven, the world of the immortals 3 N. of a prince, the sixth monarch of the lunar race. [He was the youngest son of Yayati and Sarmishtha. When his father asked his five sons if any one of them would exchange his youth and beauty, for his own decrepitude and infirmities, it was Puru alone who consented to make the exchange. After a thousand years Yayati restored to Puru his youth and beauty, and made him successor to the throne. Puru was the ancestor of the Kauravas and Pandavas]. —COMP. —जित् *m.* 1 an epithet of Viṣṇu. 2 N. of king Kuntibhoja or his brother. —दं gold. —दंशकः a goose. —लपट *a.* very lustful or lascivious. —ह-हु much, many. —हृत *a.* invoked by many. (—तः) an epithet of Indra; R. 4. 3, 16 5; Ku. 7. 45; Ms. 11. 22. द्वि *m.* an epithet of Indrajit.

पुरुषः 1 A male, male being, man; अर्थतः पुरुषो नारी या नारी सार्थतः पुमान् Mk. 3. 27; Ms. 1. 32; 7. 17; 9. 2; R. 2. 41. 2 Men, mankind. 3 A member or representative of a generation. 4 An officer, functionary, agent, attendant, servant. 5 The height or measure of a man (considered as a measure of length); द्वौ पुरुषौ प्रमाण-मस्याः सा द्विपुरुषा-पी परित्वा Sk. 6 The soul; द्वाविमौ पुरुषौ लोके क्षरन्नाक्षर एव च Bg. 15. 16 &c. 7 The Supreme Being, God (soul of the universe) Si. 1. 33; R. 13. 6. 8 A person (in grammar); प्रथमपुरुषः the third person, मध्यमपुरुषः the second person, and उत्तमपुरुषः the first person, (this is the strict order in Sk.) 9 The pupil of the eye. 10 (In Sān. phil.) The soul (opp. प्रकृति); according to the Sāṅkhyas it is neither a production nor productive; it is passive and a looker-on of the Prakṛiti; cf. Ku. 2. 13 and the word साक्ष्य also. —दं An epithet of the mountain Meru. —COMP. —अंगं the male organ of generation. —अदः 'a man-eater', cannibal, goblin. —अधमः the vilest of men, a very low or despicable man. —अधिकारः 1 a manly office or duty. 2 calculation or estimation of men; Ki. 3. 51. —अंतरं another man; —अर्थः

1 any one of the four principal objects of human life; i. e. धर्म, अर्थ, काम and मोक्ष. 2 human effort or exertion (पुरुषकार); H. Pr. 35. —अरि-मालिन् *m.* an epithet of Śiṣya. —आद्यः an epithet of Viṣṇu. —आयुषः, —आयुस् *n.* the duration of a man's life; अकृष्णमतिः कामं जीव्याज्जनः पुरुषायुषं V. 6. 44; पुरुषायुषजीविन्यो निरातंका निरी-तयः R. 1. 63. —आशिन् *m.* 'a man-eater', a demon, goblin. —इन्द्रः a king. —उत्तमः 1 an excellent man. 2 the highest or Supreme Being, an epithet of Viṣṇu or Kṛishṇa; यस्मात् क्षरन्तीति क्षरन्नाक्षरं चोत्तमः । अतोऽस्मि लोके वेदे च प्रथितः पुरुषोत्तमः ॥ Bg. 15. 18. —कारः 1 human effort or exertion, manly act, manliness, prowess (opp. देव); एवं पुरुषकारेण विना देवं न सिध्यति H. Pr. 32; देवे पुरुषकारे च कर्मसिद्धिर्यवस्यता Y. 349; cf. "god helps those who help-themselves"; Pt. 5. 30; Ki. 5. 52. 2 manhood, virility. —कुणपः —दं a human corpse. —केसरिन् *m.* 'man-lion', an epithet of Viṣṇu in his fourth incarnation; पुरुषकेसरिणश्च पुरा नलेः S. 7. 3. —ज्ञानं knowledge of mankind. —वृद्ध, वृषस *a.* of the height of a man. —द्वि *m.* an enemy of Viṣṇu. —नायः 1 a general, commander. 2 a king. —पशुः a beast of a man, brutish person; cf. नरपशुः. —पुंगवः, —पुंगुरिक् a superior or eminent man. —बहुमानः the esteem of mankind; Bh. 3. 9. —मेवः a human sacrifice. —वरः an epithet of Viṣṇu. —वाहः 1 an epithet of Garuḍa. 2 an epithet of Kubera. —व्याघ्रः —शार्ङ्गः, —सिंहः 'a tiger or lion among men,' a distinguished or eminent man. 2 a hero, brave man. 2 —समवायः a number of men. —वृक्तं N. of the 90th hymn of the 10th Maṇḍala of the R̥igveda (regarded as a very sacred hymn).

पुरुषकः —कं Standing on two feet like a man, the rearing of a horse; श्रीकृष्णकी पुरुषकोत्थितायकायः Si. 5. 56.

पुरुषता, त्वं 1 Manhood, manliness, prowess. 2 Virility.

पुरुषायित *a.* Acting like a man —त् 1 Playing the man, acting a manly part, conduct 2 A kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment in which the woman plays the man; आकृतियव-लोक्ष कयापि वितर्कितं पुरुषायित असिलतल्लेखेन वैदग्ध्यदमित्यधिकुपनीतम् K. P. 10.

पुरुषवत् *m.* The son of Budha and Ilā and founder of the lunar race of kings. [He saw the nymph Urvāsi, while descending upon earth owing to the curse of Mitra and Varuṇa and fell in love with her. Urvāsi, too, was enamoured of the king who was as renowned for personal beauty as for truthfulness, devotion, and generosity, and

became his wife. They lived happily together for many days, and after she had borne him a son, she returned to the heaven. The king heavily mourned her loss, and she was pleased to repeat her visits five successive times and bore him five sons. But the king, who wanted her life-long company, was not evidently satisfied with this; and he obtained his desired object after he had offered oblations as directed by the Gandharvas. The story told in Vikramorvasiya differs in many respects; so does the account given in the Satapatha Brahmana, based on a passage in the Rigveda; where it is said that Urvasi agreed to live with Pururavas on two conditions:—namely that her two rams which she loved as children must be kept near her bed-side and never suffered to be carried away, and that he must take care never to be seen by her undressed. The Gandharvas, however, carried away the rams, and so Urvasi disappeared.]

पुरोटिः 1 The current of a river. 2 The rustling noise of leaves (पत्रशब्द).

पुरोडाश, पुरोधस &c. See under पुर. **पुर्** 1 P. (पूर्वति) 1 To fill. 2 To dwell, inhabit. 3 To invite (said to be 10 P. in the last two senses).

पुल a. Great, large, wide, extensive. -लः Horripilation.

पुलकः 1 Erection or bristling of the hairs of the body, a thrill (of joy or fear), horripilation; चारु बुध्नं नितम्बवती दधितं पुलकैरुड्डले Git. 1; शुभमदलिकं लिखति सपुलकं युगमिव रजनीकरे 7; Amaru. 57.77. 2 A kind of stone or gem. 3 A flaw or defect in a gem. A kind of mineral. 5 A ball of food with which elephants are fed (पञ्चावलिङ्ग). 6 Yellow orpiment. 7 A wine-glass. 8 A species of mustard. -Comp. -अनः the noose of Varuṇa. -आलयः an epithet of Kubera. -उद्गमः erection of the hairs of the body, horripilation.

पुलकित a. Having the hairs of the body erect, thrilled with joy; hence rejoiced, enraptured.

पुलकिन् a. (नी f.) Having the hairs of the body erect &c. -m. A species of Kadamba tree.

पुलस्तः -स्त्वः N. of a sage, one of the mind-born sons of Brahmā; Ms. 1. 35.

पुल्ल The soft palate, uvula.

पुल्लकः -कं 1 Empty, bad or shrivelled grain. 2 A lump of boiled rice. 3 abridgment, compendium. 4 Bravity, conciseness. 5 Rice-water. 6 Despatch, celerity.

पुल्लकिन् m. A tree.

पुल्लपिंस A horse's gallop.

पुलिनः -नं 1 A sand-bank; a sandy beach; रमते यमुनापुलिनवने विजयी सुररि-रुधुना Git. 7; R. 14. 52; sometimes used in pl.; कालिन्ध्याः पुलिनेषु केलिकुपिता-मुत्सृज्य रासे रसं Ve. 1. 2. 2 A small island left in the bank of a river by the passing off of the water, an islet. 3 The bank of a river.

पुलिनवति A river.

पुलिद्वकः 1 N. of a barbarous tribe (usually in pl.). 2 A man of this tribe, a savage, barbarian, mountaineer; R. 16. 19, 32.

पुलिरिकः A snake.

पुलोमन् m. N. of a demon, the father-in-law of Indra. -Comp. -अरिः, -जित्, -भिद्, -द्विर् m epithets of Indra. -जा -पुत्री Sachi, daughter of Puloman and wife of Indra.

पुर् 1. 4. 9. P. (पोषति, पुष्यति, पुष्णाति, पुष्ट or पुषिन्) 1 To nourish, foster, rear, bring up, nurture; तेनाय वसमिव लोकमसुं पुषाण Bh. 2. 46; Bg. 15. 13; Bk. 3. 13, 17. 32. 2 To support, maintain, bear. 3 To cause to thrive or grow, unfold, develop, bring into relief; पुषोष लावण्यमयान् विशेषान् Ku. 1. 25; R. 3. 32; न तिरोधीयते स्थायी तैस्तेषु पुष्यते परं S. D. 3. 4 To increase, augment, further promote, enhance; पंचानामपि धृतानामुत्कर्षं पुषुषुणाः R. 4. 11; 9. 5. 5 To get, possess, have, enjoy; Bh. 3. 34. 6 To show, exhibit, bear, display; यद्वरमिदमवस्थाः पुष्यति स्वं न शोभा S. 1. 19; Ku. 7. 18, 78; R. 6. 58; R. 6. 58; 18. 32; न हीनारव्याहृतयः कदाचित्पुष्णन्ति लोके विपरीतमर्थं Ku. 3. 63; Me. 80. 7 To be increased or nourished, thrive, prosper. 8 To magnify, extol. -Caus. or 10 U. (पोषयति-ते) 1 To nourish, bring up, maintain &c. 2 To increase, promote.

पुष्कर 1 A blue lotus. 2 The tip of an elephant's tongue; Si. 5. 30. 3 The skin of a drum; i. e. the place where it is struck; पुष्करेष्वाहेतु Me. 66; R. 17. 11. 4 The blade of a sword. 5 The sheath of a sword. 6 An arrow. 7 Air, sky, atmosphere. 8 A cage. 9 Water. 10 Intoxication. 11 The art of dancing. 12 War, battle. 13 Union. 14 N. of a celebrated place of pilgrimage in the district of Ajmere. -रः 1 A lake, pond. 2 A kind of serpent. 3 A kind of drum, kettle-drum. 4 The sun. 5 An epithet of a class of clouds said to cause dearth or famine; Me. 6; Ku. 2. 50. 6 An epithet of Siva. -रः रं N. of one of the seven great divisions of the universe. -Comp. -अक्षः an epithet of Vishnu -आकृष्यः, -आह्वः the (Indian) crane. -तीर्थः N. of a sacred bathing-place; see पुष्कर above.

-पत्रं a lotus-leaf. -मियः wax -बीजं lotus-seed. -च्यार्द्रः an alligator. -शिखा the root of a lotus. -स्थपतिः an epithet of Siva. -स्रज् f. a garland of lotuses.

पुष्करिणी 1 A female elephant. 2 A lotus-pool. 3 A piece of water, a lake or pool in general. 4 The lotus-plant.

पुष्करिन् a. (नी f.) Abounding in lotuses. -m. An elephant.

पुष्कल a. 1 Much, copious, abundant; भक्षितेनापि भवता नाहोरा मम पुष्कलः H. 1. 84; Ms. 3. 277. 2 Full, complete; Bg. 11. 21. 3 Rich, magnificent, splendid. 4 Excellent, best, eminent. 5 Near. 6 Loud, resonant, resounding. -लः 1 A kind of drum. 2 An epithet of mount Meru. -लं 1 A particular measure of capacity=64 handfuls. 2 Alms to the extent of four morsels of food.

पुष्कलकः 1 The musk-deer; सीङ्गि पुष्कलको हतः Sk. 2 A bolt, pin, wedge.

पुष्ट p. p. 1 Nourished, fed, reared, brought up. 2 Thriving, growing, strong, fat. 3 Tended, cared for. 4 Rich, magnificently provided. 5 Complete, perfect. 6 Full-sounding, loud. 7 Eminent.

पुष्टिः f. 1 Nourishing, breeding, or rearing. 2 Nourishment, 'growth, increase, advance; यस्मिंश्चतमपि नृणां विद्वोपि ततोऽपि परिभूतेः पुष्टिः Bv. 1. 12. 3 Strengthfulness, plumpness; अपश्य दृष्टिरिव दृष्टिरित्यतुस्तस्य Mk. 1. 49 4 Wealth, property, means of comfort; R. 18. 32. 5 Richness, magnificence. 6 Development, perfection. -Comp. -कर a. nourishing, nutritive. -कर्मन् n. a religious ceremony performed for the attainment of worldly prosperity. -वृ a. causing growth or prosperity. -वर्धन a. promoting welfare, causing prosperity. (-नः) a cock.

पुष्प 4 P. (पुष्यति) To open, blow, expand, bloom; पुष्यत्युष्करवासितस्य पयसः U. 3. 16.

पुष्पं 1 A flower, blossom. 2 The menstrual discharge; as in पुष्यती q. v. 3 A topaz. 5 A disease of the eyes (albugo). 5 The car or vehicle of Kubera, see पुष्पक. 6 Gallantry, politeness (in love language). 7 Expanding, blooming, blossoming (said to be m. in this sense). -Comp. -अञ्जनं calx of brass used as a collyrium. -अञ्जलिः a handful of flowers. -अभिषेकः = स्नान q. v. -अंबुजं the sap of flowers. -अवचयः collecting or gathering flowers. -अक्षः an epithet of the god of love. -आकार a. rich or abounding in flowers; मातो ह पुष्पांकरः V. 1. 9. -आगमः the spring. -आजीवः a florist, garland-maker.

-आपीडः a chaplet of flowers. -आयुधः -इयुः the god of love. -आसवं honey. -आसारः a shower of flowers; Ms. 43. -उद्गमः appearance of flowers. -उद्यानं a flower-garden. -उपजीविन् *m.* a florist, gardener, garland-maker. -कालः 1 ' flower-time, the spring. 2 the time of the menses. -कासीसं green (or black) sulphate of iron. -कीटः a large black bee. -केतनः the god of love. -केतुः the god of love. (-*n.*) 1 calx of flowers. 2 vitriol (used as a collyrium). -मई a flower-house, conservatory. -घातकः the bamboo. -चयः 1 gathering flowers. 2 a quantity of flowers. -चापः the god of love. -चामरः a kind of cone. -जं the juice of flowers. -द्रुः a tree. -दूतः 1 *N.* of an attendant of Siva. 2 *N.* of the author of the Mahimastotra, 3 *N.* of the elephant presiding over the north-west. -द्वामन् *u.* a garland of flowers. -द्रवः 1 the sap or exudation of flowers. 2 an infusion of flowers. -द्रुमः a flowering tree. -धः the offspring of an outcast Brāhmaṇa; cf. Ms. 10. 21. -धनुस् -धन्वन् *m.* the god of love: Si. 9. 41; Ku. 2. 64. -धारणः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -ध्वजः the god of love. -निक्षः a bee. -निर्यासः, -निर्यासकः the sap, nectar, or juice of flowers. -नेत्रं the tube of a flower. -पञ्चिन् *m.* the god of love. -पथः the vulva. -पुरं *N.* of Pātaliputra; R. 6. 24. -प्रचयः, प्रचायः the plucking or gathering of flowers. -प्रचायिका gathering of flowers. -प्रस्तारः a bed or couch of flowers. -बलिः an offering of flowers. -बाणः -बाणः an epithet of the god of love. -भवः the nectar or juice of flowers. -मंजरिका a blue lotus. -माला a garland of flowers. -मासः 1 the month of Chaitra. 2 the spring. -रजस् *n.* the pollen. -रथः a carriage for traveling or for pleasure (but not for war). -रसः the nectar or juice of flowers. -अहयं honey. -रामः, -राजः a topaz. -रेणुः pollen; बाहुर्विभूतयति चैकपुष्परेणुः Kavirāṣaṇa; R. 1. 38. -लोचन- the Nāgakesara tree. -लावः a flower-gatherer. (-*वी*) a female flower-gatherer; Ms. 26. -लिक्षः -लिह् *m.* a bee. -बहुकः a gal- lent. -वर्षः, -वर्षणं a shower of flowers; R. 12. 102. -वाटिका, -वाटी *f.* a flower-garden. -वृक्षः a tree bearing flowers; R. 12. 94. -वेणी a garland of flowers. -शकटी a heavenly voice from heaven. -शय्या a flowery bed, a couch of flowers. -शरः -शरासनः, -सायकः the god of love. -समयः the spring. -सारः, स्वेदः the nectar or honey of flowers. -हासा a woman in her courses. -हीना a woman past child-bearing.

पुष्पकं 1 A flower. 2 Calx of brass. 3 A cup of iron. 4 The car of Kubera (snatched off from him by Ravana and from him by Rāma); R. 13. 40; 16. 46. 5 A bracelet. 6 A kind of collyrium. 7 A particular disease of the eyes.

पुष्पधयः A bee.

पुष्पवत् *a.* 1 Blooming, flowery. 2 Set off with flowers. -*m.* (dual) The sun and moon. -*सी* A woman in her courses; पुष्पवत्यपि पविना K. 20.

पुष्पा *N.* of the town Champā.

पुष्पिका 1 The tartar of the teeth. 2 The mucus of the penis. 3 The last words of a chapter, which state the subject treated therein; इति श्रीमहा- भारते शतसाहस्र्यां संहितायां वनपर्वणि &c. ... असुकोष्प्याय.

पुष्पिणी A woman in her courses.

पुष्पित *a.* 1 Flowered, full of flowers in bloom, blooming; चिरविरहेण विलोक्य पुष्पितायां Gīt. 4 (where पुष्पिताया is also the name of a metre). 2 Florid, flowery (as speech). 3 Abounding or rich in; as in हृदयपुष्पिता पृथ्वी Pt. 1. 45. 4 Full developed, completely manifested. -*ता* A woman in her courses.

पुष्पिन् *a.* 1 Bearing flowers, blooming. 2 Rich or abounding in flowers.

पुष्प्यः 1 The Kali age. 2 The month called वीष. 3 The eighth lunar mansion (consisting of three stars), written also तिव्य. COMP. -रथः = पुष्परथ q. v.

पुष्पलकः See पुष्पलक.

पुस्तं 1 Plastering, painting, anointing. 2 Working in clay, modelling. 3 Anything made of clay, wood or metal. 4 A book, manuscript. -COMP -कर्मन् *n.* plastering, painting.

पुस्तकः = पुस्तं, पुस्ती A book, manuscript.

पू 1. 4. A; 9 U. (पवते, पूयते, पुनाति, पुनीते; पूत; caus. पावयति; desid; पुष्यति, पिपिष्यते) 1 To make pure, cleanse, purify (lit. and fig.); अवश्ययायं पवते Bk. 6. 64. 3. 18; पुष्पाश्रमदर्शनेन तावदा- स्मानं पुनीमहे S. 1; Ms. 1. 105; 2. 62; Y. 1. 58. R. 1. 53; Bg. 10. 31. 2 To refine. 3 To clean from: chaff, win- now. 4 To expiate, atone for. 5 To discern, discriminate. 6 To think out, devise, invent.

पूगः 1 A multitude, heap, collec- tion, quantity; Si. 9. 64. 2 An association, corporation, union; Y. 2. 30; Ms. 3. 151. 3 The areca or betel-nut-tree (पूरी also); R. 4. 44; 6. 63; 13. 17. 4 Nature, property, disposition. -*नी* Areca-nut, betel-nut. -COMP. -पाव 1 a spitting-pot, spittoon. 2 a betel-box. -पीटं-ठं a

spitting-pot. -फलं the areca-nut. -वैरे enmity against many men.

पूज 10 U. (पूजयति ते, पूजित) 1 To adore, worship, revere, honour, receive with respect; यद्गुणसम्बन्धि पार्थ हृदयितमपूजितं सतां Si. 15. 14; Ms. 4. 31; Bk. 2. 26; Y. 2. 14. 2 To present or honour with; Ms. 7. 203. -WITH सम् 1 to worship, revere, honour. 2 to present or honour with.

पूजक *v.* (जिका *f.*) Honouring, adoring, worshipping, respecting &c.

पूजनं Worshipping, honouring, adoring; Bg. 17. 14.

पूजा Worship, honour, adoration, respect, homage, R. 1. 79. -COMP. -अर्ह *a.* venerable, respectable, worshipful, worthy of reverence.

पूजित *p. p.* 1 Honoured, respected. 2 Adored, revered. 3 Acknowledged. 4 Endowed. 5 Recommended.

पूजिल *a.* Venerable, respectable. -लः A god.

पूज्य *a.* Deserving respect, worthy of honour, respectable, venerable. -उयः 1 A father-in-law.

पूज 10 U. (पूजयति ते) To heap together, accumulate, amass.

पूत *ind.* An imitative word expres- sive of hard breathing or blowing.

पूत *p. p.* 1 Purified, cleansed, washed (fig. also); हृदीपूतं न्यसेत्तादे वज्र- पूतं जलं पिबेत् । सत्यपूतां वदेद्वाचं मनःपूतं समा- चरेत् Ms. 6. 46. 2 Threshed, win- nowed. 3 Expiated. 4 Contrived, invented. 5 Stinking, putrid, fetid, foul smelling. -तः 1 A conch-shell. 2 white Kusa grass. -तं Truth. -COMP. -आत्मन् *a.* pure-minded. (-*m.*) an epithet of Viṣṇu. -कतायी Sachī, the wife of Indra. -कतुः an epithet of Indra; Bk. 8. 29. तुजं white Kusa grass. -दुः the tree called पलाश. -धान्यं sesamum. -वाप -पाप्मन् *a.* freed from sin. -फलः the bread-fruit-tree (पमस).

पूतना 1 *N.* of a female demon who, while attempting to kill Kṛishṇa when but an infant, was herself crushed by him. 2 A demon- ness or Rākhaṣa in general; या पूतना- त्वमुपागः शिवतातिरेपि Māl. 9. 49. -COMP -अतिः, -सूदनः -हन् *m.* epithets of Kṛishṇa.

पूति *a.* Putrid, stinking, fetid, foul smelling; Bg. 17. 10. -ति *f.* 1 Purification. 2 Stink, stench. 3 Putrefaction. -*n.* 1 Filthy water. 2 Pus, matter. -COMP. -अंशः a musk-deer. -काट्ट the Devadāru tree. -काट्टकः the Sarala tree. -गंध *a.* putrid, fetid, foul-smelling, stink- ing. -धः 1 stench, fetid odour. 2 sulphur. (धं) 1 tin. 2 sulphur. -नधि

a. striking, foul-smelling. -नासिक
a. having a fetid nose. -वक्त्र a.
having offensive breath. -व्रण a foul
ulcer (discharging pus).

पुतिक a. Stinking, fetid, foul. -क
Ordure, excrement.

पुतिका A kind of herb. -Comp.
-द्वल a bi-valve shell.

पुन a. Destroyed (p. p. of 'पु to
destroy').

पुपः A sort of bread; see अपूप.

पुपला (ली), पुपालिका, पुपाली, पुपिका
A sort of sweet cake.

पुपः -च Pus, discharge from an
ulcer or wound, suppuration, matter;
Ms. 3. 180; 4. 220; 12 72. -Comp.
-रक्त a kind of disease of the nose
(wherein purulent blood or sanies
flows out). (कं) 1 ichor, sanies. 2
discharge of sanies from the nostrils.

पुपन = पुप q. v.

पूर 1. 4. A. (पूरिते, पूर्ण) 1 To fill,
fill out (allied in this sense with the
pass. of पू b. v.). 2 To please,
satisfy. -11. 10 U. (पूरयति-ते, पूरित;
strictly the caus. of पू p. v.) 1 To
fill को न गति वशं लेखि हस्ते विद्धि पूरितः Bh.
2. 118; Si. 9. 64. 2 To blow into
or fill with wind, blow (as a conch-
shell). 3 To cover, surround;
Bk. 7. 30. 4 To fulfil, satisfy;
पूरयतु कुतलं वस्तः U. 4; आशां मनोरथं &c.
3 To intensify, strengthen (as
sound). 6 To make resonant. 6
To load or enrich with (gifts &c.).
-With अर 1 to fill, make full or
complete, fill up (fig. also); R. 16.
65; Bg. 11.30; Bk. 6. 118. 2 to fill
with wind, blow (as a conch) used
in the pass. 3 to intertwine or cover
with; Rs. 3. 18 -पारे to fill, fill up
or completely. -अ 1 to fill. 2 to
load with gifts, enrich; Mk. 9. 59
(where it has both senses). -सं to
fill.

पूरः 1 Filling, making full. 2
Satisfying, pleasing, making content.
3 Pouring in, supplying; अतिल-
पूरः वृत्तप्रदीपाः Ku. 1. 10. 4 The
swelling or rising of a river or of
the sea, flood; R. 3. 17. 5 A stream
or flood in general; अंतु बाण्य, शोणित
&c 6 A piece of water, lake, pond.
7 The healing or cleansing of
wounds. 8 A kind of cake. -र A
kind of incense. -Comp. -उत्पीडः a
flood or excess of water.

पूरक a. 1 Filling up, completing.
2 Satisfying, making content. -जः
1 The citron tree. 2 A ball of meal
offered at the conclusion of the
oblations to the Manes. 3 (In
arith.) The multiplier.

पूरण a. (गी. f.) 1 Filling up, com-
pleting. 2 Ordinal (as applied to num-
bers) (द्वितीय, तृतीय &c.); न पूरणी तं सुपूरीति

सेख्या Ki. 3. 51. 3 Satisfying. -जः 1 A
bridge, dam, causeway. 2 The
ocean. -जं 1 Filling. 2 Filling up,
completing; R. 9. 73. 3 Putting or
swelling. 4 Fulfilling, accomplish-
ing. 5 A sort of cake. 6 A funeral
cake. 7 Rain, raining. 8 Warp. 9
Multiplication (in math.) -Comp.
-प्रत्ययः an affix forming an ordinal
number.

पूरिका A kind of cake.

पूरित p. p. 1 Filled, complete. 2
Overspread, covered over with. 3
Multiplied.

पूरयः = पूरय q. v.; Bv. 1. 75.

पूर्ण p. p. 1 Filled, filled with, full
of; अयुः शोकं &c. 2 Whole, full,
entire, complete; R. 3. 38. 3 Ful-
filled, accomplished. 4 Ended,
completed. 5 Past, elapsed. 6 Sati-
sified, contented. 7 Full-sounding,
sonorous. Strong, powerful. 9
Selfish, or self-indulgent. -Comp.
-अंकः an integer. -अभिलाष a. satis-
fied, contented. -आनकं 1 a drum. 2
the sound of a drum. 3 a vessel. 4
a moon-beam. 5 = पूर्णपात्र q. v.; (some-
times read पूर्णालक also). -ईशुः the
full moon. -उपमा a full or com-
plete simile, i. e. one in which the
four requisites उपमान, उपमेय, साधारणधर्म
and उपमाप्रतिपादक are all expressed;
(opp. लुपोपमा); e. g. अमेरुहमिवातात्रं सुखे
करतलं तव; see K. P. 10 under उपमा
also. -ककुद् a. full-humped. -काम
a. one whose desires are fulfilled,
satisfied, contented. -कुंजः 1 a full
jar. 2 a vessel full of water. 3 a
particular mode of fighting. 4 a
hole (in a wall) of the shape of a
water-jar; तद्व पकेके पूर्णकुंज एव शोभते
Mk. 3. -पात्रं a full cup of jar. 2 a
cupful. 3 a measure of capacity
equal to 256 handfuls. 4 a vessel
(or a box or basket) filled with
valuable things (such as clothes,
ornaments &c.) and scrambled for
by servants or relatives on festive
occasions or distributed as presents;
hence the word is often used to
denote 'a present made to one who
brings a happy news'; कदा मे तनयजन्म-
महोत्सवानंदनिर्भरो हरिष्यति पूर्णपात्रं परिजनः K.
62, 70, 73, 165; सखीजनेनापद्विमात्रपूर्णपात्रां
299; तत्कारणः प्रभवति पूर्णपात्रवृत्त्या स्वीकृतं मम
हृदयं च जीवितं च Mā. 4. 1. (पूर्णपात्र
is defined: -हर्षादुत्सवकाले यदलंकाराद्युकादिकं।
आकृष्य गृह्यते पूर्णपात्रं स्वात्पूर्णां च तत्। or
वर्षापकं यदानंदालंकारादिकं पुनः॥ आकृष्य
गृह्यते पूर्णपात्रं पूर्णानकं च तत्॥ Hārāvāli).
बी (बी)जः a citron. -मासी the day
of full moon.

पूर्णकः A kind of tree. 2 A cook.
3 The blue jay.

पूर्णमा, पूर्णिमासी The day of full
moon; N. 2. 76.

पूर्त a. 1 Full, complete. 2 Con-
cealed, covered. 3 Nourished, pro-
tected. -र्त 1 Fulfilment, 2 Cherish-
ing, nourishing. 3 A reward, merit.
4 An act of pious liberality; it is
thus defined: -वापीकृततामादि देवतायतनानि
च अन्नप्रदानमारामः पूर्तमित्यभिधीयते Ms. 4. 226
(opp. इष्ट which is thus defined by
Atri: -अग्निहोत्रं तपः सत्यं वेदानां चैव पालनं।
आतिथ्यं वैश्वदेवश्च इष्टमित्यभिधीयते) cf. इष्टपूर्त.
पूर्तिः f. 1 Filling. 2 Completion,
fulfilment, accomplishment. 3 Sati-
sfty; satisfaction.

पूर्व a. (Declined like a pronoun
when it implies relative position in
time or space, but optionally so in
nom. pl.; and abl. and loc. sing.) 1
Being in front of, first, foremost. 2
Eastern, easterly, to the east of;
यामात्यर्धतः पूर्वः 3 Previous to, earlier
than. 4 Old, ancient; पूर्वसूरिभिः R. 1.
4. 5 Former, previous, anterior,
prior, antecedent (opp. उत्तर); in this
sense often at the end of comp. and
translated by 'formerly' or 'before';
श्रुतपूर्व &c. 6 Aforesaid, before-
mentioned. 7 (At the end of comp.)
Preceded by, accompanied by, at-
tended with; संबन्धमाभाषणपूर्वमाहुः R. 2.
58; पुनः शब्दो ध्वनिरिति सुहुः केवलं राजपुत्रः S.
2. 14. तान् स्मितपूर्वमाह Ku. 7. 47; 5. 31;
दशपूर्वरथं यमास्त्रया दश कंठारिणं विदुर्द्वाराः R.
8. 29; so मतिपूर्व Ms. 11. 147 'intention-
ally', 'knowingly', 12 39; अन्धोपपूर्व
'unconsciously', S. 5. 3. &c. -ईः An
ancestor, forefather; पूर्वैः किलायं परि-
चितो नः R. 13. 3; पयः पूर्वैः सानिधासिः कवोष्णसु-
पयुज्यते 1. 67; 5. 14 -ई The forepart.
-ई ind. 1 Before (with abl.); मासात्पूर्व.
2 Formerly, previously, at first,
antecedently, beforehand; तं पूर्वमभि-
वादेत् Ms. 2. 117; 3. 94; 8. 205; R.
12. 35. पूर्वैण 'to the east of'; with
gen. or acc.; अद्य पूर्व 'till-now'.
hitherto'; पूर्व -ततः पश्चात्-उपरि 'first-
then, first-afterwards', 'previously,
subsequently', पूर्व-अधुना or अद्य
formerly'-now'. -Comp. -अच्छलः अग्निः
the eastern mountain behind which
the sun and moon are supposed to
rise. -अंतः the end of a preceding
word. -अपर a. 1 eastern and west-
ern; पूर्वापरी तोयनिधि ब्याह Ku. 1. 1 2
first and last 3 prior and sub-
sequent, preceding and following. 4
connected with another. (-रं) 1 what
is before and behind. 2 connection.
3 the proof and the thing to be
proved. -विरोधः inconsistency, incon-
gruity. अभिमुख a. turned towards or
facing the east. -अंबुधिः the eastern
ocean. -अजित a. attained by former
works. (तं) ancestral property. -अर्धः
-ई 1 the first half; दिनस्य पूर्वार्धपर्यायिभा
चायेव मैत्री सलहज्जगाना Bh- 2. 60; सनां
पूर्वार्ध &c. 2 the upper part (of the

body) R. R. 17. 6. 3 the first half of a hemistich. अङ्गः the earlier part of the day, forenoon; Ms. 4. 96; 7. 87; (पूर्वार्द्धतः, पूर्वार्द्धतेन *a.* relating to the forenoon). -आवेदकः a plaintiff. -आवादा N. of the 20th lunar mansion, consisting of two stars. -इतर *a.* before-mentioned, aforesaid. -उत्तर *a.* north-eastern (-रे dual) the preceding and following, antecedent and subsequent. -कर्मन् *n.* 1 a former act or work. 2 the first thing to be done, a prior work. 3 actions done in a former life. -कल्पः former times. -कार्यः 1 the fore-part of the body of animals; पञ्चाशेन प्रविष्टः शरपतनमयाद् भूयसा पूर्वकायं S. 1. 7. 2 the upper part of the body of men; सृशन् करेणान्तपूर्वकायं R. 5. 32; पर्यकस्यस्थितपूर्वकायं Ku. 3. 45. -कालः former or ancient times. -कालिक, -कालीन *a.* ancient. -काष्ठा the east, eastern quarter. -कृतं an act done in a former life. -कोटिः *f.* the starting point of a debate, the first statement or पूर्वपक्ष q. v. -नैमा N. of the river Narmadā. -चोदित *a.* 1 aforesaid, above-mentioned. 2 previously stated or advanced (as an objection). -ज्ञ *a.* 1 born or produced before or formerly, first-born. 2 ancient, old. 3 eastern. (-जः) 1 an elder brother; Si. 16. 44; R. 15. 36. 2 the son of the elder wife. 3 an ancestor, a forefather. -जन्मन् *n.* a former birth. (-मः) an elder brother; R. 14. 44. 15. 95. -जा an elder sister. -जातिः *f.* a former birth. -ज्ञानं knowledge of a former life. -दक्षिण *a.* south-eastern. (-गा) the south east. -दिक्षुपतिः Indra, the regent of the east. -दिनं the forenoon. -दिक्षु *f.* the east. -दिष्टं the award of destiny. -देवः 1 an ancient deity. 2 a demon or Asura. 3 a progenitor (पितृ). -देशः the eastern country or the eastern part of India. -निपातः the irregular priority of a word in a compound; cf. परनिपात. -पक्षः 1 the fore-part or side. 2 the first half of a lunar month. 3 the first part of an argument, the *prima facie* argument or view of a question. 3 the first objection to an argument. 4 the statement of the plaintiff. 5 a suit at law. -पदं the first member of a compound or a sentence. -पर्वतः the eastern mountain behind which the sun is supposed to rise. -पाञ्चालक *a.* belonging to the eastern Panchālas. -पाणिनीयः (*m. pl.*) the disciples of Pāṇini living in the east. -पितामहः a forefather, an ancestor. -पुत्रः 1 an epithet of Brahmā. 2 any one of the first three ancestors beginning with the father; (पितृ, पितामह, and प्रपितामह). 3 an ancestor in

general. -पूर्व *a.* each preceding one. -कलुषी the eleventh lunar mansion containing two stars. -भवाः an epithet of the planet Jupiter. -भागः the fore-part. -भाद्रपद the twenty-fifth lunar mansion containing two stars. -भुक्तिः *f.* prior occupation or possession. -भूत *a.* preceding, previous. -मीमांसा 'the first Mīmāṃsā'; an inquiry into the first or ritual portion of the Veda, as opposed to the उत्तरमीमांसा or वेदान्त; see मीमांसा. -रंगः the commencement or prelude of a drama, the prologue; पूर्वैरंगं विधायैव दृश्यते निवर्तते S. D. 283; पूर्वैरंगः प्रसंगाय नाटकीयस्य वस्तुनः Si. 2. 8 (see milli. thereon). -रानः the dawning or incipient love, love between two persons which springs (from some previous cause) before their meeting. -रात्रः the first part of the night. -रूपे 1 indication of approaching change. 2 a symptom of occurring disease. 3 the first of two concurrent vowels or consonants that is retained. -वयस् *a.* young. -वर्तिन् *a.* existing before, prior, previous. -वादः the first plea or commencement of an action at law. -वादिन् *m.* the complainant or Plaintiff. -वृत्तं 1 a former event; R. 11. 10. 2 previous conduct. -शरद *a.* relating to the first half of autumn. -होतुः see पूर्वपर्वत. -सकथं the upper part of the thing. -संघा day-break, dawn; Si. 11. 40. -सर *a.* going in front. -सागरः the eastern ocean; R. 4. 32. -साहसः the first or heaviest of the three fines. -स्थितिः *f.* former or first state. पूर्वक *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Preceded by, attended with; आनामय-प्रदनपूर्वकमाह S. 5. 2 Preceding, antecedent. -कः An ancestor, a forefather. पूर्वगम *a.* Going before, preceding. पूर्वतस् *iud.* 1 In the east, to the east; R. 3. 42 2 Before, in front of. पूर्वत्र *and.* In the preceding part, previously. पूर्ववत् *iud.* As before. पूर्वित् *a.* (*vir f.*), पूर्वीण *a.* 1 Ancestral. 2 Ancestral. पूर्वद्युस् *iud.* 1 On the former day. 2 On the day before, yesterday; Ms. 3. 187. 3 During the first part of the day, at dawn. 4 Early, betimes. पूर्व 1 P., 10 U. (*पुलति, पुलयति-ते*) To heap up, collect, gather. पुलः, पुलकः A bundle, pack. पुलाकः =पुलाक q. v. पुलिका A kind of cake. पुवः, पुवकः The mulberry tree. पुवन् *m.* (*nom. पुवा, पुवो, पुवः*) The sun; सदापथः पुवा गगनपरिमणं कलयति Bh. 2. 114; दृष्टोपपन्नमपिद्विषया नाथेति पूर्व Si. 2. 23. -Comp. -असुवद् *m.* an epithet

of Siva. -आत्मजः 1 a cloud. 2 an epithet of Indra. -भासा the city of Indra.

पु 6 A. (*विद्यते, पुत*) To be busy or active (mostly with *च्चा*); कार्यं व्याप्ति-यते; see व्याप्त. -Caus. (*पारयति-ते*) 1 To cause to work, engage upon, entrust with, appoint to; (usually with *loc.*); व्यापारितः कुलश्रुता विधाय सिंहव-नेकामतसस्वद्वारे R. 2. 38. 2 To place, set, fix, direct, cast; व्यापारयामास करं किरिटे R. 6. 19; उमाश्रुते ... व्यापारयामास विलोचनानि Ku 3. 67; व्यापारितं शिरसि शङ्खमशङ्कपाणेः Ve. 3. 19; R. 13. 25. -II 3 P. (*विपार्ति, पूर्ण*) 1 To bring or carry over. 2 To deliver from, bring out of. 3 To fill. 4 To protect, maintain, sustain. 5 To promote, advance. -III. 9 P. (*पुनाति*). To protect. -IV. 10 U. (*पारयति-ते*; sometimes *पार* is regarded as a separate root) 1 To carry over or across, ferry over. 2 To reach the otherside of anything, accomplish, perform, achieve, bring to a conclusion (a vow &c.). 3 To be able or capable; अधिकं न हि पारयामि वक्तुं Bv. 2. 59; S. 4. 4 To deliver, save, extricate, rescue. -V. 5 P. (*पुनेति*) 1 To please or delight, gratify. 2 To be pleased or delighted.

पुक्त *p. p.* 1 Mixed, mingled; R. 2. 12. 2 Touched, brought into contact, touching, united. -क्तं Property, wealth.

पुक्तिः *f.* Touch, contact, union.

पुक्त्यं Property, wealth, possessions.

पुक् 1. 2 A. (*पुक्ते, पुक्ते*) To come in contact with. -II. 7 P. पुनाक्ति, पुक्) 1 To bring into contact with, join, unite; एवं वदन् राज्ञश्चिरपुण्यमनुवा शरं Bk. 6. 39. 2 To mix, mingle. 3 To be in contact with, touch. 4 To satisfy, fill, satiate. 5 To augment, increase. -With सं to mix, bring in contact with, join, unite; वागर्थोविष संपुक्ते R. 1. 1; Bk. 17. 106; see संपुक्. -III. 1 P., 10 U. (*पर्चति, पर्चयति-ते*) 1 To touch, come in contact with. 2 To hinder, oppose.

पुच्छकः An inquirer, an investigator; पुच्छकेन सदा भाव्यं पुच्छेण विज्ञानता Pt. 5. 93; Y. 2. 268.

पुच्छन् Asking, inquiring.

पुच्छा 1 Questioning, asking, inquiring. 2 An inquiry into the future.

पुक् 2 A. (*पुक्ते*) To come in contact with, touch.

पुत् *f.* An army. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for पुत्रना after acc. dual).

पुत्रना 1 An army (in general). 2 A division of an army consisting of 243 elephants, as many chariots, 729

horse, and 1215 foot. 3 Battle, fight, encounter. -COMP. -साह: an epithet of Indra.

पृथ 10 U. (पृथयति-ते) 1 To extend. 2 To throw, cast. 3 To send, direct. **पृथक् ind.** 1 Severally, separately, singly; शंखान् पृथक्: पृथक् पृथक् Bg. 1. 18; Ms. 3. 26; 7. 57. 2 Different, separate, differently; Bg. 5. 4; 13. 4; रक्षिता पृथगर्थता गिरा Ki. 2. 27. 3 Apart, aside, alone; V. 4. 20. 4 apart from, except, with the exception of, without; (with acc., instr., or abl.) ;पृथ-शनेण-रामाद् रामं वा Sk.; Bk. 8. 109. (पृथक् कृ to separate, divide, sever, analyse) -COMP. -आत्मता 1 severalty, separateness. 2 distinction, difference. 3 discrimination, judgment. आत्मन् a. distinct, separate. -आत्मिका individual existence, individuality. -करणं, -क्रिया 1 separating, distinguishing. 2 analysing. -कुल a. belonging to a different family. -क्षेत्र: (m. pl.) children of one father by different wives, or by wives of different classes. -चर a. going alone or separately. -जन: 1 a low man, an unenlightened, vulgar man, the mob; low people; न पृथजनव-च्छो वशं वशिनानुत्तमं गंतुमर्हसि R. 8. 90; Ki. 14. 24. 2 a fool, a block-head. an ignorant man; Si. 16. 39. 3 a wicked man, sinner. -भाव: separateness, individuality; (so पृथक्त्वं). -रूप a. of different shapes or kinds. -विध a. of different kinds, diverse, various. -शय्या sleeping apart. -स्थिति: f. separate, existence.

पृथ्वी Seo पृथिवी.

पृथ N. of Kunti, one of the two wives of Pāṇḍu. -COMP. -जः, -तनयः, सुतः, सुहृ: an epithet of the first three Pāṇḍava princes, but generally applied only to Arjuna; अयथायमा हत, इति पृथास्तुना सद्यस्त्वया Ve. 3. 9; अभितस्तं पृथास्तु: स्नेहेन परितरिते Ki. 11. 8. -पति: an epithet of Pāṇḍu.

पृथिका A centipede.

पृथिवी The earth; (sometimes written पृथिवी also.) -COMP. -ईशः, ईश: -क्षित् m., -पालः, पालकः, -भुज् m., -भुजः, -शकः a king. -तले the surface of the earth. -पति: 1 a king. 2 Yama, the god of death. -मंडलः-ले the circuit of the earth. -वृक्षः a tree; पथमानः पृथिवीरुहानिव R. 8. 9. -लोकः terrestrial world, the earth.

पृथु a. (धु or ध्वी f.; compar. प्रथीयस; superl. प्रथिष्ठ) 1 Broad, wide, spacious, expansive; पृथुनितं q. v. below; सिंधोः पृथुमवि तं Me. 46. 2 Copious, abundant, ample; V. 4. 25. 3 Large, great; वृक्षः पृथुनरीकृतः Ratn. 2. 15; Si. 12. 48; R. 11. 25. 4 Detailed, prolix. 5 Numerous. 6 Smart, sharp, clever. 7

Important. -धु: N. of Agni or fire. 2 N. of a king. [Prithu was the son of Vena, son of Anga. He was called the first king, from whom the earth received her name Prithvi. The Vishnu Purāṇa relates that when Vena who was wicked by nature and prohibited worship and sacrifice, was beaten to death by the pious sages and when consequently robbery and anarchy prevailed in the absence of a King, the Munis rubbed the right arm of the dead king to produce a son, and from it sprang the majestic Prithu, glowing like Agni. He was immediately declared King, and his subjects who had suffered from famine, besought the monarch for the edible fruits and plants which the earth withheld from them. In anger Prithu took up his bow to compel her to yield the supply so much needed by his subjects. She assumed the form of a cow and began to flee chased by the King. But she at last yielded and requested him to spare her life, and at the same time promised to restore all the needed fruits, plants &c., 'if a calf were given to her through which she might be able to secrete milk'. Prithu thereupon made Svayambhuva Manu the calf, milked the earth and received the milk into his own hand, from which proceeded all kinds of corn, vegetables, fruits &c. for the maintenance of his subjects. The example of Prithu was afterwards followed by a variety of milkers gods, men, Rishis, mountains, Nagas, Asuras &c. who found out the proper milkman and calf from their own number, and milked the earth of whatever they wanted; cf. Ku. i. 2]. धु: f. Opium. -COMP. -उदर a. big-bellied, corpulent. (-रः) a ram. -जवन, -नितं a. having large or broad hips or slopes; पृथुनितं नितं वती तव V. 4. 26. -पत्रः-जं red garlic. -प्रथ, -यशस् a. far-famed, widely renowned. -रोमन् m. a fish. -धूमः the sign Pisces of the zodiac. -श्री a highly prosperous. -श्रीणि a. having large hips. -संपद् a. rich, wealthy. -स्कंधः a hog.

पृथुकः कं Rice parched and flattened (Mar. पोहे). -कः A child; नियुर्जन्यः पृथुकात् पथिभ्यः Si. 3. 30. -का A girl.

पृथुल a. Broad, large wide; श्रोणिषु प्रियकरः पृथुलाय सख्यमाय सकलेन तलेन Si. 10. 65.

पृथ्वी 1 The earth. 2 The earth as one of the five elements. 3 Large cardamoms. 4 N. of a metre; (see App I.) -COMP. -ईशः, -पतिः, -पालः, -भुज् m. a king, sovereign. -खानं a cavern. -गर्भः an epithet of Ganesa. -गृहं a cave, grotto. -जः 1 a tree. 2 the planet Mars.

पृथ्वीका 1 Large cardamoms. 2 Small cardamoms.

पृथाकुः 1 A scorpion. 2 A tiger. 3 A serpent, adder. 4 A tree. 5 An elephant. 6 A panther (चित्रक).

पृथि (लिंग) a. 1 short, small, dwarfish. 2 Delicate, feeble. 3 Diversified, spotted. -भ्रिः 1 A ray of light. 2 The earth. 3 The starry sky. 4 N. of Devaki, mother of Krishna. -COMP. -गर्भः, -धरः, -भद्रः epithets of Krishna. -जुगः 1 an epithet of Krishna. 2 of Ganesa.

पृथि (लिंग) का, पृथ्वी (लिंग) N. of an aquatic plant.

पृथत् n. 1 A drop of water or of any other liquid; (said by some to be used only in pl.). -COMP. -अंशः. -अश्वः 1 wind, air. 2 an epithet of Siva. -आश्रयं ghee mixed with coagulated milk. -पतिः (पृथता पतिः) wind. -चलः N. of the horse of Wind.

पृथतः 1 The spotted antelope. 2 A drop of water; पृथतरपां शमयता च रजः Ki. 6. 27; R. 3. 3; 4. 27; 6. 51. 3 A spot, mark. -COMP. -अश्वः air, wind.

पृथस्कः An arrow; तदुपोद्वेष्ट नमश्रीः पृथस्कः Ki. 13. 23; Si. 20. 18; Uh. 1. 1; पनुभुता हस्तवता पृथस्कः R. 7. 45.

पृथतिः A drop of water; पथः पृथतिभिः सृष्टा वति वाताः जनेः जनेः Bīharata on Ak.

पृथभाषा=पृथभासा. q. v.

पृथाकरा A small stone.

पृथातकं Mixture of ghee and coagulated milk.

पृथोदरः Wind, air. (The word is supposed to be compounded of पृथत् and उदर, the त् of पृथत् being dropped as an irregular case. The word is thus taken as the type of a whole class of such irregular compounds); पृथोदरादिवत् सायुः; see Gāṇa to P. IV. 3. 109.

पृथ p. p. 1 Asked, inquired, interrogated, questioned 2 Sprinkled.

पृथहायनः 1 A species of grain 2 An elephant.

पृथिः f. Inquiry, interrogation.

पृष्ठ 1 The back, hinder part, rear. 2 The back of an animal; अथपृष्ठमास्तु &c. 3 The surface or upper side; R. 4. 31, 12. 67; Ku. 7. 51; so अथनिपृष्ठ, चारिणी U. 3. 4 The back or the other side (of a letter, document &c.); Y. 2. 93. 5 The flat roof of a house. 6 The page of a book. -COMP. -अस्थि n. the back-bone. -गोपः, -रक्षः a soldier who protects the rear of a warrior while he is fighting. -ग्रंथि a. hump-backed. -चक्षुस् m. a card. -तद्वपनं the exterior muscles on the back of an elephant. -हृदिः 1 a crab. 2 a bear. -कलं the superficial contents of a figure. -भागः the back. -मांसं 1 fish on the back. 2 a fleshy protuberance on the back.

अद्, अद्म, a. back-biter, slanderer, calumniator. (-द्-वन्) back-biting; पृष्ठमासावनं तयत् परीक्षे दोषकीर्तनं Hemachandra; cf. प्राक् पादयोः पतति स्वादति पृष्ठमासं H. 1. 81. -यानं riding. -वैश the back-bone. -वास्तु n. the upper story of a house. -वाह m., वाहः a draught ox. -शय a. sleeping on the back. -शृंगः a wild goat. -शृंगिन् m. 1 a ram. 2 a buffalo. 3 a eunuch. 4 an epithet of Bhitma.

पृष्ठकं The back.

पृष्ठतः ind 1 Behind, behind the back, from behind; गच्छतः पृष्ठतोऽन्विष्यत् Ms. 4. 154; 8. 300; Bg. 11. 40. 2 Towards the back, backwards; गच्छ पृष्ठतः 3 On the back. 4 Behind the back, secretly, covertly. (पृष्ठतः कृ means 1 to place on the back, leave behind. 2 to neglect, forsake, abandon. 3 to renounce, desist from, leave off, resign; पृष्ठतो गच्छ to follow; पृष्ठतो ह्यु 1 to stand at the back. 2 to be disregarded).

पृष्ठश्च a. Relating to the back -द्वयः A pack-horse.

पृष्ठिः f. The heel.

पृ 3. 9. P. (पिपति, पूषति, पूर्ण; pass. पूर्णते; caus. पूषति ते; desid. पिपति-सी-पति, पूषति) 1 To fill, fill up, complete. 2 To fulfil, gratify (as hopes &c.) 3 To fill with wind, blow (as a conch, flute &c.). 4 To satisfy, refresh, please; पितृनृपारीत् Bk. 1. 2. 5 To rear, bring up, nourish, nurture, cherish. पेषकः 1 An owl. 2 The root of an elephant's tail. 3 A couch, bed. 4 A cloud. 5 A louse.

पेषकिन् m. पेषिलः An elephant.

पेषुः The wax of the ear; see पित्रुष

पेटः-टे 1 A bag, basket. 2 A chest. -हः The open hand with the fingers extended.

पेटकः-कं 1 A basket, box, bag. 2 A multitude, quantity.

पेटाकः A bag, basket, box.

पेटिका, पेटो A small bag, a basket.

पेटा A large bag.

पेष a. 1 Drinkable, fit to be quaffed or drunk. 2 Sapid. -य A drink, beverage. -य Ricegruel.

पेषुः 1 The sea. 2 Fire. 3 sun.

पेषुष-यं 1 Nectar. 2 The milk of a cow that has calved within seven days; सप्तपुष्यतायाः क्षीरं पेषुष्यते Hārāvala; Ms. 15. 6. 3 Fresh ghee.

पेटा A kind of musical instrument. Bk. 17. 7.

पेष 1. P., 10 U. (पेलति, पेलयति-ते) 1 To go or move. 2 To shake or tremble.

पेन, पेलकः A testicle.

पेल a. 1 Delicate, fine, soft, tender; पलुषः पेलपुष्पपत्रिणः Ku. 4 29

5. 4; 7. 65. 2 Lean, thin, slender; S. 3. 22.

पेलिः, पेलिन् m. A horse.

पेश (प-स) ल a. 1 Soft, tender, delicate; R. 9. 40. 11. 45; Ms. 93. 2 Thin, slender (as waist); R. 13. 34. 3 Lovely, beautiful, charming, good; Bv. 2. 2. 4 Expert, clever, skilful; Bh. 3. 56. 5 Crafty, fraudulent.

पेशिः-शी f. 1 A piece of flesh. 2 A ball or mass of flesh. 3 An egg. 4 A muscle; Y. 3. 100. 5 The foetus shortly after conception. 6 A bud on the point of blowing. 7 The thunderbolt of Indra (said to be m. also). 8 A kind of musical instrument. -COMP. -कोशः-वः a bird's egg. पेशः Grinding, pounding, crushing; Si. 11. 45.

पेषणं 1 Pounding, pulverizing. 2 A threshing-floor. 3 A stone and muller, any grinding or pounding apparatus.

पेषणिः f. पेषणी, पेषाकः A millstone, a grind-stone, muller.

पेष्वर a. 1 Going, moving. 2 Destructive.

पे 1 P. (पायति) To dry, wither.

पेनिः A patronymic of Yaska.

पेज्ज The ear.

पेज्ज a. (सी f.) Boiled in a विटर q. v.

पेटीनसिः N. of an ancient sage, author of a system of laws.

पेडिक्य, पेडिन्य Living on alms, mendicancy.

पेटामह (सी f.) 1 Relating to a paternal grand-father. 2 Inherited or derived from a paternal grand-father. 3 Derived from, presided over by, or relating, to Brahmā; R. 15. 60. -हाः (pl.) Ancestors, forefathers.

पेटामहिक a. (सी f.) Relating to a paternal grandfather.

पेटुक a. (सी f.) 1 Relating to a father. 2 Coming or derived from a father, ancestral, paternal; R. 8. 6; 18. 40; Ms. 9. 104; Y. 2. 47. 3 Sacred to the Manes. -कं A Srāddha performed in honour of the Manes or deceased ancestors.

पेटुमत्स्यः 1 The son of an unmarried woman (पितृमत्याः पुत्रः). 2 The son of an illustrious person (पितृमतः पुत्रः)

पेटुष्वसेयः, पेटुष्वक्षीयः The son of a paternal aunt.

पैल (सी f.); पैलिक a. (सी f.) Bilious.

पैव a. (सी f.) 1 Relating to a father or ancestors generally, paternal, ancestral. 2 Sacred to the Manes. -त्रं The part of the hand between the forefinger and the thumb. (Also पैव in this sense).

पैल a. (सी f.) Made of the wood of the Pilu tree; Ms. 2. 45.

पैशल्यं Miliness, affability, softness

पैशाच a. (सी f.) Demoniacal, infernal. -त्रः 1 The eighth or lowest of the eight forms of marriage in Hindu law, in which a lover ravishes a maiden without her consent when she is sleeping or intoxicated, or deranged in intellect; ह्युतां मत्तां प्रमत्तां वा रहो यत्रोपगच्छति । स पापिष्ठो विवाहानां पैशाचश्चाष्टमोऽयम् Ms. 3. 34; Y. 1. 61. 2 A kind of demon or पिशाच. -त्री 1 A present made at a religious ceremony. 2 Night. 3 A sort of gibberish spoken on the stage by demons, one of the lowest forms of Prakṛita.

पैशाचिक a. (सी f.) Infernal, demoniacal.

पैशुनं, -न्यं 1 Back-biting, slandering, tale-bearing, calumny; Ms. 7. 48; 11. 55; Bg. 16. 2. 2 Roguery, depravity. 3 Wickedness, malignity.

पैश a. (सी f.) Made of flour or meal.

पैशिक a. (सी f.) Made of flour or meal. -कं 1 A number of oakes. 2 A spirituous liquor distilled from meal.

पैशी A spirituous liquor distilled from meal; cf. गौडी.

पोगेड a. 1 Young, not adult or full-grown. 2 Having a deficient or redundant member. 3 Deformed. -हः A boy, one from his 5th to his 16th year; cf. अपागेड.

पोदः The foundation of a house. -COMP. -गलः 1 a kind of reed (गल). 2 kind of grass (काश). 3 a kind of fish.

पोदकः A servant.

पोदा 1 A masculine woman, a woman with a beard or such other masculine features. 2 A hermaphrodite. 3 A female servant.

पोदी A large alligator.

पोदलिका, पोदली A bundle, packet, parcel.

पोतः 1 The young of any animal, cub, colt, foal &c; पित्र सत्यं पोत Bv. 1. 60; ह्युपोतः, करिपोतः &c. बरिपोतः a young warrior; U. 5. 3. 2 An elephant ten years old. 3 A ship, raft, boat; पोतो दुस्तराचारिणाक्षित्ये H. 2. 164; Ms. 7. 32. 4 A garment, cloth. 5 The young shoot of a plant. 6 The site of house. -COMP. -आच्छादनं a tent. -आधानं a shoal of small fish. -धारिन् m. the master of a vessel. -भंगः a ship-wreck. -रक्षः the rudder of a boat or ship. -वणिज् m. a sea-faring merchant. -वाह a rower, steersman,

पौतकः 1 The young of an animal. 2 A young plant. 3 The site of a house.

पौतासः A kind of camphor.

पौतु *m.* One of the sixteen officiating priests at a sacrifice (assistant of the priest called ब्रह्मन्).

पौत्या A multitude of boats.

पौत्र 1 The snout of a hog. 2 A boat, ship. 3 A ploughshare. 4 The thunderbolt. 5 A garment. 6 The office of the Potri. —*Comp.* —आयुधः a hog, boar.

पौत्रि *m.* A hog, boar.

पौलः 1 A heap. 2 Bulk, magnitude.

पौलिका, पौली A kind of cake (of wheat).

पौलिङ्गः The mast of a ship.

पौषः 1 Nourishing, supporting, maintaining. 2 Nourishment, growth, increase, advance. 3 Prosperity, plenty, abundance.

पौषणं Nourishing, fostering, supporting, maintaining.

पौषयित्तुः The cuckoo.

पौषितु *a.* One who feeds, nourishes &c. —*m.* A feeder.

पौषिन्, पौष्ट *a.* One who feeds, nourishes &c. —*m.* A feeder, nourisher, protector.

पौष्य *a.* 1 To be fed, nourished or supported. 2 Well-fed, thriving. —*Comp.* —पुत्रः, सुतः an adopted son. —*वर्गः* a class of relatives, who must be nourished and protected.

पौष्वलीय *a.* (*ची. f.*) Relating to harlots.

पौष्वल्यं Harlotry, female incon-tinence; *Ms.* 9. 15.

पौष्वनं See पुंसन.

पौल *a.* (*की. f.*) 1 Fit for a man; *Bk.* 5. 91. 2 Manly, virile. —*स्मं* Manhood, virility.

पौण्ड *a.* (*ही*) Boyish. —*हं* Boyhood (from the 5th to the 16th year).

पौण्डः 1 N. of a country. 2 A king or inhabitant of that country. 3 kind of sugarcane. 4 A sectarian mark. 5 N. of the conch-shell of Bhīma; पौण्ड्रं महाशंखं भीमकर्मा वृकोदरः *Bg.* 1. 15.

पौण्डकः 1 A kind of sugar-cane. 2 A mixed caste (of sugar-boilers); *cf.* *Ms.* 10. 44.

पौण्डिकः A kind of sugar-cane

पौण्डं A measure.

पौण्डिकं A kind of honey (pale-coloured).

पौत्र *a.* (*ची. f.*) Relating to or derived from a son. —*त्रः* A grand-son, son's son. —*त्री* A grand-daughter.

पौत्रिकेयः The son of a daughter appointed to raise issue for her father.

पौनःपुनिक *a.* (*की. f.*) Frequently repeated, recurring again and again.

पौनःपुन्यं Frequent or constant repetition.

पौनरुक्तं, पौनरुक्त्यं 1 Repetition; आतिथिप्रीतिरिति पौनरुक्त्यं *K.* 237; *R.* 12. 40. 2 Superfluity, redundancy, uselessness; अविश्वकायां चंद्रिकायां किं दीपिकापौनरुक्त्येन *V.* 3.

पौनर्भव *a.* 1 Relating to a widow who has married a second husband. 2 Repeated. —*वः* 1 The son of a widow remarried, one of the twelve sons recognised by the old Hindu law; *Y.* 2. 130, *Ms.* 3. 155. 2 The second husband of a woman; *Ms.* 9. 176.

पौर *a.* (*री. f.*) Relating to a city or town. —*रः* A townsman, citizen; (*opp* जानपद); *Ku.* 6. 41; *Ms.* 27; *R.* 2. 10, 74; 12. 3; 16. 9. —*Comp.* —अंगना, —योषित् *f.*; —*स्त्री* a woman living in a town. —जानपद *a.* belonging to town and country. (*वृ. pl.*) citizens and rustics, townsmen and country people; कथं वुज्जनाः पौरजानपदाः *U.* 1. —वृज्जः an eminent citizen, an alderman.

पौरकं 1 A garden near a house 2 A garden near a town.

पौरवर *a.* (*री. f.*) Derived from or sacred to, Indra. —*रं* The lunar mansion called ज्येष्ठ.

पौरव *a.* (*बी. f.*) Descended from Puru. —*वः* 1 A descendant of Puru; *S.* 5. 2 N. of a country or people in the north of India. 2 An inhabitant or ruler of that country.

पौरवीय *a.* (*सी. f.*) Devoted to Paurava.

पौरस्य *a.* 1 Eastern; पौरस्यो वा सुसयति मरुत्साधुर्लंबाह्वनाभिः *Mā.* 6. 25. पौरस्यं द्वायामरुत् 9. 17; *R.* 4. 34. 2 Foremost. 3 Prior, first, preceding.

पौराण *a.* (*जी. f.*) 1 Belonging to the past, ancient, of the past, primeval. 2 Relating to the Purāṇas or derived from them.

पौराणिक *a.* (*की. f.*) 1 Belonging to the past, ancient. 2 Belonging to the Purāṇas or derived from them. 3 Versed in the legends of the past. —*क* Brāhmaṇa well-versed in the Purāṇas; a public reader of the Purāṇas. 2 A mythologist.

पौरव *a.* (*सी. f.*) 1 Relating to a man or man in general, human. 2 Manly, virile. —*वः* A weight which can be carried by one man. —*वी* A woman. —*व* 1 Human action, man's work, exertion, effort; विधिगृह्या पारुषं *Bh.* 2. 88; देवं विहाय कुरु पौरुषमात्मशक्त्या *Pt.* 1. 2 Heroism, prowess, valour, manliness, courage; पौरुषवर्णनः *R.* 15. 28; 8. 28. 3 Virility; *Bg.* 7. 8. 4 Semen

virile. 5 Penis. 6 The full height of a man, the height to which he reaches with both arms elevated and the fingers extended. 7 Sun-dial.

पौरुषेय *a.* (*सी. f.*) 1 Derived from man; made, established or propounded by man; as in अवीरुषेया वै वेदाः. 2 Manly, virile. 3 Spiritual. —*वः* 1 Man-slaughter (गृहवध). 2 A crowd of men. 3 A day labourer, hireling. 4 Human action, man's work.

पौरुष्यं Manliness, courage, heroism.

पौरुष्यः A superintendent of the royal household; especially, of the royal kitchen.

पौरुषभार्यं 1 Fault-finding, censoriousness; त्रियोपमोगच्छेत् पौरुषभार्या-वाचरत् *R.* 12. 22. 2 Ill-will, envy, jealousy.

पौरुहित्यं The office of a family-priest.

पौर्णमास *a.* (*सी. f.*) Relating to the full moon. —*मासः* A ceremony performed on the fullmoon day by one who maintains the sacred fire (अग्निहोत्रिन्).

पौर्णमासी, पौर्णमी A day of full moon.

पौर्णमास्यं A sacrifice performed on the full-moon day.

पौर्णिमा A day of full moon.

पौर्तिक *a.* (*की. f.*) Relating to acts of pious charity; *Ms.* 3. 178; 4. 227.

पौर्व *a.* (*बी. f.*) 1 Relating to the past. 2 Relating to the east, eastern.

पौर्वदे (*वे*) दिक *a.* (*की. f.*) Relating to a former existence, done in a former existence, done in a former life; *Bg.* 6. 43; *Y.* 1. 348.

पौर्वपदिक *a.* (*की. f.*) Relating to the first member of a compound.

पौर्वोपर्यं 1 The relation of prior and posterior. 2 Due order, succession, continuity.

पौर्वोद्भिक *a.* (*की. f.*) Relating to the forenoon.

पौर्विक *a.* (*की. f.*) 1 Previous, former, prior. 2 Ancestral. 3 Old, ancient.

पौलस्यः 1 An epithet of Rāvaṇ; पौलस्यः कथमन्यदारहणे देशं न विज्ञातवान् *Pt.* 2. 4; *R.* 4. 80; 10. 5; 12. 72. 2 Of Kubera. 3 Of Bibhishapa. 4 The moon.

पौलिः *m. f.* —पौली *f.* A kind of cake —पौलोमी Sachi, daughter of Pulo-man and wife of Indra; आशीरत्या न ते युक्ता पौलोम्या सदशी भव *S.* 7. 28. —*Comp.* —संभवः an epithet of Jayanta.

पौष N. of a lunar month in which the moon is in the Pushya asterism (corresponding to December-January). —*की* The day of full moon in the month of Pausa; *R.* 18. 32.

पौष्कर-रक (*री-की. f.*), Relating to the blue lotus.

पौष्करिणी A lotus-pool or pond.
पौष्कलः A species of grain.
पौष्कल्यं 1 Maturity, complete development, full growth. 2 Abundance.

पौष्टिक a. (की f.) 1 Promoting growth or welfare. 2 Nourishing, nutritive, nutritious, invigorating.
पौष्प The lunar mansion called Revati.

पौष्प a (स्त्री f.) Relating to or coming from flowers, floral, flowery. —स्त्री 1 N. of the town पटलियुक् q. v. 2 A kind of spirituous liquor (made from flowers).

प्याइ ind. A particle of calling (hol, holla).

प्याय 1 A. (प्यायते, प्यान or पीन) To swell, grow; see ज्य below.

प्यायन Increase, growth.

प्यायित a. 1 Grown, increased. 2 Grown fat. 3 Refreshed, strengthened.

ज्ये 1 A. (प्यायते पीन) 1 To grow, increase, swell; Bk. 6. 33. 2 To become full or exuberant. —Caus. (प्याययति-ते) 1 To increase, enlarge, make fat or comfortable; Ms. 9. 314. 2 To gratify, regale.

प्र ind. 1 As a prefix to verbs it means 'forward', 'forth', 'in front', 'onward', 'before', 'away', as in प्रगम् प्रस्था, प्रचर, प्रया &c. 2 With adjectives it means 'very', 'excessively' 'very much' &c.; प्रकृष्ट, प्रमत्त &c., see further on. 3 With nouns whether derived from verbs or not, it is used in the following senses according to G. M.:—(a) beginning, commencement; (प्रयाणं प्रस्थान, प्रहू); (b) length; (प्रवालसूचिक); (c) power (प्रभु); (d) intensity, excess; (प्रभाव, प्रकर्ष, प्रच्छाय, प्रयुज); (e) source or origin; प्रभव, प्रवीन); (f) completion, perfectness, satisfaction (प्रयुक्तमर्थ); (g) destitution, separation, being without; (श्रीविता, प्रपण्युः); (h) apart; (प्रभु); (i) excellence; (प्रचार्य); (j) purity (प्रसन्नं जल); (k) wish (प्रार्थना); (l) cessation (प्रज्ञम); (m.) adoration, respect; (प्रजलिः who respectfully folds his hands together); (n) prominence (प्रणस, प्रवाल).

प्रकट a. 1 Evident, plain, clear, apparent, manifest. 2 Undisguised, public. 3 Visible. —इ ind. Clearly, manifestly, publicly, visibly &c. (प्रकटीकृत) to manifest, unfold, display; प्रकटीकृत to become manifest, appear). COMP. —प्रतिवर्धनः an epithet of Siva.

प्रकटन The act of manifesting, disclosing, unfolding.

प्रकटित p. p. 1 Manifested, displayed, unfolded. 2 Publicly exhibited. 3 Apparent.

प्रकंपः Trembling, shaking, quivering, violent motion or tremour; बाला चादं मनसिजवशात्तावदाप्रकंपा Subbāsh; सशिरसकंप Si. 13. 42.

प्रकंपन a. Causing to shake. —नः 1 Wind, violent wind or gust; प्रकंपनेना-नुचकंपिरे हराः Si. 1. 61. 14. 43. 2 N. of a hell. —न Excessive or violent trembling, violent motion.

प्रकरः i A heap, multitude, quantity, collection; मुक्ताफलप्रकरमाजि उहा-गुहाणि Si. 5. 12; नाथप्रकरकुलुवां इति S. 6. 8; R. 9. 56; Ku. 5. 68. 2 A nosegay, bunch of flowers. 3 Aid, assistance, friendship. 4 Usage, practice. 5 Respect. 6 Seduction, abduction. —र Aloewood.

प्रकरणं 1 Treating, explaining, discussing. 2 A subject, topic, department, a subject (of representation); कतमप्रकरणमाश्रित्य S. 1. 3 A section, chapter or any smaller division of a work. 4 An opportunity, occasion. 5 An affair, a matter. 6 An introduction, prologue. 7 A species of drama with invented or fictitious plot; as the सूचकटिक, मालतीमाधव, दुष्य-सुचित &c. The S. D. thus defines it:— भवेत् प्रकरणे दृष्टं लौकिकं कविकल्पितं । सुगारोऽपि नायकस्तु विप्रोऽप्यार्योऽथवा वणिक् । सापारमर्षका-मार्थपरो धीरज्ञातकः ॥ 511.

प्रकरणिका, प्रकरणी A drama of the same character as the प्रकरण. The S. D. thus defines it:—नाटिकैव प्रकरणिका सार्थवाहादिनायिका । सामान्यवंशजा नेतुर्मेवेयं च नायिका ॥ 554.

प्रकरिका An interlude or episode inserted in a drama to explain what is to follow.

प्रकरी 1 An interlude or episode inserted in a drama to explain what is to follow. 2 Theatrical dress. 3 An open piece of ground. 4 A place where four roads meet. 5 A kind of song.

प्रकर्षः 1 Excellence, eminence, superiority; वयःप्रकर्षादजयदुःखं रघुः R. 3. 34; वर्णप्रकर्षे सति Ku. 3. 28. 2 Intensity, high degree, excess; प्रकर्षणेत शोकसंता-नेन U. 3 3 Strength, power. 4 Absoluteness. 5 Length, protraction. (प्रकर्षेण and प्रकर्षात् are used adverbially in the sense of 'exceedingly', 'pre-eminently', 'in a high degree'.).

प्रकर्षणं 1 The act of drawing away; attracting. 2 Ploughing. 3 Duration, length, extension. 4 Excellence, superiority. 5 Distraction.

प्रकला A minute portion.

प्रकल्पना Settlement, fixing, allotment; Ms. 8. 211.

प्रकल्पित p. p. 1 Made, done, formed. 2 Settled, allotted. —ता A kind of riddle.

प्रकांडः-इ 1 The trunk of a tree from the root to the branches; Si. 9. 45. 2 A branch, shoot. 3 (At the end of comp.) Anything excellent or prominent of its kind; ऊहप्रकांड-दितयेन तस्याः N. 7. 93; क्षुप्रकांडः Mv. 4. 35; 5. 48. 3 The upper part of the arm.

प्रकांडकः See प्रकांड above; Rk. 5. 6.

प्रकांडरः A tree.

प्रकाम a. 1 Amorous. 2 Excessive, much, to the heart's content, at pleasure; प्रकामविस्तर R. 2. 11; प्रकामालो-कनीयता Ku. 2. 24. —नः Desire, pleasure, satisfaction. —न ind. 1 Very much, exceedingly; जाते ममार्थं विशदः प्रकामे (अंतराला) S. 4. 21; R. 6. 44; Mk. 5. 25. 2 Sufficiently, to the heart's content, according to the wish or desire. 3 Voluntarily, willingly. —COMP. —भुज् a. eating till satisfied or to the heart's content; R. 1. 66.

प्रकारः 1 Manner, mode, way, fashion; कः प्रकारः किमेतत् Māl. 5. 20. 2 Sort, kind, variety, Species; oft. in comp.; बहुप्रकार manifold; विप्रकार, नाना- &c. 3 Similitude. 4 Speciality, special property or quality.

प्रकाश a. 1 Bright, shining, brilliant; प्रकाशाप्रकाशश्च लोकालोक इवाचलः R. 1. 68; 5. 2. 2 Clear, visible, manifest; Si. 12. 56; Bg. 7. 25. 3 Vivid, perspicuous; Ki. 14. 4. 4 Famous, renowned, celebrated, noted; R. 3. 48. 5 Open, public. 6 Cleared of trees, open; R. 4. 31. 7 Blown, expanded. 8 (At the end of comp.) Looking like, like, resembling. —इः 1 Light, lustre, splendour, brightness. 2 (Fig.) Light, elucidation, explanation (mostly at the end of titles of works); कायप्रकाश, भावप्रकाश, तर्कप्रकाश &c. 3 Sunshine. 4 Display, manifestation; Si. 9. 5. 5 Fame, renown, celebrity, glory. 6 Expansion, diffusion. 7 Open spot or air; प्रकाशं निर्गतोऽवलोकयामि S. 4. 8 A golden mirror. 9 A chapter or section (of a book). —इ ind. 1 Openly, publicly; प्रतिस्पर्धायितो यत् प्रकाशं धनितो धनं Y. 2. 56; Ms. 8. 193; 9. 228. 2 Aloud, audibly (used as a stage-direction in dramas; opp. आत्मगर्भ). —COMP. —आत्मगर्भ a. shining, brilliant. —आत्मगर्भ a. bright, shining. (—m.) an epithet of Siva. 2 the sun. —इतर a. invisible. —कृपः an open purchase. —नारी a public woman, prostitute, harlot; अलं चतुःशालमिमं प्रवेष्टुं प्रकाशनारीभूत एव यस्मात् Mk. 3. 7.

प्रकाशक (शिका f.) 1 Making apparent, discovering, disclosing, evincing, betraying; displaying. 2 Expressing, indication. 3 Explain-

ing. 4 Bright, shining, brilliant. 6 Noted, celebrated, renowned. -कः 1 The sun. 2 A discoverer. 3 A publisher. -COMP. -ज्ञातृ m. a cook.

प्रकाशन a. Illuminating, making known &c. -न 1 Making known or manifest, bringing to light, disclosing. 2 Displaying, manifesting. 3 Illuminating, irradiating, making bright. -नः N. of Vishnu.

प्रकाशित p. p. 1 Made clear or manifest, displayed, manifested. 2 Published; प्रणीतो न तु प्रकाशितः U. 4. 3 Illuminated, irradiated, enlightened. 4 Visible, evident, apparent.

प्रकाशित्व a. Clear, bright, shining &c.

प्रकीर्ण Scattering about, strewing.

प्रकीर्ण p. p. 1 Scattered about, scattered forth, thrown about, dispersed; प्रकीर्णः पुष्पाणां हरिचरणयोरजलिरयं Ve. 1. 1. 2 Spread, published, promulgated. 3 Waved, waving; Si. 12. 17. 4 Disordered, loose, dishevelled. 5 Confused, incoherent; बहुषु स्वेच्छया कर्म प्रकीर्णमभिधीयते Si. 2. 63. 6 Agitated, excited. 7 Miscellaneous, mixed; as the प्रकीर्णकंड of Bhattikāvya. -क 1 A miscellany, any miscellaneous collection. 2 A chapter containing miscellaneous rules.

प्रकीर्णक a. Scattered or strewn about &c. -कः -कः A chowrie, fly-flap (चामर); Si. 12. 17. -कः A horse. -क 1 A miscellany, any collection of miscellaneous things. 2 A miscellaneous chapter.

प्रकीर्तन 1 Proclaiming, announcing. 2 Praising, extolling, lauding.

प्रकीर्तिः f. 1 Celebration, praise. 2 Fame, celebrity. 3 Declaration.

प्रकुचः A particular measure of capacity.

प्रकुपित p. p. 1 Very angry, enraged, incensed. 2 Excited.

प्रकुले A handsome body.

प्रकुलमांडी An epithet of Durgā.

प्रकृत p. p. 1 Accomplished, completed. 2 Commenced, begun. 3 Appointed, charged. 4 Genuine, real. 5 Forming the subject of discussion, that which is under consideration, the subject in hand (often used in works on Alankāra for उपमेय); संभावनमथोपेक्षा प्रकृतस्य समेतं यत् K. P. 10. 6 Important, interesting. -तं The original subject, the matter or subject in hand; यातु किमनेन प्रकृतमेव अनुसरामः. -COMP. -अर्थ a. having the original sense. (-र्थः) the original sense.

प्रकृतिः f. 1 The natural condition or state of anything, nature, natural form (opp. विकृति which is a change or effect); प्रकृत्या यद्वक् S. 1. 9; उज्ज्वलमदया तपसंयोगात् शैत्यं हि यस्तत् प्रकृतिर्जलस्य R.

5. 51; मरणं प्रकृतिः क्षीयिणां विकृतिर्जीवितमुच्यते बुधेः R. 8. 87; अपेक्षितं अनभवात् प्रकृतिमायं S. 2 'has resumed his wonted nature'; प्रकृतिमायद् or प्रतिपद् or प्रकृतौस्था, 'to come to one's senses', 'regain one's consciousness'. 2 Natural disposition, temper, temperament, nature, constitution; प्रकृतिकृपण, प्रकृति-सिद्ध see below. 3 Make, form, figure; महाप्रभावप्रकृतिः Mā. 1. 4 Extraction, descent; Mk 7. 5 Origin, source, original or material cause, the material of which anything is made; प्रकृतिश्रोपादानकारणं च ब्रह्माद्युपगन्तव्यं S. B. (see the full discussion on Br. Sūt. 1. 4. 23); यमाहुः सर्वभूतप्रकृतिरिति S. 1. 1. 6 (In Sān. phil.) Nature (as distinguished from पुरुष) the original source of the material world, consisting of the three essential qualities सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस् 7 (In gram.) The radical or crude form of a word to which case-terminations and other affixes are applied. 8 A model, pattern, standard, (especially in ritualistic works). 9 A woman. 10 The personified will of the Supreme Spirit in the creation (identified with माया or illusion); Bg. 9. 10. 11 The male or female organ of generation. 12 A mother. -प्ल 1 A king's ministers, the body of ministers or counsellors, ministry; R. 12. 12; Pt. 1. 48, 301. 2 The subjects (of a king); प्रवर्ततां प्रकृतिद्वितीयं पार्थिवः S. 7. 35. नृपतिः प्रकृतिचोक्षितुं R. 8. 13, 10. 3 The constituent elements of the state (सत्तांगानि); i. e. 1 the king; 2 the minister; 3 the allies; 4 treasure; 5 army; 6 territory; 7 fortresses; &c; 8 the corporations of citizens (which is sometimes added to the 7); स्वायमायसहस्रकोशपदपुष्पलानि च Ak. 4 The various sovereigns to be considered in case of war; (for full explanation see Kull, on Ms. 7. 155 and 157). 5 The eight primary elements out of which everything else is evolved according to the Sāṅkhya; see Sān. K. 3. 6 The five primary elements of creation (पंचमहाभूतानि); i. e. पृथ्वी, अप, तेजस्, वायु and आकाश. -COMP. -ईशः a king or magistrate -कृपण a naturally slow or unable to discern; Me. 5. -तरल a. fickle by nature, naturally inconsistent; Amaru. 27. -पुरुषः a minister, a functionary (of the state); Me. 6. -संज्ञं the whole territory or kingdom; R. 9. 2. -लयः absorption into the Prakṛiti, dissolution of the universe. -सिद्ध a. inborn, innate, natural; Bh. 2. 52. -सुभग a. naturally lovely or agreeable. -स्थ a. 1 being in the natural state or condition, natural, genuine. 2 inber

ent, innate, incidental to nature, R. 8. 21. 3 healthy, in good health. 4 recovered. 5 come to oneself. 6 stripped of everything, bare.

प्रकुट p. p. 1 Drawn forth or out. 2 Protracted, long, lengthy. 3 Superior, distinguished, excellent, eminent, exalted. 4 Chief, principal. 5 Distracted, disquieted.

प्रकुत p. p. Prepared made ready, arranged.

प्रकोथः Putrefaction, putridity.

प्रकोष्ठः 1 The fore-arm, the part above the wrist; बामप्रकोष्ठार्पितहेमवेः Ku. 3. 41. कनकवलयभ्रंशरिक्तप्रकोष्ठः Me. 2; R. 3. 59. S. G. 6. 2 The room near the gate of a place. Mn. 1. 3 A court in a house, a quadrangle or square (surrounded by buildings); इमं प्रथमं प्रकोष्ठं प्रविशत्यायः &c. Mk. 4.

प्रकोष्ठकः A room near the gate of a place (प्रकोष्ठक); तस्युर्विनश्रितपालसंकुले तद्वयवद्वारवहिः प्रकोष्ठके Ku. 15. 6.

प्रकसरः 1 An armour for the defence of a horse or elephant. 2 A dog. 3 A mule.

प्रक्रमः 1 A step, stride. 2 A pace considered as a measure of distance. 3 Commencement, beginning. 4 Proceeding, course; Mā. 5. 24. 5 The case in question. 6 Leisure, opportunity. 7 Regularity, order, method. 8 Degree, proportion, measure. -COMP. -भंगः want of symmetry or regularity, the breaking of arrangement, regarded as a fault of composition. (It is the same as भग्न-प्रक्रमता mentioned in K. P. 7, the break of symmetry being either in expression or construction; नाये निष्ठायां नियतेनियोगादस्तं गते हेतु निष्ठायां गता is an instance of the former, where गता निष्ठायां would relieve the irregularity of expression; and निष्ठायां क्रियतां बराहत-तिभिर्मुस्तासतिः पल्लवे is an instance of the latter, where the symmetry of the verse requires the active instead of the passive construction, and the fault may be removed by reading the line as निष्ठायां रचयंतु शूकरवरा मुस्तासति पल्लवे; see K. P. 7 under भग्नप्रक्रमता for further details.

प्रक्रांत p. p. 1 Commenced, begun. 2 Gone, proceeded. 3 In hand, under discussion. 4 Brave.

प्रक्रिया 1 Way, manner, conduct. 2 A rite, ceremony. 3 The bearing of royal insignia. 4 High position, precedence. 5 A chapter or section (of a book); as उणाद्विप्रक्रिया. 6 (In gram.) Etymological formation. 7 A privilege.

प्रकीडः Play, pastime, sport.

प्रक्षिप्त p. p. 1 Moist, humid, wet. 2 Satisfied (क्षु). 3 Moved with pity.

प्रकाशः, प्रकाशः The sound of a lute.
प्रकाशः Ruin destruction.
प्रकाशः See प्रकाशः.
प्रकाशः Trickling out, oozing, flowing.

प्रकाशः 1 Washing, washing off; R. 6. 48. 2 Cleansing, cleaning, purifying. 3 Bathing. 4 Anything used for purifying. 5 Water for washing.

प्रकाशित *p. p.* 1 Washed, cleansed. 2 Purified. 3 Expiated.

प्रकाशित *p. p.* 1 Thrown at, cast, hurled. 2 Thrown into; Māl. 5. 22. 3 Projected. 4 Interpolated, spurious as in प्रकाशिते श्लोकः.

प्रकाशित *p. p.* 1 Decayed, wasting. 2 Destroyed. 3 Atoned. 4 Vanished, disappeared.

प्रकाशित *p. p.* 1 Crushed. 2 Pierced through. 3 Incited.

प्रकाशः 1 Throwing forward, projecting. 2 A throw, cast. 3 Scattering upon. 4 Spurious insertion, interpolation. 5 The box of a carriage. 6 The sum deposited by each member of a commercial company.

प्रकाशः Throwing, casting, hurling.
प्रकाशः Exciting, agitating.

प्रकाशः 1 An iron arrow. 2 Clamour, hubbub.

प्रकाशित *a.* Clamorous, shouting, noisy.

प्रकाश *a.* 1 Very hot; as in प्रकाशित. 2 Very acrid or pungent, sharp. 3 Very hard or rough. -*रः* See प्रकाशः.

प्रकाश *a.* 1 Clear, visible, distinct. 2 Looking like, resembling (at the end of comp.); अवत, सदाश्च &c.

प्रकाश 1 Perceptibility, visibility. 2 Renown, fame, celebrity; स्वस्वस्वप्रकाशः सदाश्च प्रतिमिता Rām. 3 Disclosure. 4 Resemblance, similitude (in comp) Y. 3 10.

प्रकाशित *p. p.* 1 Famous, celebrated, renowned, noted. 2 Forestalled, claimed by right of pre-emption. 3 Happy, pleased. -*COMP.* -*प्रकाश* *a.* having a celebrated father.

प्रकाशित *f.* 1 Fame, renown, celebrity. 2 Praise, eulogium.

प्रकाशः The upper part of the arm from the elbow to the shoulder.

प्रकाशः The outer wall (of a city).

प्रकाश *p. p.* 1 Gone forth or forward 2 Separate, apart. -*COMP.* -*जाड*.

-*जाड* *a.* bandy-legged, bow-legged.

प्रकाशः The first advance in courtship, first manifestation of love.

प्रकाशः 1 Advance, progress. 2 The first advance in courtship; see प्रकाश above.

प्रकाशः Roaring.

प्रकाश *a.* 1 Bold, confident. 2 Daring, brave, intrepid, spirited, courageous;

R. 2. 41. 3 Bold in speech, eloquent; R. 6. 20. 4 Ready-witted, prompt. 5 Resolute, energetic. 6 Mature (as age); Ku. 1. 51. 7 Matured, developed, full grown, strong; प्रकाशः Ku. 5. 30. (सौदमाश्च) Māl. 9. 29. U. 6. 35. 8 Skillful; K. 12. 9 Audacious, arrogant, officious, proud. 10 Shameless, impudent; R. 13. 9. 11 Illustrious, eminent. -*प्रकाश* 1 A bold woman. 2 A shrew, scolding woman. 3 A bold or mature woman, one of the classes of heroines in poetic composition; she is versed in all kinds of caresses, lofty of demeanour, possessed of no great modesty; of mature age, and ruling her husband; see S. D. 101 and examples quoted *ad loc.*

प्रकाश *p. p.* 1 Dipped into, soaked, steeped. 2 Much, excessive, intense. 3 Firm, strong. 4 Hard, difficult.

-*इ* 1 Privation. 2 Penance, bodily mortification. -*इ* *ind.* 1 Very much, exceedingly. 2 Firmly.

प्रकाश *m.* an excellent singer.

प्रकाश *a.* Straight, honest, upright (lit. and fig.); वरिः सर्वाकारप्रकाशः प्रकाशः Māl. 1. 14. 2 Being in the right state or condition, having excellent qualities; प्रकाशः प्रकाशः च करो-त्यसी तनुमतेः प्रकाशः सर्वप्रकाशः R. 9. 49. 3 (a) Worthy, suitable, meritorious; Māl. 1. 16; (b) Efficient; 9. 45. 4 Skillful, clever. (प्रकाशः means 1 to make straight, put in order, arrange. 2 to make smooth. 3 to nourish, bring up).

प्रकाशित *a.* 1 Made even or straight. 2 Made smooth.

प्रकाशित *p. p.* 1 Held forth or out. 2 Received, accepted. 3 Not subject to the rules of euphony (संवि); see प्रकाश below.

प्रकाश A vowel which is not liable to the rules of Sandhi or euphony and which is allowed to be written and pronounced separately; ईदृदेद्विचनं प्रकाशं P. I. 1. 11.

प्रकाश *ind.* Early in the morning, at day-break; इत्ये रथाश्चमविवादिनां प्रकाशं गुणो दृष्यानामथ तोरणद्वारिः Si. 12. 1; सत्यं सत्या-लये तथा Ma. 6. 6; 4. 62. -*COMP.* -*सन* *a.* to be performed in the morning. -*निद्रा-प्रकाश* *a.* who is asleep at day-break.

प्रकाशः Protection, preservation.

प्रकाशः Stringing together, weaving.

प्रकाशः 1 Holding or stretching forth, holding out. 2 Laying hold of, taking, grasping, seizing. 3 The commencement of an eclipse. 4 A rein, bridle; प्रकाशः अवतलादुपमा S. 1; Si. 12. 31. 5 A check, restraint, 6 Binding, confinement. 7 A prisoner, captive. 8 Taming, breaking (as an

animal). 9 A ray of light. 10 The string of a balance. 11 A vowel not subject to the rules of Sandhi or euphony; see प्रकाश.

प्रकाशः 1 Taking, seizing, grasping. 2 The commencement of an eclipse. 3 A rein, bridle. 4 A check, restraint.

प्रकाशः 1 Seizing, taking. 2 Bearing, carrying. 3 The string of a balance. 4 A rein, bridle.

प्रकाशः-*इ* 1 A painted turret. 2 A wooden fence round a building. 3 A stable. 5 The top of a tree.

प्रकाशः A rule, doctrine, precept. प्रकाशः The first elements or rudiments of a science. -*COMP.* -*विदु* *m.* a superficial reader, smatterer.

प्रकाशः (नः), प्रकाशः (नः) 1 A porch before the door of a house; portico. 2 A copper-pot. 3 An iron mace, crow-bar

प्रकाश *a.* Voracious, gluttonous. -*सः* 1 A demon. 2 Voracity, gluttony. प्रकाशः 1 Killing. 2 A combat, battle.

प्रकाशः A guest (v. l. for प्रकाश or प्रकाशं p. v.).

प्रकाशः A guest; see प्रकाशः.

प्रकाशः 1 Sound, noise. 2 Up-
roar.

प्रकाशः An army in motion.

प्रकाश *m.* 1 The planet Jupiter. 2 An epithet of Brihaspati.

प्रकाश *a.* 1 Vehement, excessively violent, impetuous. 2 Strong, powerful, fierce. 3 Very hot, stifling (as heat). 4 Furious, wrathful. 5 Bold, confident. 6 Terrible, terrific. 7 Intolerable, unbearable. -*COMP.* -*अतपः* fierce heat. -*प्रकाश* *a.* large-nosed. -*प्रकाश* *a.* having a hot or burning sun; Rā. 1. 1, 10.

प्रकाश (प्रकाशः) 1 Collecting, gathering (as flowers). 2 A multitude, quantity, collection, number; Mv. 2. 15. 3 Growth, increase. 4 Slight union.

प्रकाशः Collecting, gathering.

प्रकाशः 1 A road, path, way. 2 A custom, usage.

प्रकाश *a.* 1 Trembling, shaking, tremulous; Ku. 5. 35. Māl. 1. 38. 2 Current, customary.

प्रकाशः 1 Archery. 2 A peacock's tail. 3 A snake.

प्रकाशित *m.* A peacock. U. 2. 29.

प्रकाशित *a.* Rolling about, tossing. -*न* Nodding the head (while asleep in a sitting posture).

प्रकाशिका 1 Gathering (flowers &c.) in turn. 2 A female who gathers.

प्रकाशः 1 Going forth, ranging, walking about, wandering, Ku. 8. 42. 3 Appearance, coming in manifestation; U. 1; Mu. 1. 4 Currency,

prevalence, use, being used or applied; त्रिकोण त्रिचक्रा प्रवाल Tri. 8 Conduct, behaviour. 6, Custom, usage. 7 A play-ground, place of exercises. 8 A pasture-ground, pasturage, Y. 2. 166. 9 A passage, path; Ms. 9. 219. प्रवालः The neck of the Indian lute. प्रवालनं Stirring, shaking, a stir. प्रवृत्त p. p. 1 Gathered, collected, plucked. 2 Amassed, accumulated. 3 Covered, filled.

प्रचुर a. 1 Much, ample, abundant, plentiful; निरुच्यया प्रचुरनित्यपनामा च Bh. 2. 47. Si. 12. 72. 2 Great, large, extensive; प्रचुरद्वन्द्वः Gt. 2. 3 (At the end of comp.) Abounding in, filled or replete with. रः A thief. -Comp. -प्रचुर a. populous. (-रः) a thief.

प्रचेतस m. 1 An epithet of Varuna; Ku. 2. 21. 2 N. of an ancient sage and law-giver, Ms. 1. 35.

प्रचेतु m. A charioteer, coachman. प्रचेतु Yellow sandal-wood.

प्रचेतकः A horse.

प्रचोदः 1 Driving onward, urging, inciting. 2 Instigating.

प्रचोदने 1 Driving onward, urging, inciting. 2 Instigating, setting on. 3 Ordering, enjoining. 4 A rule, precept, commandment.

प्रचोदित p. p. 1 Urged, incited. 2 Instigated. 3 Directed, ordered, prescribed; Ms. 2. 191. 4 Sent, despatched. 5 Decreed, determined.

प्रचु 6. P. (प्रचयति, पृष्ट; caus. प्रचयति; pass; प्रचयते; desid. प्रिच्छयति) 1 To ask, question, interrogate, inquire of (with two acc.); प्रचु तानां रमणोभि-

रान् R. 14. 27; Bk. 6. 8; R. 3. 5. Bg. 2. 7; मासं कुशलं प्रचुत् Ms. 2. 127. 2 To seek, seek for. -WITH अनु to inquire or question about. -आ 1 to ask or question. 2 to bid adieu to, take leave of (Atm.); आचुस्त्र विप-

समं तु गमनार्थं शैलं Mo. 12. R. 8. 49; 12. 103. -परि to ask, question, inquire about.

प्रचुदा A cover, wrapper, coverlet, bed-clothes, bed-cover; R. 19. 22.

-Comp. -प्रदाः bed-clothes, coverlet.

प्रचुनं, प्रचुना Inquiry, interrogation.

प्रचुत p. p. 1 Covered, clothed, clad, wrapped, enveloped. 2 Private, secret; Bh. 2. 64. 3 Concealed, hidden. (see छु with प्र). -अं 1 A private door. 2 A loop-hole, lattice, window. -अं ind. Secretly, covertly.

-Comp. -प्रचरः an unseen thief.

प्रचुर्दने 1 Vomiting. 2 Emitting, sending forth. 3 An emetic.

प्रचुर्दिका Vomiting.

प्रचुर्दने 1 Covering, concealing. 2 An upper garment. -Comp. -प्रदाः a wrapper, cover, coverlet.

प्रचुदित p. p. 1 Covered, enveloped, clothed &c. 2 Hidden, concealed.

प्रचुदं Thick or dense shade. a shadowy place; प्रचुदमलमवित्रा विवराः परिणामरमणीयाः S. 1. 8; M. 3.

प्रचुदल a. Dry, waterless (निजल). प्रचुदः 1 Fall, ruin. 2 Improvement, advancement, growth. 3 Withdrawal.

प्रचुदने 1 Departing, retreating, withdrawal. 2 Loss, deprivation. 3 Oozing, dropping (क्षरण).

प्रचुत p. p. 1 Fallen off or from. 2 Strayed, deviated. 3 Dislodged, displaced, degraded. 4 Routed, put to flight.

प्रचुतिः f. 1 Departing, withdrawal. 2 Loss, deprivation, falling down from; निरुच्य प्रचुतिशङ्का क्षणमपि स्मरे न मोदा-

महे Sānti. 4. 20. 3 Fall, ruin.

प्रजः A husband.

प्रजनः 1 Impregnating, begetting, generating, production; Ms. 3. 61; 9. 61. 2 The impregnation of cattle. 3 Bringing forth, bearing; Ms. 9. 96.

प्रजननं 1 Procreation, generation, conception in the womb. 2 Production, birth, delivery. 3 Semen. 4 The male or female organ of generation (penis or vulva). 5 Offspring

प्रजनिका A mother.

प्रजलकः The body.

प्रजलपः Prattle, gossip, heedless, or frivolous words (used in greeting a lover); अद्यैवैवमदुजा शेषधीणमुद्रया । विमस्य

कीशलोदारः प्रजलः स तु कथ्यते ॥

प्रजलपनं 1 Talking, speaking. 2 Prattle, gossip.

प्रजविच a. (श्री f.) Rapid, swift, speedy. -m. An express, a courier.

प्रजा (Changed to प्रज् at the end of a Bah. compound, when the first member is अ, इ or हु; see. R. 8. 32, 18. 29.) 1 Procreation, generation, propagation, birth, production. 2 Offspring, progeny, issue, children, brood (of animals); प्रजायैवतकक्षितान्

R. 2. 73; प्रजाये प्रदेनेषिनां 1. 7; Ms. 3. 42; Y. 1. 269; so वक्ष्य प्रजा, सर्वप्रजा &c. 3 Subjects, people, mankind; नन्दुः सप्रजाः प्रजाः R. 4. 3; प्रजाः प्रजाः स्वा इव तेष-

विन्वा S. 5. 5; (where प्रजा has sense 2 also); R. 1. 7; 2. 73; Ms. 1. 8. 4 Semen. -Comp. -अंतकः Yama, the god of death; R. 8. 45. -ईष्टु a. desirous of progeny. -ईशः, -ईश्वरः the lord of men, a king, sovereign; R. 3. 68; 5. 32; 18. 29. -उत्पत्तिः, -उत्पादनं the raising up of progeny.

-काम a. desirous of progeny. -तनुः a line of descendants, race. -दानं silver. -नाराः 1 an epithet of Brahmā. 2 a king, sovereign, prince; R. 2. 48; 10. 83. -पः a king. -निदेका

impregnation, seed (implanted in the womb); R. 14. 60. -पतिः 1 the god presiding over creation; Ms. 12. 121. 2 an epithet of Brahmā; अस्यां सर्वविधौ प्रजापतिरुद्भूदो न कतिपयः V. I. 9. 3 an epithet of the ten lords of created beings (first created by Brahmā; (see Ms. 1. 34). 4 an epithet of Visvakarman, the architect of gods. 5 the sun. 6 a king. 7 a son-in-law. 8 an epithet of Vishnu. 9 a father, progenitor. 10 the penis.

-पालः, -पालकः a king, sovereign. -पालीः an epithet of Siva. -वृद्धिः f. increase of progeny. -वृज् m. an epithet of Brahmā; Si. 1. 28. -हित a. beneficial to children or people. (-तं) water.

प्रजानरः 1 Lying awake at night, sleeplessness; प्रजानराखिलीकृतस्तस्याः स्त्री समागमः S. G. 21. 2 Vigilance, carefulness. 3 A guardian. 4 An epithet of Krishna.

प्रजात p. p. Born, produced &c. -ता A woman who has borne a child.

प्रजातिः f. 1 Procreation, production, propagation. 2 Delivery. 3 Procreative Power. 4 Travail, labour.

प्रजावत् a. 1 Having subjects or children. 2 Pregnant. -सौ A brother's wife; (भावजाया); R. 14. 45; 15. 13. 2 A matron, mother.

प्रजिनः Wind, air.

प्रजीवनं Livelihood, subsistence.

प्रजुह a. Attached or devoted to, intent on.

प्रज्ञ a. Wise, intelligent, learned.

प्रज्ञप्तिः f. 1 Agreement, engagement. 2 Teaching, informing, communicating. 3 A doctrine.

प्रज्ञा 1 Intelligence, understanding, intellect, wisdom; अकारासदशप्रज्ञः प्रज्ञा सदशानाम् R. 1. 15; शब्दं निर्विषं पुरुषस्य शरीरेण प्रज्ञा कुलं च विभवं च प्रज्ञा हति ॥ Subhāsh. 2 Discernment, discrimination, judgment. 3 Device or design. 4 A wise or learned woman.

-Comp. -अक्षुध a. blind; (lit. having understanding as the only eyes). (-m.) an epithet of Dhritarāshtra. (-n) the mind's eye, mental eye, the mind; M. 1. -इष्ट a. old in wisdom. -हीन a. void of wisdom, silly, foolish.

प्रज्ञात p. p. 1 Known, understood. 2 Distinguished, discerned. 3 Distinct, clear. 4 Famous, well-known, renowned.

प्रज्ञानं 1 Intelligence, knowledge, wisdom. 2 A mark, token, sign.

प्रज्ञावत् a. Wise, intelligent.

प्रज्ञाल, प्रज्ञिच (श्री f.), प्रज्ञिल a. Wise, intelligent, prudent.

प्रजु a. Bow-legged, bandy-legged; (also प्रज).

प्रञ्चलनं Blazing up, flaming, burning.

प्रञ्चलित *p. p.* 1 Being in flames, burning, flaming, blazing. 2 Bright, shining.

प्रक्षीनं 1 Flying in every direction. 2 Flying forward; see under क्षीन. 3 Taking flight.

प्रण *a.* Old, ancient.

प्रणखः The point of a nail.

प्रणत *p. p.* 1 Bending, inclined, stooping. 2 Bowing to, saluting. 3 Humble. 4 Skilful, clever; see नम् with प्र.

प्रणतिः *f.* 1 A bow, salutation, obeisance; त्व सर्वविषयवर्तिनः प्रणतिं विभ्रति के न दूषतः Si. 16. 5; R. 4. 88. 2 Submissiveness, humility, courtesy; स ददर्श येतस्यनाचरितां प्रणतिं बलीयसि समुद्रिकरी Ki. 6. 5; निर्जिते तु तस्मा तस्मिन्नां शत्रु प्रणतिरेव कीर्तिरेव R. 11. 89.

प्रणदनं Sounding, a sound.

प्रणयः 1 Epousing, seizing (as in marriage); Māl. 6. 14. 2 (*a*) Love, affection, fondness, attachment, liking, regard; साधारणेषु प्रणयोः प्रणयः स्मरस्य V. 2. 16; साधारणेषु प्रणयः S. 3; S. 6. 7; 5. 23; Me. 105; R. 6. 12; Bh. 2. 42. (*b*) A wish, desire, longing; Ku. 5. 85; Māl. 8. 7; S. 7. 16. 3 Friendly acquaintance or regard, friendship, intimacy; Māl. 1. 3. 4 Familiarity, confidence, trust; S. 6. 5 Favour, kindness, act of courtesy. अलंकृतोऽस्मि स्वयं गहनजयेन भवता Mk. 1; 1. 45. 6 An entreaty, request, solicitation; तद्वत् नायातुग नाहंसि त्वं सर्वेषां मे प्रणये विहंतु R. 2. 28; V. 4. 13. 7 Reverence, obeisance. 8 Final beatitude. -COMP.

-अपराधः an offence against friendship or love. -उत्तुल्ल *a.* 1 disposed or about to declare one's love; M. 4. 13. 2 impatient through love. -कलहः a lover's quarrel, a mock or feigned quarrel, नाप्यन्वसारण्यकलहादि-प्रयोगोपपत्तिः Me. (considered spurious by Malli.). -कुपित *a.* angry through love, feigning anger; Me. 105. -क्रोधः feigned anger of a mistress towards her lover, coquettish anger. -प्रकर्षः excessive love, intense attachment. -भंगः 1 breach of friendship. 2 faithlessness. -वचनं expression of love. -विमुख *a.* 1 averse from love. 2 disinclined to friendship; Me. 27. -विहसिः, विषातः non-compliance, refusal (of a request &c.).

प्रणयनं 1 Bringing, fetching. 2 Conducting, conveying. 3 Carrying out, executing, performing; Ku. 6. 9. 4 Writing, composing. 5 Deceasing, sentencing; awarding; as दंडय प्रणयनं.

प्रणयवत् *a.* 1 Loving, fond, affectionate; R. 10. 57. 2 Candid,

frank. 3 Earnestly desirous of, longing for.

प्रणदिन् *a.* 1 Loving, affectionate, kind, attached; Māl. 3. 9. 2 Beloved, dearly loved. 3 Desirous of, longing for, fondly solicitous of; S. 7. 17; Me. 3; R. 9. 55, 11. 3. 4 Familiar, intimate. -*m.* 1 A friend, companion, favourite; Ku. 5. 11. 2 A husband, lover. 3 A supplicant, humble petitioner, suitor; स्वार्थात् सतां युरुतरा प्रणविक्रियेव V. 4. 15; 1. 2. 4 A worshipper; devotee; Ku. 3. 66. -*नी* 1 A mistress, beloved, wife. 2 A female friend.

प्रणवः 1 The sacred syllable om; आसीन्महीक्षितामाचः प्रणवोऽहंदादि R. 1. 11; Ms. 2. 74; Ku. 2. 12; Bg. 7. 8. 2 A kind of musical instrument (drum or tabor). 3 An epithet of Vishnu or the Supreme Being.

प्रणस *v.* Having a prominent nose, large-nosed.

प्रणाही Intervention, interposition, medium.

प्रणादः 1 A loud noise, shout, cry. 2 Roaring, a roar. 3 Neighing, braying. 4 A murmur or rapture; huzza. 5 A cry for help. 6 A particular disease of the ear (a buzzing sound in the ear).

प्रणामः 1 Bending, bowing, stooping. 2 A reverential salutation, obeisance, prostration, bow; as in साष्टांग प्रणाम; Ku. 6. 91.

प्रणायकः 1 A leader or commander (of an army). 2 A guide, head, chief.

प्रणाय्य *a.* 1 Dear, beloved. 2 Upright, honest, straightforward. 3 Disliked, disapproved; Bk. 6. 66. 4 Free from passion, indifferent to worldly attachments (निरक्त).

प्रणालः -*नी*, प्रणालिका 1 A channel, water-course, drain; कुर्वन् पूर्णं नयनयसा चक्रवर्तिः प्रणालीः Ud. S. 2; Si. 3. 44. 2 Succession, uninterrupted series.

प्रणाशः 1 Cessation, loss, disappearance; Ki. 14. 9. 2 Death, destruction; R. 14. 1.

प्रणाशन *a.* Destroying, removing. -*न* Destruction, annihilation; R. 3. 60.

प्रणिसित *a.* Kissed.

प्रणिधानं 1 Applying, employing, application, use. 2 Great effort, energy. 3 Profound religious meditation, abstract contemplation; R. 1. 74; 8. 19; V. 2. 4 Respectful behaviour towards (with loc.). 5 Renunciation of the fruit of actions (कर्मफलत्याग).

प्रणिधिः 1 Observing, spying out. 2 Sending out spies. 3 A spy, an emissary; Ku. 3. 6; R. 17. 48; Ms. 7. 153; 8. 182. 4 An attendant,

follower. 5 Care, attention. 6 Solicitation, entreaty, request.

प्रणिनादः A deep sound.

प्रणिपतनं, प्रणिपतः 1 Falling at one's feet, prostration, submission; R. 4. 64. 2 Obeisance, salutation, reverential bow; Ku. 3. 61, 4. 35; R. 3. 25. -COMP. -रसः a magical formula pronounced over weapons.

प्रणिहित *p. p.* 1 Laid on, applied. 2 Deposited. 3 Outstretched, stretched forth; Me. 105. 4 Consigned, delivered, entrusted. 5 Having the attention fixed upon one object, with the mind concentrated, intent. 6 Determined, decided. 7 Cautious, wary. 8 Obtained, attained. 9 Spied out; (see प्र with प्रणि).

प्रणीत *p. p.* 1 Put forward, advanced, presented. 2 Delivered, given, offered, presented. 3 Brought into, reduced to. 4 Executed, effected, performed. 5 Taught, prescribed. 6 Cast, sent, discharged. (see नी with प्र). -तः Fire consecrated by prayers -तः Anything cooked or dressed, such as a condiment.

प्रणुत *p. p.* Praised, landed.

प्रणुत *p. p.* 1 Driven away, repelled. 2 Scared away.

प्रणुत *p. p.* 1 Driven or sent away. 2 Set in motion. 3 Scared away. 4 Shaking, trembling.

प्रणेतु *m.* 1 A leader. 2 A maker, creator. 3 The promulgator of a doctrine, expounder, teacher. 4 An author.

प्रणये *a.* 1 To be guided or led, tractable, yielding, submissive, obedient. 2 To be executed or accomplished. 3 To be settled or fixed.

प्रणोदः 1 Driving. 2 Directing. प्रत *p. p.* 1 Spread over, covered. 2 Stretched out, diffused.

प्रततिः *f.* 1 Extension, expansion, diffusion. 2 A creeper.

प्रतन *a.* (नी *f.*) Old, ancient.

प्रतनु *a.* (नु or नी *f.*) 1 Very thin or minute, delicate; Me. 29. 2 Very small, limited, narrow; प्रतनुपस K. 43; U. 1. 20; Me. 41. 3 Slender, emaciated. 4 Insignificant, trifling.

प्रतपनं Warming, making warm.

प्रतप्त *p. p.* 1 Heated. 2 Hot, ardent. 3 Tormented, tortured, pained.

प्रतरः Crossing, crossing or going over.

प्रतर्कः, प्रतर्कणं 1 Conjecture, supposition, guess. 2 Discussion.

प्रतले One of the seven divisions of the lower world; see पाताल. -तः The open hand with the fingers extended.

प्रतानः 1 A shoot, tendril; लताप्रतानोद्भवितैः स केशैः R. 2. 8; S. 7. 11. 2 A

creeper, low spreading plant. 3 Branching out, ramification. 4 Tetanus or epilepsy.

प्रतानिक a. 1 Spreading. 2 Having shoots or tendrils. —नी A spreading creeper.

प्रतापः 1 Heat, warmth; Pt. 1 107. 2 Radiance, glowing heat; Ku. 2. 24. 3 Splendour, brilliancy. 4 Dignity, majesty, glory; Mv. 2. 4. 5 Courage, valour, heroism; प्रतापस्तस्य मानोश्च युगपद् व्यामशे विशः R. 4. 15 (where प्रताप means 'heat' also); 4. 30. 6 Spirit, vigour, energy. 7 Ardour, zeal.

प्रतापन a. 1 Warning. 2 Distressing. —न 1 Burning, heating, warming. 2 Paining, tormenting, inflicting punishment. —नः N. of a hell.

प्रतापवत् a. 1 Glorious, dignified. 2 Valorous, powerful, mighty. —m. An epithet of Siva.

प्रतारः 1 Carrying or bearing over, crossing. 2 Deceit, fraud.

प्रतारकः A cheat, an impostor.

प्रतारण 1 Carrying over. 2 Deceiving, cheating, deception. —णः Fraud, deceit, knavery, trickery, roguery, deception, hypocrisy, यदीच्छसि वशीकर्तुं जगदेकं कर्मणा । उपास्यतां कलौ कल्पलतां दीवी प्रतारणा ॥ प्रतारणासमर्थस्य विद्यया किं प्रयोजनं Udb.

प्रतारित a. Deceived, defrauded.

प्रति ind. 1 As a prefix to verbs it means (a) towards, in the direction of; (b) back, in return, again; (c) in opposition to, against, counter; (d) upon, down upon; (see the several roots with this preposition). 2 As a prefix to nouns not directly derived from verbs it means (a) likeness, resemblance, equality; (b) rivalry; as in प्रतिर्चन्द्रः a rival moon; प्रतिस्वः &c. 3 As a separable preposition (with acc.) it means (a) towards, in the direction of, to; तो द्वेपती स्म प्रति राजधानीं प्रस्थापयामास वशीं वसिष्ठः R. 2. 70, 1. 75; प्रत्यविले विश्वः Ku. 3. 31; इहं प्रति विद्योतते विद्युत् Sk.; (b) against, counter, in opposition to, opposite; तदा यायावित्तुं प्रति Ms. 7. 171; प्रवृत्तुस्तं प्रति राक्षसं Rām.; यथावजः प्रत्यस्मैयमेव R. 7. 55; (c) in comparison with, on a par with, in proportion to, a match for; न सहस्राणि प्रति Rv. 2. 1. 8; (d) near, in the vicinity of, by, at, in, on; समासे-दुस्ततो मेगां धूमवेत्सुरं प्रति Rām.; यं प्रति; (e) at the time, about, during; आदित्यस्सो-दये प्रति Mb.; फाल्गुनं वायुं चैव वा मासी प्रति Ms. 7. 182; (f) on the side of, in favour of; to the lot of; यद्वा न प्रति स्मात् Sk.; इहं प्रति हलाहलं (अमघत्) Vop.; (g) in each, in or at every, severally (used in a distributive sense); वर्षं प्रति, प्रतिवर्षं; यज्ञं प्रति Y. 1. 110; इहं इहं प्रति विनति Sk.; (h) with regard or

reference to, in relation to, regarding, concerning, about, as to; न हि मे संशी-तिरस्या दिव्यतां प्रति K. 132; चन्द्रोपरामं प्रति तु केनापि विप्रलम्भासि Mu. 1; वर्षं प्रति S. 5; क्षौद्रोत्थोस्मि नमस्वामने प्रति S. 1; Ku. 6. 27; 7. 83; Y. 1. 213; R. 6. 12; 10. 20; 12. 51; (i) according to, in conformity with; न प्रति in my opinion; (j) before, in the presence of (k) for, on account of. 4 As a separable preposition (with abl.) it means either (a) a representative of, in place of, instead of; प्रद्युम्नः कृष्णावति Sk., संग्रहे यो नारायणतः प्रति Bk. 8. 89; or (b) in exchange or return for; तिलेभ्यः प्रति यच्छति मावात् Sk.; मन्तः प्रत्युतं शंभोः Vop. 5 As the first member of Avyayibhāva compounds it usually means (a) in or at every; as प्रतिसंस्तरं every year; प्रतिक्षणं, प्रत्यहं &c.; (b) towards, in the direction of; प्रत्यग्रि शलभा इयंते. 6 प्रति is sometimes used as the last member of Avyayit. comp. in the sense of 'a little'; ह्यप्रति, शाकप्रति. (Note. In the compounds given below all words the second members of which are words not immediately connected with verbs, are included; other words will be found in their proper places). —Comp. —अक्षरं ind. in every syllable or letter; प्रत्यक्षरश्लेषमय-प्रबंध Vās. —अग्नि ind. towards the fire. —अंगं 1 a secondary or minor limb (of the body), as the nose. 2 a division, chapter, section. 3 every limb. 4 a weapon. —(अ) ind. 1 on or at every limb of the body; as in प्रत्यंगमालिखितः Git. 1. 2 for every subdivision. —अन्तर a. 1 being in immediate neighbourhood. 2 standing nearest (as an heir). 3 immediately following, closely connected with; जीवितुं क्षत्रियपुत्रेण स ह्यस्य (शाकणस्य) प्रत्यन्तः Ms. 10. 82; 8. 185. —अनिले ind. towards or against the wind. —अनीक a. 1 hostile, opposed, inimical. 2 resisting, opposing. —(अकः) an enemy (—कं) 1 hostility, enmity; hostile attitude or position; न शक्ताः प्रत्यनीकेषु स्थातुं मम हराहुरा Rām. 2 a hostile army; यस्य शूरा महेष्वासाः प्रत्यनीकगता रणे Mb.; येऽवस्थिताः प्रत्यनीकेषु योधाः Bg. 11. 32 (यः may have here sense 1 also). 3 (in Rhet.) a figure of speech in which one tries to injure a person or thing connected with an enemy, who himself cannot be injured; प्रतिपक्षम-शक्तेन प्रतिकर्तुं तिरस्त्रिया । या तद्विषय तत्सुखे प्रत्यनीकं तदुच्यते K. P. 10. —अनुमानं an opposite conclusion. —अंत a. contiguous, lying close to, adjacent, bordering (—तः) 1 a border, frontier; R. 4. 26. 2 a bordering country, especially, a country occupied by barbarians or Mlechchhas. —देशः a bordering country. —पर्वतः an adjacent

hill; पश्चाः प्रत्यन्तपर्वताः Ak. —अपकारः retaliation, injury in return; शान्तिं प्रत्यप-कारेण गोपकारेण दुर्जनः Ku. 2. 40. —अवर्द्ध ind. every year. —अभियोगः a counter-charge or accusation. —अभिधं ind. towards an enemy. —अकः a mock sun. —अवयव ind. 1 in every limb. 2 in every particular, in detail —अवर a. 1 lower, less honoured 2 very low or degrading, very insignificant. —अश्मत् m. red chalk. —अहं ind. every day, daily; day by day; तिरिङ्गमुपचारा प्रत्यहं Ku. 1. 60. —आकारः a scabard, sheath. —आघातः 1 a counterstroke. 2 reaction. —आचारः suitable conduct or behaviour. —आत्मं ind. singly, severally. —आदित्यः a mock sun. —आरंभः 1 recommencement, second beginning. 2 prohibition. —आशा 1 hope, expectation; Māl. 9. 8. 2 trust, confidence. —उत्तरं a reply, rejoinder. —उलूकः 1 a crow. 2 a bird resembling an owl. —एक ind. in each Rik. —एक a. each, each one, every single one. —(कं) ind. 1 one by one, one at a time, severally; singly, in every one, to every one; oft. with the force of an adjective विशेष इदं काव्य प्रत्येकं च सतां मनः R. 12. 9 'entered the mind of every good man'; 12. 3; 7. 34; Ku. 2. 31. —कञ्चुकः an adversary. —कण्ठं ind. 1 severally, one by one. 2 near the throat. —कश a. not obeying the whip. —कायः 1 an effigy, image, picture, likeness. 2 an adversary; Ki. 13. 28. 3 a target, butt, mark. —कितवः an opponent in a game. —कुञ्जरः a hostile elephant. —कूपः a moat, ditch. —कुल a. unfavourable, adverse, contrary, hostile, opposite; प्रतिकूलतामुपगते हि विचो विफलत्वमेति बहुसाध-नता Si. 9. 6; Ku. 3. 24. 2 barash, discordant, unpleasant, disagreeable; अच्युतपुत्रा प्रतिकूलशब्दा Ku. 1. 45. 3 inauspicious. 4 contradictory. 5 reverse, inverted. 6 perverse, cross, peevish, stubborn. —आचरतं any offensive or hostile action or conduct; R. 8. 81. —उक्तं-क्तिः f. a contradiction. —कारिन् a. opposing. —दुर्जन a. having an inauspicious or ungracious appearance. —प्रतिवृत्तिः a. acting adversely; taking in adverse course. —अविन् a. opposing, contradicting. —वचनं disagreeable or unpleasant speech. —वृत्तं ind. 1 adversely, contrarily. 2 inversely, in inverted order. —क्षण ind. at every moment or instant; Ku. 3. 56. —वजः a hostile elephant. —वाचं ind. in every limb. —विरिः 1 an opposite mountain. 2 an inferior mountain. —वृहं, —वेहं ind. in every house. —ग्रामे ind. in every village. —वृक्षः a mock moon. —वरणं ind. 1 in every (Vedic) school or branch. 2 at every

footstep. -छाया 1 a reflected image, reflection, shadow. 2 an image, picture. -अंश the fore part of the leg. -जिह्वा, -जिह्विका the soft palate. -संज्ञ ind. according to each Tantra or opinion. -संज्ञसिद्धांतः a conclusion adopted by one of the disputants only; (बहिर्प्रतिपादकतरमात्राभ्युपगतः) -अथ ind. for three days at a time. -दिने ind in every direction, all round, everywhere; Me. 58. -देश ind in every country. -देह ind. in every body. -दैनं ind. for every daily. -द्वन्द्वः 1 an antagonist, opponent, adversary, rival. 2 an enemy. (-इ) opposition, hostility. -द्विन्द्व a. 1 hostile, inimical. 2 adverse (प्रतिकूल); Ki. 16. 29. 3 rivalling, vying with; S. 4. 4. (-m.) an opponent, adversary, rival; B. 7. 37; 16. 25. -द्वार ind. at every gate. -पुरः a horse harnessed by the side of another. -नप्त m. a great-grand-son. -नव a. 1 new, young, fresh. 2 newly blown or budded; Me. 36. -नाडी a branch-vein. -नायकः the adversary of the hero of any poetic composition; as रावण in the Rāmāyana, -शिङ्गपाल in Māgha Kāvya &c. -पक्षः 1 the opposite side, party or faction, hostility. 2 an adversary, enemy, foe, rival; प्रतिपक्षकामिनी a rival wife; Bv. 2. 64, Vikr. 1. 70, 73; प्रतिपक्षमशक्तेन प्रतिकर्तुं K. P. 10; often used in comp. in the sense of 'equal' or 'similar'. 3 a defendant or respondent (in law). -पक्षित a. 1 containing a contradiction. 2 nullified by a contradictory premises; (as a *hetu* in *nyaya*); cf. सप्तविध. -पक्षि m. an opponent adversary. -पथ ind. along the road, towards the way; प्रतिपथगतिरासद्विगद्गीर्णकृताः Ku. 3. 76. -पद ind. 1 at every step. 2 at every place, everywhere. 3 in every word. -पद ind. in each quarter. -पद ind. with regard to each part, of each character; प्रतिपन्ननापीयता सत्ता S. 1 'let care be taken of each character'. -पद ind. in every tree. -पद a. returning sin for sin, requiting evil for evil. -पु (पू) इवः 1 a like or similar man. 2 a substitute, deputy. 3 a companion. 4 the effigy of a man pushed by thieves into the interior of a house before entering it themselves (to ascertain if any body is awake.) 5 an effigy in general. -पूर्वाह्ण ind. every forenoon. -प्रभात ind. every morning. -प्राकारः an outer wall or rampart. -प्रिय a kindness or service in return; B. 5. 56. -समः an equal in rank or station. -सम a. equal in strength, equally matched or powerful. (-लं) a hostile army; -अभ्युपगच्छति; प्रतिपक्ष मन्त्रेतितीर्त्वा-

यमाने Ve. 3. 5. -बाहुः the forepart of the arm. -चि (चिं) कः -च 1 a reflection, reflected image; Ku. 6. 42; Si. 9. 18. 2 an image, a picture. -भट्ट a. vying with, rivalling; पट्टप्रतिभट्टस्तनि N. 13. 5. (-ः) 1 a rival, an opponent. 2 a warrior on the opposite side; समालोक्याजौ त्वा विदधति विकल्पात् प्रतिभट्टः K. P. 10. -भव a. 1 fearful, formidable, terrible, frightful. 2 dangerous; Pt. 2. 166. (-यं) a danger. -मंडले an eccentric orbit. -मंदिर ind. in every house. -मल्लः an antagonist, a rival; N. 1. 63; पातालप्रतिमहगह &c. Māl. 5. 22. -माया a counter spell or charm. -मास ind. every month, monthly. -मित्र an enemy, adversary. -मुख a. 1 standing before the face, facing; प्रमुखज्ञान Me. 8. 291. 2 near, present. (-सं) a secondary plot or incident in a drama which tends either to hasten or retard the catastrophe; see S. D. 334 and 351-364. -मुद्रा a counter-seal. -सुहृत् ind. every moment. मूर्ति an image, a likeness. -सूयः the leader of a hostile herd of elephants. -रथः an adversary in war (lit. in fighting in a war-chariot); दौर्धर्मि-मप्रतिरथं तनयं त्रिवेद्य S. 4. 19. -राजः a hostile king. -रात्रि ind. every night. -रूप a. 1 corresponding, similar, having a counter-part in; वेदप्रतिरूपिका मनोवृत्तिः S. 1. 2 suitable, proper. (-यं) a picture, an image, a likeness. -रूपकं a picture, an image. -लक्षणं a mark, sign, token. -लिपिः f. a transcript, a written copy. -लोम a. 1 'against the hair or grain', contrary to the natural order, inverted, reverse. 2 contrary to caste (said of the issue of a woman who is of a higher cast than her husband). 3 hostile. 4 low, vile, base. 5 left (वाम). (-सं) ind. 'against the hair or grain', inversely, invertedly. -ज a. born in the inverse order of the castes; i. e. born of a mother who is of a higher caste than the father. -लोमकं inverted order. -वस्तर ind. every year. -वने ind. in every forest. -वर्ष ind. every year. -वस्तु n. 1 an equivalent, a counter part. 2 anything given in return. 3 a parallel. -उपमा a figure of speech thus defined by *mināta*:-प्रतिवस्तु-पमा तु सा । सामान्यं द्विकस्य यत्र वाक्यद्वये स्थितिः K. P. 10; e. g. तपेन भ्राजते सूर्यः शूरश्रपेन राजते Chandra. 5. 48. -वातः a contrary wind. (-सं) ind. against the wind; चीनाशुकमिव केतोः प्रतिवाते नीचमानस्य S. 1. 34. -वासर ind. every day. -विटप ind. 1 on every branch. 2 branch by branch. -वेद ind. in or for every Veda. -विष an antidote. -विष्णुकः a Muchakunda tree. -वीरः an

opponent, antagonist. -वृधः a hostile bull. -वेले ind. at each time, on every occasion. -वेशः 1 a neighbouring house, neighbourhood. 2 a neighbour. -वेशिन् a. a neighbour. -वेशमन् n. a neighbour's house. -वेश्या a neighbour. -वेर requital of hostilities, revenge. -शब्दः 1 echo, reverberation; बहुवाचकं वृत्ताभिर्नवी प्रतिशब्दोऽपि हरेभि-नसि नागाद् V. 1. 16; Ku. 6. 64; R. 2. 28. 2 a roar. -शशिन् m. a mock-moon. -संवत्सर ind. every year. -सम a. equal to, a match for. -सम्यक् a. in an inverted order. -सर्प ind. every evening. -सूर्यः -सूर्यकः 1 a mock-sun. 2 a lizard, chameleon; U. 2. 16. -सेना a hostile army. -स्थान ind. in every place, everywhere. -स्रोतस् ind. against the stream. -हस्तः -हस्तकः a deputy, an agent, substitute, proxy; आभिताना भूतो स्वामिनेष्वपि पर्वसेवने । पुनस्त्वोत्पादने चैव न संति प्रतिहस्तकाः H. 2. 33. -प्रतिक a. Worth or brought for a Kārahāpapa, q. v.

प्रतिकरः Requital, compensation. -प्रतिकर्त a. (प्रति f.) Requiring, recompensing. -m. An opponent, adversary.

प्रतिकर्मन् n. 1 Requital, retaliation. 2 Redress, remedy, counteraction. 3 Personal decoration, dress, toilet; (अवलां) प्रतिकर्म कर्तुमुपचक्रिरे समये हि सर्व-मुपकारि कृतं Si. 9. 43; 5. 27; Ku. 7. 6. 4 Opposition, hostility.

प्रतिकर्षः 1 Aggregation, drawing together. 2 Anticipation (of a word) occurring later on.

प्रतिकर्षः 1 A leader. 2 An assistant. 3 A messenger (वाताहर).

प्रति (सं) कारः 1 Requital, reward, return. 2 Revenge, retaliation, retribution. 3 Counter-action, obviating, prevention, remedy, application of a remedy; विकारं खलु परमार्थतो ज्ञात्वा आरम्भः प्रतीकारस्य S. 3; प्रतीकारोपधेयः हस्तमिति विप्र-धंयति जनः Bh. 3. 92. 4 Opposition. -Comp. -कर्मन् n. making reparation or amends. -विधानं application of a remedy, medical treatment; प्रतिकारविधानमायुषः सति शोषे हि कलाय कल्पते R. 8. 40.

प्रति (सं) काशः 1 A reflection. 2 Look, appearance, resemblance; oft at the end of comp. in this sense and translated by 'like,' 'resembling'; पुष्टपाकप्रतीकाशः U. 3. 1.

प्रतिकुञ्चित a. Bent, curved. -प्रतिहृत p. p. 1 Returned, repaid, requited, retaliated. 2 Counter-acted, remedied.

प्रतिकृतिः f. 1 Revenge, retaliation. 2 Return, requital. 3 A reflection, reflected image. 4 A likeness, picture, statue, an image; R. 8. 92; 14. 27; 18. 53. 5 A substitute.

प्रतिकृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Twice ploughed. 2 Repulsed, despised, rejected. 3 Hidden, concealed. 4 Low, vile, abject.

प्रतिकोपः, प्रतिक्रोधः Anger against any one.

प्रतिक्रमः Inverted order.

प्रतिक्रिया 1 Recompense, requital. 2 Retaliation, revenge, retribution. 3 Counteracting, remedying, removal; अहेतुः वक्ष्यतां वस्तस्य नास्ति प्रतिक्रिया U. 5. 17; k. 15. 4. 4 Opposition. 5 Personal decoration, embellishment, dress. 6 Protection. 7 Help, succour.

प्रतिकृष्ट *a.* Miserable, poor.

प्रतिक्षयः A guard, an attendant.

प्रतिक्षिप्त *p. p.* 1 Turned away, rejected, dismissed. 2 Repelled, resisted, repulsed, opposed. 3 Abused, reviled, traduced. 4 Sent, despatched.

प्रतिशुत Sneezing.

प्रतिक्षेपः 1 Not acknowledging, rejection. 2 Opposing, controverting, contradiction. 3 Contest.

प्रतिक्षयातिः *f.* Renown, fame.

प्रतिगत *p. p.* Flying backward and forward, wheeling about.

प्रतिगमनं Returning, going back, return.

प्रतिगर्हित *p. p.* Blamed, reviled.

प्रतिगर्जनं Roaring against, answering roar.

प्रतिगृहीत *p. p.* 1 Taken, received, accepted. 2 Admitted, assented to. 3 Married.

प्रतिग्रहः 1 Receiving, accepting. 2 Receiving or accepting a donation. 3 The right of receiving or accepting a donation. 3 The right of receiving gifts (which is a peculiar prerogative of Brāhmanas); Ms. 1. 88; 4. 86; Y. 1. 118. 4 A gift, present, donation; गतः प्रतिग्रहोऽयं S. 1; Si. 14. 35. 5 A receiver (of a gift). 6 Kind or friendly reception. 7 Favour, grace. 8 Marrying. 9 Listening to. 10 The rear of an army. 11 A spitting-pot.

प्रतिग्रहणं 1 Receiving presents. 2 Reception. 3 Marrying.

प्रतिगृहीत, प्रतिगृहीतु *m.* A receiver.

प्रतिग्रहः 1 Accepting gifts. 2 A spitting-pot, spittoon.

प्रतिघः 1 Opposition, resistance. 2 Fighting, combat, mutual beating. 3 Anger, wrath. 4 Fainting. 5 An enemy.

प्रति (स्त्री) घातः 1 Warding off, repulse. 7 Opposition, resistance. 3 A counterblow, blow in return. 4 Rebound, reaction. 5 Prohibiting.

प्रतिघातनं 1 Repulsing, warding off. 2 Killing, slaughter.

प्रतिघ्नं The body.

प्रतिनिधीर्षा Desire of retaliation or revenge, desire to be avenged.

प्रतिनितनं Meditating upon.

प्रतिच्छद्वनं A cover, a piece of cloth for a covering.

प्रतिच्छद्वः, प्रतिच्छद्वकः 1 A likeness, picture, statue, an image. 2 A substitute; Si. 12. 29.

प्रतिच्छद्व *p. p.* 1 Covered, covered over, enveloped. 2 Hidden, concealed. 3 Furnished or provided with. 4 Beset, hemmed in.

प्रतिच्छेदः Resistance, opposition.

प्रतिजल्पः An answer, reply.

प्रतिजल्पकः A respectful concurrence.

प्रतिजागरः Watchfulness, vigilance, attention.

प्रतिजीवनं Resuscitation.

प्रतिज्ञा 1 Admission, acknowledgment. 2 A vow, promise, engagement, solemn declaration; देवाचीर्णः प्रतिज्ञः Mu. 4. 12; तर्क्या जवेनैव नितांतदुस्तरा नदी प्रतिज्ञामिष तां गतेययां Si. 12. 74. 3 A statement, assertion, declaration; affirmation. 4 (In Nyāya phil.) A proposition, statement of, the proposition to be proved, the first member of the five-membered Indian syllogism; see under न्यायः (पर्वतो बहिः-मातु is the usual instance). 5 A plaint, an indictment. -COMP. -पत्रं a bond, written contract or document. -भंगः breach of promise. -विरोधः acting contrary to promise. -विवाहित a betrothed. संन्यासः 1 breaking a promise. 2 (in logic) abandonment of the original proposition; also प्रतिज्ञाहानि in this sense.

प्रतिज्ञात *p. p.* 1 Declared, stated, asserted. 2 Promised, agreed. 3 Admitted, acknowledged. -भनं A promise.

प्रतिज्ञानं 1 Assertion, affirmation. 2 Agreement, promise. 3 Admission.

प्रतिहारः An onruman, a sailor.

प्रतिहाली The key of a door.

प्रतिदर्शनं Seeing, perceiving.

प्रतिदानं 1 Restoration, giving back, restitution (as of a deposit). 2 Barter, exchange.

प्रतिदारणं 1 Fighting, battle. 2 Splitting.

प्रतिदिक् *m.* 1 A day 2 The sun. प्रतिदृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Beheld. 2 Come in sight, become visible.

प्रतिधावनं Assaulting, attacking.

प्रतिध्वनिः, प्रतिध्वनः An echo, reverberation.

प्रतिध्वस्त *p. p.* Down-cast.

प्रतिनन्दनं 1 Congratulating, welcoming. 2 Thankgiving.

प्रतिनादः An echo, reverberation.

प्रति (स्त्री) नाहः A flag, banner.

प्रतिनिधिः 1 A representative, substitute; सोऽयमहोतिनिधिर्न कर्मणा R. 11.

13, 1. 81; 4. 54; 5. 63; 9. 39. 2 A deputy, vicegorent. 3 Substitution. 4 A surety. 5 An image, likeness, picture.

प्रतिनिधयः A general rule

प्रतिनिजित *p. p.* 1 Vanquished, subdued. 2 Rescinded.

प्रतिनिर्देश *a.* That which, though before expressed, is repeated in order to state something more about it; cf. the instance give in K. P. 7; उदेति सविता तावत्तावत् एवास्तमेति च, where तावत् is repeated to show that the sun that rises red sets also red.

प्रतिनिर्घातनं Retribution, retaliation.

प्रतिनिविष्ट *a.* Perverse, obstinate, hardened. -COMP. -मूर्खः a perverse fool, confirmed blockhead; न तु प्रतिनिविष्टमूर्खमपि न माराधयेत् Bh. 2. 5.

प्रतिनिर्वर्तनं 1 Returning, return. 2 Turning away from.

प्रतिनोदः Repelling, repulse.

प्रतिपत्तिः *f.* 1 Getting, acquirement, gain; चन्द्रोत्क्रातिपत्तिः; स्वर्ग° &c. 2 Perception, observation, consciousness, (right) knowledge; वाचस्पत्ये चने R. 1. 1; तयोर्भेदप्रतिपत्तिरस्ति मे Bh. 3. , प्रतिपत्तिमिव निजलक्षणाप्रतिपत्तिः परत एव संभवति Vās. 3

Assent, compliance, acceptance; प्रतिपत्तिरामृपुत्री Bk. 8. 95 averse from compliance, unyielding. 4 Admission, acknowledgment. 5 Assertion, statement. 6 Undertaking, beginning, commencement. 7 Action, proceeding, course of action. procedure;

वयस्य का प्रतिपत्तिरत्र M. 4; Ku. 5. 42; विषादलुप्तप्रतिपत्तिः हेन्ये R. 3. 40° which did not know what course of action to follow through dismay. 8 Performance, doing, proceeding with; प्रवृत्त प्रतिपत्ते R. 15. 75. 9 Resolution determination; व्यवसायः प्रतिपत्तिश्चरत् R. 8. 65. 10 News, intelligence; कर्मसिद्धिः वाञ्छु प्रतिपत्तिमानय M. 4; S. 6. 11 Honour, respect, mark of distinction

respectful behaviour; सामान्यप्रतिपत्तिर्दूरकमित्ये दौरेषु दृश्यं स्वया S. 4. 16; 7. 1; R. 14. 22; 15. 12. 12 A method, means. 13 Intellect, intelligence, 14 Use, application. 15 Promotion, preferment, exaltation. 16 Fame, renown, reputation. 17 Boldness, assurance, confidence. 18 Conviction, proof.

-COMP. -दक्ष *a.* Knowing how to act. -पटहः a kind of kettledrum. भेदः difference of view. -विशारद *a. k.* knowing how to act, skilful, clever.

प्रतिपद् *f.* 1 Access, entrance, way. 2 Beginning, commencement. 3 Intelligence, intellect. 4 The first day of a lunar fortnight. 5 A kettledrum. -COMP. -चन्द्रः the new moon (the moon on the first day) particularly revered and saluted by people; प्रतिपच्चन्द्रनिर्भोगमात्मनः R. 8. 65. -तूर्यः a kind of kettle-drum.

प्रतिपदा-की The first day of a lunar fortnight.

प्रतिपक्ष *p. p.* 1 Gained, obtained. 2 Done, performed, effected, accomplished. 3 Undertaken, commenced. 4 Promised, engaged. 5 Agreed to, admitted, acknowledged. 6 Known, understood. 7 Answered, replied. 8 Proved, demonstrated (see **पद** with **प्रति**).

प्रतिपादक *a.* (**दिका** *f.*) 1 Giving, granting, bestowing, imparting. 2 Demonstrating, supporting, proving, establishing. 3 Treating of, explaining, illustrating. 4 Promoting, furthering, advancing. 5 Effective, accomplishing.

प्रतिपादनं 1 Giving, granting, bestowing. 2 Demonstrating, proving, establishing. 3 Treating of, explaining, expounding, illustrating. 4 Effecting, accomplishing, fulfilment. 5 Causing, producing. 6 Repeated action, practice. 7 Commencement.

प्रतिपादित *p. p.* 1 Given, bestowed, granted, presented. 2 Established, proved, demonstrated. 3 Explained, expounded. 4 Declared, asserted. 5 Caused, produced.

प्रतिपालकः A protector, guardian. **प्रतिपालनं** Guarding, protecting, defending, observing, practising. **प्रतिपीडनं** Oppressing, molesting. **प्रतिपूजनं**, -पूजा 1 Doing homage, showing respect. 2 Mutual salutation, exchange of courtesies.

प्रतिपूरणं 1 Filling, filling up. 2 Injecting (a fluid &c.).

प्रतिप्रणामः An obeisance in return. **प्रतिप्रदानं** 1 Returning, restoring. 2 Giving in marriage.

प्रतिप्रयाणं Return, retreat.

प्रतिप्रश्नः 1 A question asked in return. 2 An answer.

प्रतिप्रसवः 1 A counter-exception, an exception to an exception (wherein the general rule is shown to be applicable to cases falling under the exception); वृजकास्यां कर्तरि इत्यस्य प्रतिप्रसवोऽयं (**वाजकादिभिश्च**) Sk.

प्रतिप्रहारः A counter-blow, a blow in return.

प्रतिप्रवर्तनं Leaping back.

प्रतिकलः, **प्रतिकलनं** 1 A reflection. reflected image, an image or shadow. 2 Remuneration, requital. 3 Retaliation, retribution.

प्रतिकुलक *a.* Blossoming, full-blown.

प्रतिबद्ध *p. p.* 1 Bound, tied, fastened to. 2 Connected with. 3 Hindered, obstructed, impeded. 4 Set, inlaid, Si. 9. 8. 5 Furnished with, possessing. 6 Entangled, involved. 7 Kept at a distance. 8 Disappointed. 9 (In phil.) Invariably and inseparably

connected and implied (as fire in smoke).

प्रतिबंधः 1 Binding or tying to. 2 Obstruction, impediment, obstacle; स तपःप्रतिबंधमनुना R. 8. 80. Mv. 5. 4. 3 Opposition, resistance. 4 Investment, blockade, siege. 5 Connection. 6 (In phil.) Invariable and inseparable connection.

प्रतिबंधक *a.* (**धिका** *f.*) 1 Binding, fastening. 2 Impeding, obstructing, hindering. 3 Resisting, opposing. —**कः** A branch, shoot.

प्रतिबंधनं 1 Binding, tying. 2 Confinement. 3 Obstructing, impeding.

प्रतिबंधिः -**धी** 1 An objection. 2 An argument which equally affects the other side; (**प्रतिबद्धी** also in this sense).

प्रतिबाधक *a.* 1 Repelling, keeping off. 2 Preventing, obstructing.

प्रतिबाधनं Repelling; keeping off, rejecting.

प्रतिबिम्बनं 1 Reflection. 2 Comparison; दृष्टान्तः पुनरेतेषां सर्वेषां प्रतिबिम्बनं K. P. 10.

प्रतिबिम्बित *a.* Reflected, mirrored.

प्रतिबुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Awakened, roused. 2 Recognized, observed. 3 Celebrated, known.

प्रतिबुद्धिः *f.* 1 Awakening. 2 Hostile purpose or intention.

प्रतिबोधः 1 Waking, awaking, being awakened; तद्वोहितुमर्हसि प्रिये प्रतिबोधेन विषादमाद्य मे R. 8. 54; अत्रप्रतिबोधशायिनी 58 'slewing not to wake again'; Ki. 6. 12; 12. 48. 2 Perception, knowledge. 3 Instruction. 4 Reason, reasoning, faculty; किमुत याः प्रतिबोधवत्स्यः S. 5. 22.

प्रतिबोधनं 1 Awakening. 2 Instructing, instruction.

प्रतिबोधित *p. p.* 1 Awakened. 2 Instructed, taught.

प्रतिभा 1 An appearance, look. 2 Light, splendour. 3 Intellect, understanding; Ki. 16. 2; Vikr. 1. 18, 23. 4 Genius, bright conception, vivid imagination; (**प्रज्ञा** नवनवोन्मेषशालिनी प्रतिभा मता). 5 An image, reflection. 6 Audacity, impudence. —**COMP.** -**अम्बित** *a.* 1 endowed with genius, intelligent. 2 audacious, bold. —**सुख** *a.* bold, confident. —**हानिः** *f.* 1 darkness. 2 absence of intellect or genius.

प्रतिभात *p. p.* 1 Bright, luminous. 2 Known, understood.

प्रतिभानं 1 Light, splendour. 2 Intellect, or understanding, brightness of conception; H. 3. 19. 3 Readiness of wit, presence of mind; कालावस्थाप्रतिभानवत्त्वं Māl. 3. 11; दम्बोप-हृतेन कश्चन प्रतिशिष्टः प्रतिभानवानय ॥ Si. 16. 1.

प्रतिभावः Corresponding disposition.

प्रतिभाषा An answer, a reply.

प्रतिभासः 1 Occurring to, flashing across, the mind at once, (sudden) perception; वाच्यबोधिच्यप्रतिभासदिव K. P. 10. 2 A look, appearance. 3 Illusion. **प्रतिभासनं** Look, appearance, semblance.

प्रतिभिक्ष *p. p.* 1 Pierced through. 2 Closely connected with. 3 Divided.

प्रतिभूः A bail, surety, guarantee; सीमागुलामप्रतिभूः पद्मानं Vikr. 1. 9; Y. 2. 10, 54; N. 14. 4.

प्रतिभेदनं 1 Piercing, penetrating. 2 Cutting, splitting, cleaving. 3 Putting out (as the eyes). 4 Dividing.

प्रतिभोगः Enjoyment.

प्रतिमा 1 An image, a likeness, statue, figure, an idol; R. 16. 39. 2 Resemblance, similitude; oft. in comp.; हृतेः कृशानुप्रतिमान् R. 2. 49. 3 A reflection, reflected image; सुख-वि-दुःखजलकपोलमतः प्रतिमाच्छलेन वृद्धशर्मयिश्च Si. 9. 48, 73; R. 7. 64; 12. 100. 4 A measure, extent. 5 The part of an elephant's head between the tusks. —**COMP.** -**नत** *a.* present in an idol. —**चंद्रः** the reflected moon, reflection of the moon; R. 10. 65; so **प्रतिमेदुः**, **प्रतिमाशशाकः**. -**परिचारकः** an attendant upon an idol.

प्रतिमानं 1 A model, pattern. 2 An image, idol. 3 Likeness, similitude, similarity. 4 A weight. 5 The part of an elephant's head between the tusks; वृद्धप्रतिमानभाग &c. Si. 5. 36. 6 A reflection.

प्रतिभुक्त *p. p.* 1 Put on, worn, applied. 2 Tied, bound, fastened. 3 Armed, accoutred. 4 Liberated, released. 5 Restored, returned. 6 Flung, hurled (see **भुक्** with **प्रति**).

प्रतिमोक्षः, **प्रतिमोक्षणं** Liberation, deliverance.

प्रतिमोचनं 1 Loosening. 2 Requital, retaliation, retribution; वैरप्रतिमोचनाय R. 14. 41. 3 Liberation, release.

प्रतिपत्नः 1 An effort, endeavour, exertion. 2 Preparation, elaboration; Si. 8. 54. 3 Making complete or perfect. 4 Imparting a new quality or virtue; सतो युष्मांतराधानं प्रतिपत्नः Kāsi. on P. II. 3. 53. 5 Wish, desire. 6 Opposition, resistance. 7 Retaliation, retribution, revenge. 8 Making captive, taking prisoner. 9 Favour.

प्रतिपातनं Requital, retaliation; as in वैरप्रतिपातन.

प्रतिपातना A picture, an image, statue; Si. 3. 34.

प्रतिपानं Return, retreat.

प्रतियोगः 1 Being or forming a counter-part of anything. 2 Opposition, resistance. 3 Contradiction. 4 Co-operation. 5 An antidote, a remedy.

प्रतियोगिन् *a.* 1 Opposing, counter-acting, impeding. 2 Related or

corresponding to, being or forming a counter-part of (anything); often used in works on Nyāya. 3 Co-operating with. —m. 1 An adversary, opponent, enemy; दृढत्वशेषं प्रतियोगिगर्भं Vikr. 1. 117. 2 A counter-part, match.

प्रतियोगि m. प्रतियोगः An adversary, opponent.

प्रतिरक्षण-रक्षा Safety, preservation, protection.

प्रतिरोधः Passion, rage.

प्रतिरवः 1 Quarrel, contest. 2 Echo.

प्रतिबद्ध p. p. 1 Impeded, obstructed, hindered. 2 Interrupted. 3 Impaired. 4 Disabled. 5 Invested, blockaded.

प्रतिरोधः 1 Impediment, obstruction, hindrance. 2 Siege, blockade. 3 An opponent. 4 Concealing. 5 Theft, robbery. 6 Censure, despising.

प्रतिरोधकः, प्रतिरोधिन् m. 1 An opponent. 2 A robber, thief; M. 5. 10 3 An obstacle.

प्रतिरोधनं Opposing, obstructing.

प्रतिलेभः 1 Getting, obtaining, receiving. 2 Censure, abuse, reviling.

प्रतिलाभः Taking or obtaining back, taking, getting.

प्रतिवचनं, प्रतिवचन n. प्रतिवाच f. प्रतिवाक्यं An answer, reply; प्रतिवाचमद्वयं केशवः शपथानाय न चेद्विद्युते Si. 16. 25; पर-भूतविरुद्धं कलं दया प्रतिवचनीकृतमभिहितं S. 4. 9.

प्रतिवर्तनं Returning.

प्रतिवसथः A village.

प्रतिवहनं Leading back.

प्रतिवादः 1 An answer, a rejoinder, reply. 2 Refusal, rejection.

प्रतिवादिन् m. 1 An opponent. 2 A defendant, respondent (in law).

प्रतिवारः, प्रतिवारणं Warding or keeping off, keeping back.

प्रतिवार्ता Account, information, news, tidings.

प्रतिवासिन् a. (नी f.) Dwelling near, neighbouring. —m. A neighbour.

प्रतिविघातः Striking back, defending.

प्रतिविधानं 1 Counteracting, counter-working, taking measures against. 2 Arrangement, array. 3 Prevention. 4 Substituted ceremony, subsidiary rite.

प्रतिविधिः 1 Retaliation. 2 A remedy, means of counter-acting.

प्रतिविशिष्ट a. Most excellent.

प्रतिवेशः 1 A neighbour. 2 The residence of a neighbour, neighbourhood —Comr. —वासिन् a. living in the neighbourhood. (—m.) a neighbour.

प्रतिवेशिन् a. (नी f.) A neighbour; इति प्रतिवेशिनि शृणुमिहाप्यस्मद् द्वासासि S. D.; Mk. 3. 14.

प्रतिवेश्यः A neighbour.

प्रतिवेष्टित p. p. Rolled back, reverted.

प्रतिव्यूह p. p. Down out in battle-array.

प्रतिव्यूहः 1 Arraying an army against an enemy. 2 A multitude, collection.

प्रतिशमः Cessation.

प्रतिशयनं The act of lying down without food before a deity to secure some desired object.

प्रतिशयित a. One who lies down without food before a deity to secure his desired object; अनया च किलास्मै प्रतिशयिताय स्वप्ने समाविष्टं D. K. 121.

प्रतिश्रापः A curse for curse, a curse in return.

प्रतिश्रासनं 1 Giving orders, sending on an errand, ordering. 2 Ordering or despatching an inferior after calling him to attend. 3 Counter-manding. 4 A rival command or authority; अप्रतिश्रासनं जगत् R. 8. 27 'completely under the sway of one ruler'.

प्रतिशिक्ष p. p. 1 Ordered, sent; Si. 16. 1. 2 Dismissed, rejected. 3 Famous, celebrated.

प्रतिश्याः, प्रतिश्यानं, प्रतिश्यायः A catarrh or cold.

प्रतिश्रयः 1 A shelter, asylum. 2 A house, dwelling, residence; Y. 1. 210; Ms. 10. 51. 3 An assembly. 4 A sacrificial hall. 5 Help, assistance. 6 A promise.

प्रतिश्रवः 1 Assent, agreement, promise. 2 An echo.

प्रतिश्रवणं 1 Listening to; Ms. 2. 195. 2 Promising, assenting, agreeing. 3 A promise.

प्रतिश्रुतः, प्रतिश्रुतिः f. 1 A promise. 2 An echo, reverberation; R. 13. 40; 16. 31; Si. 17. 42.

प्रतिश्रुत p. p. Promised, agreed, assented.

प्रतिशिष्ट p. p. 1 Forbidden, prohibited, disallowed, refused. 2 Contradicted.

प्रतिशेषः 1 Keeping or warding off, driving away, expulsion; Vikr. 1. 8. 2 Prohibition; as in शास्त्रप्रतिशेषः. 3 Denial, refusal. 4 Negation, contradiction. 5 A negative particle.

—Comr. —अक्षरं, —उक्तिः f. words of denial, refusal; S. 3. 25. —उपमा one of the several kinds of Upamā mentioned by Daplin. It is thus explained: —न जातु शक्तिरिदंस्ते मुखेन प्रतिगन्तुं । कलंकितो जडस्येति प्रतिशेषोपमेव सा ॥ Kāv. 2. 34.

प्रतिशेषकः, प्रतिशेष्ट a. 1 Warding off, prohibiting, preventing. 2 Preventive. —m. A hinderer, prohibitor.

प्रतिशेषनं 1 Keeping or warding off, preventing. 2 Prohibition; 3 Denial, refusal.

प्रतिष्ठाः, प्रतिष्ठासः A spy, messenger, an emissary.

प्रतिष्ठाशः 1 A spy, emissary. 2 A whip.

प्रतिष्ठाकः A whip, leather-thong.

प्रतिष्ठमः Obstruction, impediment, resistance, opposition, obstacle; बाहुप्रतिष्ठमविविद्धमन्युः R. 2. 32, 59.

प्रतिष्ठा 1 Resting, remaining, situation, position; अशोकप्रतिष्ठं Māl. 9; S. 7. 6. 2 A house, residence, home, habitation; R. 6. 21; 14. 5. 3 Fixity, stability, strength, permanence, firm basis; अप्रतिष्ठे रज्ज्वेदे का प्रतिष्ठा कुलस्य नः U. 5. 25; अत्र सलु मे देशप्रतिष्ठा S. 7; वंशः प्रतिष्ठा नीतः K. 280; Si. 2. 34. 4 Basis, foundation, site; as in युगप्रतिष्ठा. 5 A prop, stay, support; (hence) an object of glory, a distinguished ornament; स्वका मया नाम कुलप्रतिष्ठा S. 6. 24; द्वे प्रतिष्ठे कुलस्य नः 3. 21; Ku. 7. 27; Mv. 7. 21. 6 High position, pre-eminence, high authority; Mu. 2. 5. 7 Fame, glory, renown, celebrity; या निषाद् प्रतिष्ठो त्वमगमः शाश्वतीः समाः Rām (=U. 2. 5.). 8 Installation, inauguration; Mu. 1. 14. 9 Attainment of a desired object, accomplishment, fulfilment (of one's desire); ओत्सुक्यमात्रमवसाद्यति प्रतिष्ठा S. 5. 6. 10 Tranquillity, rest, repose. 11 A receptacle 12 The earth. 13 The consecration of an idol or image. 14 A limit, boundary.

प्रतिष्ठानं 1 Basis, foundation. 2 Site, situation, position. 3 A leg, foot. 4 N. of a town at the confluence of the Ganges and Yamunā and capital of the early kings of the lunar race; cf. V. 2. 5 N. of a town on the Godāvari.

प्रतिष्ठित p. p. 1 Set up, erected. 2 Fixed, established. 3 Placed, situated. 4 Installed, inaugurated, consecrated. 5 Completed, effected. 6 Prized, valued. 7 Famous, celebrated; (see स्थ with प्रति).

प्रतिस्विद् f. An accurate knowledge of the particulars of anything.

प्रतिस्वहारः 1 Taking back, withdrawing. 2 Diminution, compression. 3 Comprehension, inclusion. 4 Yielding, giving up.

प्रतिस्वहन् p. p. 1 Taken back, withdrawn; एव यत्तत्सहन् S. 1. 2 Comprehended, included. 3 Compressed.

प्रतिस्वक्रमः 1 Reabsorption. 2 Reflection (प्रतिच्छाया).

प्रतिस्वख्या Consciousness.

प्रतिस्वचरः 1 Moving backwards. 2 Reabsorption. 3 Especially, reabsorption (of the world) back into Prakriti.

प्रतिपक्षः A message in return, an answer to a message.

प्रतिपक्षान् 1 Joining together, uniting. 2 The period of transition between two ages. 3 A means, remedy. 4 Self-command, restraint of feelings or passions. 5 Praise

प्रतिपक्षिः 1 Reunion. 2 Entering into the womb. 3 The period of transition between two ages. 4 Stop, cessation (उपरम्).

प्रतिपक्षमाधानं Cure, remedy.

प्रतिपक्षमासने 1 Coping with, being a match for. 2 Resisting, opposing, withstanding.

प्रतिपक्षः 1 A cord or ribbon worn round the wrist or neck as an amulet. -रः 1 A servant, follower. 2 A bracelet, marriage-string; सत्पुरुषप्रतिपक्षेण कञ्च पाणिः (अथर्वसूक्त) Ki. 5. 33 (—चतुर्मुख Malli.). 3 A garland, wreath. 4 Day-break. 5 The rear of an army. 6 A form of incantation. 7 Healing or dressing a wound.

प्रतिपक्षः 1 Secondary creation (as by the agents of one Supreme Being). 2 Dissolution.

प्रतिपक्षधामिकः A bard, panegyrist.

प्रतिपक्षारणं 1 Dressing the edges of a wound. 2 An instrument used for anointing a wound.

प्रतिपक्षी A screen, a curtain, a wall of cloth.

प्रतिपक्षः p. p. 1 Sent out, despatched. 2 Celebrated. 3 Repulsed, rejected. 4 Intoxicated (अवस्यत् according to पराणि)

प्रतिपक्षान्नः p. p. Bathed.

प्रतिपक्षेहः Love in return, requital or reciprocation of love.

प्रतिपक्षेद्वन् Throbbing.

प्रतिपक्षनः, प्रतिपक्षरः An echo, reverberation; Si. 13. 31.

प्रतिपक्षः p. p. 1 Struck or beaten back; knocked back. 2 Driven away, repelled, repulsed. 3 Opposed, obstructed. 4 Sent, despatched. 5 Hated, disliked. 6 Disappointed, frustrated. -Comp. -सति a. hating, disliking.

प्रतिपक्षिः f. 1 Striking or knocking back, repelling. 2 Rebound, recoil. प्रतिपक्षं यदुत्तुनमुत्तुनः Ki. 18. 5; Si. 9. 49. 3 Disappointment, frustration. 4 Anger.

प्रतिपक्षनं Striking or knocking back, returning a blow.

प्रतिपक्षः m. One who beats back or removes, repeller, remover.

प्रति (सी) द्वारः 1 Striking back. 2 A door, gate. 3 A porter, door-keeper. 4 A juggler. 5 Juggling, a juggling trick. -Comp. -द्वारिः f. the threshold (of a house &c.); Ku. 3. 58. -द्वारिः a female door-keeper; B. 6. 20.

प्रतिपक्षः A juggler.

प्रतिपक्षः Returning a laugh.

प्रतिपक्षः Retaliation, revenge.

प्रतिपक्षः p. p. 1 Fitted to, put close to.

प्रतीक a. 1 Directed or turned towards. 2 Inverted, reverse. 3 Contrary, unfavourable, adverse. -कः 1 A limb, member; Si. 18. 79. 2 A part, portion. -कं 1 An image. 2 Mouth, face. 3 The front (of anything). 4 The first word (of a verse, sentence &c.).

प्रतीक्षणं, प्रतीक्षा 1 Waiting for. 2 Expectation, hope. 3 Regard, consideration, attention.

प्रतीक्षित p. p. 1 Waited for, expected. 2 Considered.

प्रतीक्ष्य pot. p. 1 To be waited for. 2 Worthy of consideration or regard. 3 Venerable, respectable; R. 5. 14; Si. 2. 108. 4 To be adhered to or maintained, to be fulfilled; Si. 2. 180.

प्रतीक्षी The west.

प्रतीक्षीन a. 1 Western, westerly. 2 Future, subsequent, following.

प्रतीक्षकः A receiver

प्रतीक्ष्य a. Living in the west, western, westerly.

प्रतीत p. p. 1 Set forth, started. 2 Gone by, past, gone. 3 Believed, trusted. 4 Proved, established. 5 Acknowledged, recognised. 6 Called, known as, named; सोचं वटः इयानं इति प्रतीतः R. 13. 53. 7 Well-known, renowned, famous. 8 Firmly resolved. 9 Believing, trusting, confident. 10 Pleased, delighted; R. 3. 12; 5. 26; 14. 47; 16. 23. 11 Respectful. 12 Clever, learned, wise.

प्रतीतिः f. 1 Conviction, settled belief; S. 7. 31. 2 Belief. 3 Knowledge, ascertainment, clear or distinct perception or apprehension; अवि तु वाच्येति च प्रतिमासादेव वास्तवप्रतीतिः K. P. 10. 4 Fame, renown. 5 Respect. 6 Delight.

प्रतीक्ष a. Given back, restored.

प्रतीक्षकः N. of a country called विदेह p. v.

प्रतीक्ष a. 1 Contrary, unfavourable, adverse, opposite. तत्प्रतीक्षयन्नादि वेदुतं R. 11. 62. 2 Reverse, inverted, out of order. 3 Backward, retrograde. 4 Disagreeable, displeasing. 5 Refractory, disobedient, obstinate, perverse; Pt. 1. 424. 6 Hindering. -वः N. of a king, father of S'antanu and grandfather of Bhishma. -नं N. of a figure of speech in which the usual form of comparison is inverted, the उपमान being compared with the उपमेयः प्रतीक्षमुरमानस्यनुमेयस्यकथनम्। तद्वत्प्रतीक्षयन्नादि वेदुतं Chandra. 5. 9. (for fuller definitions and explanation see K. P. 10 under प्रतीक्ष). -नं ind.

1 On the contrary. 2 In an inverted order. 3 Against, in opposition to; प्रतीक्षिः कृतापि रोषणवया मा स्म प्रतीक्षं नमः S. 4. 18. -Comp. -न a. 1 going against. 2 adverse, unfavourable; R. 11. 58. -गमने, -गतीः f. retrograde motion; Ku. 2. 25. -तरणं going or sailing against the stream; V. 2. 5. -द्वितीयः a woman. -वचनं 1 contradiction. 2 a perverse or evasive manner of speaking. -विपाकिन् m. producing the opposite result (recoiling on the doer); Mā. 5. 26.

प्रतीक्ष A shore, bank.

प्रतीक्षः 1 Adding to, inserting (as an ingredient). 2 calcining or fluxing metals. 3 An epidemic, disease, a plague.

प्रतीक्षः, प्रतीक्षार, प्रतीक्षः &c. See प्रतीक्ष &c.

प्रतीक्षिन् a. See प्रतीक्षिन्.

प्रतीक्षारी 1 A female door-keeper. 2 A door-keeper in general.

प्रतीक्षः 1 An epithet of a class of birds (such as hawks, parrot, crows &c.). 2 An instrument for pricking.

प्रतीक्षः f. Gratification, satisfaction.

प्रतीक्षः 1 A goad. 2 A long whip. 3 A pricking instrument.

प्रतीक्ष a. Speedy, quick, fleet.

प्रतीक्षी A street, main road, principal street through a town; प्रपद्योती. प्रतीक्षप्रतापः Si. 3. 64.

प्रतीक्ष p. p. 1 Given, given away, presented, offered. 2 Given in marriage, married.

प्रतीक्ष a. 1, Old, ancient. 2 Former. 3 Traditional, customary.

प्रतीक्ष ind. 1 In an opposite direction, backwards. 2 Against. 3 Westward, to the west of (-with abl). 4 In the interior, inwardly. 5 Formerly, in former times.

प्रतीक्ष a. 1 Perceptible (to the eye), visible; प्रतीक्षयतिः प्रतीक्षयतिः प्रतीक्षयतिः S. 1. 1. 2 Present, in sight, before the eye. 3 Cognizable by any organ of sense. 4 Distinct, evident, clear. 5 Direct, immediate. 6 Explicit, express. 7 Corporeal. -क्षं 1 Perception, ocular evidence, apprehension by the senses, considered as a प्रमाण or mode of proof; इन्द्रियार्थमधिकृतं तन्म ज्ञानं प्रतीक्षं T. S. 2 Explicitness, distinctness. (The forms प्रतीक्ष, प्रतीक्षेण, प्रतीक्षतः, प्रतीक्षतः are used adverbially in the sense of 1 Before, in the presence of, in the sight of. 2 Openly, publicly. 3 Directly, immediately. 4 Personally. 5 At sight. 6 Explicitly). -Comp. -ज्ञानं ocular evidence, knowledge obtained by direct perception. -द्वितीयः, -द्वितीयः m. an eye-witness. -द्वितीयः a. personally seen. -प्रमाणं correct or certain knowledge, such as is obtained

by direct perception through the senses. -प्रमाणं ocular proof, evidence of the senses. -कल अ. having evident or visible consequences. -वादिन् m. a Buddhist who admits no other evidence than ocular proof or perception. -विहित अ. directly or explicitly enjoined.

प्रत्यक्षिन् m. An eye-witness.

प्रत्यक्ष अ. 1 Fresh, young, new, recent; प्रत्यक्षतानां मांसं Ve. 3; कुक्षमज्ञानं न प्रत्यक्षं V. 3. 10; Me. 4; R. 10. 54; Ratn. 1. 21. 2 Repeated. 3 Puro. -Comp. -वयस्य अ. young in age, in the prime of life, youthful.

प्रत्यक्ष अ. (प्रतीक्षी f. or according to Vopadeva प्रत्यक्षी also) 1 Turned or directed towards. 2 Being behind. 3 Following, subsequent. 4 Averted, turned away. 5 Western, westerly. -Comp. -अक्षं (प्रत्यक्षं) an inner organ. -आत्मन् m. (प्रत्यक्षात्मन्) the individual soul. -आज्ञापतिः (प्रत्यक्षाज्ञापतिः) 'the lord of the western direction', an epithet of Varuna.

-उत्तर अ. (प्रत्यगुत्तर) the north-west. -दक्षिणतः (प्रत्यगदक्षिणतः) ind. towards the south-west. -दृष्ट अ. (प्रत्यगदृष्ट) an inward glance, a glance directed inwards. -मुख अ. (प्रत्यगमुख) 1 facing the west. 2 having the face averted. -क्षोतस्य अ. (प्रत्यगक्षोतस्य) flowing towards the west; Malli. on Si. 4. 66. (-f.) an epithet of the river Narmadā.

प्रत्यक्षित अ. Honoured, worshipped.

प्रत्यक्षन् 1 Eating. 2 Food.

प्रत्यक्षिज्ञा Knowing, recognition; प्रत्यक्षिज्ञिष नामबलोक्त्य Mal. 1. 25.

प्रत्यक्षिज्ञानं 1 Recognition (in return); प्रत्यक्षिज्ञानरत्नं च रामायणदर्शयस्कृती R. 12. 64.

प्रत्यक्षिज्ञात p. p. Recognised.

प्रत्यक्षिभूत p. p. Overcome, conquered.

प्रत्यक्षियुक्त p. p. Accused in return.

प्रत्यक्षिवागः A counter-charge, an accusation in return; Y. 9. 10.

प्रत्यक्षिवाहः प्रत्यक्षिवाहन् Returning a salutation; Ms. 2. 126.

प्रत्यक्षिस्तद्वन् A counter-plaint or charge.

प्रत्यक्षः 1 Conviction, settled belief; सुहः परप्रत्यक्षेयमुद्धिः M. 1. 2; संज्ञातप्रत्यक्षः Pt. 4. 2 Trust, reliance, faith, confidence; Ku. 6. 20; Si. 18. 63; Bh. 3. 60. 3 Conception, idea, notion, opinion. 4 Surety, certainty. 5 Knowledge, experience, cognition; स्वानप्रत्यक्षत् S. 7 'judging by the place'; so आकृतिप्रत्यक्षम् M. 1 Mo. 8. 6 A cause, ground, means of action; Ku. 3. 18. 7 Celebrity, fame, renown. 8 A termination, an suffix or suffix; Si. 14. 66, 9 An oath. 10 A dependant.

11 A usage, practice. 12 A hole. 13 Intellect, understanding (बुद्धि). -Comp. -कारक, -कारिन् अ. producing assurance, convincing. (-जी) a seal, signet-ring.

प्रत्यक्षित अ. 1 Relied upon, confided in. 2 Trusty, confidential.

प्रत्यक्षिन् अ. 1 Relying upon, trusting, believing. 2 Trustworthy, confidential.

प्रत्यक्ष अ. Useful, expedient. -र्थ 1 A reply, an answer. 2 Hostility, opposition.

प्रत्यक्षकः An opponent.

प्रत्यक्षिन् अ. (नी f.) Hostile, opposing, inimical; नास्मि भवत्येतीश्वरविशेषप्रत्यक्षी V. 2. -m. 1 An opponent, adversary, enemy. 2 A rival, equal, match; चन्द्रो मुखस्य प्रत्यक्षी. 3 (In law) A defendant; सवर्गस्य सखः शब्दार्थप्रत्यक्षिनां स्वयं R. 17. 39; Ms. 8. 79; Y. 2. 6. -Comp. -भूत अ. coming in the way, become an obstacle; Ku. 1. 59.

प्रत्यक्षेण Giving back, restoring; सीताप्रत्यक्षेणैषिणः R. 15. 85.

प्रत्यक्षित p. p. Restored, given back.

प्रत्यक्षमर्शः 1 Profound meditation or reflection. 2 Counsel, advice. 3 A counter-conclusion.

प्रत्यक्षरोधनं Obstruction, hindrance. प्रत्यक्षसानं Eating, or drinking; P. 1. 4. 52.

प्रत्यक्षसित अ. Eaten, drunk.

प्रत्यक्षस्कन्दः -द्वन् (In law) A special plea; admitting a fact, but qualifying it in such a manner that it may not appear as a count of accusation.

प्रत्यक्षस्थाने 1 Removal. 2 Hostility, opposition. 3 Status quo.

प्रत्यक्षहारः 1 Withdrawal. 2 Universal destruction, dissolution (of the world); सर्वस्थितिप्रत्यक्षहारहेतुः R. 2. 44.

प्रत्यक्षवायः 1 Decrease, diminution. 2 An obstacle, impediment; U. 1. 9. 3 Contrary or opposite course, contrariety; Ms. 4. 245. 4 A sin. -offence, sinfulness, अनुसर्गं तथा च प्रत्यक्षवायस्य मन्वते Jībali.

प्रत्यक्षेक्षणः, प्रत्यक्षेक्षा Taking care of, regard for, looking after R. 17. 63.

प्रत्यक्षमयः 1 Setting (of the sun). 2 End, cessation.

प्रत्यक्षापक अ. (पिका f.) Jeering, derisive, deriding, treating scornfully.

प्रत्यक्षप्रातः p. p. 1 Refused, denied. 2 Prohibited, forbidden. 4 Set aside, rejected. 4 Repulsed.

प्रत्यक्षपानं 1 Repulse, rejection. 2 Denial, refusal, disavowal. 3 Disregard. 4 Reproach. 5 Refutation.

प्रत्यक्षगतिः f. Coming back, return. प्रत्यक्षगमः, प्रत्यक्षगमनं Return, coming back.

प्रत्यक्षाने Receiving back, resumption.

प्रत्यादिष्ट p. p. 1 Prescribed. 2 Informed. 3 Rejected, repulsed. 4 Removed, set aside. 5 Obscured, thrown into shade; R. 10. 68. 6 Warned, cautioned.

प्रत्यादेशः 1 An order, command. 2 Information, declaration. 3 Refusal, denial, rejection, repulse, repudiation; प्रत्यादेशज्ञानं खलु भवती धीरता कल्पयामि Mo. 114. 95. S. 6. 9. 4 Obscuring, eclipsing, one that obscures, puts to shame or throws into shade; या प्रत्यादेशो ह्यवर्गितयाः श्रियः V. 1; K. 5. 5 Caution, warning. 6 Particularly divine caution, supernatural warning.

प्रत्यानयनं Bringing back, recovery.

प्रत्यापत्तिः f. 1 Return. 2 Aversion from, or indifference to worldly objects (वेदाय).

प्रत्याभवायः The fifth member of a complete syllogism; i. e. निषेधन (the repetition of the first proposition).

प्रत्यायः A toll, tax.

प्रत्यायक अ. 1 Proving, explaining. 2 Convincing, producing assurance.

प्रत्यायनं 1 Leading home (a bride), marrying. 2 Setting (of the sun)

प्रत्यालीढं A particular attitude in shooting (opp. आलीढ q. v.).

प्रत्यावर्तनं Returning, coming back.

प्रत्याश्वस्त p. p. Consoled, revived, refreshed.

प्रत्याश्वासः Respiration, recovery (of breath).

प्रत्याश्वसनं Consolation.

प्रत्यासत्तिः f. 1 Close proximity or contiguity (in time or space). 2 Close contact. 3 An analogy.

प्रत्यासन्नः p. p. Proximate, near, contiguous.

प्रत्यास (सा) रः The roar of an army. 2 A form of array, one array behind another.

प्रत्याहरणं 1 Bringing or taking back, recovery. 2 Withholding. 3 Restraining the organs of sense.

प्रत्याहारः 1 Drawing back, marching back, retreat. 2 Keeping back, withholding. 3 Restraining the organs. 4 Dissolution of the world. 5 (In gram) The comprehension of several letters or affixes into one syllable, effected by combining the first letter of a Sūtra with its final indicative letter, or in the case of several Sūtras, with the final letter of the last member; thus अण् is the प्रत्याहारः of the Sūtra अणुङ्; अङ् (vowels) of the four Sūtras अणुङ्, कल्ह, एओह, ऐओह; हल् of the consonants; अल्ल of all letters.

प्रत्युक्त p. p. Answered, said in return, replied.

प्रत्युक्तिः f. A reply, an answer.

प्रत्युच्चारः, उच्चारणं Repetition.

प्रत्युज्जीवनं Reviving, restoring to life, resuscitation (fig. also).

प्रत्युत्त ind. 1 On the contrary; कृतमपि मोक्षकारं य एव पीत्वा निरातंकः । प्रत्युत्तं यत्ने काकोदरसोदरः खलो जगति Bv. 1. 76. 2 Rather, even. 3 On the other hand.

प्रत्युत्क्रमः, क्रमणं, कांतिः f. 1 An undertaking. 2 Preparations for war. 3 Marching out to attack an enemy. 4 A secondary act or effort tending to a main object. 5 The first step in any business.

प्रत्युत्थानं 1 Rising against. 2 Making preparations for war. 3 Rising from one's seat (as a mark of respect) to welcome a visitor; Ms. 2. 210.

प्रत्युत्थित p. p. Risen to meet or encounter (a friend, foe &c.)

प्रत्युत्पन्न p. p. 1 Reproduced, regenerated. 2 Prompt, ready, quick. 3 (In math.) Multiplied. -कं Multiplication. -COMP. -मति a. 1 possessed of presence of mind, ready-witted. 2 bold, confident. 3 Subtle, sharp.

प्रत्युदाहरणं A counter illustration, an example to the contrary.

प्रत्युद्गत p. p. 1 Risen from one's seat as a mark of respect to greet or welcome a guest; प्रत्युद्गतो मां भरतः ससैन्यः R. 13. 64; 12. 62. 2 Gone forth against.

प्रत्युद्गतिः f., प्रत्युद्गमः, प्रत्युद्गमनं Going out or rising from one's seat to meet or greet a guest.

प्रत्युद्गमनीयं A clean pair of garments; गृहीतप्रत्युद्गमनीयवस्त्रा Ku. 7. 11. (v. l. for 'प्रत्युद्गमनीय'); see उद्गमनीय.

प्रत्युद्गरणं 1 Recovering, re-obtaining. 2 Raising up again.

प्रत्युद्गमः 1 Counterbalance, counterpoise. 2 An effort or measure against. counteraction; Bh. 8. 88. v. l.

प्रत्युद्घात a. See प्रत्युद्गत.

प्रत्युद्गमनं Rising or springing up again, rebounding.

प्रत्युद्गमः Returning a service or kindness, requital of an obligation, service in return.

प्रत्युद्गमः Return of a service.

प्रत्युद्देशः Advice in return; Ku. 1. 34.

प्रत्युद्गम a. See प्रत्युद्गत.

प्रत्युद्गमनं 1 A Counterpart of a resemblance. 2 A pattern, model. 3 A counter comparison; V. 2. 3.

प्रत्युद्गम्य p. p. Got back, recovered. प्रत्युद्गमः-वेज्ञं Besetting any one in order to bring him to compliance.

प्रत्युद्गमः Vicinity, neighbourhood.

प्रत्युद्गम p. p. 1 Inlaid, set with, studded. 2 Sown. 3 Fixed, implanted, firmly fixed or lodged; Mā. 6. 10; U. 3. 35, 46.

प्रत्युद्गमः, प्रत्युद्गम n. Morning, day-break, dawn.

प्रत्युद्गमः-वे Day-break, morning, dawn; प्रत्युद्गमं स्फुटितकलामोदनीकवायः Me. 31. -वः 1 The sun. 2 N. of one of the eight Vasus.

प्रत्युद्गम n. Day-break, morning, dawn.

प्रत्युद्गमः Impediment, obstacle, hinderance; विस्मयः सर्वथा द्वेषः प्रत्युद्गमः सर्वकर्मणा H. 2. 15.

प्रथ 1 1 A. (प्रथते प्रथित) 1 To increase (wealth &c.). 2 To spread abroad (as fame, rumour &c.); तथा यज्ञोऽस्य प्रथते Ms. 11. 15. 3 To become well-known, become famous or celebrated; अतस्तदाख्यया तीर्थं पावनं भुवि पश्ये R. 15. 101; अतोऽस्मि लोके वेदे च प्रथितः पुरुषोत्तमः Bg. 15. 18; Si. 9. 16; 15. 23; Ku. 5. 7; Me. 24; R. 5. 65; 9. 76. 4 To appear, arise, come to light; भूमौ तु तासां मद्भो तु पश्ये Ki. 8. 53. -II. 10. U. (प्रथयति-ते, प्रथित) 1 To spread, proclaim; सज्जना एव साधूनां प्रथयति गुणोत्कर्षे Dri. S. 12; Bk. 17. 107. 2 To show, manifest, display, evince, indicate; परमं वदुः प्रथयतीव जयं Ki. 6. 35; 5. 3; Si. 10. 25; Rātā. 4. 13; S. 3. 16. 3 To increase, enlarge, enhance, augment, stretch; Bh. 2. 45. 4 To disclose.

प्रथनं 1 Spreading, extension. 2 Scattering. 3 Throwing, projecting. 4 Showing, evincing, displaying. 5 A place where anything is spread.

प्रथम a. (Nom. pl. -m. प्रथमे or प्रथमाः) 1 First, foremost; R. 3. 44; H. 2. 36; Ki. 2. 44. 2 First, chief, principal, most excellent or eminent, matchless, incomparable; Si. 15. 42; Ms. 3. 147. 3 Earliest, most ancient, primeval, primary. 4 Prior, previous, former, earlier; प्रथममुक्तता-वेक्ष्या Me. 17; R. 10. 67. 5 (In gram. The first person (=third person according to European phraseology)).

-सः 1 The first (=third) person. 2 The first consonant of a class. -मा The nominative case. -मं ind. 1 First, firstly, at first; Ku. 7. 24; R. 3. 4. 2 Already, previously, formerly; R. 3. 68. 3 At once, immediately. 4 Before; यावत्तु चोदयामास तं शक्तेः प्रथमं शक्तं R. 4. 24; उत्तिष्ठेज्यमं चास्य वरमं चैव संविशेत् Ms. 2. 194. 5 Newly, recently. प्रथम-अनन्तरं or ततः or पश्चात् first, afterwards. -COMP. -अर्थः-धि the first half. -आश्रयः the first of the four stages in the religious life of a Brāhmaṇa; i. e. Brahmacharya.

-इतर a. 'other than first,' the second.

-उचित a. first uttered; उवाच धाव्या प्रथमोदितं वचः R. 3. 25. -कल्पः the best course to adopt, a primary rule.

-कल्पित a. 1 first thought out. 2 first in rank or importance. -ज a.

first-born. -दर्शनं first sight. -दिवसः the first day; Me. 2. -पुरुषः the first person (=the third person according to the English system of treating Sanskrit grammar). -यौवनं early youth or age. youthful state. -वयस् n. early age, -youth. -विरहः separation for the first time. -वैयाकरणः 1 the most distinguished grammarian. 2 a beginner in grammar. -साहसः the first or lowest of the three degrees of punishment or fine. -सुकृतं former kindness or service.

प्रथम Fame, celebrity; Si. 15. 27.

प्रथित p. p. 1 Increased, extended. 2 Published, proclaimed, spread, declared; प्रथितयज्ञासां भासकविहीनमिहकविभिः आदीनां M. 1. 3 shown, displayed, manifested, evinced. 4 Famous, celebrated, renowned (see प्रथ also).

प्रथिमन् m. Breadth, greatness, extension, magnitude; प्रथिमानं वधानेन जघनेन घनेन सा Bk. 4. 17; (घृणाः) प्रथिम-सूक्ष्माः प्रथिमानमायुः R. 18. 48.

प्रथितिः f. The earth.

प्रथिष्ठ a. Largest, widest, broadest; (superl. of पृथु q. v.).

प्रथियस् a. (सी. f.) Larger, wider, broader; (compar. of पृथु q. v.).

प्रथु a. Wide, wide-spread.

प्रथुकः Rice parched and flattened (cf. पृथुक).

प्रदक्षिण a. Being placed or standing on the right, moving to the right.

2 Respectful, reverential. 3 Auspicious, of good omen. -णः-णा, -णं Circumambulation from left to right, so that the right side is always turned towards the person or object circumambulated, a reverential salutation made by walking in this manner; Ku. 7. 79, Y. 1. 232. -णं ind. 1 From left to right. 2 Towards the right side, so that the right side is always turned towards the person or object circumambulated. 3 In a southern direction, towards the south; Ms. 4. 87. (प्रदक्षिणीकृत means 'to go round from left to right' as a mark of respect; प्रदक्षिणीकृत्य सद्योदताग्नीम् S. 4; प्रदक्षिणीकृत्य हुतं हुताशनं R. 2. 71). -COMP. -अचिस् a. flaming towards the right, having the flames turned towards the right; प्रदक्षिणाविर्होविराग्निरावदे R. 3. 14. (-f.) flames turned towards the right; R. 4. 25. -क्रिया going round from left to right, keeping the right side towards one as a mark of respect; R. 1. 76. -पट्टिज्ञा = yard; court-yard.

प्रदग्ध p. p. Burnt up, consumed.

प्रदक्ष p. p. See प्रथ.

प्रदरः 1 Rending, tearing. 2 A fracture, crack, cleft, crevice, chasm. 3 The dispersion of an army. 4 An

arrow. 5 A kind of disease of women.

प्रद्वर्पः Pride, arrogance.

प्रदर्शः 1 Look, appearance. 2 Direction, order.

प्रदर्शक a. Showing, manifesting &c.

प्रदर्शन 1 Look, appearance; as in प्रदर्शनः. 2 Manifesting, displaying, show, exhibition. 3 Teaching, explaining. 4 An example.

प्रदर्शित p. p. 1; Shown forth, exhibited, manifested, evinced, displayed. 2 Made known. 3 Taught. 4 Explained, declared.

प्रद्वलः An arrow.

प्रद्वलः Burning, inflaming.

प्रदातु m. 1 A giver, donor. 2 A liberal man. 3 One who gives a daughter in marriage. 4 An epithet of Indra.

प्रदानं 1 Giving, granting, bestowing, offering; वर ०, अग्नि ०, काष्ठ ० &c. 2 Giving away in marriage; कन्या ०. 3 Imparting, teaching, instructing; विद्या ०. 4 A gift, donation, present. 5 A goad. -COMP. -द्वरः a very munificent man, donor.

प्रदानकं An offering, a gift, donation, present.

प्रदाय A present, gift.

प्रदिः, प्रदेयः A present, gift.

प्रदिग्ध p. p. Beameared, bedaubed, anointed. -रश्च Meat fried in a particular way.

प्रदिश f. 1 Pointing out. 2 An order, direction, command. 3 An intermediate point of the compass; such as नैऋती, आग्नेयी, ऐशानी and वायवी.

प्रदिष्ट p. p. 1 Shown, pointed out. 2 Directed, ordered. 3 Fixed upon, ordained, appointed; R. 2. 39.

प्रदीपः 1 A lamp, light (fig. also); अतिलघूपाः हस्तप्रदीपाः Ku. 1. 10; R. 2. 24; 16. 4; कुलप्रदीपो नृपतिर्दिलीपः R. 6. 74. 'light or ornament of the family'; 7. 29. 2 That which enlightens or elucidates, elucidation; especially at the end of titles of works; as in महाभाष्यप्रदीपः, काव्यप्रदीपः &c.

प्रदीपन a. (नी f.) 1 Kindling. 2 Stimulating, exciting. -नं The act of kindling, lighting, stimulating &c. -नः A kind of mineral poison.

प्रदीप्त p. p. 1 Kindled, lighted, inflamed, illuminated. 2 Blazing, burning, shining. 3 Raised, expanded; प्रदीप्तशिरसाग्नीविषं Dk. 4 Stimulated, excited (hunger &c.)

प्रदुष्ट p. p. 1 Spoiled, corrupted. 2 Wicked, bad, sinful. 3 Licentious, wanton.

प्रदूषित p. p. 1 Corrupted, vitiated, spoiled, depraved. 2 Polluted, defiled, contaminated.

प्रदेय pot p. To be given, imparted, communicated &c.; R. 5. 18, 31.

प्रदेशः 1 Pointing out, indicating. 2 A place, region, spot, country, territory, district; णितुः प्रदेशास्त्रय देवभूमयः Ku. 5. 45; R. 5. 60; so कंट, तालु, हृदय &c. 3 A span measured from the tip of the thumb to that of the fore-finger. 4 Decision, determination. 5 A wall. 6 An example (in grammar).

प्रदेशनं 1 Pointing out. 2 Advice, instruct. 3 A gift, present, an offering especially to gods, superiors &c.

प्रदेश (ङि) नी The fore-finger, the index finger.

प्रदेहः 1 Applying a plaster, unctio. 2 A plaster, thick ointment.

प्रदोष a. Bad, corrupt. -वः 1 A fault, defect, sin, offence. 2 Disordered condition, such as mutiny, rebellion. 3 Evening, nightfall, the first part of the night; तमः स्वभावास्तेष्वन्ये प्रदोषमनुयायिनः Si. 2. 78 (where प्रदोष primarily means 'corrupt' or 'bad'); ब्रजकुटीरजनमनस्तोषप्रदोषः Gtt. 5; Ku. 6. 44; R. 1. 93; Rs. 1. 12. -COMP. -कालः evening time, night-fall. -सिमिरे evening darkness, the dusk of early night; कामं प्रदोषतिमिरेण न दृश्यते त्वं Mk. 1. 35.

प्रदोहः Milking.

प्रद्युम्नः An epithet of Cupid, the god of love. [He was a son of Krishna and Rukmini. When only six years old, he was stolen away by the demon Sambara, for he was foretold that Pradyumna would be his destroyer. Sambara cast the child into the roaring sea, and a large fish swallowed it. This fish was caught by a fisherman and taken to the demon; and when it was cut up, a beautiful child came out from the belly, and Mayavati, the mistress of Sambara's household, at the desire of Narada carefully reared him from childhood. As he grew up, she was fascinated by the beauty of his person, but Pradyumna reproved her for entertaining towards himself feelings so unbecoming a mother as he considered her. But when he was told that he was not her son, but of Vishnu and was cast into the sea by Sambara, he became enraged, and, challenging him to fight, succeeded in killing him by the force of illusions. He and Mayavati afterwards repaired to the house of Krishna, where Narada told him and Rukmini that the boy was their own and that Mayavati was his wife].

प्रद्योतः 1 Irradiating, lighting, illuminating. 2 Splendour, light, lustre. 3 A ray of light. 4 N. of a king of Ujjayini, whose daughter Vatas married; प्रद्योतस्य विष्णुहितर वत्सराजोऽन जडे Mo. (considered as an interpolation by Malli.); Ratn. 1. 10.

प्रद्योतनं 1 Blazing, shining. 2 Light. -नः The sun.

प्रद्ववः Running.

प्रद्वायः 1 Running away, flight, retreat, escape. 2 Going quickly or fast.

प्रद्वार, प्रद्वारं A place before a door or gate.

प्रद्वेषः, प्रद्वेषणं Dislike, hatred, aversion.

प्रद्वनं 1 A battle, fight, war, contest; प्रहितः प्रद्वनाय माधवानहमाकारयितुं महीसूता Si. 16. 52; क्षेवं क्षत्रयचनपितुनं कीरवं तद्वजेयाः Me. 48; R. 11. 77; Mv. 6. 33. 2 Spoil taken in battle. 3 Destruction. 4 Tearing, rending.

प्रद्वमनं 1 Blowing in or into. 2 A sternutatory.

प्रद्वर्षः Assaulting, attacking, outrage.

प्रद्वर्षणं-णार 1 An assault, attack 2 An outrage, ill-treatment, insult.

प्रद्वर्षित p. p. 1 Assaulted, attacked. 2 Hurt, injured. 3 Haughty, arrogant.

प्रधान a. 1 Chief, principal, pre-eminent, main, best, most excellent; as in प्रधानमात्र, प्रधानपुरुष &c.; Ms. 7. 203. 2 Principally inherent, prevalent, predominant. -नं 1 The chief thing or object, most important thing; head, chief; न परिचया मल्लिनात्मनं प्रधानं Si. 7. 61; G. L. 18; प्रयोगप्रधानं हि नात्र्यशास्त्रं M. 1; शमप्रधानेषु तपोधनेषु S. 2. 7; R. 6. 79. 2 The first evolver, originator, or source of the material world, the primary germ out of which all material appearances are evolved, according to the Sāṅkhya philosophy; न पुनरपि प्रधानवादी अज्ञादत्वं प्रधानस्यासिद्धमित्याह S. B; see प्रकृति also. 3 The supreme Spirit. 4 Intellect. 5 The principal member of a compound. -नः -नं 1 The principal attendant or companion of a king (his minister or confidant). 2 A noble, courtier. 3 An elephant-driver. -COMP. -अनं 1 the principal branch or part of anything. 2 the chief member of the body. 3 the principal or most eminent person in a state. -अमात्यः the prime minister, premier. -आत्मन् m. an epithet of Vishnu. -घातुः the chief element of the body; i. e. semen virile. -पुरुषः 1 the principal or most eminent person (in a state &c.). 2 an epithet of Siva. -मन्त्रिन् m. the prime-minister. -वाससु n. a principal garment. -वृष्टिः f. a heavy shower of rain.

प्रधावनः Air, wind. -नं Rubbing; rubbing or washing off.

प्रधिः 1 The periphery of a wheel; Si. 15. 79; 17. 27. 2 A welt.

प्रधी a. Pre-eminently intelligent. -f. Great intelligence.

प्रक्षुपित *p. p.* 1 Fumigated, perfumed. 2 Heated, burned, 3 Inflamed. 4 Afflicted. -ता 1 A woman in trouble. 2 The quarter to which the sun is proceeding.

प्रक्षुह *p. p.* 1 Treated with contumely. 2 Proud, arrogant, haughty. प्रक्षुहानं 1 Deep thought or reflection. 2 Reflection or thought in general.

प्रक्षुहसः Utter destruction, annihilation. -COMP. अभावाः 'non-existence caused by destruction,' one of the four kinds of अभाव or non-existence, in which the non-existence of a thing is caused by destruction, as of an effect subsequently to its production.

प्रक्षुहस्त *p. p.* Annihilated, completely destroyed.

प्रनन्दु *m.* The son of a grand-son, a great-grandson.

प्रनष्ट *p. p.* 1 Disappeared, vanished, not to be seen. 2 Lost. 3 Perished, dead. 4 Ruined, destroyed, annihilated.

प्रनायक *a.* 1 One whose leader is away. 2 Destitute of a leader or guide.

प्रनालः -ली *f.* see प्रनाल and प्रनाली.

प्रनिघातनं Killing, slaughter.

प्रनृत *a.* Dancing. -न्तं A dance.

प्रपङ्गाः The extremity of a wing.

प्रपञ्चः 1 Display, manifestation; प्रपञ्चाः प्रपञ्चः K. 141. 2 Development, expansion, extension; Si. 20. 44. 3 Amplification, expatiation, explanation, elucidation. 4 Prolixity, diffuseness, copiousness; अलं प्रपञ्चेन. 5 Manifolness, diversity. 6 Heap, abundance, quantity. 7 An appearance, phenomenon. 8 Illusion, fraud. 9 The visible world or universe, which is illusory and the scene of manifold action. -COMP. -बुद्धि a cunning, deceitful. -वचनं a prolix discourse, diffuse talk.

प्रपञ्चयति Den. P. 1. To show forth, display; प्रपञ्चय वचनं Git. 10. 2 To expand, amplify.

प्रपञ्चित *p. p.* 1 Displayed. 2 Expanded, amplified, 3 Dilated upon, fully explained, expatiated upon. 4 Erring, mistaken. 5 Deceived, tricked.

प्रपतनं 1 Flying forth or away. 2 Throwing oneself into, falling down. 3 Alighting. 4 Death, destruction. 5 A precipice, a steep crag.

प्रपदं The fore-part of the foot.

प्रपद्वीन *a.* Relating or extending to the forepart of the foot.

प्रपद्य *p. p.* 1 Arriving at, reaching or going to. 2 Resorting to, betaking oneself to; Ku. 3. 5; 5. 59.

3 Taking refuge with, seeking protection with, suppliant or submissive to; शिष्यस्तेहं प्रापि मां तां प्रपद्य Bg. 2. 7. 4 Adhering to. 5 Furnished or endowed with, possessed of; S. 1. 1. 6 Promised. 7 Got, obtained. 8 Poor, distressed.

प्रपञ्चादः See प्रपुनाद.

प्रपर्ण *a.* Devoid of leaves (as a tree; प्रपतितानि पर्णानि यस्य). -र्ण A fallen leaf.

प्रपलायनं Flight, retreat.

प्रपा 1 A place where water is distributed to travellers; व्याक्यास्यानाम्पमलस-लिला यस्य कृपाः प्रपात्र Vikr. 18. 78. 2 A well, cistern; Ms. 8. 319. 3 A place for watering cattle. 4 A supply of water. -COMP. -पालिका a woman who distributes water to travellers; Vikr. 1. 89; 13. 10. -र्ण a cool grave.

प्रपाठकः 1 A lesson, lecture. 2 A chapter or division of a work.

प्रपाणिः 1 The forepart of the hand. 2 The palm of the extended hand.

प्रपातः 1 Going forth or away, departure. 2 Falling down or into, a fall; मनोरथानाम तदप्रपातः S. 6. 9, Ku. 6. 57. 3 A sudden attack. 4 A cascade, waterfall, the place over which water falls down; R. 2. 26. 5 A bank, shore. 6 A precipice, steep rock. 7 Falling out or loss, as in केशप्रपात. 8 Emission, discharge, efflux, as in दीर्घप्रपात. 9 Throwing oneself down from a rock. 10 A particular mode of flight.

प्रपातनं Causing to fall, throwing down (on the ground).

प्रपाविकाः A peacock.

प्रपानं Drinking.

प्रपानकं A kind of drink.

प्रपितामहः 1 A paternal great grandfather. 2 An epithet of Krishna; Bg. 11. 39. 3 Of Brahmā. -ही A paternal great-grandmother.

प्रपितुष्य A paternal grand-uncle.

प्रपीडनं 1 Pressing, squeezing. 2 An astringent.

प्रपीत (न) *a.* Swollen up, distended.

प्रपुना (ना) *टः-डः* N. of a tree (चक्रमर्दं).

प्रपूरणं 1 Filling, filling up, completing. 2 Inserting, injecting. 3 Satisfying, satiating. 4 Attaching to.

प्रपूरित *p. p.* Filled up.

प्रपृष्ठ *a.* Having a prominent back.

प्रपौत्रः A great grandson; Y. 1. 78. -त्री A great-granddaughter.

प्रफुल्ल *p. p.* Blooming, blossomed, full-blown; लोभदुर्गं साधुयतः प्रफुल्लं R. 2. 20 (v. l. for प्रकुलं).

प्रफुल्लिः *f.* Blooming, expansion, blossoming,

प्रफुल्ल *p. p.* 1 Full-blown, blossoming; न हि प्रकुलं सहकारित्वं प्रफुल्लं काञ्चति प्रफुल्लाली R. 6. 69; 2. 29; Ku. 3. 45; 7. 11. 2 Expanded or dilated like a full-blown flower (as eyes). 3 Smiling. 4 Gay, cheerful, pleased. -COMP. -नयन, -नेत्र, -लोचन *a.* with eyes expanded with joy. -प्रहृष्ट *a.* having a beaming or cheerful countenance, looking cheerful.

प्रबद्ध *p. p.* 1 Bound, tied, fastened. 2 Stopped, obstructed, checked.

प्रबद्धः An author.

प्रबंधः 1 A bond, tie. 2 Uninterruptedness, continuance, continuity, uninterrupted series or succession; विच्छेदनाय ह्यपि यस्तु कथाप्रबंधः K. 239; कथा-प्रबंधाद्यमन्त्रराजा R. 6. 23; 3. 58; Mā. 6. 3. 3 A continued or connected narrative or discourse; अनुज्झितार्थसंबन्ध प्रबंधो बुरुहाहरः Si. 2. 73. 4 Any literary work or composition; especially, a poetical composition; प्रथितप्रज्ञां मातृ-विश्वामित्रकविमिश्रादीनां प्रबंधानतिक्रम्य M. 1; प्रपञ्चसूत्र-लेखनप्रबंध &c. Vās. 5 Arrangement, plan, scheme; as in कपटप्रबंध. -COMP. -कल्पना a feigned story, a work of imagination founded on a substratum of fact; प्रबंधकल्पनां स्तोककल्पनां प्राज्ञाः कथां विदुः.

प्रबंधनं Bond, tie.

प्रबन्धः An epithet of Indra.

प्रब (ब) *ई a.* Most excellent, best.

प्रबल *a.* 1 Very strong or powerful, mighty, valorous (as a man); R. 3. 60; Rs. 3. 23. 2 Violent, strong, intense, excessive, very great; प्रबल-रोषातया गृह्य M. 4. 2; प्रबला देवता R. 3. 50. 3 Important. 4 Abounding with. 5 Dangerous, destructive.

प्रब (ब) हिका See प्रवेष्टिका.

प्रबाधनं 1 Oppressing, tormenting. 2 Refusing, denying. 3 Keeping off.

प्रबा (बा) लः-लं 1 A sprout, shoot, new leaf; अति...प्रवालमातामनुवंषि वीर्या Ku. 5. 34; 1. 44; 3. 8; R. 6. 12; 13. 49. 2 Coral. 3 The neck of the Indian lute. -रः 1 A pupil. 2 An animal. -COMP. -अश्मंतकः 1 the red Asmantaka tree. 2 the coral tree. -पद्मं a red lotus. -कजं red sandalwood. -भस्मन् *n.* calx of coral.

प्रबाहुः The forearm.

प्रबाहुलं *ind.* 1 On high. 2 At the same time.

प्रबुद्ध *p. p.* 1 A awakened, roused. 2 Wise, learned, clever. 3 Knowing, conversant with. 4 Full-blown, expanded. 5 Beginning to work or take effect (as a charm).

प्रबोधः 1 Awaking (fig. also), awakening; regaining one's consciousness, consciousness; अप्रबोधोऽयं ह्ययं R. 12. 60; मोहाद्बुद्धिरप्रबोधः प्रबोधः 14. 56. 2 Blowing; expanding (of flowers).

3 Wakefulness, sleeplessness; S. 6. 4 Vigilance, watchfulness. 5 Knowledge, understanding, wisdom, removal of delusion, real knowledge; as in प्रबोधचंद्रोदय. 6 Consolation. 7 Reviving the fragrance of a perfume.

प्रबोधन *a.* (नी *f.*) Awakening, rousing. -नं 1 Waking. 2 Awakening, rousing. 3 Regaining one's consciousness. 4 Knowledge, wisdom. 5 Instructing, advising. 6 Reviving the scent of a perfume.

प्रबोध (वि) नी The eleventh day of the bright half of Kārtika on which Viṣṇu awakes from his four months' sleep.

प्रबोधित *p. p.* 1 Awakened, roused. 2 Instructed, informed.

प्रबोजन Breaking to pieces. -नः Wind, especially, stormy wind, hurricane, N. 1. 61; Pt. 1. 122.

प्रबद्धः The Nimba tree.

प्रबधः 1 Source, origin; अन्तरत्नप्रबधस्य यस्य Ku. 1. 3; अकिंचनः सन् प्रबधः स संवत् 5. 77; R. 9. 75. 2 Birth, production. 3 The source of a river; तस्या एवं प्रबधमचलं प्राच्य गौरं तुषतिः Me. 52. 4 The operative cause, origin of being (as father, mother &c.); तस्याः प्रबधमवगच्छ S. 1. 3 The author; creator; Ku. 2. 5. 6 Birth-place. 7 Power, strength, valour, majestic dignity (-प्रमाद्य *q. v.*) 8 An epithet of Viṣṇu. 9 (At the end of comp.) Arising or originating from, derived from; सूर्यप्रबो बद्धा R. 1. 2, Ku. 3. 15.

प्रबधिवृत्त *m.* A ruler, great lord.

प्रबधिविष्णु *a.* Strong, mighty, powerful. -वृष्णुः 1 A lord, master; यत्प्रबधिविष्णवे तेवन्ते S. 2. 2 An epithet of Viṣṇu.

प्रभा 1 Light, splendour, lustre, effulgence, radiance; प्रभास्मि शशिचरयोः Bg. 7. 8; प्रभा पदं गच्छ R. 2. 15, 31; 6. 18; Ra. 1. 19; Me. 47. 2 A ray of light. 3 The shadow of the sun on a sundial. 4 An epithet of Durgā. 5 N. of the city of Kubera. 6 N. of an Apsaras. -COMP. -करः 1 the sun; R. 10. 74. 2 the moon 3 fire. 4 the ocean. 5 an epithet of Siva. 6 N. of a learned writer, the founder of a school of Mīmāṃsā philosophy called after him. -कीटः a fire-fly. -तरल *a.* tremulously radiant; न प्रभातरलं ज्योतिरुदेति वसुधातलात् S. 1. 26. -संडलं a circle or halo of light; Ku. 1. 24; 6. 4; R. 3. 60; 14. 14. -लेपिन् *a.* covered with lustre, emitting lustre; V. 4. 34.

प्रभाजः 1 Division. 2 The fraction of a fraction (in math.).

प्रभात *p. p.* Begun to become clear

or light; ननु प्रभाता रजनी S. 4. -तं Day-break, dawn.

प्रभातं Light, lustre, splendour, radiance.

प्रभाजः 1 Lustre, splendour, brilliance. 2 Dignity, glory, majesty, grandeur, majestic lustre; प्रभाजवादिषु लक्ष्यते S. 1. 3 Strength, valour, power, efficacy; Pt. 1. 7. 4 Regal power (one of the three Śaktis *q. v.*) 5 A superhuman power or faculty, miraculous power; R. 2. 41. 62; 3. 40; V. 1, 2, 5. 6 Magnanimity. -COMP. -ज *a.* proceeding from majesty or regal power.

प्रभाजनं Explanation, interpretation.

प्रभासः Splendour, beauty, lustre. -तः-तं N. of a well-known place of pilgrimage near Dvārakā

प्रभासतं Illumining, irradiating, brightening.

प्रभास्वर *a.* Brilliant, bright, shining.

प्रभिक्ष *p. p.* 1 Severed, split, cleft, divided. 2 Broken to pieces. 3 Cut off, detached. 4 Budding, expanded, opened. 5 Changed, altered. 6 Deformed, disfigured. 7 Relaxed, loosened. 8 Intoxicated, in rut; Ku. 5. 80; (see भिद् with प्र). -जः An elephant in rut. -COMP. -भजनं a kind of collyrium or eye-salve mixed with oil.

प्रभु *a.* (भु -भी *f.*) 1 Mighty, strong, powerful 2 Able, competent, having power to (with inf. or in comp.); ऋषिप्रभावान्मयि नातिकोऽपि प्रभुः प्रहर्तुं किमुतान्यहिंसाः R. 2. 62; समाधिप्रभवो भवति Ku. 3. 40. 3 A match for; प्रभुर्महो महाय Mbh. -भुः 1 A lord, master; प्रभुर्बुद्धर्षुवनवयस्यः Si. 1. 49. 2 A governor, ruler, supreme authority. 3 An owner, proprietor. 4 Quick-silver. 5 N. of Viṣṇu. 6 Of Siva 7 Of Brahmā. 8 Of Indra. -COMP. -भक्त *a.* attached or devoted to one's lord, loyal. (-क्तः) a good horse. -भक्तिः *f.* devotion to one's lord, loyalty, faithfulness.

प्रभुता-त्वं 1 Lordship, supremacy, mastery, ascendancy, authority; S. o. 25; V. 4. 12. 2 Ownership.

प्रभुत *p. p.* 1 Sprung from, produced. 2 Much, abundant. 3 Numerous, many. 4 Mature, perfect. 5 High, lofty. 6 Long. 7 Presided over. -COMP. -वर्धन *a.* abounding in fresh grass and fuel. -वर्ध *a.* advanced in age, old, aged.

प्रभुतिः *f.* 1 Source, origin. 2 Power, strength. 3 Sufficiency.

प्रभुतिः *f.* Beginning, commencement, generally used in this sense as the last member of Bah. com-

pound; ईदृशभूतयो देवाः &c. -ind. From, ever since, beginning with (with abl.); शिवात्मप्रति पोटिता विवा U. I. 45; R. 2. 28; अथ प्रभुतिः henceforward; ततः प्रभुतिः, अतः प्रभुतिः &c.

प्रभेदः 1 Splitting, cleaving, opening. 2 Division, separation. 3 The flowing of rut or ichor from the temples of an elephant; R. 3. 37. 4 Difference, distinction. 5 A kind or sort.

प्रभंसा Fall, falling off.

प्रभंसायुः A disease of the nose.

प्रभंशित *p. p.* 1 Thrown or cast down. 2 Deprived of.

प्रभंशित् *a.* Falling off or down.

प्रभङ्ग *p. p.* Fallen off, fallen or dropped down. -हं A garland of flowers suspended from the lock on the crown of the head.

प्रभङ्गो See प्रभं above.

प्रभञ्ज *p. p.* Drowned, immersed, dipped.

प्रभत *p. p.* Thought out.

प्रभत्त *p. p.* 1 Intoxicated, drunk; S. 4. 1. 2 Mad, insane. 3 Careless, negligent, inattentive, heedless, regardless (generally with loc.). 4 Swerving from, failing to do (with abl.); स्वाधिकारात् प्रभत्ता Me. 1. 5 Blundering. 6 Wanton, lascivious. -COMP. -गीत *a.* sung carelessly. -चित्त *a.* negligent, heedless, careless.

प्रभयः 1 A horse. 2 N. of a class of Beings (said to be goblins) attending on Siva; Ku. 7. 95. -COMP. -अधिपः -नाथः, -पतिः an epithet of Siva.

प्रभयनं 1 Hurting, injuring, tormenting. 2 Killing, slaughter. 3 Churning, stirring about.

प्रभयित *p. p.* 1 Tormented, distressed. 2 Trampled down. 3 Slain; killed; Māl. 3. 18. 4 Properly churned. -तं Butter-milk without water.

प्रभव *a.* 1 Drunk, intoxicated (fig. also). 2 Impassioned. 3 Careless. 4 Wanton, dissolute. -दः 1 Joy, pleasure, delight; Si. 3. 54; 13 2. 5 The Dhattūra plant. -COMP. -कावर्न, -वर्न a pleasure-garden attached to the royal harem.

प्रभवक *a.* Licentious, sensual.

प्रभवन् Amorous desire.

प्रभवा 1 A young handsome woman; R. 9. 31; S. 5. 17. 2 A wife or woman in general; Ku. 4. 12; R. 8. 72. 3 The sign Virgo of the zodiac. -COMP. -कावर्न-वर्न a pleasure garden attached to the royal harem (for the use of the wives of a king). -जनः a young woman. 2 womankind.

प्रभवर *a.* Careless, inattentive, heedless

प्रमनसु a. Delighted, happy, cheerful, in good spirits.

प्रमन्सु a. 1 Enraged, irritated, incensed against (with loc.); R. 7. 34. 2 Distressed, sorrowful, sorely grieved.

प्रमपः 1 Death 2 Ruin, downfall, fall. 3 Killing, slaughter.

प्रमर्दनं Crushing, destroying, trampling down.—नः An epithet of Vishnu.

प्रमा 1 Consciousness, perception. 2 (In logic) Correct notion or apprehension, true and certain knowledge, accurate conception (यथा रंजते इदं रजतमिति ज्ञानं T. S.).

प्रमाणं 1 A measure in general (of length, breadth &c.); R. 18. 38. 2 Size, extent, magnitude. 3 Scale, standard; पृथिव्यां स्वामिभक्तानां प्रमाणे परमे स्थितः Mu. 2. 21. 4 Limit, quantity. 5 Testimony, evidence, proof. 6 Authority, warrant; one who judges or decides, one whose word is an authority; सत्त्वा देवः प्रमाणं Pt. 1 'having heard this your Majesty will decide (what to do)'; आर्यमिश्राः प्रमाणं M. 1; Mu. 1. 1; S. 1. 22; व्याकरणे पाणिनिः प्रमाणं 7. A true or certain knowledge, accurate conception or notion. 8 A mode of proof, a means of getting correct knowledge (the Naiyāyikas recognize only four kinds; प्रत्यक्ष, अनुमान, उपमान and शब्द, the Vedāntins and Mīmāṃsakas add two more अनुपलब्धि and अर्थप्राप्तिः while the Sāṅkhyas admit प्रत्यक्ष, अनुमान and शब्द only; cf. अनुभव also. 9 Principal, capital. 10 Unity. 11. Scripture, sacred authority. 12 Cause, reason.

(प्रमाणीकृत means 1 to hold or regard as an authority. 2 to obey, conform to. 3 to prove, establish. 4 to mete out or apportion). —Comp. —अधिक a. more than ordinary, inordinate, excessive; S. 1. 30. —अंतरं another mode of proof. —अभावः absence of authority. —ज्ञ a. knowing the modes of proof, (as a logician). (—ज्ञः) an epithet of Siva —हुड a. sanctioned by authority. —पत्रं a written warrant. —पुरुषः an arbitrator, a judge, an umpire. —वचनं, वाक्यं an authoritative statement. —ज्ञानं 1 scripture. 2 the science of logic. —सूत्रं a measuring cord.

प्रमाणयति Den. P. To regard as an authority; H. 1. 10.

प्रमाणिक a. 1 Forming or being a measure. 2 Forming an authority.

प्रमातामहः A maternal great-grandfather. —मा A maternal great-grandmother.

प्रमादः 1 Excessive paining, tormenting, torturing. 2 Agitating,

churning. 3 Killing, slaughter, destruction; सैनिकानां प्रमादेन सत्यमोजायितं त्वया U. 5. 31; 4. 4 Violence, outrage. 5 Rape, forcible abduction.

प्रमाद्यिन् a. 1 Tormenting, harassing, torturing, afflicting, harrowing; क रुजा हृदयप्रमाथिनी क च ते विश्वसनीयमाद्युषं M. 3. 2; Māl. 2. 1; Ki. 3. 14. 2 Killing, destroying. 3 Agitating, setting in motion; Bg. 2. 60; 6. 34. 4 Tearing or pulling down, striking down; R. 11. 58. 5 Cutting down; Ki. 17. 31

प्रमादः 1 Carelessness, negligence, inattention, inadvertence, oversight; शातुं प्रमादस्खलितं न शक्यं S. 6. 26; Ch. P. 1. 2 Intoxication. 3 Insanity, madness. 4 A mistake, blunder, mistaken judgment. 5 An accident, mishap, calamity, danger. अहो प्रमादः Māl. 3; U. 3.

प्रमापणं Killing, slaughter. प्रमार्जनं Wiping off, rubbing or washing off.

प्रमित p. p. 1 Measured off, limited, few, little; प्रमितविषयं शक्तिं विद्मः Mv. 1. 51; Si. 16. 80. 3 Known, understood. 4 Proved, demonstrated.

प्रमितिः f. 1 Measurement, a measure. 2 True or certain knowledge, accurate notion or conception. 3 Knowledge obtained by any one of the Pramāṇas or sources of knowledge.

प्रमीढ a. 1 Thick, dense, compact. 2 Passed as urine.

प्रमीत p. p. Dead, deceased. —नः An animal immolated or killed at a sacrifice.

प्रमीतिः f. Death, destruction, decease.

प्रमील 1 Sleepiness, lassitude, enervation of spirits. 2 N. of a woman, sovereign of a kingdom of women. She fought with Arjuna when his horse entered her territory, but she was conquered and became his wife.

प्रमीलित p. p. With closed eyes. प्रमुक्त p. p. 1 Loosened. 2 Liberated, set free. 3 Resigned, renounced. 4 Cast, hurled. —Comp. —कठं ind. bitterly.

प्रमुख a. 1 Facing, turning the face towards. 2 Chief, principal, foremost, first. 3 (At the end of comp.) (a) Headed by, having as chief or at the head; बाहुकिप्रमुखाः Ku. 2. 38. (b) Accompanied with; प्रतिप्रमुखवचनं स्वागतं व्याजहार Me. 4. —खः 1 A respectable man. 2 A heap, multitude. —खं 1 The mouth 2 The beginning of a chapter or section. (प्रमुखत्वं and प्रमुखे are used adverbially in the sense of 'in front of', 'before', 'opposite to', Bg. 1. 25; S. 7. 22.)

प्रमुख a. 1 Fainting, unconscious. Very lovely.

प्रमुद f. Extreme joy.

प्रमुदित p. p. Delighted, glad, pleased, happy. —Comp. —हृदय a. delighted at heart.

प्रमुदित p. p. Stolen, taken away; Si. 17. 71. —तः A kind of riddle.

प्रमूढ p. p. 1 Perplexed, bewildered, infatuated. 2 Stupid, foolish.

प्रमृत p. p. Dead, deceased. —तः 1 Death Cultivation.

प्रमृष्ट p. p. 1 Rubbed off, washed or wiped off, cleared off; R. 6. 41, 44. 2 Polished, bright, clear.

प्रमेय a. 1 Measurable, finite. 2 To be proved, demonstrable. —यः 1 An object of certain knowledge, a demonstrated conclusion, theorem. 2 The thing to be proved, the topic to be proved or discussed.

प्रमेहः A general name for a urinary disease (such as gleet, diabetes &c).

प्रमोक्षः 1 Dropping, letting fall. 2 Discharging, liberating.

प्रमोचनं 1 Liberating, setting free. 2 Emitting, shedding.

प्रमोदः Joy, delight, rejoicing, pleasure; प्रमोदतुल्यं सह वारयोदितं R. 3. 19; Ms. 3. 61.

प्रमोदने 1 Gladdening, delighting, making glad. 2 Gladness. —नः An epithet of Vishnu.

प्रमोदित p. p. Pleased, delighted, joyful, happy. —नः An epithet of Kubera.

प्रमोहः 1 Stupefaction, insensibility, stupor तिरयति कण्ठानां याहकत्वं प्रमोहः Māl. 1. 41 2 Infatuation, bewilderment.

प्रमोहित p. p. Infatuated, bewildered.

प्रयत p. p. 1 Restrained, self-subdued, holy, pious, devout, purified by austerities or religious observances; keeping the organs of sense under restraint; R. 1. 95; 8. 11; 13. 70; Ku. 1. 58; 3. 16. 2 Zealous, intent. 3 Submissive.

प्रयत्नः 1 Effort, exertion, endeavour; R. 2. 56; Mu. 5. 20 2 Perseverance or continued effort; perseverance. 3 Labour, difficulty; प्रयत्नः प्रेक्षणीयः संवृतः S. 1 'hardly visible', 'seen with difficulty'. 4 Great care, caution; कृतप्रयत्नोऽपि गृहे विन्दयति Pt. 1. 20 5. 3 (In gram.) Effort in uttering, effort of the mouth in the production of articulate sounds.

प्रयस्त p. p. Seasoned, dressed with condiments.

प्रयागः 1 A sacrifice. 2 N. of Indra. 3 A horse. 4 N. of a celebrated place of pilgrimage at the confluence of the Gangā and Yamunā near the modern Allahabad, Ms. 2. 31; (said

to be n. also in this sense). -COMP. -अयः an epithet of Indra.

प्रयत्नः Begging, requesting, imploring.

प्रयाजः A principal sacrificial ceremony.

प्रयणः 1 Setting out, starting, departure. 2 A march, journey; मार्ग तावच्छुद्ध कथयत्प्रयणायुक्तं Me. 13. 3 Progress, advance. 4 The march (of an enemy), an attack, invasion, expedition; कामं पुरः शुक्रभिः प्रयणे Ku. 3. 43; R. 6. 33. 5 Beginning, commencement. 6 Death, departure (from the world); Bg. 7. 30. 7 The back of a horse. 8 The hinder part of any animal. -COMP. -भगः a break in a journey, a halt; Pt. 1.

प्रयाजकः A journey, march; K. 118 305.

प्रयात p. p. 1 Advanced, gone forth, departed. 2 Deceased, dead. -तः 1 An invasion. 2 A precipice, steep rock.

प्रयापित p. p. 1 Made to advance or go forward. 2 Made to go away

प्रयासः 1 Dearth, scarcity, dearthness of corn &c. 2 Checking, restraining. 3 Length.

प्रयासः 1 Effort, exertion, endeavour; R. 12. 53; 14. 51. 2 Labour, difficulty.

प्रयुक्त p. p. 1 Yoked, harnessed. 2 Used, employed (as a word). 3 Applied. 4 Appointed, nominated. 5 Acted, represented. 6 Arising or resulting from, produced by, consequent on. 7 Endowed with. 8 Lost in meditation, abstracted. 9 Lent or put to interest (as money) 10 Prompted, instigated; (see युज् with प्र).

प्रयुक्तिः f. 1 Use, employment, application. 2 Incitement, instigation. 3 Motive, main object or end, occasion. 4 Consequence, result.

प्रयुतः 1 million.

प्रयुधः 1 A warrior. 2 A ram. 3 Wind, air. 4 An ascetic. 5 N. of Indra.

प्रयुद्धः War, battle.

प्रयोजकः a. 1 One who uses or employs (as a means, word &c.). 2 One who preforms or directs, an executor. 3 One who prompts or instigates, an instigator. 4 An author, an agent; U. 3. 48. 5 One who acts or represents (a drama). 6 One who lends money at interest, a money-lender. 7 One who shoots (an arrow).

प्रयोगः 1 Use, application, employment; as in शब्दप्रयोग; अत्र शब्दोऽयं प्रयोगः -अल्पप्रयोगः 'this word is generally or rarely used'. 2 A usual form, general usage. 3 Hurling, throwing, dis-

charging (opp. संहार); प्रयोगसंहारवि-मकर्म R. 5. 57. 4 Exhibition, performance, representation (dramatic), acting; देव प्रयोगप्रधानं हि नाट्यशास्त्रं M. 1; नाटिका न प्रयोगतो दृष्टा Ratn. 1 'not seen acted on the stage.' 5 Practice, experimental portion (of a subject); (opp. शास्त्र 'theory'); तद्व्यवधानं मां च शास्त्रे प्रयोगे च विदुस्तु M. 1. 6 Course of procedure, ceremonial form. 7 An act, action. 8 Recitation, delivery. 9 Beginning, commencement. 10 A plan, contrivance, device, scheme. 11 A means, instrument. 12 Consequence, result. 13 Application of magic, magical rites. 14 Lending money on usury. 15 A horse. -COMP. -अतिशयः on of the five kinds of प्रस्तावना or prologue, in which a part or performance is superseded by another in such a manner that a character is suddenly brought on the stage; i. e. where the Sūtradhāra goes out hinting the entrance of a character and thus performs a part superseding that which he has apparently intended for his own, viz. dancing; the S. D. thus defines it:— यदि प्रयोग एकस्मिन् प्रयोगोऽन्यः प्रयुज्यते । तेन पात्र-प्रवेशश्चेत् प्रयोगातिशयस्तदा ॥ 291. -निपुणः a. skilled in practice; M. 3.

प्रयोजकः a. Occasioning, causing, effecting, leading to, inciting, stimulating &c. -कः 1 An employer, one who uses or employs. 2 An author. 3 A founder, an institutor. 4 A money-lender. 5 A law-giver, legislator.

प्रयोजनः 1 Use, employment, application. 2 Use, need, necessity (with instr. of that which is needed and gen. of the user); सर्वेऽपि राज्ञां प्रयोजनं Pt. 1; बाले किमनेन दृष्टेन प्रयोजनं K. 144; 3 End, aim, object, purpose; प्रयोजनमनुविद्य न संदोषि प्रवर्तते; पुत्रप्रयोजना दाराः पुत्रः पित्रप्रयोजनः । हितप्रयोजनं मित्रं धनं सर्वप्रयोजनं ॥ Subhāsh; छणवत्तापि परप्रयोजना R. 8. 31. 4 A means of attaining; Ms. 7. 100. 5 A cause, motive occasion. 6 Profit, interest.

प्रयोज्यः pot. p. 1 To be used or employed. 2 To be practised. 3 To be produced or caused. 4 To be appointed. 5 To be thrown or discharged (as a missile). 6 To be set to work. -ज्यः A servant, an employé. -ज्यः Capital, principal.

प्रयुद्धितः p. p. Crying bitterly, weeping.

प्रयुद्धः p. p. 1 Full-grown, developed. 2 Born, sprung, produced; यस्यायमंगात् कृतिः प्रयुद्धः S. 7. 19. 3 Increased. 4 Gone deep, as in प्रयुद्धमूलः. 5 Grown long; as in प्रयुद्धदन्तः.

प्रयुद्धिः f. Growth, increase.

प्रयोजनः 1 Exciting, stimulating 2 Illustration, explanation. 3 Exhibition (of a person) for being seen and liked (by the people); अलो-कसामाग्ययुक्तस्तद्वजः प्रयोजनार्थं प्रकटीकृतं Māl. 1. 10 (where Jagaddhara interprets प्रयोजनार्थं by प्रवृत्तिपाठवार्थं 'in order to be thoroughly acquainted with the world'). 4 Favourable description of that which is to follow in a play. 5 Representation of the end as all but accomplished; see S. D. 389; (प्रयोजना also in the last two senses).

प्ररोहः 1 Sprouting, shooting or growing up, germination; as in यवाङ्कुरप्ररोहः. 2 A sprout, shoot (fig. also); वृक्षप्ररोह इव सौपतलं विभेद R. 8. 93; वृक्षप्ररोहजटिलानि संविद्वद्वान् 13. 71; Ku. 3. 60, 7. 17. 3 A scion, offspring; हा राधेयकुलप्ररोहः Ve 4; Mv. 6. 25 4 A shoot of light; कुर्वति सामंतिशिवामणीनां प्रमाप्ररोहास्तमयं रजोति R. 6. 33. 5 A new leaf or branch, twig, spray.

प्ररोहणः 1 Growing, shooting forth, germination. 2 Budding, sprouting. 3 A twig, sprout, shoot, spray.

प्रलयनः 1 Talking, speaking, talk, words, conversation. 2 Prating, Prattle, raving, incoherent or nonsensical talk; इदं कस्यापि प्रलयित. 3 Lamentation, wailing; U. 3. 29.

प्रलयितः p. p. Talked, prated, &c. -तः Talk; see प्रलयन above.

प्रलब्धः p. p. Deceived, cheated.

प्रलम्बः a. 1 Pendulous, hanging down; as in प्रलम्बकेशः. 2 Prominent; as in प्रलम्बनासिका. 3 Slow, dilatory. -बः 1 Hanging on or from, depending. 2 Any thing hanging down. 3 A branch. 4 A garland worn round the neck. 5 A kind of necklace. 6 The female breast. 7 Tin or lead. 8 N. of a demon killed by Balarāma. -COMP. -अर्धः a man with hanging testicles. -लम्बः, -लम्बः, -लम्बः m. an epithet of Balarāma.

प्रलम्बनः Hanging down, depending. प्रलम्बितः a. Pendulous, hanging down, suspended.

प्रलम्भः 1 Obtaining, gaining, attaining. 2 Deceiving, imposing upon, cheating, overreaching.

प्रलयः 1 Destruction, annihilation, dissolution; स्थानानि किं हिमवतः प्रलयं गतानि Bh. 3. 70, 69; प्रलयं नीत्या Si. 11 66 'causing to disappear'. 2 The destruction of the whole universe (at the end of a kalpa), universal destruction; Ku. 2. 68; Bg. 7. 6. 3 Any extensive destruction or devastation. 4 Death, dying, destruction; प्रारब्धाः प्रलयाय मांसवद्दो विकृत्येते वयं Mu. 5. 21; 1. 14; Bg. 14. 14. 5 Swoon, fainting, loss of consciousness, syncope; Ku. 4. 2. 6 (In Rhet.)

Loss of consciousness, considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings; प्रलयः सुखदुःखदिग्दमिद्विषयमूर्तं Pratyāyudha. 7 The mystic syllable om. -Comp. -कालः the time of universal destruction. -जलधरा a cloud at the dissolution of the world. -वह्नः the fire at the dissolution of the world. -प्रयोधिः the ocean at the dissolution of the world.

पल्लवाद् a. Having a prominent forehead.

पल्लवः A fragment, chip, bit.

पल्लविन् An instrument for cutting off.

पल्लवः 1 Talk, conversation, discourse. 2 Prating, prattling, an incoherent or nonsensical talk; Ms. 12. 6. 3 Lamentation, wailing; उचराप्रलापपञ्चनितकुपो भगवान् बाहुदेवः K. 175; Ve. 5. 30. -Comp. -हन् m. a sort of collyrium.

पल्लविन् a. 1 Talking, speaking; हा मत्तद्वदप्यपि Ve. 3. 2 Prating, prattling.

पल्लवः p. p. 1 Melted, dissolved. 2 Annihilated, destroyed. 3 Insensible, unconscious.

पल्लवः p. p. Cut off.

पल्लवः An unguent, an ointment, a salve.

पल्लवकः 1 An anointer, a plasterer. 2 A kind of slow fever.

पल्लवः A kind of broth.

पल्लवः 1 Rolling (on the ground). 2 Heaving, tossing.

पल्लवः 1 Cupidity, greediness, covetousness. 2 Allurement, seduction.

पल्लवः 1 Attracting. 2 An allurement, seduction, temptation. 3 A lure, bait.

पल्लवः Sand.

पल्लवः a. Greatly agitated or tremulous.

पल्लवः m. 1 One who declares or relates, a speaker, declarer. 2 A teacher, expounder; Ms. 7. 20. 3 An orator, eloquent man.

पल्लवः, पल्लवः, पल्लवः A monkey; see पल्लव, पल्लव, पल्लव.

पल्लवः 1 Speaking, declaration, announcement; Pt. 1-190. 2 Teaching, expounding. 3 Exposition, explanation, interpretation; Mv. 4. 25. 4 Eloquence. 5 A sacred treatise or writing; Ms. 3. 184. -Comp. -पदु a. skilled in talking, eloquent.

पल्लवः Wheat.

पल्लवः a. 1 Sloping down, inclined, shelving, flowing downwards. 2 Steep, abrupt, precipitous. 3 Crooked, bent. 4 Inclined, disposed to, tending to (oft. at the end of comp.); वचनप्रवचः Ki. 3. 19. 5

Devoted or attached to, addicted to, intent on, prone to, full of; वृषिः प्राणप्राणप्रवचमतिभिः केचिद्विदुः Bb. 3. 29; Si. 8. 35; Mu. 5. 21; Ki. 2. 44. 6 Favourably inclined or disposed towards; Ku. 4. 42. 7 Eager, ready; Ki. 2. 8. 8 Endowed with, possessed of. 9 Humbled, modestly humble, submissive. 10 Decayed, wasted, waning. -जः A place where four roads meet. -जः 1 A descent, a steep descent, precipice. 2 The side of a hill, slope, declivity.

प्रवस्यत् a. (ती or स्त्री f.) About to go on a journey. -Comp. -पत्निका the wife of one who intends to go on a journey (one of the 8 Nāyikās in erotic poetry).

प्रवयजः 1 The upper part of a piece of woven cloth. 2 A goad; Si. 13. 19.

प्रवयस्य a. Advanced in age, aged, old; केच्येते प्रवयसस्तां दिष्टवः U. 4; R. 8. 18.

प्रवरः a. 1 Chief, principal, most excellent or distinguished, best, exalted; संकेते चिरयति प्रवरी विनोदः Mk. 3. 3; Ms. 10. 27; Ghaṭ. 16. 2 Eldest. -रः 1 A call, summons. 2 A particular invocation addressed to Agni by a Brāhmana at the consecration of his fire. 3 A line of ancestors. 4 A race, family, lineage. 5 An ancestor.

6 A Muni or noble ancestor who contributes to the credit of a particular gotra or family. 7 Offspring, descendants. 8 A cover, covering. -रः Aloe-wood. -Comp. -वाहनी (du.) an epithet of the two Asvins.

प्रवर्गः 1 The sacrificial fire. 2 An epithet of Vishnu.

प्रवर्गः A ceremony preliminary to the Soma sacrifice.

प्रवर्तः Commencing, undertaking, engaging in

प्रवर्तकः a. (तिका f.) 1 Setting on foot, founding. 2 Advancing, promoting, furthering. 3 Producing, causing. 4 Prompting, urging, inducing, instigating (in a bad sense). -कः 1 An originator, founder, author. 2 A prompter, instigator. 3 An arbiter, umpire.

प्रवर्तनः 1 Going on, moving forward. 2 Beginning, commencement. 3 Setting on foot, founding, establishing, instituting. 4 Prompting, urging, stimulating. 5 Engaging in, applying oneself to. 6 Happening, coming to pass. 7 Activity, action. 8 Behaviour, conduct, procedure. -नः Inciting or prompting to action.

प्रवर्तयितुः a. One who sets in motion, urges, establishes, founds &c.

प्रवर्तितः p. p. 1 Caused to turn, made to go or roll onwards, revolv-

ing; R. 9. 66. 2 Founded. 3 Prompted, incited, instigated. 4 Kindled. 5 Caused, made. 6 Purified, rendered pure; Ms. 11. 196.

प्रवर्तिन् a. 1 Proceeding, moving onward. 2 Being active. 3 Causing, effecting. 4 Using.

प्रवर्धनः Increasing, augmenting.

प्रवर्षः Heavy rain, heavy down-pour.

प्रवर्षणः 1 Raining. 2 The first rain. प्रवसन् Going or journeying abroad, going on a journey.

प्रवहः 1 Flowing or streaming forth. 2 Wind. 3 N. of on of the seven courses of wind (said to cause the motion of the planets).

प्रवहणः 1 A covered carriage or litter (for women). 2 A carriage, conveyance, vehicle in general. 3 A ship.

प्रवहः -ह्री See वहेलिका.

प्रवाचः a. Eloquent, oratorical; (कुर्वते) जहान्मनुलोमाथान् प्रवाचः कृतिनां विरः Si. 2. 25. 2 talkative, garrulous; Mu. 3. 16.

प्रवाचनः Proclamation, promulgation, declaration.

प्रवाजः The trimming or edging of a piece of woven cloth.

प्रवाणि-जी f. A weaver's shuttle.

प्रवातः p. p. Exposed to stormy wind. -तः 1 A current of air, fresh or free air; प्रवातशयनस्या देवी M. 4. 2 Strong or stormy wind; ननु प्रवातेषु निक्षेपा विरः S. 6. 3 An airy place; Ku. 1. 46.

प्रवादः 1 Uttering a word or sound. 2 Expressing, mentioning, declaring. 3 Discourse, conversation. 4 Talk, report, rumour, popular saying or belief; अनुप्राणप्रवाद्स्तु वसयोः सार्वलौकिकः Mā. 1. 13; श्वाभो मानुषं स्वादनीति लोकप्रवादी दुर्मिवाः H. 1. Ratn. 4. 15. 5 A fable, myth. 6 Litigious language. 7 Words of challenge, mutual defiance; इत्यं प्रवादं वृषि संवहारं प्रवक्तुं रामनिशान् विहारी Bk. 2. 36.

प्रवारः, प्रवारकः A cover, covering.

प्रवारणः 1 Satisfying (a desire). 2 Priority of choice. 3 Prohibition, opposition. 4 A free-will offering (कान्वादानं).

प्रवालः See प्रवाल.

प्रवासः 1 Going or journeying abroad, being absent from one's home, foreign residence; R. 16. 4. -Comp. -गत, स्व, -स्थित a. journeying abroad, being absent from home.

प्रवासनः 1 Living abroad, temporary sojourn. 2 Exile, banishment. 3 Killing, slaughter.

प्रवासिन् m. A traveller, wayfarer, sojourner.

प्रवाहः 1 Flowing or streaming forth. 2 A stream, course, current;

प्रवाहस्ते वारं त्रियमवयववारं दिशतु नः G. L. 2; R. 5. 46; 13. 10, 48; Ku. 1. 54; Me. 46. 3 Flow, running water. 4 Continuous flow, unbroken succession, continuity. 5 Course of events (rolling onward like a stream). 6 Activity, active occupation. 7 A pond, lake. 8 An excellent horse. (प्रवाहं सृजितं means (lit.) making water in a stream; (fig.) doing a useless action.)

प्रवाहकः A goblin, an imp.
प्रवाहनं 1 Driving forth. 2 Evacuation by stool.

प्रवाहिका Diarrhoea.

प्रवाही Sand.

प्रविकीर्णं *p. p.* 1 Scattered or strewed about. 2 Dispersed, diffused.

प्रविख्यातं *p. p.* 1 Named, called. 2 Famous, renowned, celebrated.

प्रविख्यातिः *f.* Fame, renown, celebrity.

प्रविचयः Examination, investigation.

प्रविचारः Discernment, discrimination.

प्रविचेतनं Understanding.

प्रवित्तं *p. p.* 1 spread out, expanded. 2 Dishevelled, disordered (hair).

प्रविदारः Bursting asunder, opening.

प्रविदारणं 1 Tearing, rending, breaking, bursting asunder. 2 Budding. 3 Conflict, war, battle. 4 Crowd, confusion, tumult.

प्रविद्धं *p. p.* Cast away, thrown off.

प्रविद्रुतं *p. p.* Dispersed, put to flight, scattered.

प्रविभक्तं *p. p.* 1 Severed, separated. 2 Apportioned, partitioned, divided, distributed; ज्योतिषि वतयति च प्रविभक्त-रिभः S. 7. 6.

प्रविभागः 1 Division, distribution, classification; R. 16. 2, 2 A part, portion.

प्रविरलं *a.* 1 Separated by a great interval, isolated, separate. 2 Very few or rare, very scanty; प्रविरला इव सुखवृक्षयाः R. 9. 34.

प्रविलयः 1 Melting away. 2 Complete dissolution or absorption.

प्रविलुप्तं *p. p.* Cut off, fallen or rubbed off, removed.

प्रविरः Yellow sandal.

प्रविवादः Dispute, quarrel, wrangling.

प्रविधिकं *a.* 1 Very solitary. 2 Separated, detached.

प्रविभेदः Separation.

प्रविषण्यं *p. p.* Dejected, spiritless.

प्रविष्टं *p. p.* 1 Gone or entered into; प्रविष्टं प्रविष्टः शरपतनमदायूषता पूर्वकायं S. 1.

7. 2 Engaged in, occupied with. 3 Begun.

प्रविष्टकं Entrance on the stage.

प्रविस्त (स्त्रा) रः Extent, circumference, compass.

प्रवीण *a.* Clover, skilled or versed in, conversant with; आमोदानथ हरिदु-राणि नेतुं नैवान्मो जगति समीरणान्वीणः Bv. 1. 15; Ku. 7. 48.

प्रवीर *a.* 1 Foremost, best, most excellent or distinguished; R. 14. 29; 16. 1; Bg. 11. 48. 2 Strongly powerful, heroic. —रः 1 A brave person, hero, warrior. 2 A chief, distinguished personage.

प्रवृत्तं *p. p.* Selected, picked, chosen.

प्रवृत्तं *p. p.* 1 Begun, commenced, proceeded with. 2 Set in; अचिरप्रवृत्तं ग्रीष्मसमयमविकृत्य S. 1. 3 Engaged in, occupied with. 4 Going to, bound for. 5 Fixed, settled, determined. 6 Unimpeded, undisputed. 7 Round. —तः A round ornament.

प्रवृत्तकं Entrance on the stage.

प्रवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Continued advance, progress, advance. 2 Rise, origin, source, flow (of words &c.); प्रवृत्ति-रासीच्छन्दानां चरितार्थं चतुष्टयी Ku. 2. 17. 3 Appearance, manifestation; कुहमप्रवृत्तिमये S. 4. 17; R. 11. 43; 14. 39, 15. 4. 4 Advent, setting in, commencement; आकालिकी वीक्ष्य मधुप्रवृत्तिः Ku. 3. 34. 5 Application or addiction to, tendency, inclination, predilection, propensity; S. 1. 22. 6 Conduct, behaviour; R. 14. 73. 7 Employment, occupation, activity; Ku. 6. 26. 8 Use, employment, currency (as of a word). 9 Continued effort, perseverance. 10 Signification, sense, acceptance (of a word). 11 Continuance, permanence, prevalence. 12 Active worldly life, taking an active part in worldly affairs (opp. निवृत्तिः). 13 News, tidings, intelligence; जीवतेन स्वकुशलमयीं हारिप्रवृत्तिं प्रवृत्तिं Me. 4; V. 4. 20. 14 Applicability or validity of a rule. 15 Fate, destiny, luck. 16 Cognition, direct perception or apprehension. 17 Rutting juice, or ichor exuding from the temples of an elephant in rut. 18 N. of the city of उज्जयिनी q. v. —Comp. —ज्ञः a spy, secret emissary or agent—निमित्तं a reason for the use of any term in a particular signification. —मार्गः active or worldly life, attachment to the business and pleasures of the world.

प्रवृद्धं *p. p.* 1 Full grown. 2 Increased, augmented, expanded, enlarged. 3 Full, deep. 4 Haughty, arrogant. 5 Violent. 6 Large.

प्रवृद्धिः *f.* 1 Increase, growth; R. 13. 71; 17. 71. 2 Rise, prosperity, preferment, promotion, elevation.

प्रवेकं *a.* Best, chief, choicest, most excellent.

प्रवेगः Great speed, velocity.

प्रवेष्टः Barley.

प्रवेष्टिः-णी *f.* 1 A braid of hair (in general); R. 15. 30. 2 The hair twisted and unadorned (worn by wives in the absence of their husbands). 3 The housings of an elephant. 4 A piece of coloured woollen cloth. 5 The current or stream (of a river).

प्रवेष्टु *m.* A charioteer.

प्रवेष्टुं Making known, announcing, proclaiming.

प्रवेष्टः, प्रवेष्टकः, प्रवेष्टुः, प्रवेष्टनं Trembling, quivering, shaking, tremour. प्रवेष्टितं *a.* Cast hither and thither, thrown about.

प्रवेष्टः A kind of kidney-bean.

प्रवेशः 1 Entrance, penetration; प्रवेशशामिमुखो बभूव R. 7. 1; Ku. 3. 40. 2 Ingress, access, approach. 3 Entrance on the stage; तेन पात्रवेशनेत् S. D. 6. 4 The entrance or door (of a house &c.). 5 Income, revenue. 6 Close application (to a pursuit), intentness of purpose.

प्रवेशकः 'The introducer,' an interlude acted by inferior characters (such as servants, buffoon &c.) for the purpose of acquainting the audience with events not represented on the stage, but a knowledge of which is essential for the proper understanding of what follows; (like the Vishkambhaka it connects the story of the drama and the subdivisions of the plot, by briefly referring to what has occurred in the intervals of the acts, of what is likely to happen at the end; it never occurs at the beginning of the first act or at the end of the last). S. D. thus defines it:—प्रवेशको बुद्धानोपस्था न च पात्रप्रयोजितः । अंकद्वयवर्तिनोऽप्येव शेषं विष्कम्भके यथा ॥ 308; see विष्कम्भक.

प्रवेशनं 1 Entrance, penetration, going into. 2 Introducing, leading to, conducting. 3 An entrance or main door of a house, gate. 4 Sexual intercourse.

प्रवेशितं *p. p.* Introduced, showed in, led or conducted to, brought in.

प्रवेष्टः 1 An arm. 2 The wrist or forearm. 3 The fleshy part of an elephant's back (where the rider sits). 4 An elephant's gums. 5 An elephant's housings.

प्रस्पष्टं *p. p.* Apparent, clear, manifest, evident.

प्रस्पष्टिः *f.* Manifestation, appearance.

प्रव्याहारः Prolongation of discourse.

प्रव्रजनं 1 Going abroad, sojourning. 2 Going into exile. 3 Turning a recluse.

प्रव्रजित *p. p.* 1 Gone abroad or into exile. 2 Turned a recluse.—**तः** 1 A religious mendicant or ascetic in general. 2 Especially, a Brāhmaṇa who has entered on the fourth (भिष्णु) order. 3 The pupil of a Jaina or Buddhist mendicant.—**तं** Turning a recluse, the life of a religious mendicant.

प्रव्रज्या 1 Going abroad, migration. 2 Roaming, wandering about as a religious mendicant. 3 The order of a religious mendicant, a mendicant's life, the fourth (or भिष्णु) order in the religious life of a Brāhmaṇa; प्रव्रज्या कल्पवृक्षा इवाश्रिताः Ku. 6. 6 (where Malli. says प्रव्रज्या means the वनप्रस्थ or third order).—**Comp.**—**अवसितः** a religious mendicant who renounces his order.

प्रव्रज्यन् A knife for-cutting wood. प्रव्रज्यन् *m.*, प्रव्रज्यन्कः A religious mendicant, recluse.

प्रव्रज्यन् Banishing, exile, sending into exile.

प्रशंसनं Praising, extolling.

प्रशंसा 1 Praise, eulogy, panegyric, applause; प्रशंसावचनं a complimentary or laudatory remark. 2 Description, reference to; as in अवस्तुप्रशंसा q. v. 3 Glory, fame, reputation.—**Comp.**—**उपना** one of the several kinds of उपना mentioned by Duggin; प्रशंसा-उपुपनाः प्रशंसाः शंसाश्रितः । ती तुल्यी लघुल्लेखेति वा प्रशंसाश्रितोऽप्येते ॥ Kāv. 2. 31. —**हृत्कार** *a.* loudly praising.

प्रशंसित *p. p.* Praised, extolled, applauded.

प्रशंस्यन् *m.* The ocean.

प्रशंस्यरी A river.

प्रशान्तः 1 Calmness, tranquillity, composure; प्रशान्तचित्तपूर्वार्थिनः R. 8. 15; Ki. 2. 32. 2 Peace, rest. 3 Extinction, abatement; Ku. 2. 20. 4 Cessation, end, destruction; Si. 20. 73. 5 Pacification, appeasement; Si. 16. 51.

प्रशान्त *a.* (नी *f.*) Calming, tranquillizing, pacifying, removing &c.—**न** 1 Calming, tranquillizing, pacifying. 2 Allaying, assuaging, soothing, mitigating आपणातिप्रशान्तकलाः संवरी क्षतमाना Me. 53. 3 Curing, healing; as in व्यापिप्रशान्तं 4 Quenching, extinguishing, suppressing, quelling. 5 Cessation, abatement. 6 Bestowing fitly or on fit objects; Ma. 7. 56. (सत्येन प्रतिपादने Kull; but others give it the next sense). 7 Securing, guarding, keeping safe; लघुप्रशान्तस्वस्यमयेन सप्तवद्विता R. 4. 14. 8 Killing, slaughter

प्रशमित *p. p.* 1 Pacified, soothed, composed, appeased, allayed. 2 Extinguished, quenched. 3 Atoned for, expiated; U. 1. 40.

प्रशंस्य *p. p.* 1 Praised, lauded, commended, eulogised. 2 Praiseworthy, commendable. 3 Best, excellent. 4 Blessed, happy, auspicious.—**Comp.**—**अग्निः** N. of a mountain.

प्रशंस्तिः *f.* 1 Praise, eulogy, laudation. 2 Description; U. 7. 3 A panegyric or small poem written in praise of any one (e. g. a patron.). 4 Excellence, eminence. 5 Benediction. 6 Guidance, instruction, rule for guidance; as in लेखप्रशंस्तिः 'a form of writing'.

प्रशंस्य *a.* (Compar. श्रेयस् or ज्यायस्, superl. श्रेष्ठ or ज्येष्ठ) Praiseworthy, commendable, excellent.

प्रशाल *a.* 1 Having many or spreading branches. 2 Being in the fifth stage of formation (said of the embryo when the hands and feet are formed).—**शा** A small branch or twig.

प्रशालिका A small branch.

प्रशान्त *p. p.* Calmed, tranquillized, composed. 2 Calm, serene, quiet, sedate, still; अहं प्रशान्तमणीयतोऽयमस्व. 3 Tamed, subdued, quelled. 4 Ended, ceased, over; तत्सर्वमेकं एव मनः प्रशान्तं MAl. 9. 36; प्रशान्तमन्त्र U. 6 'ceased to work or withdrawn.' 5 Dead, deceased (see शास्त्र with त्र).—**Comp.**—**आत्मन्** *a.* composed in mind, peaceful, calm.—**ऊर्ज** *a.* weakened, enervated, prostrated.—**काम** *a.* content.—**शेष** *a.* resting, ceased to work.—**बाध** *a.* having all obstacles or calamities removed; Ki. 1. 18.

प्रशान्तिः *f.* 1 Calmness, tranquillity, composure, quiet, repose. 2 Rest, cessation, abatement. 3 Allaying, quenching, extinction.

प्रशान्तः 1 Tranquillity, calm, composure. 2 Quenching, extinction, allaying. 3 Cessation.

प्रशासनं 1 Governing, ruling. 2 Enjoining, exacting. 3 Government.

प्रशास्य *m.* A king, ruler, governor.

प्रशिक्षित *a.* Very loose.

प्रशिष्यः The pupil of a pupil, the disciple of a disciple; शिष्यप्रशिक्षिष्व-विद्वानामनेदि नमोऽनमिष्यमयः Sankaradigvijaya.

प्रशुद्धिः *f.* Clearness, purity.

प्रशोषा Becoming dry, drying up, aridity.

प्रशोतनं Sprinkling, oozing; U. 3. 11.

प्रश्नः 1 A question, query, an inquiry, interrogation (अविज्ञातवचनं प्रश्न इत्यभिधीयते); अनामसप्रश्नपूर्वकं S. 6. 'with an inquiry about (your) well-being or health.' 2 A judicial inquiry or investigation. 3 A point at issue, a subject of controversy, controverted or disputed point; इति प्रश्न उपस्थितः. 4 A problem for solution or

calculation; अहं ते प्रश्नं दास्यामि Mk. 5. 5 Inquiry into the future. 6 A short section of a work.—**Comp.** उपनिषद् *n.* N. of an Upanishad consisting of six questions and six answers.—**वृत्तिः** *f.* a riddle, an enigma.

प्रश्रयः Laziness, looseness, relaxation.

प्रश्रयः, प्रश्रयणं 1 Respect, courtesy, civility, politeness, respectful or courteous behaviour, humility; समागताः प्रश्रयप्रश्रयिभिः Si. 12. 33; R. 10. 70, 83; U. 6. 23; सप्रश्रयं respectfully, modestly. 2 Love, affection, regard; Pt. 2. 2.

प्रश्रित *p. p.* Civil, polite, courteous, humble, well-behaved.

प्रश्रुत *a.* 1 Very loose or flaccid. 2 Spiritless, unnerved.

प्रश्रुत *p. p.* 1 Twisted, entwined. 2 Reasonable, well argued or reasoned (प्रुक्तियुत).

प्रश्लेषः Close contact, pressing hard against.

प्रश्वास Breath, respiration.

प्रश्न *a.* 1 Standing or being in front; R. 15. 10. 2 Chief, principal, foremost, best; a leader; पुलस्तकः Mv. 1. 80; G. 80; Si. 19. 30.—**Comp.** बाल *m.* a young bull being trained for the plough.

प्रस् 1. 4. A. (प्र-स्-ते) 1 To bring forth young. 2 To spread, diffuse, expand, extend.

प्रसक्त *p. p.* 1 Attached to, connected with. 2 Excessively attached or fond; Pt. 1. 193. 3 Adhering or sticking to. 4 Fixed or intent upon, devoted or addicted to, engaged in, applied to; Si. 9. 68; so पुनः, विद्वां &c. 5 Contiguous, near. 6 Constant, incessant, uninterrupted; Ki. 4. 18; R. 13. 40; MAl. 4. 8; M. 8. 1. 7 Get, obtained, gained.—**च** *ind.* Incessantly, continuously; Ki. 16. 55.

प्रसक्तिः *f.* 1 Attachment, devotion, addiction, devotedness; adherence. 2 Connection, union, association. 3 Applicability, bearing, application; as in अतिवसक्ति which is = अतिव्याप्ति q. v. 4 Energy, perseverance; संतपे विनातु शिवा शिवा प्रसक्तिं Ki. 6. 50. 5 Conclusion, deduction. 6 A topic or subject of discourse. 7 Occurrence of a possibility.

प्रसङ्गः 1 Attachment, devotion, addiction, devotedness; स्वस्वप्रसङ्गे मृतमश्नते Ku. 1. 19, तत्प्रसङ्गावसक्तोऽयमस्व सततं वतप्रसङ्गेन किं Mk. 2. 11; Si. 11. 22. 2 Union, intercourse, association, connection; शिवसंतापसमाश्रितिकारणमात्रं Mk. 4. 3. 3 Illicit intercourse. 4 Occupation, intentness, being engaged or occupied with; प्रसक्तिवशा विवर्तयती Ku. 8. 47. 5 A subject or topic (of discourse or controversy). 6 An occasion, incident; विविधप्रसङ्गेन R. 191; अज्ञातप्रसङ्गेन

Māl. 1. 7 Conjuncture, time, opportunity; Ms. 9. 5. 8 A contingency, event, case, occurrence of a possibility; नेधरो जगतः कारणमुपपद्यते कुतः वैषम्यवैषम्यप्रसंगात् S. B.; एवं चानवस्थाप-
संगः *ibid*; Ku. 7. 16. 8 Connected reasoning or argument. 9 A conclusion, inference. 10 Connected language. 11 Inseparable application or connection (=व्याप्ति q. v.). 12 Mention of parents. (प्रसंगेन, प्रसंगतः, प्रसंगात् are used adverbially in the sense of 1 in relation to. 2 in consequence of, on account of, because of, by way of. 3 occasionally. 4 in course of; (as in कथाप्रसंगेन in course of conversation). -COMP -निवारणं prevention or obviation of similar contingencies in future. -वशात् *ind.* according to the time, by the force of circumstances. -विनिवृत्तिः *f.* non-recurrence of a contingency.

प्रसङ्ख्या 1 Total number or sum. 2 Reflection.

प्रसङ्ख्यानं 1 Enumeration. 2 Reflection, meditation; deep meditation; abstract contemplation; शुभा-
न्वर्तनीतिरिति क्षणेऽस्मिन् ह्यः प्रसङ्ख्यानपरो बभूव Ku. 3. 40. 3 Fame, reputation, renown. -नः Payment, liquidation.

प्रसंजनं 1 Act of connecting, combining, uniting. 2 Applying, bringing to bear upon, bringing into use.

प्रसक्तिः *f.* 1 Favour, graciousness, complacency. 2 Clearness, purity, transparency.

प्रसंधानं Combination, union.

प्रसन्न *p. p.* 1 Pure, clear, bright, limpid, pellucid, transparent; Ku. 1. 23; 7. 74; S. 5. 20. 2 Pleased, delighted, propitiated, soothed; गंगा शरत्काले सिंधुपतिं प्रसन्ना Mu. 3. 9; गंधरीयाः परसि सरितश्चेतसीव प्रसन्ने Mo. 40 (where the first sense is also intended); Ku. 5. 35; R. 2. 68. 3 Kind, kindly disposed, gracious, propitious; अवेदि मां कामदुषां R. 2. 63. 4 Plain, open, clear, easily intelligible (as meaning). 5 True, correct; प्रसन्ना प्रसन्नस्ते तर्कः V. 2; प्रसन्नप्रायस्ते तर्कः Māl. 1. -ञा 1 Propitiation, pleasing. 2 Spirituous liquor. -COMP. -आरमन् *a.* gracious-minded, propitious. -ईरा spirituous liquor. -कल्प *a.* 1 almost calm. 2 almost true. -मुख, -वदन *a.* gracious-looking, with a pleased countenance, smiling. -सलिल *a.* having clear water.

प्रसभः Force, violence, impetuosity; प्रसभोद्धातिः R. 2. 30. -भं *ind.* 1 Violently, forcibly, perforce; इन्द्रियाणि प्रमाथिनि हन्ति प्रसभं मनः Bg. 2. 60; Ms. 8. 332. 2 Very much, exceedingly; तवास्मि गीतरागेन हारिणा प्रसभं हतः S. 1. 5. Rs. 6. 25. 3 Importunately; Bg.

11. 41. -COMP. -दमनं subduing by force; S. 7. 33. -हरणं forcible abduction.

प्रसमीक्षणं, प्रसमीक्षा Consideration, deliberation, judgment.

प्रसयनं 1 Binding, fastening. 2 A net.

प्रसरः 1 Going forward, advancing S. 1. 29. 2 Free or unimpeded motion, free scope, access or course; R. 8. 23; 16. 20; Mu. 3. 5; H. 1. 186. 3 Spreading, diffusion, extension, expansion, dilation; Si. 9. 71. 4 Extent, dimension, great quantity; Si. 3. 35. 5 Prevalence, influence; Si. 3. 10. 6 A stream, flow, torrent, flood; पपात स्वेदांशुप्रसर इव हर्षाश्रुनिकरः Git. 11. 7 A group, multitude. 8 War, battle. 9 An iron arrow. 10 Speed. 11 Affectionate solicitation.

प्रसरणं 1 Going forth, running or streaming forth. 2 Escaping, running away. 3 Spreading forth or abroad. 4 Surrounding an enemy. 5 Amiability.

प्रसरणिः-णी *f.* Surrounding an enemy.

प्रसरणं 1 (Going or moving forward, advancing. 2 Pervading, spreading in all directions.

प्रस (श) लः The cold season (हेमंत).

प्रसवाः 1 Begetting, generation, procreation, birth, production. 2 Child birth, delivery, confinement; as in आसन्नप्रसवा. 3 Offspring, progeny, young ones, children; केवलं वीरप्रसवा भूयाः U. 1; Ku. 7. 87. 4 Source, origin, birth-place (fig. also); Ki. 2. 43. 5 Flower, blossom; प्रसवविशु-
तिषु भूरुहं विरक्तः Si. 7. 42; नीता लोभप्रसव-
रजसा पांडुनामान्ते श्रीः Me. 65; कुटुप्रसवविशिलं जीवितं 113; R. 9. 28; Ku. 1. 55; 4. 14; S. 5. 9; Māl. 9. 27, 31; U. 2. 20. 6 A fruit, product. -COMP. -उन्मुख *a.* about to be delivered or confined; पतिः प्रतीतः प्रसवोन्मुखीं प्रियां ददर्श R. 3. 12. -गृह *a.* lying-in-chamber. -धमिन् *a.* productive, prolific. -बंधनं the foot-stalk of a leaf or flower, peduncle. -वेदना -व्यथा pangs of child-birth, throes. -स्थली a mother. -स्थानं 1 a place for delivery. 2 a nest.

प्रसवकः The Piyālatree.

प्रसवनं 1 Bringing forth. 2 Bearing children, fecundity.

प्रसवतिः *f.* A woman in labour.

प्रसवितु *m.* A father, procreator.

प्रसवित्री A mother.

प्रसव्य *a.* Contrary, inverted, reverse.

प्रसह *a.* Withstanding, enduring, bearing up. -हः 1 A beast or bird of

prey. 2 Resistance, endurance, opposition.

प्रसहनः A beast or bird of prey. -नं 1 Withstanding, resisting. 2 Enduring, bearing up. 3 Defeating, overcoming. -4 Embracing, an embrace

प्रसह्य *Ind.* 1 Forcibly, violently, by force; प्रसह्य मणिमुद्धरन्मकरवन्दनं दृष्टवान् Bh. 2. 4; Si. 1. 27 2 Exceedingly, much.

प्रसातिका A kind of rice (with small grains)

प्रसादः 1 Favour, kindness, condescension, propitiations; इदं दृष्टिप्रादं 'be pleased to show yourself'; इत्याव-
सादादस्यास्त्वं पतिवर्धनी भव R. 1. 91; 2. 22. 2 Good temper, graciousness of disposition. 3 Calmness, tranquility, composure, serenity, sedateness, absence of excitement.; Bg. 2. 64. 4 Clearness, limpidness, bright-
ness, transparency, purity (as of water, mind' &c.); गंगातिथयतनकलुषा युद्धनीव प्रसादं V. 1. 8; S. 7. 32; मण्डु-
प्रसादाः Si. 11. 6; R. 17. 1; Ki. 9. 25. 5 Perspicuity, clearness of style, one of the three Gūṇas according to Mammata, who thus defines it; शुक्लैरुपनाम्यितुं स्वच्छजननसहस्रैः यः । आभीत्य-
न्यथसादोसो सर्वत्र दिहितरिथितिः K. P. 8; यावदर्थकपदव्यक्तमर्थवैमल्यं प्रसादः प्र भ्रुवमात्रा

वाक्यार्थं करतलवदरमिव निवेदयती घटना प्रसादस्य R. G.; see Kāv. 1. 45; S. D. 611 also 6 Food offered to idols &c., or the remnants of such food. 7 A free gift, gratuity. 8 Any propitiatory offering. 9 Well-being, welfare.

-COMP. -उन्मुख *a.* disposed to favour. -पराङ्मुख *a.* 1 withdrawing favour from any one. 2 Not caring for anybody's favour. -प्राप्तं *a.* an object of favour. -प्रस *a.* 1 kind, propitious. 2 serene, pleased, happy.

प्रसादक *a.* (दिका *f.*) 1 Purifying, clearing, making pellucid. 2 Soothing, calming. 3 Gladdening, cheering. 4 Courting favour, propitiating.

प्रसादन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Purifying, clearing, rendering pure or clear; कले कनकवृक्षस्य दम्बुप्रसादनं Ms. 6. 67. 2 Soothing, calming. 3 Cheering, gladdening. -नः A royal tent. -नं 1 Clearing from impurities, purifying. 2 Soothing, calming, tranquillizing, composing. 3 Pleasing, gratifying. 4 Propitiating, courting favour. -ना 1 Service, worship. 2 Purifying.

प्रसादित *p. p.* 1 Purified, cleared. 2 Appeased, propitiated. 3 Worshipped. 4 Calmed, soothed.

प्रसाधक *a.* (धिका *f.*) 1 Accomplishing, perfecting. 2 Purifying, cleansing. 3 Decorating, ornamenting. -कः A valet-de-chambre, an

attendant who dresses his master. R. 17. 22.

प्रसाधन 1 Accomplishing, effecting, bringing about. 2 Setting in order, arranging. 3 Decorating, ornamenting, embellishing; toilet, dress; Ku. 4. 18. 4 A decoration, ornament, means of decoration or ornament; Ku. 7. 13. 30. -नः, -नी A comb. -COMP. -विधि: decoration, embellishment. -विशेष: the highest decoration; प्रसाधनविधि: प्रसाधनविशेष: V. 2. 3.

प्रसाधिका A lady's maid, a female attendant who looks to the toilet of her mistress; प्रसाधिकालंबितमध्यादमाक्षिप्य R. 7. 7.

प्रसाधित p. p. 1 Accomplished, completed, perfected. 2 Ornamented, decorated.

प्रसार 1 Spreading, extending; 2 Spread, diffusion, extension, expansion. 3 Stretching out. 4 Spreading over the country to forage.

प्रसारणे 1 Spreading abroad, extending, increase, diffusing, expanding. 2 Stretching out; as in वाहप्रसारणे. 3 Surrounding an enemy. 4 Spreading over the country for fuel and grass. 5 The change of a semivowel (र, र् and ए) into a vowel; see संप्रसारणे.

प्रसारणी Surrounding an enemy. **प्रसारित** p. p. 1 Expanded, spread, diffused, extended. 2 Stretched out (as hands.). 3 Exhibited, laid out, exposed (for sale).

प्रसाह: Overpowering, defeating. **प्रसित** p. p. 1 Bound, fastened. 2 Devoted to, engaged in, occupied with. 3 Intent on, longing for, craving after (with instr. or loc.); लक्ष्म्या लक्ष्म्या वा प्रसितः Sk.; R. 8. 23. -तं Pus, matter.

प्रसिति: f. 1 A net. 2 A ligament. 3 A tie, fetter.

प्रसिद्ध: p. p. 1 Renowned, famous, celebrated. 2 Decorated, ornamented, adorned, R. 18. 41; Ku 5. 9; 7. 16.

प्रसिद्धि: f. 1 Fame, celebrity, publicity, renown. 2 Success, accomplishment, fulfilment; Ki. 3. 39; Ms. 4. 3. 3 Ornament, decoration.

प्रसीदिका A small garden.

प्रसुप्त p. p. 1 Asleep, sleepy. 2 Fast asleep.

प्रसुप्ति: f. 1 Sleepiness. 2 Paralysis.

प्रसू a. 1 Bringing forth, bearing, giving birth to; स्त्रीप्रसूयाधिवेत्तव्या Y 1. 73 -f. 1 Mother; मातरपित्रौ प्रसूजन-

विशयो Ak. 'javonta'. 2 A mare. 3 A spreading creeper. 4 The plantain. 5 का A mare.

प्रसूत p. 1 Begotten, engendered.

2 Brought forth, born, produced. -ने 1 flower. 2 Any productive

source. -ता A woman recently delivered.

प्रसूति: f. 1 Procreation, begetting, generation. 2 Bringing forth, bearing, delivering, giving birth to; R. 14. 66. 3 Calving. 4 Laying eggs; N. 1. 135. 5 Birth, production, generation; R. 10. 53. 6 Appearance, coming forth, growth (of flowers &c.); R. 5. 15; Ku. 1. 42. 7 A product, production. 8 Offspring, progeny, issue; R. 1. 25, 77; 2. 4; 5. 7; Ku. 2. 7, S. 6. 24. 8 A producer, generator, procreator; R. 2. 63. 9. A mother. -COMP. -जं pain resulting as a necessary consequence of birth. -वायुः air produced in the womb during the pangs of travail. **प्रसूतिका** A woman recently delivered.

प्रसूत p. p. Produced, born. -ने 1 A flower; लतायां पूर्वलतायां प्रसूतस्यागमः कुनः U. 5. 20; R. 2. 10. 2 A bud, blossom. 3 A fruit. -COMP. -द्वयुः, -बाणः, -बाणः an epithet of the god of love. -वर्षः a shower of flowers. **प्रसूनक** 1 A flower. 2 A bud, blossom.

प्रसूत p. p. 1 Gone forward. 2 Stretched out, extended. 3 Spread, diffused. 4 Long, lengthened. 5 Engaged in, attached to. 6 Swift, quick. 7 Modest, humble. -तः The palm of the hand stretched out and hollowed. -तः, -तं A measure equal to two *Palas*. -ता The leg. -COMP. -जः a particular class of sons, an adulterine (कुडगोलकृतः).

प्रसूति: f. 1 Advance, progress. 2 Flowing. 3 The palm of the hand stretched out and hollowed. 4 A handful (considered as a measure equal to two *Palas*); परिस्त्रीणः कश्चित्प्रसूति यवानां प्रसूतेयः Bh. 2. 45, Y. 2. 112.

प्रसूत p. p. 1 Laid aside, dismissed. 2 Hurt, injured. -ष्टा A finger stretched forth or extended; (अंशुल्यः प्रसूता वास्तु ताः प्रसूता उदीरिताः).

प्रसूतार a. Spreading about; Bv. 4. 1.

प्रसूतार a. Flowing forth, dropping, distilling.

प्रसेक: 1 Flowing forth, oozing, dropping. 2 Sprinkling, wetting. 3 Emission, discharge; Rts. 3. 6. 4 Vomiting.

प्रसेदिका A small garden.

प्रसेवः, **प्रसेवक**: 1 A sack, bag for grain. 2 A leathern bottle. 3 A small instrument of wood placed under the neck of the lute to make the sound deeper.

प्रसंकुदन 1 Springing across or leaping over. 2 Evacuation by stool, diarrhoea. -नः An epithet of Siva.

प्रसक p. p. 1 Sprung forth, 2 Fallen, dropped. 3 Defeated. -नः 1 An outcast. 2 A sinner, transgressor. **प्रसंकुद**: An altar of a circular shape. **प्रसंखलन** 1 Staggering. 2 Stumbling, falling.

प्रस्तार: 1 A couch of leaves and flowers. 2 A couch or bed in general. 3 A flat surface or top, level, plain. 4 A stone, rock. 5 A precious stone, gem.

प्रस्तरण-णा 1 A bed, couch. 2 A seat.

प्रस्तार: 1 Strewing, spreading out, covering with. 2 A bed of leaves and flowers. 3 A bed or couch in general. 4 A flat surface, level, plain. 5 A thick, wood. 6 (In prosody) A tabular representation of the long and short vowels of a metre with all possible varieties.

प्रस्ताव: 1 Beginning, commencement. 2 An introduction. 3 Mention, allusion, reference; तुमसाप्रस्तावः S. 7. 4 An occasion, opportunity, time, season; fit or proper time; त्वराप्रस्तावाय न खलु परिहासस्य समयः Māl. 9. 44; शिष्याय बुद्धौ प्रसूतः प्रस्तावमदित्वा दूता Si. 2. 68. 5 The occasion of a discourse, subject, topic. 6 The prologue of a drama; see प्रस्तावना below. -COMP. -यज्ञः a conversation in which each interlocutor takes a part.

प्रस्तावना 1 Causing to be praised or mentioned, praising, praise. 2 Beginning, commencement; अर्थबालचरितप्रस्तावनादिभिः Mv. 1. 54. 3 An introduction, preface, exordium (in general): प्रस्तावना इयं कपटनाटकस्य Māl. 2. 4 An introductory dialogue (the prologue) at the beginning of a drama between the manager and one of the actors, which, after giving an account of the author and his qualifications &c., introduces the audience to the incidents of the drama; for definition; see आग्रह.

प्रस्तावित a. 1 Begun, commenced. 2 Mentioned, referred to; Māl. 3. 3.

प्रस्तर: A bed of leaves and flowers.

प्रस्तीत-म p. p. 1 Making a noise, sounded. 2 Crowded together, swarming.

प्रस्तुत p. p. 1 Praised, eulogized. 2 Begun, commenced. 3 Accomplished, done, effected. 4 Happened. 5 Approached. 6 Proposed, declared, under discussion, taken in hand. (see स्तु with प्र). -तं 1 The matter in hand, the subject under discussion or consideration; अधुना प्रस्तुतमनुविश्यात्. 2 (In Rhet.) Forming the subject of discussion, the उपमेय; see प्रकृत; अप्रस्तुत-प्रशंसा सा या त्वेव प्रस्तुतमयः K.P. 10. -COMP.

-अंकुरः a figure of speech in which a

reference is made to a passing circumstance to bring out something latent in the hearer's mind; see Chandr. 5. 64 and Kuval. under प्रस्तुताङ्कुरः

प्रस्थ *a.* 1 Going to, visiting, abiding in; as in वागप्रस्थ. 2 Going on a journey. 3 Spreading, expanding. 4 Firm, stable. -स्थः, -स्थे 1 A level expanse, level plain; as in औषधिप्रस्थ, इन्द्रस्थ &c. 2 Table land on the top of a mountain; प्रस्थं हिमद्विर्ध्वगनाभिगच्छि किञ्चित् कणत्किनरमप्युदास Ku. 1. 54; Me. 58. 3 The top or peak of a mountain; Si. 4. 11 (where it has sense 4 also). 4 A particular measure of capacity equal to thirty-two *palas*. 5 Anything measuring a *Prastha* -Comp. -दुष्प्रः a variety of holy basil.

प्रस्थापन *a.* Cooking a *Prashta*.

प्रस्थानं 1 Going or setting forth, departure, proceeding; प्रस्थानविक्रमगते-त्पलेनार्थः S. 5. 3; R. 4. 88; Me. 41; Amaru. 31. 2 Coming to; Ku. 6. 61. 3 A march, the march of an army or assailant. 4 A method, system. 5 Death, dying. 6 An inferior kind of drama; see S. D. 276, 544.

प्रस्थापनं 1 Sending away, dismissing, dispatching. 2 Appointment to an embassy. 3 Proving, demonstrating. 4 Using, employing. 5 Carrying off cattle.

प्रस्थापित *p. p.* 1 Sent away, dispatched. 2 Established, proved.

प्रस्थित *p. p.* Set out, gone forth, departed, gone on a journey; (see स्था with प्र).

प्रस्थितिः *f.* 1 Going forth, departure. 2 A march, journey.

प्रस्थः A vessel for bathing.

प्रस्तवः 1 Flowing, pouring forth, exudation; U. 6. 22. 2 A stream or flow (as of milk); R. 1. 84.

प्रस्तुत *p. p.* Dropping, oozing, pouring forth. -Comp. -स्तनी one whose breasts distil milk (through excess of maternal love); U. 3.

प्रस्तुषा The wife of a grandson.

प्रस्तुदं Palpitating, vibrating, trembling.

प्रस्तुत *a.* 1 Blown, opened, expanded (as a flower). 2 Divulged, published, spread abroad (as a report). 3 Plain, clear, manifest, evident.

प्रस्तुते *p. p.* Quivering, trembling, vibrating, tremulous.

प्रस्तोतनं 1 Expanding, blooming, opening. 2 Making clear or manifest, disclosing, revealing. 3 Spitting. 4 Causing to bloom or blow. 5 Threshing corn. 6 A winnowing basket. 7 Striking, beating.

प्रस्तमिन् *a.* (नी.) Miscarrying

प्रस्तम 1 Trickling forth, pushing.

flowing or oozing out. 2 A flow, stream. 3 Milk flowing from the breast or udder; प्रस्तवेन (*v.* 1. for प्रस्तवेन) अभिर्वर्त्तती वरमाहोकरवर्त्तिना R. 1. 84. 4 Urine. -वाः (*pl.*) Falling or gushing tears.

प्रस्तवणं 1 Flowing or gushing forth, trickling, oozing, dripping. 2 Flow or discharge of milk from the breast or udder; (वृक्षकात्) घटस्तनप्रस्तवणव्यवर्धयत् Ku. 5. 14. 3 A fall of water, cascade, cataract. 4 A spring, fountain; सनाचिता प्रस्तवणैः समंततः Rs. 2. 16; Ms. 8. 248; Y. 1. 159. 5 A spout. 6 A pool formed by the mountain streams. 7 Sweat, perspiration. 8 Voiding urine. -णः N. of a mountain; जनस्थानमथगो गिरिः प्रस्तवणो नाम U. 1.

प्रस्तवः 1 Flowing, oozing, 2 Urine.

प्रस्तुत *p. p.* Oozed, trickled, dropped, issued.

प्रस्त (स्त्रा) नः A loud noise.

प्रस्तापः 1 Sleep. 2 A dream. 3 A missile which induces sleep.

प्रस्तापनं 1 Causing or inducing sleep. 2 A missile which induces sleep in the person attacked; R. 7. 61.

प्रस्विन्न *p. p.* Sweated, perspired.

प्रस्वेदः Excessive perspiration.

प्रस्वेदित *p. p.* 1 Covered with sweat, perspired, sweating. 2 Causing perspiration, hot.

प्रहणनं Killing, slaughter.

प्रहत *p. p.* 1 Wounded, killed, slain. 2 Beaten, struck (as a drum); स स्वयं प्रहतः कुरः कृती R. 19. 14; Me. 64. 3 Repulsed, overcome, defeated. 4 Spread, expanded. 5 Contiguous. 6 Beaten, frequented (as a track). 7 Accomplished, learned.

प्रहरः The eighth part of a whole day, a watch (a period roughly reckoned at 3 hours); प्रहरे प्रहरसहो-च्चारितानि गोमानयेत्यादिप्रदिनं न प्रमाणं T. S.

प्रहरकः A watch.

प्रहरणं 1 Striking, beating. 2 Casting, throwing. 3 Assailing, attacking. 4 Hurting. 5 Removing, expelling. 6 A weapon, missile; वा (उर्वशी) सुकुमारं प्रहरणं महेन्द्रस्य V. 1; R. 13. 73; Bg. 1. 9; Mal. 8. 9. 7 War, battle, fight. 8 A covered litter or car.

प्रहरणीयं A missile, weapon.

प्रहरिन् *m.* 1 A watchman. 2 A bellman.

प्रहर्तृ *a.* or *s.* 1 One who strikes or beats, an assailant. 2 Fighting, a combatant, fighter. 3 Shooting, a shooter, archer.

प्रहर्षः 1 Extreme joy, exultation, rapture; युरः प्रहर्षः प्रहृष्टनाम्नि R. 3. 17. 2 Erection of the male organ.

प्रहर्षणं Enrapturing, making extremely glad. -णः The planet Mercury.

प्रहर्ष (वि) नी 1 Turmeric. 2 N. of a metre; see App. 1

प्रहर्षुलः The planet Mercury.

प्रहसनं 1 Loud or violent laughter, laughing, mirth. 2 Ridicule, mockery, irony, joke; धृक् प्रहसनं U. 4. 3 Satire, satirical writing. 4 A farce, a kind of low comedy; S. D. thus defines it.—भाणवस्तथिष्यमगलास्यागर्काविनिर्मित । भवेत् प्रहसनं वृत्तं निधानां कथिकल्पित ॥ 533 et. seq. *a. p.* कंदर्पकलि.

प्रहसंती 1 A kind of Jasmine (सूयिका or वासंती *q. v.*) 2 A large fire-pan.

प्रहसित *p. p.* 1 Laughing. -तं Laughter, mirth.

प्रहस्तः 1 The open hand with the fingers extended. 2 N. of a general of Rāvaṇa.

प्रहाणं Abandoning, omitting, quitting; Ms. 5. 58.

प्रहाणिः *f.* 1 Abandoning. 2 Deficiency, want.

प्रहारः 1 Striking, beating, hitting; Y. 3. 248. 2 Wounding, killing. 3 A stroke, blow, hit, knock, thump; R. 7. 44; मुष्टिप्रहार, तलप्रहार &c. 4 A cut or thrust, as in खड्गप्रहार. 5 A kick; as in पादप्रहार. 6 Shooting. -Comp. -आतं *a.* wounded by a blow. (-तं) acute pain caused by a wound.

प्रहारणं A desirable gift.

प्रहासः 1 Violent or loud laughter. 2 Ridicule, derision. 3 Irony, satire. 4 A dancer, an actor. 5 N. of Siva. 6 Appearance, display; Ve. 2. 28. 7 N. of a place of pilgrimage; cf. प्रभास.

प्रहासिन् *m.* A jester, buffoon.

प्रहिः A well.

प्रहित *p. p.* 1 Placed, put forth.

2 Extended, stretched out. 3 Sent, despatched, directed; विचारमार्गं प्रहितेन चेतसा Ku. 5. 42. 4 Discharged, shot (as an arrow). 5 Appointed. 6 Appropriate, suitable.—तं A sauce, condiment.

प्रहीण *p. p.* Left, quitted, abandoned. -णं Destruction, removal, loss.

प्रहुतः-तं An offering of food to all created beings (युज्यज्ञ), one of the five daily Yajnas to be performed by a householder; cf. Ms. 3. 74.

प्रहत *p. p.* Beaten, struck, hit, wounded.—तं A blow, stroke, hit.

प्रहृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Delighted, pleased, glad, overjoyed. 2 Thrilling, bristling (as hair). -Comp. -आत्मन्-चित्तं, -मनस् *a.* delighted in soul, rejoiced at heart.

प्रहृष्टकः A crow.

प्रहृष्टः 1 A kind of cake or sweetmeat. 2 A riddle; see प्रहेलिका below.

प्रहेलः Free or unrestrained be

haviour, loose conduct, playful dalliance.

प्रहलिः *f.*, **प्रहलिका** A riddle, an enigma, a conundrum. It is thus defined in the विद्वत्सुखमंडनः—**प्रहलीकृत्य** कस्यार्थं स्वस्वार्थं गोपनात् । यत्र बाह्यांतरार्थौ कट्वेते सा प्रहलिका । It is आर्था or शास्त्री; तरुणालिंगतः कंठे नितंबस्थलमाश्रितः । गुरुणां सन्निधानेऽपि कः कूजति मुहुर्मुहुः (where the answer is इव न जलकुम्भः) is an instance of the former kind; सदारिमध्यापि न वैरिमुक्ता नितान्तरकाव्यसितेव नित्यं । यथोक्तवादिभ्यो नैव दूती का नाम कानेति निवेदयाद्यु ॥ (where the answer is सारिका), of the latter. Dandin, however, mentions 16 different kinds of प्रहलिका; see Kāv. 3. 96-124.

प्रह्ला *p. p.* Delighted, joyful, pleased.

प्रह्ला (ह्ला) दः 1 Great joy, pleasure, delight, happiness. 2 Sound, noise 3 N. of a son of the Demon Hiranya-Kasipu [According to the Padma-Purana, he was a Brahmana in his previous existence, and when born as son of Hiranya-Kasipu, he still retained his ardent devotion to Vishnu. His father, of course, did not like that his own son should be such a devout worshipper of his mortal enemies, the gods, and with the object of getting rid of him, he subjected him to a variety of cruelties; but Prahlada, by the favour of Vishnu, was quite unscathed, and began to preach with even greater earnestness than before the doctrine that Vishnu filled all space and was omni-present, omniscient, omni-potent. Hiranya-Kasipu in a fit of exasperation asked him "If Vishnu is omni-present how do I not see him in the pillar of this hall". Whereupon Prahlada struck the pillar with his fist. (according to another account, Hiranya-Kasipu himself angrily kicked the pillar to convince his son of the absurdity of his faith), when Vishnu came out half-man and half-lion, and tore Hiranya-Kasipu to pieces. Prahlada succeeded his father, and reigned wisely and righteously.]

प्रह्ला (ह्ला) दन *a.* Gladdening, delighting; R. 13. 4. —**नै** Causing joy or delight, gladdening, delighting; यथा प्रह्लादनाचंदः R. 4. 12.

प्रह्ला *a.* 1 Sloping, slanting, inclined; Si. 12. 56. 2 Stooping, bent down; bowing humbly down; एष प्रहोसि भगवन् एषा विज्ञापना च न; Mv. 1. 47; 6. 37. 3 Submissive, humble, modestly submitting; प्रहोष्यन्निर्विकरो हि संतः R. 16. 80. 4 Devoted or attached to, engaged in, engrossed by.—**Comp.** —**अञ्जलि** *a.* bowing with the palms of the hand joined and put to the forehead as a mark of respect.

प्रहृषति Den. P. To make humble, subdue; U. 6. 11.

प्रहलिका see प्रहलिका.

प्रहायः A call summons, invitation.

प्रांशु *a.* 1 High, tall, lofty, of lofty or great stature (as a man): शालप्रांशुमहाशुजः R. 1. 13; 15. 19. 2 Long, extended; S. 2. 15.—**श्रः** A tall man, a man of great stature; प्रांशुलभ्ये फले मोहादुद्धाहुरिव वामनः R. 1. 3.

प्राक् *ind.* 1 Before (usually with abl.), सकलानि निमित्तानि प्राक्प्रभातास्तो मम Bk. 8. 10 6; प्राक् सृष्टेः केवलामने Ku. 2. 4; R. 14. 78; S. 5. 21. 2 At first, already; प्रमन्ववः प्रागपि कोशलेन्द्रे R. 7. 34. 3 Before, previously, in a previous portion (as of a book): इति प्रागेव निर्दिष्टः; Ms. 1. 71. 4 In the east, to the east of; ग्रामासाक्षं पर्वतः 5 In front. 6 As far as, up to; प्राक् कडारात्.

प्राकट्यं Manifestation, publicity, notoriety.

प्राकरणिक *a.* (की *f.*) Pertaining to the subject of discussion, relevant to the matter in hand (often used in the sense of उपनेय in works on Rhetoric); अप्राकरणिकस्वाभिधानेन प्राकरणिकस्याभिषोऽप्रस्तुतप्रशंसा K. P. 10.

प्राकषिक *a.* (की *f.*) Entitled to preference or superiority.

प्राकषिकः 1 A catamite. 2 A man supported by another's wife.

प्राकाश्यं 1 Freedom of will; प्राकाश्यं ते विद्युतिषु Ku. 2. 11. 2 Wilfulness. 3 Irresistible will, considered as one of the eight attributes or Siddhis of Siva or the Supreme Being; see सिद्धिः.

प्राकृत *a.* (ता-ती *f.*) 1 Original, natural, unaltered, unmodified, स्वाताममित्रो विने च सहजप्राकृतावपि Si. 2. 36. (see Malli. thereon). 2 Usual, common, ordinary. 3 Uncultivated, vulgar, unrefined, illiterate; प्राकृत इव परिशुषमानमात्मानं न रुणत्सि K. 146; Bg. 18. 24. 3 Insignificant, unimportant, trifling; Mu. 1. 4 Derived from Prakriti; q. v. प्राकृतो लयः reabsorption into Prakriti. 5 Provincial, vernacular (as a dialect); see below.

—**तः** A low man, an ordinary or vulgar man.—**नै** A vernacular or provincial dialect derived from and akin to Sanskrit; प्रकृतिः संस्कृतं तत्र भवं तत आगतं च प्राकृतं Hemachandra. (Many of these dialects are spoken by the female characters and inferior personages of Sanskrit plays): तद्भवस्तस्मै देशस्थितैकः प्राकृतक्रमः Kāv. 1. 33; also 34, 35; त्वमप्यस्मादज्ञजनयोग्ये प्राकृतमार्गे प्रवृत्तोऽसि Vb. 1. —**Comp.** —**अरिः** a natural enemy, i. e. the ruler of an adjacent country; see Malli. on Si. 2. 36. —**उदासीनः** a natural neutral; i. e. a ruler whose dominions lie beyond those of the natural ally. —**उदरः** a common or ordinary fever

—**प्रलयः** complete dissolution of the universe.—**मित्रं** a natural ally; i. e. a ruler whose dominions lie immediately beyond those of the natural enemy (i. e. whose country is separated from the country with which he is allied by that of another).

प्राकृतिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Natural, derived from nature; Mv. 7. 39. 2 Illusory.

प्राक्तन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Former, previous, antecedent; प्रेषिते प्राक्तनजनमवियाः Ku. 1. 30. 2 Old, ancient, early. 3 Relating to a former life; or acts in a former life; ईश्वराराः प्राक्तना इव R. 1. 20 Ku. 6. 10.

प्राक्षर्यं 1 Sharpness. 2 Pungency. 3 Wickedness.

प्रागल्भ्यं 1 Boldness, confidence; निःसाध्वसेत्वं प्रागल्भ्यं S. D. 2 Pride, arrogance. 3 Proficiency, skill. 4 Development, greatness, maturity बुद्धिप्रागल्भ्यः; तमः प्रागल्भ्य &c. 5 Manifestation, appearance; अवाप्तः प्रागल्भ्यं परिणतः रुचः शैलतनये K. P. 10. 'which has appeared'. 6 Eloquence; प्रागल्भ्यहीनस्य नरस्य विया शब्दं यथा कापुरुषस्य हस्ते (where *pr* may mean 'boldness' also); Māl. 3. 11. 7 Pomp, rank, 8 Impudence.

प्रागारः A house, building.

प्रागं The highest point.—**Comp.** —**सर** *a.* first, foremost.—**श्र** *a.* chief, principal; R. 16. 23.

प्राघातः Thin coagulated milk.

प्राग्य *a.* Chief, foremost, best, most excellent.

प्राघातः War, battle.

प्राघारः Trickling out, dropping, oozing.

प्राघुणः, **प्राघुणकः**, **प्राघुणिकः**, **प्राघुणकः**, **प्राघुणिकः** A guest, visitor; विपरायस्वति मासलोऽपि रोषः स्रगप्राघुणिको बभूव Bv. 2. 66; अथवाप्राघुणिकी कृता जनेः (कथा) N. 2. 56.

प्रागं A small kind of drum (पणव) **प्रागणं** (नं) 1 A court, court-yard. 2 A floor (as of the house.). 3 A kind of drum.

प्राच, **प्राच** *a.* (ची *f.*) 1 Turned towards the front, in front, foremost. 2 Eastern, easterly. 3 Prior, previous, former.—*m.* (pl.) 1 The people of the east. 2 Eastern grammarians.—**Comp.** *a.* —**अग्र** *a.* (प्रागग्र) having the point turned towards the east —**अभावः** (प्रागभावः) antecedent, non-existence, non-existence of a thing previous to its production, as of an effect previous to its production.—**अभिहित** (प्रागभिहित) *a.* mentioned before.—**अवस्था** (प्रागवस्था) the former state; न तर्हि प्रागवस्थायाः परिहारे Māl. 4. you are none the worse for it.—**आयत** (प्रागयत) *a.* extending towards the east.—**उक्तिः**

f. (प्रायुक्तिः) previous utterance. -उत्तर (प्रायुत्तर) *a.* north-eastern. -उत्तीची (प्रायुत्तीची) *f.* the north-east. -कर्म (प्रायुक्रम) *n.* an action done in a former life. -कालः (प्रायुकालः) *a.* former age. -कालीन (प्रायुकालीन) *a.* belonging to the former times, old, ancient. -कुल (प्रायुकुल) *a.* having the points turned towards the east (said of Kusa grass); *Ms.* 2. 75. -कृत (प्रायुकृत) an act done in a former life. -कारणा (प्रायुकारणा) the female organ of generation. -खिर (प्रायुखिर) *ind.* in due or good time, before too late. -जन्म (प्रायुजन्म) *n.* -जातिः (प्रायुजातिः) *f.* a former birth. -ज्योतिषः (प्रायुज्योतिषः) 1 *N.* of a country, also called Kāmarūpa. 2 the people of this country (*pl.*) (-इ) *N.* of a city. -ज्येष्ठः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -दक्षिण *a.* (प्रायुदक्षिण) south-eastern. -देशः (प्रायुदेशः) the eastern country. -द्वार, द्वारिक *a.* (प्रायुद्वार &c.) having doors facing the east. -स्वाया (प्रायुस्वाया) the plea of a former trial, *rajjudicata*; आचारोणावसोपि पुनरेकयते इति। सीधिययो जितः पूर्व प्रायुस्वायस्तु स उच्यते ॥ -भवारः (प्रायुभवारः) the first blow. -कलः (प्रायुकलः) the bread fruit tree. -क (का) शुक्ली (प्रायुकशुक्ली) the eleventh lunar mansion, (पूर्व). -भवाः 1 the planet Jupiter. 2 *N.* of Brihaspati. -कारुण्य, कारुण्येयः (प्रायुकारुण्य &c.) the planet Jupiter, भक्त (प्रायुभक्त) taking medicine before meals. -भागः (प्रायुभागः) 1 the front. 2 the forepart. -भारः (प्रायुभारः) 1 the top or summit of a mountain; *Mā.* 9. 15. 2 the front part, fore part or end (of any thing); अन्तर्भारः चंडात्तुल्यभारः प्रमितः *Mā.* 5. 19. 3 a large quantity, heap, multitude, flood; *Bh.* 8. 129, *Mā.* 5. 29. -भावाः (प्रायुभावाः) 1 previous existence. 2 excellence, superiority. -मुख (प्रायुमुख) *a.* turned towards or facing the east; *Ku.* 7. 18; *Ms.* 2. 51; 8. 87. 2 inclined towards, wishing, desirous of. -भृताः (प्रायुभृताः) 1 a kind of sacrificial room having its columns turned towards the east; *R.* 16. 61. (प्रायुभृताः) वसुधाकाशविशेषः *Mūl.* 1; but some interpret the word to mean 'a room in which the friends and family of the sacrificer assemble'. 2 a former dynasty or generation. -पूर्व (प्रायुपूर्व) *q. v.* -पूर्वतः (प्रायुपूर्वतः) a former event. -शिरः-तः, शिरःक (प्रायुशिरः &c.) *a.* having the head turned towards the east. -संध्या (प्रायुसंध्या) the morning twilight. -सवनं (प्रायुसवनं) a morning libation or sacrifice. -स्रोतः (प्रायुस्रोतः) *a.* flowing eastward.

प्राचंड्य 1 Vehemence, passion. 2 Fierceness, horrible look; *Mā.* 3. 17. प्राचिका 1 A mosquito. 2 A female falcon.

प्राची The east; तनयमचिरात् प्राचीवार्क प्रसूय च पावनं *S.* 4. 18. -Comp. -पति an epithet of Indra. -मूल the eastern horizon; प्राचीमूले तनुमिष कलामात्रशेषा दिवांशोः *Me.* 89.

प्राचीन *a.* 1 Turned towards the front or east, eastern, easterly. 2 Previous, former, previously mentioned. 3 Old, ancient. नः -नं A fence, wall. -Comp. -अय *a.* -अय *q. v.* -आधीन the sacred thread (यज्ञोपवीत) worn over the right shoulder and passed under the left arm, as at a Śrāddha. -आधीनिक, उपवीत *a.* wearing the sacred thread over the right shoulder and under the left arm; *Ms.* 2. 63. -कल्पः a former Kalpa *q. v.* -गाथा an ancient story. -तिलकः the moon. -वनसः the Bilva tree. -वहिक *m.* an epithet of Indra. -मते an ancient opinion.

प्राचीर An enclosure, fence, wall. प्राचुर्य 1 Abundance, copiousness, plenty. 2 Multitude.

प्राचेतसः A patronymic of Manu. 2 Of Dakṣa. 3 Of Vālmīki.

प्राच्य *a.* 1 Being or situated in front. 2 Being or living in the east, eastern, easterly. 3 Prior, preceding, previous. 4 Ancient, old. -प्रायः (*pl.*) 1 'The eastern country', the country South or east of the river Sarasvatī. 2 The people of this country. -Comp. प्रायः the eastern dialect, language spoken in the east of India. प्राच्यक *a.* Eastern, easterly.

प्राश्न *a.* (Nom. sing. प्राश्-इ) Asking, inquiring, questioning; as in शब्दप्राश्न. -Comp. -विवाकः (प्राश्नविवाकः) a judge, the presiding officer in a court of law; *Ms.* 8. 79, 181; 9. 234.

प्राजकः A charioteer, driver, coachman; *Ms.* 8. 293.

प्राजकः -नं A whip, goad; रत्नकाजक-रिवरकितसदुः सुधाकिनेमंगिः *Ve.* 5. 10.

प्राजापत्य *a.* Relating or sacred to Prajāpati. -स्वः 1 One of the eight forms of marriage in Hindu law, in which the father gives his daughter to the bridegroom without receiving any present from him in order that the two may live happily and faithfully together; सद्यो चरतां यममिति प्राजापत्यं च । कथापदानमर्थं प्राजापत्यो-विधिः इत्यतः ॥ *Ms.* 3. 30; or इत्युक्त्वा चरतां यमं सद्यं वा दीयते इति । स कायः (i. e. प्राजापत्यः) पवित्रतया च दत्तं यज्ञोपवीतं प्राजापत्या *Y.* 1. 60. 2 *N.* of the confluence of the Ganges and Yamunā (यमुना). -रथे 1 A kind of sacrifice performed before appointing a daughter to raise

issue to her father failing male heirs. 2 Procreative energy or power. -स्वा Giving away the whole of one's property before entering upon the life of an ascetic.

प्राजिकः A hawk.

प्राजितु, प्राजित् *m.* A charioteer, driver, coachman; *Si.* 18. 7.

प्राजेह The constellation Rohiṇī.

प्राज्ञ *a.* (ज्ञा or ज्ञी *f.*) 1 Intellectual. 2 Wise, learned, clever; किमुच्यते प्राज्ञः खलु कुमारः *U.* 4. --ज्ञः 1 A wise or learned man; तेभ्यः प्राज्ञा न विप्रति *Ve.* 2. 14; *Bg.* 17. 14. 2 A kind of parrot. -ज्ञा 1 Intelligence, understanding. 2 A clever or intelligent woman. -ज्ञी 1 A clever or learned man. 2 The wife of a learned man. 3 *N.* of a wife of the sun (सूर्यपत्नि).

प्राज्य *a.* 1 Abundant, copious, plentiful, much, many; तत्र मनुष्ये विशिष्टाः प्राज्यद्विः प्राज्ञः *S.* 7. 84; *R.* 13. 62; *Si.* 14. 25. 2 Great, large, important; प्राज्यविक्रमाः *Ku.* 2. 18; अवि प्राज्यं राज्यं नृणामिष परित्यज्य सदा *U.* L. 5.

प्राजल *a.* Straightforward, candid, honest, sincere.

प्राजलि *a.* Folding the hands in supplication, as a mark of respect or humility.

प्राजलिक, प्राजलित् See प्राजलि.

प्राणः 1 breath, respiration. 2 The breath of life, vitality, life, vital air, principle of life (usually *pl.* in this sense, the Prāṇas being five; प्राण, अपान, समान, व्यान and उदान); प्राणव्य-क्रोशमलीनैर्वा *R.* 2. 53; 12. 54. 3 The first of the five life-winds or vital airs (which has its seat in the lungs); *Bg.* 4. 20. 4 Wind, air inhaled. 5 Energy, vigour, strength, power; as in प्राणहार *q. v.* 6 The spirit or soul (opp. शरीर). 7 The Supreme Spirit. 8 An organ of sense; *Ms.* 4. 140. 9 Any person or thing as dear and necessary as life; a beloved person or object; कीदा, कीदावता प्राणाः प्राणाः प्राणा न हृते *H.* 2. 92; अथैवैविविधैः कीदाविराः प्राणाः *Dk.* 10 The life or essence of poetry, poetical talent or genius, inspiration. 11 Aspiration; as in महाप्राण or अल्पप्राण *q. v.* 12 Digestion. 13 A breath as a measure of time. 14 Gum myrrh. -Comp. -अतिपातः killing a living being, taking away life. -अस्रवः loss of life. -अधिक *a.* 1 dearer than life. 2 superior in strength or vigour. -अधिप्रायः a husband. -अधिप्रायः the soul. -अंतः death. -अंतिकः *a.* 1 fatal, mortal. 2 lasting to the end of life, ending with life. 3 capital (as a sentence). (-क) murder. -अपहारित् *a.* fatal, destructive to life. -अपहनं an organ of sense. -आपातः destruct-

ion of life, killing a living being; Bh. 3. 63. -आचार्यः a physician to a king. -आद a. fatal, mortal, causing death. -आघातः injury to life. -आश्रयः restraining or suspending the breath during the mental recitation of the names or attributes of a deity. -ईश्वरः, ईश्वरः a lover, husband; Amaru. 67; Rv. 2. 57. -ईश्वरी, -ईश्वरी a wife, beloved, mistress. -उत्क्रमणः, -उत्सर्गः departure of the soul, death. -उपहारः food. -कृच्छ्रः peril of life, a danger to life. -घातक a. destructive to life. -घा a. fatal, life-destroying. -हेतुः murder. -त्यागः 1 suicide. 2 death. -दं 1 water. 2 blood. -दक्षिण gift of life. -दण्डः capital punishment. दयितः a husband. -दानं the gift of life, saving one's life. -द्रोहः an attempt upon any body's life. -धारः a living being. -धारणं 1 maintenance or support of life. 2 vitality. -नाथः 1 a lover, husband. 2 an epithet of Yama. -निग्रहः restraint of breath, checking the breath. -पतिः 1 a lover, husband. 2 the soul. -परिक्रयः staking one's life. -परिग्रहः possession of life, life, existence. -प्रद a. restoring or saving life. -प्रयाणं departure of life, death. -प्रियः as dear as life, a lover, husband. -भक्ष a. feeding on air only. -भास्वत् m. the ocean. -भृत् m. a living being; अन्नमेव प्राणभृता हि वेद R. 2. 43. -मोक्षणं 1 departure of life, death. 2 suicide. यात्रा support of life; maintenance, livelihood; विद-पतमत्रायायात्रा भगवती Māl. 1. -स्रोतः f. the source of life. रश्मि 1 the mouth. 2 a nostril. -रोधः 1 suppressing the breath. 2 danger to life. -विनाशः, -विह्वलः loss of life, death. -विषोक्तः separation of the soul from the body, death. -वयः cost or sacrifice of life. -लपसः suspension of breath. -संशयः, -संकटः, संवेहः risk or danger to life, peril of life, a very great peril. -संज्ञान n. the body. -सार a. 'having life as the essence', full of strength and vigour, muscular; गिरिचर इव नागः प्राणसारः (गाम) विमानं S. 2. 4. -हर a. 1 causing death, taking away life, fatal; पुत्रे मम प्राणहारी भवन्त्यसि Git. 7. 2 capital. -हारक a. fatal. (-कं) a kind of deadly poison.

प्राणकः 1 A living being, an animal or sentient being. 2 Myrrh.

प्राणधः 1 Air, wind. 2 A sacred bathing place. 3 The lord of created beings.

प्राणजः The throat. -ज 1 Respiration, breathing. 2 Life, living.

प्राणतः Air, wind.

प्राणवी 1 Hunger 2 Sobbing. 3 Hic-cough (हिक्का).

प्राणादय a. (स्त्री f.) Proper, fit, suited.

प्राणिता a. Kept alive; animated.

प्राणिन् a. Breathing, living, alive. -m. 1 A living or sentient being, a living creature; यदा प्राणिनः प्राणयंतः S. 1. 1; Ma. 5. 2 A man. -Comp. -अंगं a limb of an animal. -जातं a whole class of animals. -घृते gambling with fighting animals. (cock fighting, ram-fighting &c.). -पीडा cruelty to animals. -हिसा injury to life, doing harm to living creatures. -हित a shoe, boot.

प्राणीत्वं Debt.

प्रातर ind. 1 At day-break, at dawn, early in the morning. 2 Early on the morrow, the next or to-morrow morning. -Comp. -अह्नः the early part of the day, forenoon. -आशः morning meal, breakfast; अन्यथा प्रातराशायं कुर्याम स्वावलं वयं Bk. 8. 98. -आशिन m. one who has breakfasted or taken his morning meal. -कर्मन् n. -कार्यं, -कृत्यं (प्रातःकर्म &c.) a morning ceremony. -कालः (प्रातःकालः) morning time. -वेद्यः a bird whose duty it is to wake the king or any great personage in the morning with appropriate songs. -त्रिवर्ग (प्रातस्त्रिवर्ग) the river Ganges. -दिनं forenoon. -प्रहरः the first watch of the day. -भोक्त m. a crow. -भोजनं morning meal, breakfast. -संध्या (प्रातःसंध्या) 1 the morning twilight. 2 the morning devotions of Sandhyā adoration of a Brāhmaṇa. -समयः (प्रातःसमयः) morning-time, day-break. -तवा, -सवनं (प्रातःसवः &c.) the morning libation of Soma. -स्नानं (प्रातःस्नानं) morning ablution. -होमः (प्रातःहोमः) morning sacrifice.

प्रातस्तन a. (स्त्री f.) Relating to the morning, matutinal.

प्रातस्तरी ind. Very early in the morning; प्रातस्तरी पनाविष्यः प्रबुद्धः प्रणमन् रवि Bk. 4. 14.

प्रातस्त्य a. Matutinal.

प्रातिः f. 1 The span of the thumb and the forefinger. 2 Killing.

प्रातिका The China rose (जवा).

प्रातिकूलिक a. (स्त्री f.) Opposed, opposing, contrary.

प्रातिकूल्यं Adverseness, opposition, hostility, unfavourableness, unfriendliness.

प्रातिजनीन (स्त्री f.) Suitable against an adversary.

प्रातिज्ञ The subject under discussion.

प्रातिदिवसिक a. (स्त्री f.) Occurring daily.

प्रातिपक्ष a. (स्त्री f.) 1 Contrary, adverse. 2 Hostile, inimical.

प्रातिपक्ष्यं Enmity, hostility.

प्रातिपद a. (स्त्री f.) 1 Forming the commencement. 2 Produced in, or

belonging to, the day called प्रातिपद q. v.

प्रातिपदिकः Fire. -कं The crude form of a substantive, a noun in its uninflected state (before receiving the case-terminations); अर्थवदवातुरस्य-यः प्रातिपदिकः P. 1. 2. 45.

प्रातिपदिक a. (स्त्री f.) Relating to manliness or valour.

प्रातिभ a. (स्त्री f.) Relating to divination of genius. -भः Genius or vivid imagination.

प्रातिभाष्यं Becoming bail or security, suretiship, becoming answerable for the appearance of a debtor, for his being trustworthy, and for paying his debt.

प्रातिभासिक a. (स्त्री f.) 1 Existing only in appearance, not real. 2 Looking like.

प्रातिहोमिक a. (स्त्री f.) Against the gain, adverse, hostile, disagreeable.

प्रातिहोम्यं 1 Inversion, inverted or reverse order; Ma. 10. 13. 2 Hostility, opposition, hostile feeling.

प्रातिवेशिकः, प्रातिवेशिकः, प्रातिवेश्यकः A neighbour.

प्रातिवेश्यः 1 A neighbour (in general). 2 A next-door neighbour; (नितामृदवासी Kull.).

प्रातिशास्त्रं A grammatical treatise laying down rules for the phonetic changes which words in any Sākhā of the Vedas undergo, and teaching the mode of pronouncing the accents &c. (There exist 4 Prātisākhya, one for the Sākala branch of Rīgveda, one for each of the two branches of the Yajurveda, and one for the Atharvaveda).

प्रातिस्विक a. (स्त्री f.) Peculiar, not common to others, one's own.

प्रातिहन्त्रं Vengeance, revenge.

प्रातिहारः, प्रातिहारकः, प्रातिहारिकः A juggler, conjurer.

प्रातीतिक a. (स्त्री f.) Mental, existing in the mind or imagination.

प्रातीवः A patronymic of Santanu.

प्रातीविक a. (स्त्री f.) Reverse, contrary, retrograde.

प्रात्यतिकः A prince of the Pratyantaa; q. v.

प्रात्यधिक a. (स्त्री f.) 1 Confidential, trusty. 2 Standing bail for the trustworthiness of a debtor (as a प्रतिदूर or surety).

प्रात्यहिक a. (स्त्री f.) Occurring every day, daily.

प्राथमिक a. (स्त्री f.) 1 Primary, first, initial. 2 Former, previous. 3 Happening for the first time.

प्राथम्यं Being first, precedence, priority.

प्राथम्यं Gola round a person or object from left to right keeping the right-side towards the object circumambulated.

प्रायणीय a. Introductory, initial, initiatory. —**सं** The first day of a Soma sacrifice.

प्रायश्चिद ind. Generally, mostly, for the most part, in all probability; आशाब्धेयः कुम्भसदृशः प्रायश्चिदं सगं गतिं प्रणयि हृदयं विप्रयोगे रुणद्धि Me. 10.

प्रायश्चित्तं, प्रायश्चित्तिः f. 1 Atonement, expiation, indemnification, a religious act to atone for sin; मातुः पापस्य भर्तुः प्रायश्चित्तमिवाकर्तुं R. 12. 19. (प्राये नाम तपः प्राये चित्तं विश्वे उच्यते । तपोनिश्चयमं-योगात् प्रायश्चित्तमिति शब्दे ।) Menadri 2 Satisfaction, amends (in general).

प्रायश्चित्तिन् a. One who makes an atonement.

प्रायस् ind. 1 Mostly, generally, as a general rule, for the most part; प्रायः प्रत्ययमात्रेण स्वयमुक्तमार्गः Ku. 6. 20; प्राये भूयस्यास्यजतिं प्रचान्तिनामर्षे स्वामिने सवमानाः Mu. 4. 21; or प्राये गच्छति यत्र भार रहितस्तत्र शक्यतः Bh. 2. 93. 2. 2 In all probability, most likely, probably, perhaps; तत्र राज्ञः प्रसादाद्धि प्रायः प्राप्स्यामि जीविनं Mb.

प्रायश्चित्तिक a. (की f.) Necessary or suitable for a journey.

प्रायिक a. (की f.) Usual, common.

प्रायुद्धेयिन् m. A horse.

प्रायण ind. 1 Mostly, as a general rule; प्रायेणैते स्मणविहङ्गनानां विनोदाः Me. 87; प्रायेण सन्धिदिनाथं करोति विद्या हि श्रेयांसि लभ्यन्तुस्त्वानि विनाशरायैः Ki. 5. 49; Ku. 3. 28; Rs. 6. 23.

प्रायोगिक a. (की f.) 1 Applied. 2 Applicable.

प्रायश्चिद p. p. Begun, commenced. —**सं** 1 What is begun, an undertaking. 2 Fate, destiny.

प्रायश्चित्तिः f. 1 Beginning, commencement. 2 A post to which an elephant is fastened; or a rope for fastening him.

प्रायश्चित्तः 1 Beginning, commencement; प्रायश्चित्तिं विद्यायां तदुपयोगं निजं नीलमनं वनेषु Mā. 5. 6; R. 10. 9; 18. 49. 2 An undertaking, deed, enterprise; आगमैः सद्गुणैः प्रायश्चित्तं शोभते R. 1. 15; कलाभूमेयाः प्रायश्चित्तः सस्काराः प्राकृतः 32 20.

प्रायश्चित्तं Commencing, beginning. **प्रायश्चित्तः** A shoot, sprout, new leaf; see प्रायश्चित्तः.

प्रायः A chief debt.

प्रायश्चित्त a. (यिका f.) Asking, begging, requesting, soliciting, entreating, desiring, wishing &c. —**कः** A suitor, petitioner.

प्रायश्चित्तं-ना 1 A request, entreaty, prayer, solicitation; ये दयन्ते पनयतिपुरः प्रायश्चित्तं चमजः Bh. 3. 47. 2 A wish, desire; लब्धव्यकामा प्रायश्चित्तं or न दुर्योधने सद्गुणं प्रायश्चित्तः S. 1. उत्सर्जिणी सद्गुणं महता प्रायश्चित्तं S. 7. 2. 3 A suit, petition, application, a love-suit; कदाचिद्-स्वप्नानामपि पुत्रः कथयेत् S. 8. —**Comp.**

-भयः refusal of a request. —**सिद्धिः f.** fulfilment of a desire; प्रायश्चित्तसिद्धिः R. 1. 42.

प्रायश्चित्तं pot. p. 1 To be prayed for or solicited. 2 To be wished or desired. —**सं** The third or Dvāpara age.

प्रायश्चित्तं p. p. 1 Begged, requested, asked for, solicited. 2 Wished, desired. 3 Attacked, opposed by an enemy; R. 9. 56. 4 Killed, hurt; (see अर्थ with २.).

प्रायश्चित्त a. 1 Begging, requesting. 2 Wishing, desiring; मन्दः कवियशःप्रायश्चित्तं गमिष्याम्युपहास्यतां R. 1. 3.

प्रायश्चित्त a. 1 Pendant, hanging down प्रायश्चित्तं युष्मिन् चामरप्रदासः Vc. 2. 28. —**कः** 1 A kind of pearl-ornament. 2 A female breast. —**सं** A garland worn round the neck and reaching to the breast; प्रायश्चित्तं सुदृश्यं यथावकाशं विनाय सायंकृतचारुवक्त्रः R. 6. 14; मुक्ताप्रायश्चित्तं K. 52.

प्रायश्चित्तं See प्रायश्चित्तं.

प्रायश्चित्तिक a. A king of golden necklace.

प्रायश्चित्तं Snow, frost, hoar frost, dew, ईशाचलप्रायश्चित्तं वनेषु Gīt. 1; प्रायश्चित्तं मन्त्र-लेखनीयं शरीरे (अभिहिते) Si. 4. 64; Me. 39.

-Comp. —**अद्रिः, -शैलः** 'the snowy mountain', the Himālaya; Me. 57.

-अंशुः, करः, -रश्मिः 1 the moon. 2 camphor. —**लङ्काः** a hail-stone.

प्रायश्चित्तः Barley.

प्रायश्चित्तः A spade, hoe, shovel.

प्रायश्चित्तः 1 A fence, an enclosure. 2 An upper garment (according to Hemachandra). 3 N. of a country.

प्रायश्चित्तं A garment, covering; especially, an upper garment, cloak, mantle.

प्रायश्चित्तं An upper garment.

प्रायश्चित्तः 1 An upper garment, a cloak, mantle. 2 N. of a district. **Comp.** —**कीटः** a kind of white ant or moth.

प्रायश्चित्तः An upper garment, mantle; पद्मच्छत्रं चन्द्रशेखरं च प्रायश्चित्तं मन्त्र-शक्तिः Mk. 8. 22; प्रायश्चित्तं मन्त्रातिशयः प्रायश्चित्तं श्रुतेः Mk. 1.

प्रायश्चित्तः A maker of upper garments.

प्रायश्चित्त a. (सी f.) Relating to a journey, to be done or given in a journey.

प्रायश्चित्तिक (की f.) Suitable or fit for a journey.

प्रायश्चित्तं Cleverness, skillfulness, proficiency, dexterity; अविरुद्धं कथा-प्रायश्चित्तं वक्त्रेण U. 4; R. 15. 68.

प्रायश्चित्तं p. p. Enclosed, surrounded, covered, screened, —**तः, तं** A veil, mantle, wrapper (f. also).

प्रायश्चित्तं f. 1 An enclosure, a hedge, fence. 2 Spiritual darkness.

प्रायश्चित्तिक a. (की f.) Secondary —**कः** A messenger.

प्रायश्चित्तं f. The rainy season, monsoon, rains, (the months आषाढ and श्रावण); कलापिनां प्रायश्चित्तं पश्य नृत्ये R. 6. 51; 19. 37; प्रायश्चित्तं प्रायश्चित्तं ब्रवीति शठधीः क्षारं स्तेनं प्रक्षिपन् Mk. 5. 18; Me. 115. —**Comp.** —**प्रत्ययः** (प्रायश्चित्तः) end of the rainy season.

-कालः (प्रायश्चित्तकालः) the rainy season.

प्रायश्चित्तः —**पा** The rainy season, monsoon.

प्रायश्चित्तिक a. (की f.) Produced in the rainy season. —**कः** A peacock.

प्रायश्चित्तिक a. Produced in the rainy season.

प्रायश्चित्तं a. 1 Produced in, relating to the rainy season; सा किं शक्या जन-यितुमिह प्रायश्चित्तं...धारिणे Bv. 1. 30; 4. 6; R. 1. 36. 2 To be paid in the rainy season (as a debt &c.) —**पत्रः** 1 The Kadamba tree. 2 The Kutaja tree. —**पत्रः** Numerousness, abundance, plenty.

प्रायश्चित्तः 1 A kind of Kadamba tree. 2 The Kutaja tree. —**पत्रः** Lapia lazuli.

प्रायश्चित्तं A fine woollen covering.

प्रायश्चित्तं a. (ना f.) To be given or done on entering. —**नं** A worship.

प्रायश्चित्तिक a. (की f.) Relating to or connected with entrance (into a house or upon the stage).

प्रायश्चित्तं, प्रायश्चित्तं The life of a religious mendicant or recluse.

प्रायः 1 Eating, tasting, living or feeding on; Me. 11. 143; पूष &c. 2 Food.

प्रायश्चित्तं 1 Eating, feeding upon, tasting. 2 Causing to eat, or taste; Ms. 2. 29. 3 Food.

प्रायश्चित्तं Food.

प्रायश्चित्तं Excellence, praiseworthiness, pre-eminence.

प्रायश्चित्तं p. p. Eaten, tasted, consumed. —**तं** An offering of rice and water to the Manes of deceased ancestors, daily obsequies to the Manes; प्रायश्चित्तं विनृत्यं Ms. 3. 74.

प्रायश्चित्तः 1 An examiner. 2 An umpire, an arbitrator, a judge; अहो प्रयोगाभ्यन्तरः प्रायश्चित्तः M. 2; तद्गणवत्या प्रायश्चित्त-पदमभ्यासिनश्च M. 1.

प्रायः 1 Throwing, casting, discharging. 2 A dart, a barbed missile; Ms. 6. 32; Ki. 16. 4.

प्रायश्चित्तः 1 A dart, barbed missile. 2 A die.

प्रायश्चित्तः A yoke for cattle.

प्रायश्चित्तिक a. (की f.) 1 Derived from close connection. 2 Connected with, innate. 3 Incidental, casual, occasional; प्रायश्चित्तिकी विषयः कथञ्च U. 2. 6. 4 Relevant. 5 Seasonable, opportune. 6 Episodical.

प्रायश्चित्तः A draught-ox.

प्रायश्चित्तः 1 A palace, mansion, any large palatial building; भित्तुः कुर्याति

मीण अ. 1 Pleased, satisfied, gratified. 2 Old, ancient. 3 Previous.

श्रीमन् 1 Pleasing, satisfying. 3 That which pleases or satisfies.

श्रीत *p. p.* 1 Pleased, delighted, rejoiced, gladdened; प्रीतास्मि ते पुत्र वरं पुणीत्वा R. 2. 63; 1. 81, 12. 94. 2 Glad, happy, joyful; Me. 4. 3 Content. 4 Dear, beloved. 5 Kind, affectionate -COMP. -आत्मन्, -चित्, -मनस् *a.* delighted at heart.

श्रीति: *f.* 1 Pleasure, happiness, satisfaction, delight, gladness, joy, gratification; भुवनलोकनश्रीति: Ku. 2. 45, 6. 21; R. 2. 21; Me 62. 2 Favour, kindness. 3 Love, affection, regard; Me. 4, 16; R. 1. 57; 12. 54. 4 Liking or fondness for, delight in, addiction to; सुतं, सुयां. 5 Friendliness, amity. 6 N. of a wife of Cupid and rival of Rati. (सपत्नी संज्ञातरस्याः श्रीतिरिति श्रुता). -COMP. -कर *a.* producing love, kind, agreeable. -कर्मन् *n.* an act of friendship or love, a kind action. -जः a jester or buffoon in a play. -दत्त *a.* given through affection. (-त्तं) property given to a female by her relatives, particularly by her father-in-law or mother-in-law at the time of marriage. -दानं, -दायः a gift of love, a friendly present; तद्वत्सरोऽयं श्रीतिदायस्य Mā. 4; R. 15. 68. -धनं money given through love or friendship. -पात्रं an object of love, any beloved person or object. -पूर्व, पूर्वक *ind.* kindly, affectionately. -मनस् *a.* delighted in mind, pleased, happy. -युज् *a.* dear, affectionate, beloved; Ki. 1. 10. -वचस् *n.*, -वचन *a.* a friendly or kind speech. -वर्धन *a.* increasing love or joy. (-नः) an epithet of Vishnu. -वादः a friendly discussion. -विवाहः a love-marriage, love-match (based purely on love). -आहुतं a sort of Srāddha or obsequial ceremony performed in honour of the Manes of both parents.

श्रु 1 A. (प्रवृत्ति) 1 To go, move. 2 To jump, spring.

श्रु 1. 1 P. (श्रीति, श्रु) 1 To burn, consume. 2 To reduce to ashes. -II. 9 P. (प्रवृत्ति) 1 To become wet or moist. 2 To pour out, sprinkle. 3 To fill.

श्रुत *p. p.* Burnt, consumed, reduced to ashes.

श्रुतः 1 The rainy season. 2 The sun. 3 A drop of water (Sk.).

प्रेक्षकः A spectator, looker on, beholder, sight-seer.

प्रेक्षणं 1 Viewing, seeing. 2 A view, look, appearance. 3 The eye; चकित-हरिषिप्रेक्षण Me. 82. 4 Any public show or spectacle, sight, show. -COMP. -कुण्ड the eye-ball.

प्रेक्षणकं A show, spectac-

प्रेक्षणीका A woman fond of seeing shows.

प्रेक्षणीय *pot. p.* 1 To be seen, viewed, or gazed at. 2 Fit to be seen, lovely to the sight, beautiful to look at; Me. 2; R. 14. 9. 3 To be considered or regarded.

प्रेक्षणीयकं A show, sight, spectacle; Si. 10: 83.

प्रेक्षा 1 Viewing, seeing, beholding. 2 A look, view, sight, appearance. 3 Being a looker-on. 4 Any public spectacle or show, sight. 5 Particularly a theatrical show, dramatic performance, play. 6 Intellect, understanding. 7 Reflection, consideration, deliberation. 8 The branch of a tree -COMP. -अ (अ) गारः-रं, युहः, स्थानं 1 a theatre, a play-house. 2 a council-chamber. -समाजः an audience, crowd of spectators, assembly.

प्रेक्षावत् *a.* Considerate, wise, learned (as a man).

प्रेक्षित *p. p.* Seen, viewed, behold, gazed or looked at. -तं A look, glance.

प्रेक्षः, खं A swing.

प्रेक्षण *a.* Wandering, moving, going towards, entering; Bk. 9. 106.

-जं 1 Swinging. 2 A swing. 3 A minor drama in one act, having no Sūtradhāra, hero &c.; S. D. thus defines it; -गर्भादिमन्त्रैर्हितं प्रेक्षणं ह्रीनायकं। अथवायमेकाकमभिर्णयप्रवेशकम्। नियुज्यसंकोटयुतं सर्ववृत्तिसमाश्रितं ॥ 547. *e. g.* बालिवध.

प्रेक्षा 1 A swing. 2 Dancing. 3 Roaming about, wandering, travelling. 4 A kind of building or house. 5 A particular pace of a horse.

प्रेक्षित *p. p.* Swung, shaken, oscillated.

प्रेक्षोल 10 U. (प्रेक्षोलयति-ते) To swing, shake, oscillate.

प्रेक्षोलनं 1 Swinging, shaking, oscillating. 2 A swing.

प्रेत *p. p.* Departed from this world, dead, deceased; स्वजनाश्च फिलातिसंततं दहति प्रेतमिति प्रचक्षते R. 8. 86. -तः 1 The departed spirit, the spirit before obsequial rites are performed. 2 A ghost, evil-spirit; Bg. 17: 4; Ms. 12. 71. -COMP. -अधिपः an epithet of Yama. -अन्नं food offered to the Manes. -अस्थि *n.* the bone of a dead man. -धारिन् an epithet of Siva. -ईशः, -ईश्वरः an epithet of Yama. -उद्देशः an offering to the Manes. -कर्मन् *n.*, -कृत्यं, -कुर्या obsequial or funeral rites. युहं a cemetery. -धारिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva. -दाहः the burning of the dead, cremation. -धूमः the smoke issuing from a funeral pile.

-पक्षः 'the fortnight of the Manes', N. of the dark half of Bhādrapada when offerings in honour of the

Manes are usually performed; cf. विपुल -यडहः a drum beaten at a funeral. -पतिः an epithet of Yama. -पुरं the city of Yama. -भावः death. -भूमिः *f.* a cemetery. -मेघः a funeral sacrifice. -राक्षसी the holy basil (तुलसी). -राजः an epithet of Yama. -लोकः the world of the dead. -वनं a cemetery. -शरीरं the body of the departed spirit. -शुद्धि *f.*, -शौच purification after the death of a relative. -आहुतं an obsequial offering made to a departed relative during the year of his death. -हारः 1 one who carries out a dead body. 2 a near relative.

प्रेतिकः A ghost, spirit.

प्रेत्य *ind.* Having departed (from this world) after death in the next world; न च तलेत्य ने ह्य Bg. 17. 28; Ms. 2. 9. 26. COMP. -जातिः *f.* position in the world to come. -भावः the condition of soul after death.

प्रेत्यम् *m.* 1 Wind. 2 An epithet of Indra.

प्रेप्सा 1 Desire of obtaining. 2 Desire (in general).

प्रेप्सु *a.* 1 Desirous of obtaining, wishing, seeking, longing for. 2 Aiming at.

प्रेम् *m., n.* 1 Love, affection; तलेमहेमनिकषोपलता तनोति Git. 11; Me. 44. 2 Favour, kindness, kind or tender regard. 3 Sport, pastime. 4 Joy, delight, gladness. -COMP. -अश्रु *n.* a tear of joy or affection. -वृद्धिः *f.* increase of affection, ardent love.

-पर *a.* affectionate, loving. -पातनं 1 tears (of joy). 2 the eye (that sheds them). -पात्रं 'an object of love,' any beloved person or thing.

बंधः, -बंधनं a bond or tie of affection.

प्रेमिन् *a.* (जी *f.*) Loving, affectionate.

प्रेयस् *a.* (सी *f.*) Dearer, more beloved or agreeable &c. (compar. of प्रिय *q. v.*). -*m.* A lover, husband. -*m.* -*n.* Flattery. -सी A wife, mistress.

प्रेयोपत्यः A heron (fond of offspring).

प्रेरक *a.* (रिका *f.*) 1 Impelling, urging, stimulating. 2 Sending, directing.

प्रेरण, -णा 1 Driving or urging on, impelling, inciting, instigation. 2 Impulse, passion. 3 Throwing, casting; भवति विफलप्रेरण चूर्णसृष्टिः Me. 68

4 Sending, despatching. 5 Order, direction. 6 (In gram.) The sense of the causal form.

प्रेरित *p. p.* 1 Impelled, urged; instigated. 2 Excited, stimulated, prompted. 3 Sent, despatched. 4 Touched. -तः An envoy, a messenger.

मेघ 1 U. (मेघति-ने) To go, move.
मेघः 1 Urging on. 2 Affliction, pain, sorrow.

मेघणं-णा 1 Sending, despatching.
2 Sending on a mission, directing, charging, commissioning.

मेघित *p. p.* Despatched (on an errand). 2 Ordered, directed.
3 Turned, fixed upon, directed towards, cast (as eyes). 4 Banished.

मेघ *p. p.* Dearest, most beloved &c. (superl. of श्रिय q. v.). —*ह*: A lover, husband. —*ह्य*: A wife, mistress.

मेघय *a.* To be ordered, sent, despatched &c. —*ह्य*: A servant, menial, slave. —*ह्य*: A female servant, hand-maid. —*ह्य* 1 Sending on a mission. 2 Servitude. —*Comp.* —*जन*: servants taken collectively. —*भाव*: capacity of a servant, servitude, bondage; *M.* 5. 12. —*वधु*: 1 the wife of a servant. 2 a female servant, hand-maid. —*वर्ग*: body of servants, suite, train.

मेदि (Second person sing. of the imperative of द with द q. v.). —*Comp.* —*कटा* a rite in which no mutes are allowed. —*कर्दम* a rite in which no impurity is allowed. —*द्वितीया* a rite at which no second person is allowed to be present. —*वाणिजा* a rite at which no merchants are allowed to be present. (See *P.* II. 1. 72).

मेय Being kind, kindness, love.
मेयः 1 Sending, directing. 2 An order, command, invitation. 3 Affliction, distress. 4 Madness, frenzy. 5 Crushing, pressing, squeezing (मदन).

मेयः A servant, menial, slave. —*ह्य*: A female servant. —*ह्य*: Servitude, slavery. —*Comp.* —*भाव*: the capacity of a servant, being used as a servant, servitude; *Ku.* 6. 58.

मेक *p. p.* 1 Spoken, told, uttered. 2 Laid down, prescribed.

मेक्षणं 1 Sprinkling, sprinkling with water; *Ms.* 5. 118; *Y.* 1. 184. 2 Consecration by sprinkling. 3 Immolation (of animals) at a sacrifice. —*नी* Water used for sprinkling or consecrating, holy water (used in pl., and sometimes used to denote 'the vessel containing holy water,' in which sense the word generally used is मेक्षणोपात्र).

मेक्षणोपात्र Water for consecrating. मेक्षित *p. p.* 1 Purified or consecrated by sprinkling. 2 Immolated at a sacrifice.

मेखंड *a.* Exceedingly frightful or terrible.

मेखेय *ind.* 1 Very loudly, aloud. 2 In a very high degree.

मेखित *p. p.* High, lofty, elevated.

मेखासनं Killing, slaughter.

मेखनं Abandoning, quitting, leaving.

मेखित *p. p.* Abandoned, quitted, forsaken, avoided.

मेखनं 1 Wiping away, wiping out, effacing; *N.* 5. 36. 2 Picking up the remnants.

मेखित *a.* Flown up or away.

मेख, मेदि See मेद, मेदि.

मेय *p. p.* 1 Sewn, stitched; *Ku.* 7.

49. 2 Extended lengthwise or perpendicularly (opp. ओत). 3 Tied, bound, fastened; *Mv.* 6. 33. 4 Pierced, transixed; *R.* 9. 75. 5 Passed or come through; तच्छिद्रमेयान् *i. e.* (चंद्रकिरणान्) विममिति कृती संकलयानि *K.* P. 10. 6 Set, inlaid; *Mv.* 1. 35. —*त* A garment, woven cloth. —*Comp.* —*उत्सावनं* 1 an umbrella. 2 a cloth-house, tent.

मेयकंड *a.* Lifting up or stretching out the neck.
मेयकुण्डं A loud noise or uproar.
मेयसात *p. p.* Dug out.

मेयुंग *a.* Very high or lofty.

मेयकुल *a.* Full-blown, expanded.

मेयसारणं Getting rid of, clearing away, removing, expelling.

मेयसारित *p. p.* 1 Removed, got rid of, expelled. 2 Urged forward, incited. 3 Relinquished.

मेयसाहः 1 Zeal, ardour. 2 An incentive, a stimulus.

मेयसाहकः An inciter, instigator.

मेयसाहनं Inciting, stimulating, instigating, prompting.

मेय 1 U. (मेयति ते) 1 To be equal to, be a match for, withstand (with dat.); प्रयोधास्ते न कश्चन *Bk.* 14. 84; 15. 40. 2 To be able, adequate or competent. 3 To be full or complete.

मेय *a.* 1 Famous, well-known. 2 Placed, fixed. 3 Travelling, going out on a journey, wayfaring; वृक्षान् सुकान्तं च विषं मेयनमुब्रजेत् *Tv.* —*यः* यं 1 The nose or nostrils of a horse; *N.* 1. 60; *Si.* 11. 11. 12. 73. 2 The snout of a hog. —*यः* 1 The hip, buttock. 2 An excavation. 3 A garment, old clothes. 4 Embryo.

मेयिन *m.* A horse.

मेयुध *p. p.* 1 Resounding, resonant. 2 Making a loud noise.

मेयुधोषणं, —*णा* 1 Proclaiming, proclamation. 2 Sounding aloud.

मेयुध *p. p.* Set on fire, burning, blazing; *Bh.* 3. 88.

मेयुध *p. p.* 1 Germinated, shot up. 2 Burst forth.

मेयुध *p. p.* Sprung up, arisen.

मेयुध *p. p.* 1 Lifted up 2 Active, industrious.

मेयुधः Marriage.

मेयुध *p. p.* 1 Very high or lofty. 2 Projecting.

मेयुधित *a.* 1 Recovered from sickness, convalescent. 2 Robust.

मेयुधनं Scratching; marking.

मेयुधित *p. p.* Gone abroad on a journey, living abroad, away from home, absent, living in a foreign country. —*Comp.* —*भर्तुका* a woman whose husband is gone abroad; one of the eight Nāyikās in erotic poetry. She is thus defined in *S. D.* — नानाकार्यवशाद्यस्या दूरदेशं गतः पतिः । सा मनो-भयदुःखानां भवेत् प्राणिनमर्तुका ॥ 119.

मे (मै) षुः 1 A bull, an ox. 2 A bench, stool. 3 A kind of fish (श्री also). —*Comp.* —*पद*: the month भाद्रपद. —*दा* the 25th and 26th lunar mansions; पूर्वभाद्रपदा and उत्तरभाद्रपदा.

मे (मै) ह *a.* A reasoner, disputant. —*ह*: 1 Reasoning, logic. 2 An elephant's foot. 3 A knot, joint.

मै (मै) ह *a.* 1 Full-grown; fully developed, matured, ripened, perfected; full (as moon); मैतृगुणैः कर्द्वैः *Mc.* 25; मैतृगुणैः विपद् &c. *Māl.* 8. 1; *Si.* 28. 2 Adult, old, grown up; वर्तते हि नमश्चैवैवमुदी निशीथस्य यौवनवर्तिः *Māl.* 8; *Si.* 11. 39. 3 Thick, dense, pitchy; मैतृ तमः कुरु कृतज्ञनेयं भद्रं *Māl.* 7. 3; *Si.* 4. 62. 4 Grand, mighty, strong. 5 Violent, impetuous. 6 Confident, bold, audacious. 7 Proud. —*दा* A bold and grown-up woman, no longer bashful or timid in the presence of her lord, one of the four principal female characters in poetic compositions; आशोडशः द्रव्येष्टाला विंशता तर्कणी नदा पंचपंचाशता मैदा भवेद्दुद्धा ततः परम् ॥ —*Comp.* —*अंगना* a bold woman; see above. —*उक्तिः* *f.* a bold or pompous assertion. —*यताप* *a.* of great or mighty valour. —*यौवन* *a.* advanced in youth.

मै (मै) हिः *f.* 1 Full growth or development, maturity, perfection. 2 Growth, increase. 3 Greatness, grandeur, elevation, dignity; *Vikr.* 1. 15. 4 Boldness, audacity. 5 Pride, arrogance, self-confidence. 6 Zeal, exertion, enterprise. —*Comp.* —*वाद*: 1 a grandiloquent or pompous speech. 2 a bold assertion.

मैय *a.* Clever, learned, skilful.

मैयः 1 The Indian fig-tree; वृक्षारोह इव सौपत्तलं विमैयं *R.* 8. 93; 13. 71. 3 One of the seven Dvīpas or continents of the world. 3 A side or back door, a private entrance. —*Comp.* —*जाता*,

—समुद्रवाचका an epithet of the river Sarasvatī. —*सीथ*, —*प्रसवण*, —*राज* *m.* the place where the Sarasvatī rises.

मैय *a.* 1 Swimming, floating. 2 Jumping, leaping. —*व*: 1 Swimming, floating. 2 Flood, swelling of a river. 3 A jump, leap. 4 A raft, float, canoe, small boat; नाशयेत् शनिः पश्चात्पुनः सलिलपूरयत् *Pt.* 2. 38; सर्वं ज्ञानमु-बेनेव वृजिनं सनत्स्थितिं *Bg.* 4. 36; *Ms.* 4.

194; 11. 19; Ve. 3. 25. 5 A frog. 6 A monkey. 7 A declivity, slope. 8 An enemy. 9 A sheep. 10 A man of a low tribe; chāṇḍāla. 11 A net or snare for catching fish. 12 The fig tree. 13 The Kāraṇḍava bird, a kind of duck. 14 Five or more stanzas syntactically connected (=कुलक q. v.) 15 The prolated utterance of a vowel. -COMP. -नः 1 a monkey; R. 12. 7f. 2 a frog. 3 an aquatic bird, the diver. 4 the tree शिरीष. 5 N. of the sun's charioteer. (-गा) the sign of the zodiac called *Virgo*. -गतिः a frog.

पक्षकः 1 A frog. 2 A jumper, tumbler, rope-dancer. 3 The holy fig-tree. 4 A Chāṇḍāla, outcast. 5 A monkey.

पक्षवन् 1 An ape, a monkey. 2 A deer. 3 The fig-tree.

पक्षवन्मः 1 A monkey; Si. 12. 55. 2 A frog.

पक्षवन्ते 1 Swimming. 2 Bathing, plunging into; Mā. 1. 19. 3 Jumping, leaping. 5 A great flood, deluge, 5 A declivity.

पक्षवाहः A float, raft.

पक्षविकः a. Taking over in a boat, a ferry-man.

पक्षांशः The fruit of पुष्प.

पक्षावः 1 Flowing over. 2 Jumping, leaping. 3 Filling to over-flowing. 4 Straining a liquid (to remove impurities &c.); Y. 1. 190; (see Mit. thereon).

पक्षावन्ते 1 Bathing, ablution. 2 Over-flowing, flooding, inundating. 3 A flood, deluge.

पक्षावित् p. p. 1 Made to swim, float, or over-flow. 2 Deluged, inun-

dated, overflowed. 3 Moistened, wetted, sprinkled; Si. 12. 25; Ki. 11. 36. 4 Covered with.

प्लिह् 1 A. (प्लेहते). To go, move.

प्ली 9 P. (प्लीनाति) To go, move.

प्लीहन् m. The spleen, or its enlargement (प्लीहा also). -COMP. -उद्वरः enlargement of the spleen. -उद्वरिन् a. suffering from enlargement of the spleen.

प्लीहा The spleen.

प्लु 1 A. (प्लुते, प्लु) 1 To float, swim;

किं नामैतत् मञ्जुलालाङ्गि प्रायणः प्लुतं हति Mv. 1; क्लेशोत्तरं रागवशात् प्लुते R. 16. 69; प्लुते धर्मलक्षणे लोकिमसि यथा पूषाः Subhāsh. 2 To cross in a boat 3 To swing to and fro, vibrato. 4 To leap, jump, spring; Bk. 5. 48; 14. 13, 15. 16. 5 To fly, soar, hover about. 6 To skip. 7 To be prolated or lengthened (as a vowel). -Caus. (प्लुयन्ति-ते) 1 To cause to swim or float. 2 To remove, wash away. 3 To bathe 4 To inundate, deluge, flood, submerge. 5 To cause to fluctuate. -WITH अभि 1 to over-flow. 2 to overwhelm, overcome (fig.). -अव् 1 to jump, jump or leap out. -उद् 1 to float, swim. 2 to spring, leap or jump upon; Ms. 8. 2363. to jump or bound away; Si. 12. 22. -उप 1 to float, swim. 2 to assault, assail, attack. 3 to oppress, trouble, harass, torment; निशाचरोपप्लुतमर्षकाणः (तपस्विनीनां) R. 14. 64; 10. 5; Ms. 4. 188. -परि 1 to swim, float. 2 to bathe, plunge into. 3 to jump, spring. 4 to deluge, inundate, flood. 5 to cover with. 6 to overwhelm (fig.). -वि 1 to float about, swing to and fro, fluctuate. 2 to drift (in the sea), to be scattered.

फ.

फक् 1 P. (फकति, फकित) 1 To move slowly, go softly, glide, creep. 2 To act wrongly, behave ill. 3 To swell.

फक्किा 1 A position, an argument to be proved, a thesis or assertion to be maintained; कणिमाश्रितभाष्यफक्किा विषया कुङ्कुलनामवायिता N. 2. 95. 2 A prejudice, preconceived opinion.

फक् ind. An onomatopoeic word used mystically in uttering spells or incantations; अञ्जय फक्.

फक्कः 1 The expanded hood of a snake (फक् also in this sense); निर्वि-
वेणापि सर्वेण कर्तव्या महती फक्का (फक् v. l.)
विने भवतु मा. बुद्धा फक्कादीनां भवकरः Pt. 1. 204. 2 A tooth. 3 A rogue, cheat (कितव).

फक्किा A cricket, locust or grasshopper.

फक् I P. (फकति, फकित) 1 To move, move about; रुक्मिणीजे केणुर्बुद्धा हरिराक्षसाः Bk. 14. 78. 2 To produce easily or without exertion; (this sense according to some belongs to the Caus. of फक्).

फक्कः-जा The expanded hood of a cobra or any serpent; विप्रकृतः पक्षगः फक्कः (फक्) इकते S. 6. 30; मणिमिः फक्कः R. 13. 12; Ku. 6. 68; यद्वति भुवनमेभि शेषः फक्कालकस्थित Bh. 2. 35. -COMP. -करः a serpent. -धरः 1 a serpent. 2 N. of Siva. -धृक् m. a serpent. -मणिः a jewel said to be found in the hood of a serpent. -मङ्गलं the rounded body of a serpent; करालफक्कमङ्गलं R. 12. 98; तद्वक्त्रमङ्गलमङ्गलमिति विप्रकृतं 10. 7.

फक्किन् m. 1 A hooded serpent, serpent or snake in general; उद्वरिती

red; R. 3. 2. 3 to be confused (as mind). 4 to be ruined or destroyed. 5 to fail. (-Caus.) 1 to cause to float or swim. 2 to teach (to unworthy persons) Mā. 11. 199. 3 to confuse or confound, bewilder. -सं 1 to fluctuate, float about. 2 to flow together, meet (as waters); Bg. 2. 46.

फुक् p. p. 1 Swimming, floating. 2 Inundated, submerged, overflowed. 3 Leaped, jumped. 4 Lengthened, protracted or prolated (as a vowel). 5 Covered with. (See ग्). -सं 1 Jump, leap, spring. 2 Capering, one of the paces of a horse. -COMP -गतिः a hare. (-f.) 1 going by leaps. 2 a gallop, bounding motion.

फुतिः f. 1 A flood, overflowing, inundation. 2 A leap, jump, spring; as in मङ्गलफुति. 3 Capering, one of the paces of a horse. 4 Prolation or protraction of a vowel.

फुर् l. 1. 4. 9. P. फुषति, फुष्यति, फुष्णाति, फुष्ट) To burn, scorch, singe, sear R. 1. 22; Bk. 20. 34. -II. 9 P. (फुष्णाति) 1 To sprinkle, wet. 2 To anoint. 3 To fill.

फुष्ट p. p. Scorched, burnt, singed.

फेर 1 A. (फेरते) To serve, attend or wait upon.

फोषः Burning, combustion (also प्रोष).

फोषण a. (णी f.) Burning, scorching, reducing to ashes; सतीत्यधिकं पुरति-
स्तद्वत् मदनफोषणं लोचनं वः Mā. 1. v. 1.
-न्तं Burning, scorching (प्रोषणं also).

फ्सा 2 P. (फ्साति, फ्सात) To eat, devour.

फ्सात p. p. 1 Eating. 2 Hungry.
फ्सातं 1 Eaten. 2 Food.

फ.

यद्वलं फणिनः पुष्पासि परिमलोद्गिरः Bv. 1. 12, 58; कणी मयूरस्य तले निषीदति Rs. 1. 13; R. 16. 17; Ku. 3. 21. 2 An epithet of Rāhū. 3 An epithet of Patanjali, the author of the Mahābhāṣya on Pāṇini's Sūtras; कणिमाश्रितभाष्यफक्किा N. 2. 95. -COMP. -हन्, -हन्ति 1 an epithet of the serpent demon Sesha. 2 Of Ananta, the lord of serpents. 3 of Patanjali. -खेलः a quail. -तल्पगः an epithet of Viṣṇu (who uses Sesha as his couch). -वति 1 an epithet of Sesha or of Vāsuki. 2 of Patanjali. -विषः wind. -फेनः opium. -भाष्यं Mahābhāṣya (the commentary of Patanjali on Pāṇini's Sūtras). -युक् m. 1 a peacock. 2 an epithet of Garuda.

फक्कारिन् m. A bird.

कर A shield; cf. कलक.

करुषकं A betel-box.

कर्करीकः The palm of the hand with the fingers extended. -कं 1 A young shoot or branch. 2 Softness. -का A shoe.

कल I. 1. P. (कलति, कलित) 1 To bear fruit, yield or produce fruit; नागकलः कलति कल्पलतेव विद्या Bh. 2. 40; परोपकाराय दुःखाः कलति Subhāsh.; विधातुम्यापारः कलतु च मनोज्ञं भवतु Māl. 1. 16; often used transitively in this sense; मेघैस्सिंह कलति पश्य विविधश्रेयांसि मञ्जीतयः Mu. 2. 16 'accomplish or bring about'. Si. 2. 89. 2 To be fruitful, to be successful, to be fulfilled or accomplished, to succeed; कैकेयि कामाः कलितास्तेति R. 13. 59; 15. 78; यदा न कलतुः क्षुण्णचरणं (मनोरथाः) Bk. 14. 113; 12. 66; नैवाकृतिः कलति नैव कुलं न शीलं Bh. 2. 96, 116. 3 To result, produce results or consequences; कलितमस्माकं कथयन्नेन H. 1; कलितं नस्तर्हि भगवतीपादप्रसादेन Māl. 6; Ki. 18. 25; खलः करोति दुष्टं दूनं कलति सायुः H. 3. 21 'wicked men commit bad acts, and good men suffer their consequences'. 4 To become ripe, ripen. -11 1 P. (कलति, कुल or कुल in the first sense, and कलित in other senses). 1 To burst open, split or cleave asunder, burst, cleave; नस्य सूर्यनमासाय पफालासिवरो हि सः Mb. 2 To shine back, be reflected; Ki 5. 38. 3 To go.

कलं 1 Fruit (fig. also); as of a tree; उदेति पूर्वं कुसुमं ततः कलं S. 7. 30, R. 4. 33; 1. 49. 2 Crop, produce; कृषिकलं Me. 16. 3 A result, fruit, consequence, effect; अश्वकटैः पापघ्नेतिव कलमश्नुते H. 1. 83; कलेन ज्ञास्यसि Pt. 1; न नवः प्रभुराकलोद्गात् स्थिरकर्मा विराम कर्मणः R. 8. 22; 1. 33. 4 (Hence) Reward, recompense, meed, retribution (good or bad); कलमस्योपहासस्य तयः प्राप्स्यसि पश्य मां R. 12. 37. 5 A deed, an act (opp. words); भवते हि कलेन सायवो न तु कटेन निजापयोगिता N. 2. 48 'good men prove their usefulness by deeds, not by words'. 6 Aim, object, purpose; परमितज्ञानकला हि बुद्धयः Pt. 1. 43; किमपेक्ष्य कलं Ki. 2. 21 'with what object in view'; Me. 54. 7 Use, good, profit, advantage; जगता वा निकलेन किं कलं Bv. 2. 61. 8 Profit or interest on capital. 9 Progeny, offspring; R. 14. 39. 10 A kernel (of a fruit) 11 A tablet or board (शाकिलं). 12 A blade (of a sword). 13 The point or head of an arrow, dart &c.; bard; Mu. 7. 10. 14 A shield. 15 A testicle. 16 A gift. 17 The result of a calculation (in Math.). 18 Product or quotient. 19 Menstrual discharge. 20 Nutmeg. 21 A ploughshare. -Comp. -अवजः -कलाशनं q. v. -अनर्थः succession or

sequence of fruits or results. -अनुमेय a. to be inferred from the results or consequences; कलाबुधेयाः प्राग्भाः संस्काराः प्राक्भा इव R. 1. 20. -अंतः a bamboo. -अन्वेष्टिन् a. seeking for reward or recompense (of actions). -अपेक्षा expectation of the fruits or consequences (of acts), regard to results. -अश्विनः a parrot. -अम्लं tamarind. -अस्थि n. a cocoa-nut. -आकांक्षा expectation of (good) results; see कलापक्षा. -भागनः 1 production of fruits, load of fruits; मञ्जते नम्रास्तरयः कलागमे S. 5. 12. 2 the fruit season, autumn. -आख्या a sort of grapes (having no stones). -उत्पत्तिः f. 1 production of fruit. 2 profit, gain. (-त्तिः) the mango tree (sometimes written कलोत्पत्ति in this sense). -उदयः appearance of fruit, production of results or consequences, attainment of success or desired object; आकलोदयकर्मणा R. 1. 5. -उद्देशः regard to results; see कलापेक्षा. -कामना desire of fruits or consequences. -कालः fruit-season. -केशरः the cocoanut tree. -ग्रहः deriving benefit or advantage. -ग्रहि, ग्राहिन् a. (also कलेग्रहि and कलेग्रहिन्) fruitful, yielding or bearing fruit in season; श्लाघ्यता कुलधुषेति पैतृकं स्वामनोरयतः कलेग्रहिः Kir K. 3. 60; Māl. 9. 39. -द्रु a. 1 productive, fruitful, bearing fruit; Ms. 11. 142. 2 bringing in gain or profit. (-द्रुः) a tree. -निवृत्तिः f. cessation of consequences. निष्पत्तिः f. production of fruit. -पाकः (कलेपाकः also) 1 the ripening of fruit. 2 the fullness of consequences. -पावपः a fruit-tree. -पूरः, -पूरकः the common citron tree. -प्रदानं 1 the giving of fruits 2 a ceremony at weddings. -बंधिन् a. forming or developing fruit. -भूमिः f. a place where one receives the reward or recompense of his deeds (i. e. heaven or hell). भृत् a. bearing fruit, fruitful. -भोगः 1 enjoyment of consequences. 2 usufruct. -योगः 1 the attainment of fruit or the desired object, Mu. 7. 10. 2 wages, remuneration. -राजन् m. a water-melon. -रत्नं a water-melon. -वृक्षः a fruit-tree. -वृक्षकः the bread-fruit tree. -झाडवः the pomegranate tree. -झेडुः the mango tree. संपर् f. 1 abundance of fruit. 2 success. -साधनं a means of effecting any desired object, realization of an object. -स्नेहः a walnut tree. -हारी an epithet of Kālī or Durgā.

कलकं 1 A board, plank, slab, tablet; कालः कलया भुवनकले कीदृति प्राणिशक्तिः Bh. 3. 39; कृत्, विन, &c. 2 Any flat surface; बुधमानकपीलकलक K. 218; पूतमुपमंडकलकैर्विषयुः Si. 9. 47, 27; cf. तद. 3 A shield. 4 A leaf or page for

writing upon. 5 The buttocks, hips. 6 The palm of the hand. -Comp. -प्राणि a. armed with a shield (as a warrior). -चंद्रं an astronomical instrument invented by Bhāskara-chārya.

कलतश्च ind. As a consequence, consequently, virtually.

कलनं 1 Bearing fruit, fructifying. 2 Producing results or consequences.

कलवत् a. 1 Fruitful, fruit-bearing. 2 Producing or yielding result, successful, profitable. -स्त्री The plant called विंशु.

कलिता A woman in her courses.

कलिन् a. Fruitful, bearing or yielding fruit (fig. also); दुग्धिजः कलिनश्चैव वृक्षादुभयतः सूताः Ms. 1. 47; Mk. 4. 10. -m. A tree.

कलिन a. Fruitful, bearing fruit. -नः The bread-fruit tree.

कलिनी, -कली The Priyangu creeper; (said by poets to be the 'wife' of the mango tree; cf. R. 8. 61).

कल्यु a. 1 Pithless, sapless, unessential; unsubstantial; सारं ततो ग्राह्यमपास्य कल्यु Pt. 1. 2 Worthless, useless, unimportant; Si. 3. 76. 3 Small, minute. 4 Vain, unmeaning. 5 Weak, feeble, flimsy -स्तुः f. 1 The spring season. 2 The opposite-leaved fig-tree. 3 N. of a river at Gayā. -Comp. -उत्सवः the vernal festival, commonly called holi.

कल्युनः 1 The month of काल्युन. 2 N. of Indra. -नी N. of a constellation; Ku. 7. 6.

कल्यं A flower.

काणिः, काणितं Molasses.

कांठ a. Made by an easy process, readily or easily prepared (as a decoction) -ह-हं An infusion, decoction; कटिमनावासात्तयः कषायविशेषः Sk.; कांठ विनाशपाणयः Bk. 9. 17 (see the commentary.).

कालः 1 A ploughshare; Ms. 6. 16. 2 Separation of the hair on each side of the head (संमंतमान); N. 1. 16. -लः 1 An epithet of Balarāma, 2 of Siva. 3 The citron tree. -लं 1 A garment of cotton. 2 A ploughed field.

काल्युनः 1 N. of a Hindu month (corresponding to February-March). 2 An epithet of Ajauna; Mb. thus explains the epithet: -उत्तराभ्यां कल्युनी-भ्यां नक्षत्राभ्यामहं विद्या । जातं हिमवतः पृष्ठे तेन मां काल्युनं विदुः n. 3 N. of a tree, also called अनुज. -Comp. -अनुजः 1 the month Chaitra. 2 the vernal season (वसंतकाल). 3 an epithet of नकुल and सहदेव.

काल्युनी The full-moon day of the month काल्युन. -Comp. -भवः an epithet of the planet Jupiter.

किरंगः The country of the Franks (i. e. of Europeans.)

किरिन् m. A Frank, (i. e. a European.)

कुकः A bird.

कु (कू) ind. An onomatopoeic word generally used in composition with कृ and imitative of the sound made by blowing into liquids &c.; sometimes it expresses disregard or contempt; कु (कू) कृ to blow into (a liquid); कालः पावसाद्यो दधयि ह्यकृष्य भल्लति H. 4. 103. -Comp. -कारः, -कृतः, -कुतिः f. 1 blowing into. 2 hissing, whizzing. 3 the hiss of a serpent. 4

sobbing. 5 screaming, loud shriek, yell.

कुङ्कुसः -सं The lungs.

कुल 1 P. (कुलति, कुलित) To bloom, expand, blow, open (as a flower)

कुल 2 P. P. (of कल) 1 Expanded, opened, blown; पुष्पं च कुलं नवमल्लिकायाः प्रयाति कालि प्रमदाजनानां Rs. 6. 6. कुलारवि-वदनां Ch. P. 1. 2 Flowering, blossomed; R. 9. 63. 3 Expanded, dilated, wide opened (as eyes); Pt. 1. 136. -Comp. -लोचन a. having eyes dilated (with joy). (-नः) a kind of deer.

कुलकारः A shriek, howl.

केयः -नः 1 Foam, froth; गौरिवक्त्र-कुटिरवनां वा विहस्येव केयः Me 50; R. 13. 11; Ms. 2 61. 2 Foam of the mouth 3 Saliva. -Comp. -विहः 1 a mere bubble. 2 an empty idea, non entity. -वाहिन् m. a filtering cloth.

केय (न) क See केन.

केविल a. Foamy, frothy; केविल-मंजुराणि R. 13. 2.

केरः, केरहः A jackal.

केरवः 1 A jackal; केदंकरवचं हडात्कृति &c. Mā. 5 19. 2 A rogue, rascal, cheat. 3 A demon, goblin.

केरा A jackal.

केलः, केलः, केलिका, केली Remnants of food, leavings of a meal, ors.

बहु 1 A. (बहते, बहति) To increase, grow.

बहुभिन् m. Abundance, multitude.

बहुविह a. Most abundant, very great, excessive; (superl. of बहुल q. v.)

बहुविपर a. More numerous or abundant, much more, exceeding, (Comper. of बहुल q. v.)

वक्रः 1 The Indian crane. 2 A cheat, rogue, hypocrite (the crane being a very cunning bird that knows well how to draw others into its clutches) 3 N. of a demon killed by Bhima. 4 N. of another demon killed by Krishna. 5 N. of Kubera -Comp.

-खरः, -वृत्तिः, -व्रतखरः, -व्रतिकाः, -व्रतिन् m. acting like a crane, a false devotee, religious hypocrite; अयोधिनिकृतिः कः स्वार्थसाधनतयाः । इति मिथ्याविनीतश्च वक्रवत्परी द्विजः Me. 4. 196. -जित् m. -विद्रुजः epithet of 1 Bhima. 2 of Krishna. -व्रतं 'crane-like conduct', hypocrisy.

बहुलः A kind of tree (said, according to the convention of poets, to put forth blossoms when sprinkled by young women with mouthfuls of wine); काशस्यो (i. e. केसरः or बहुलः) बद्धनमसिरो मेघदूषयतामसाः Me. 78; बहुला सीधुगव्यतेकान् (विकसति); (for similar conventions about other trees see the quotation under विष्णु). -लः The fragrant flower of this tree; Bv. 1. 54.

बकेयका A small crane.

बकरोहः A crane.

बहुः A boy, lad, chap, often used as a depreciatory term or to show contempt; बाणस्य बहुः &c.; see बहु.

बहि (लि) ज A fish-hook; Bh. 3. 21.

बल ind. A particle expressing 1 sorrow, regret (alas!); वयं वन विद्रुजः क्रमगता वयोः कथमा Mā. 8. 18; अहो वन मरणात् कर्तुं स्वयमिना वने Bg. 1. 45. 2 Pity or compassion; क वन हरिजनानां जतिनि

वातिलोलं S. 1. 10. 3 Addressing, calling; वन वितरत लोचं तापवाहा-नितानं G. M., R. 9. 47. 4 Joy or satisfaction; अहो वनासि सृष्टीयदीर्घः Ku. 3. 20. 5 Wonder or surprise; अहो वन महतिनं K. 154. 6 Censure. For the meanings of वन with अहो see under अहो.

वज्रवः The jujube tree. -इ The fruit of jujube; कवचः । पश्यति स्वयमतया सा जयति सरस्वती देवी Vās. 1; Bv. 2. 8. -Comp. -पावनं N. of a sacred bathing-place.

वदरिका 1 The jujube tree & its fruit; अग्रे वदरिकाकारा वदरेव मनोहराः II. 1. 94. 2 N. of one of the many sources of the Ganges and of the neighbouring hermitage of the ages Nara and Narāyana. -Comp. -आश्रमः the hermitage at Badarika.

वदारी 1 The jujube tree; see वादरायण. 2 =वदरिका (2) above. -Comp. लपोवनं the penance grove at Badari; Ki. 12. 33. -फलं a fruit of the jujube tree. -वनं (-र्ण) a wood or thicket of jujube trees. -शैलः a rocky eminence at Badari.

बद्ध P. P. 1 Bound, tied, fastened 2 Chained, fettered. 3 Captured, caught. 4 Confined, imprisoned. 5 Put or girt on 6 Restrained, suppressed, withheld. 7 Formed, built. 8 Cherished, entertained. 9 Combined, united. 10 Firmly rooted, firm. (see बहु). -Comp. -अंगुलिब, अंगुलिबाण a. having a finger-guard fastened. -अञ्जलि a. folding the hands together in supplication, with the hands joined in humble entreaty or raised to the forehead as a mark of respect. -अभिराग a. having the affection fixed upon, feeling or manifesting love for. -अभुक्ष्य a. feeling repentant. -आशंक a. one whose suspicions have been roused, grown suspicious. -उत्तरव

a. enjoying or observing a festival or holiday. -उद्यत a. making united efforts. -कष, -कष्य a. see वक्षपरिकर. -कोप, -मण्ड, -रोष a. 1 feeling anger, entertaining a feeling of anger. 2 suppressing or governing one's wrath. -चित्त-ममत् a. having the mind intently fixed on, rivetting the mind on. -जिह्व a. tongue tied. -वृष्टि, नेत्र-लोचन, a. having the eyes intently fixed on, looking with a steadfast gaze at. -धार a. continuously or incessantly flowing. -नेष्ट्य a. attired in a theatrical dress. -वरिकर a. having the girdle girded on, one who has girded up his loins; i. e. ready; prepared. -व्रतिज्ञ a. 1 one who has made a vow or promise. 2 firmly resolved. -भावं a. having the affection or heart fixed upon, enamoured of (with loc.); इह त्वयि वद्धभावं वदति V. 2. -वृष्टि a. 1 having a closed fist. 2 closefisted, covetous. -मूढ a. deep-rooted, striking root firmly; बहुलं मूलं हि महद्देवतरीः शिवः Si. 2. 38. -जीन a. holding the tongue, keeping silence, silent; अश्वत्थ लक्षणाविधिर्विद्वत्पुत्रः सावित्र वद्धजीनः R. 13. 23. -राग a. having the desire fixed on, enamoured, impassioned; Pt. 1. 123. -वसति a. fixing an abode. -वाच a. tongue-tied, maintaining silence. -वेष्ट्य a. seized with treachery. -वेर a. one who has conceived bitter hatred or contracted confirmed hostility. -विश्र a. 1 one whose hair is tied up (into a knot on the crown of the head). 2 one who is still in childhood, young. -स्नेह a. forming an attachment, conceiving affection for.

बह 1 A. (विमहते; strictly desiderative base of वृ used in a primitive sense) To abhor, loathe, detest, shrink from, be disgusted with (with abl.); येषां बीभत्समानाः U. 1.

बधिर *a.* Deaf; ध्वनिभिर्जनस्य बधिरकृतश्रुतेः
Si. 13. 3; Ms. 7. 140.

बधिरयति Den. P. To deafen (fig. also) : बधिरिताशेषविगतलं K.; Mv. 6.80.

बधिरित *a.* Made deaf, deafened.

बधिरिमन् *m.* Deafness.

बंधिन् See बन्दिन्.

बंधिः *दी. f.* 1 Bondage, confinement.

2 A prisoner, captive; Ku. 2. 91.

बंधु 9 P. (बध्नाति, बद्ध; *pass.* बध्यते) 1

To bind, tie, fasten; बद्धे न संभावित एव

तावत् करणं रुद्धेपि च केशपाशः Ku. 7. 57;

R. 7. 9; Ku. 7. 25; Bk. 9. 75. 2 To

catch, capture, imprison, ensnare,

make captive; कर्मभिर्न स बद्धयते Bg. 4. 14;

बलिर्बन्धे Bk. 2. 39; 14. 56. 3 To

chain, fetter. 4 To check, stop

suppress; as in बद्धकण्ठ, बद्धकोष्ठ &c. 5

To put on, wear; न हि वृद्धाणिः पादे

प्रयवामीति बध्यते Pt. 1. 72; बन्धुंयुल्लिखति

Bk. 14. 7. 6 To attract, arrest (as

eyes &c.); बन्धे बन्धुंयि यवरोहः Ku. 7. 17;

or बध्नाति मे बन्धुः (चित्रकूटः) R. 13. 47. 7

To fix or set upon, direct

towards (as the eyes or mind), cast

upon (with loc.); दृष्टिं लक्ष्येण बद्धम् Mu. 1. 2;

R. 3. 4; 6. 36; Bk. 20. 22. 8 To

bind or fasten together (as hair);

Mu. 7. 17. 9 To build, construct,

form, arrange; बद्धाभिनाकवनितापरिष्कृतमुक्तं

Ki. 8. 57; युगकुलं रामधर्मस्तु S. 2. 6;

तस्यांजलिं बन्धुमते बन्धे R. 16. 5; 4. 38;

11. 35, 78; Ku. 2. 47; 5. 30; Bk. 7. 77. 10

To put together, compose,

construct (a poem, verse &c.); तुष्टैर्बद्धं

तद्वत् रघुस्वामिनः सञ्चारितं Vikr. 18. 107;

श्लोक एव स्वया बद्धः Rām. 11 To form,

produce, bear (as fruit &c.); R. 12. 69; S. 6. 4. 12 To have, possess,

entertain, cherish; U. 2. 8. (The

senses of बंध are variously modified

according to the noun with which

it is connected; *e. g.*; मुकुटं बंधु to

knit or bend the eyebrows, to

frown; मुष्टिं बंधु to clench the fist; अंजलिं

बंधु to fold the hands together in

supplication; चित्तं, -वियं, -मनः, -हृदयं बंधु

to set the heart on; प्रीतिं, भावं, -रामं बंधु

to fall in love with, be enamoured

of; सेतुं बंधु to construct or build a

bridge; वैरं बंधु to conceive hatred,

contract enmity; सख्यं, -सीहृदं बंधु to

form friendship; गोलं बंधु to form

a globe; मंडलं बंधु to form a circle, sit

or stand in a circle; मौनं बंधु to main-

tain silence; परिकरं -कशां बंधु to gird up

one's loins, prepare oneself for

anything; see the compounds under

बद्ध also). —*Caus.* To cause to bind,

form, construct, build &c.; R. 12. 70. —*With* अनु 1 to bind or fasten

to; Si. 8. 69. 2 To adhere or stick to,

cling to; तावन्वाहाराणि मामनुबध्यन्ति U. 3. 3

to attend or follow closely, follow

at the heels of; मधुकरकुलैर्नुबध्यमानं K. 139; को नु खल्वयमनुबध्यमानस्तपस्विनीम्यामेवाल-
सत्त्वो बालः S. 7. 4 to press, urge, importune. —*अ* 1 to bind, fasten, tie; Ms. 11. 205. 2 to form, make, arrange; आबद्धमंडला ताप, सपरिषद् K. 49; आबद्धमालाः Mc. 9; Bk. 3. 30; Ki. 5. 33; आबद्धरेखममितो नवमंजरीभिः Git. 11. 3 3 to fix on or upon, direct towards; R. 1. 40. —*उद्* to tie up, hang up, कंठमुद्धृणाति Mu. 6; R. 16. 67. —*नि* 1 to bind, tie, fasten, chain, fetter; आत्मवर्तं न कर्माणि निबध्यन्ति धनंजाय Bg. 4. 41; 9. 9; 14. 7; 18. 17; Ms. 6. 74; Ku. 5. 10. 2 to fix upon, rivet; त्वयि निबद्धस्तेः V. 4. 29. 3 to form, build, construct, arrange; हेमनिबद्धं चक्रं, पाषाणचक्रबद्धः कृपः &c. 4 to write, compose; मया निबद्धे-
यमतिदूरी कथा K. 6. निस्सु to press, urge, importune. —*परि* 1 to tie, bind, 2 to put on. 3 to encircle, fasten round. 4 to arrest, stop. 5 to hinder, interrupt. —*प्रति* 1 to tie, fasten, bind (to); पीतप्रतिबद्धवस्त्रा (वेतुं) R. 2. 1. 2 to fix upon, direct towards; Ku. 7. 91. 3 to inlay, set, incase; यदि मणिस्त्रयानि प्रतिबध्यते Pt. 1. 75; बहलाभुरागकुर्वन्निदलप्रति-
बद्धमध्यमिव दिग्बलयं Si. 9. 8. 4 to obstruct, hinder, keep off or back, exclude, shut out; प्रतिबध्नाति हि श्रेयः पूज्यपूजाभ्यतिक्रमः R. 1. 79. 5 to stop, interrupt; येनमंतरा प्रतिबध्नीते S. 6. स्ते 1 to bind or tie together, unite, connect, attach. 2 to construct, form; see संबद्ध.

बंधः 1 A tie, bond (in general) (आज्ञाबंध). 2 A hair-band, fillet; V. 4. 10; S. 1. 30. 3 A chain, fetter. 4 Fettering, confining, imprisoning; Ms. 8; 310. 5 Catching, capturing, catching hold of; यजबंध R. 16. 2. 6 Forming, constructing, arranging; सर्गबंधो महाकाव्यं S. D. 6. 7 Feeling, conceiving, cherishing; हे राजानस्यजत सुकविरेमबंधे विरोधे Vikr. 18. 107; R. 6. 81. 8 Connection, union, intercourse. 9 Joining or folding together, combining; R. 14. 13; अंजलिबंध &c. 10 A bandage, ligature. 11 Agreement, harmony. 12 Manifestation, display, exhibition; R. 18. 52. 13 Bondage, confinement to this world (opp. मुक्ति which is 'complete emancipation from the trammels of the word'); बंधे मोक्षं च या वेति बुद्धिः सा पार्थ सात्त्विकी Bg. 18. 30; बन्धोऽयुक्तस्य खलु मखमुखाङ्कुर्वते कर्मपाशान् Bv. 4. 21; R. 13. 58; 18. 7. 14 Result, consequence. 15 A position, posture in general; आसनबंध, पीरः R. 2. 6; Ku. 3. 45, 59. 16 A particular position in sexual intercourse, or a particular mode of sexual enjoyment (these are said in Rati-manjari to be 16, but other writers increase the number to 84). 17 A border, frame-work. 18 Arrange-

ment of a stanza in a particular shape; *e. g.* खड्गबंध, पद्मबंध, मुकुटबंध (Vide K. P. 9. *ad loc.*). 19 A sinew, tendon 20 The body. 21 A deposit, pledge. —*Comp.* —*करणं* fettering, imprisoning. —*सैन्यं* a complete army containing the four necessary elements, *i. e.* elephants, horses, chariots and footmen. —*पारुष्यं* forced or unnatural construction of words. —*स्तंभः* a post to which an animal (*e. g.* an elephant) is tied.

बंधकः 1 One who binds or catches, a binder. 2 A catcher. 3 A band, tie, rope, leather. 4 A dike, bank, dam. 5 A pledge, deposit. 6 A posture of the body. 7 Barter, exchange. 8 A violator, ravisher. 9 A promise. 10 A city. 11 A part or portion (at the end of num. compounds) कृणं सदशबंधकं Y. 2. 76. —*कं* Binding, confinement. —*क्री* 1 An unchaste woman; न मे स्वदा क्रीमार्गवस्या प्रयोजनं Māl. 7; Vc. 2. 2 A harlot, courtesan; बलाद् धृतोसि मयेति बंधक्रीपार्थ K. 237. 3 A female elephant.

बंधनं 1 The act of binding, fastening, tying; Ku. 4. 8. 2 Binding on or round, throwing round, clasping; विनम्रशास्त्राभुजबंधनानि Ku. 3. 39; घटभुजबंधनं Git. 10; R. 19. 17. 3 A bond, tie (*fig. also*); R. 12. 76; आज्ञाबंधनं &c. 4 Fettering, chaining, confining. 5 A chain, fetter, tether, halter &c. 6 Capturing, catching. 7 Bondage, confinement, imprisonment, captivity; as in बंधनागर. 8 A place of confinement, prison, jail; स्वा कार्याणि कमलोद्धारणपर्यन्तं S. 6. 20; Ms. 9. 288. 9 Forming, building, construction; सेतुबंधनं Ku. 4. 6. 10 Connecting, uniting, joining. 11 Hurting, injuring. 12 A stalk, stem, peduncle (of a flower); S. 3. 7. 6. 18; Ku. 4. 14 13 A sinew, muscle. 14 A bandage. —*Comp.* —*अ* (आ) गारा-रे, आलपः a prison, jail. —*ग्रंथिः* 1 the knot of a bandage. 2 a noose. 3 a rope for tying cattle. —*पालकः*, रक्षिन् *m.* a jailor. —*वेद्मन्* *m.* a prison. —*स्था* a captive, prisoner. स्तंभः a tying post a post to which an animal (*e. g.* an elephant) is tied. —*स्थानं* a stable, stall (for horses &c.).

बंधित *a.* 1 Bound, fastened. 2 Con-
fined, imprisoned.

बंधिन् 1 The god of love. 2 A
leathern fan (बन्धवजन). 3 A spot,
mole.

बंधुः 1 A relation, kinsman, relative
in general; एव दुमा अपि सुगा अपि बंधवो मे
U. 3. 8; मातृबन्धुनिवासनं R. 12. 12; S. 6.
22; Bg. 6. 9. 2 Any one connected
or associated with another, a brother;
अवाहबंधुः a brother-traveller; परमबंधुः a

spiritual brother; S. 4. 9. 3 (In law) A cognate kinsman, one's own kindred or Kinamen generally; (three kinds are enumerated; आत्म° personal, पितृ° paternal, and मातृ° maternal; see these three words). 4 A friend (in general); as in बहुकृत्य below; oft. at the end of comp; मकरदंष्ट्रबन्धो Māl. 1. 36 'a friend of, (i. e.) charged with fragrance' &c; 9. 13. 5 A husband; वेदेहिबन्धोर्हृदयं विदधे R. 14. 33. 6 A father. 7 A mother. 8 A brother. 9 The tree called बहुजीव q. v. 10 One who belongs to or is connected with any tribe or profession only nominally; i. e. one who belongs to it, but does not do the duties pertaining thereto (often used by way of contempt); स्वयमेव ब्रह्मबन्धुनेन्द्रोऽपि दुर्गयोगः M. 4; cf. क्षत्रबन्धु. -COMP. -कृत्यं 1 The duty of a kinsman; त्वयि तु परिस्मितां बहुकृत्यं प्रजानां S. 5. 8. 2 the business of a friendly act or service; काञ्चित्सीम्य व्यबसितमिदं बहुकृत्यं त्वया मे Me. 114. -जनः 1 a relative, kinsman. 2 kindred, kinsmen taken collectively. -जीवः, जीवकः N. of a tree; बहुजीवमधुरावरपल्लवमुदसितस्मितशोभं Git. 2; R. 11. 25. -इक्षं a kind of Stridhana or woman's property, the property given to a girl by her relatives at the time of marriage; Y. 2. 144. -मैत्रिः f. 1 love of a relative; बहुजीव्या Me. 49. 2 love for a friend. -भावः 1 friendship. 2 relationship. -बन्धः kinsmen, kindred. -हीन a. destitute of relatives or friends.

बहुकः 1 The tree called बहुजीव. 2 A bastard. -का-की An unchaste woman (see बन्धकी).

बहुता 1 Relatives, kinsmen, kindred (taken collectively); Ki. 1. 10. 2 Relationship, affinity.

बहुदा An unchaste woman.

बधुर a. 1 Undulating, wavy, uneven; Si. 7. 34; Ku. 1. 42. 2 Bent, inclined, bowed; बधुरगति R. 13. 47; (= सन्तति). 3 Crooked, curved. 4 Pleasing, handsome, beautiful, lovely; S. 6. 13; (where it may mean 'undulating' also). 5 Deaf. 6 Injurious, mischievous. -रः 1 A goose. 2 A crane. 3 A drug. 4 An oil-cake. 5 The vulva. -राः (m. pl.) Parched corn or meal thereof. -रा An unchaste woman. -रः A diadem.

बधुल a. 1 Bent, curved, inclined. 2 Pleasing, delightful, attractive, beautiful—लः 1 A bastard; परगृहललिताः पराश्वपुष्टाः परगृहैर्जनिताः परामनासः । परयनगिरिता गुणेष्ववाच्या गजकलभा इव बधुला ललासः Mk. 4. 28 (which is an answer given by the *bandhulas* themselves to the *Vidūshaka's* question भोः के दूयं बधुला नाम). 2 An attendant in a harlot's Chamber. 3 The tree called बहुक q. v.

बधुकः N. of a tree; तवकरनिकेण स्पृष्ट-
बधुकस्तवकरवितमेते दोखरं विप्रतीति Si. 11
46; Ra. 3. 5. —कं A flower of this
tree; बहुकपुतिनाथोऽयमपरः Git. 10; Ra.
3. 25.

बधुर a. 1 Undulating, uneven. 2 Bent, inclined, bowed. 3 Pleasing, delightful, lovely; cf. बधुर —रः A hole.

बधुलिः The बहुजीव tree.

बन्ध a. 1 To be bound or fettered, to be confined or imprisoned; Y. 2. 243. 2 To be joined or bound together. 3 To be formed, built or constructed. 4 Detained, under arrest. 5 Barren, unproductive, fruitless, useless (said of persons or things); बन्धव्यमास्ते R. 16. 75; अर्बन्ध-
लाश्र बधुलुत्ते 3. 29; Ki. 1. 33. 6 Not having the menses or menstrual discharge. 7 (At the end of comp.) Deprived or destitute of. -COMP. —फल a. useless, vain, idle.

बन्ध्या 1 A barren woman; न हि बन्ध्या विजानाति युर्वी प्रवसेदना Subāsh. 2 A barren cow. 3 A kind of perfume (बाल). -COMP. -तनयः, पुत्रः, -सुतः, or -कुहितु, -सुता &c. the son or daughter of a barren woman; i. e. a wild impossibility, anything that does not and cannot exist; एवं बन्ध्यासुतो याति सपुण्यकृतशेखरः see सपुण्य.

बन्धे A bond, tie.

बध्वनी a. An epithet of Durgā.

बधु a. 1 Deep-brown, tawny, reddish brown; ज्वालावधुशिरोरुहः R. 16. 16; 19. 25; बन्धं बालाकृष्णवधु बल्ललं Ku. 5. 8. 2 Baldheaded through disease. —धुः 1 Fire. 2 An ichneumon.

3 The tawny colour. 4 A man with tawny hair. 5 N. of a Yādava; Si. 2. 40. 6 An epithet of Siva. 7 Of Vishnu. -COMP. -धातुः 1 gold. 2 red chalk (गैरिक), a kind of ochre. -बाहनः N. of a son of Arjuna by Chitrāngada. [The sacrificial horse let loose by king Yudhishthira and guarded by Arjuna entered, in the course of its wanderings, the country of Manipura, which was then ruled by Babhruvahana, unequalled in prowess. The horse was taken to the king; but when he read the writing on the plate on its head, he knew that it belonged to the Pandavas, and that his father Arjuna had arrived in the kingdom; and, hastening to him, respectfully offered his kingdom and his treasures along with the horse. Arjuna, in an evil hour, struck the head of Babhruvahana and upbraided him for his cowardice, saying that if he had possessed true valour and had been his true son, he should not have been afraid of his father and submitted to him so meekly. At these words the brave youth was exceedingly irritated and discharged

a crescent-shaped arrow at Arjuna which severed his head from his body. He was, however, restored to life by Ulapi who happened to be then with Chitrāngada; and having acknowledged Babhruvahana as his true son, he resumed his journey.]

बन् 1 P. (बन्ति) To go, move.

बन्धरः A bee.

बभराली A fly.

बर्दः A kind of grain.

बर्द 1 P. (बर्दति) To go, move.

बर्दतः A kind of grain (राजमाष).

बर्दटी 1 A kind of grain (राजमाष).

2 A harlot, prostitute.

बर्बणा A blue fly.

बर्बरः 1 One not an Aryan, a barbarian, low fellow. 2 A fool, block-head; दृष्टु रे बर्बर H. 2.

बर्बुरः N. of a tree (Max. बामल); उपसर्गेण भवंतं बर्बुरं वद कस्य लोभेन Bv. 1. 24.

बर्ह 1 A. (बर्हति) 1 To speak. 2 To give. 3 To cover. 4 To hurt, kill, destroy. 5 To spread. -WITH नि to kill, destroy; Si. 1. 29.

बर्हः—ह 1 A peacock's tail; द्वयो-
ल्काहतशेषबर्हाः R. 16. 14; (केशपाशे) सति
कुसुमसनाये कं हरेद्वयं बर्हः V. 4. 10 v. 1. 2
The tail of a bird. 3 A tail-feather
(especially of a peacock); Mē. 44;
Ku. 1. 15; Si. 8. 11. 4 A leaf;
अपाङ्गुरं केतकबर्हमन्यः R. 6. 17. 5 A train,
retinue. COMP. -भारः 1 a peacock's
tail. 2 a tuft of peacock's feathers
on the handle of a club &c.

बर्हणं A leaf.

बर्हिः Fire. —n. The Kusa grass.

बर्हिणः A peacock; आवासकुशोन्मुख-
बर्हिणानि (बनानि) R. 2. 17; 16. 14; 19.
37. -COMP. -बाजः an arrow feathered
with a peacock's plumes. -बाहनः
an epithet of Kārtikeya.

बर्हिन् m. A peacock; R. 16. 64; V.
3. 2. 4. 10. Bs. 2. 6. -COMP. -कुसुमं,
-पुष्पं a kind of perfume. -स्वजा an
epithet of Durgā. -यानः, -बाहनः an
epithet of Kārtikeya.

बर्हिस m. n. 1 Kusa grass; Ku. 1.
10. 2 A bed or layer of Kusa grass.

—m. 1 Fire. 2 Light, splendour.

—n. 1 Water. 2 Sacrifice. -COMP.

-केशः, -ज्योतिस् m. an epithet of fire.

बुधः (बर्हिर्बुधः) 1 an epithet of fire.
2 a god (whose mouth is fire).

-भुषमन् m. an epithet of fire. -सद्
(बर्हिषद्) a. seated on a layer of
Kusa grass. (-m.) the Manes (pl.).

बल 1. 1 P. (बलति) 1 To breathe
or live. 2 To hoard grain. -II. 1.
U. (बलति-ते) 1 To give. 2 To hurt,
injure, kill. 3 To speak. 4 To see,
mark. -Caus. (बालयति-ते) To nourish,
support.

बलं 1 Strength, power, might,
vigour. 2 Force, violence; as in
बलात् q. v. 3 An army, host, force,

troops; मवेदमीधमद्वेण धृतराष्ट्रं कथं Ve. 3. 24, 43; Bg. 1. 10; R. 16. 37. 4 Bulkiness, stoutness (of the body), 5 Body, figure, shape. 6 Semen virile. 7 Blood. 8 Gum, myrrh. 9 A shoot, sprout. (बलेन means 'on the strength of', 'by means or virtue of'; बलबलेन जितः, वीर्यबलेन &c.; बलात् 'per-force', 'forcibly', 'violently', 'against one's will'; बलाजिद्रा समायाता Pt. 1; हृदयमदये तस्मिन्नेवं पुनर्बलेन बलात् Gt. 7). -लः crow. 2 N. of the elder brother of Krishna; see बलराम below. 3 N. of a demon killed by Indra. -Comp. -अर्य excessive strength force or (-ग्र) the head of an army. -अंगकः the spring (Hemachandra). अञ्जिता the lute of Balarāma. -अटः a kind of bean. -अधिक a. surpassing in strength, of superior strength or force. -अध्यक्षः 1 a general or commander of an army; Ms. 7. 182. 2 a war-minister. -अलजः an epithet of Krishna. -अश्वित a. endowed with strength, mighty, powerful. -अबलं 1 comparative strength and want of strength, relative strength and weakness; R. 17. 59. 2 relative significance and insignificance, comparative importance and unimportance; समय एव करोति बलाबलं Si. 6. 44. -अग्रः an army in the form of a cloud. -अरातिः an epithet of Indra. -अबलेपः pride of strength. -उक्षः -असः 1 consumption. 2 the phlegmatic humour (कफ). 3 a swelling in the throat (which stops the passage of food). -आत्मिका a kind of sunflower (हस्तिशुडी). -आहः water. -उपपन्नः, -उपेत a. endowed with strength, strong, powerful. -ओचः a multitude of troops, numerous army, Si. 5. 2. -ओभः disturbance in the army, mutiny, revolt. -चक्रं 1 dominion, sovereignty. 2 an army, host. -जं 1 city-gate, gate. 2 a field. 3 grain, a heap of grain; Si. 14. 7. 4 war, battle. 5 marrow, pith. (-जा) 1 the earth. 2 a handsome woman. 3 a kind of Jasmine (Arabian). -वृः an ox, bullock. -वृर्यः pride of strength. -देवः 1 air, wind. 2 N. of the elder brother of Krishna; see बलराम below. द्विर m.. -निबुद्धनः epithets of Indra; बलनिबुद्धनमर्थपति च तं R. 9. 3. -पतिः 1 a general, commander. 2 an epithet of Indra. -प्रद a. giving strength, invigorating. -पत्न्यः N. of Rohini, mother of Balarāma. -भद्रः 1 a strong or powerful man. 2 a kind of ox. 3 N. of Balarāma; q. v. below. 4 the tree called लोमः -भिद्र m. an epithet of Indra; S. 2. -भुव a. strong, powerful. -रामः the strong Rāma N. of the elder brother of Krishna. [He was the seventh son of

Vasudeva and Devaki; but transferred to the womb of Rohini to save him from falling a prey to the cruelty of Kamsa. He and his brother Krishna were brought up by Nanda in Gokula. When quite young, he killed the powerful demons Dhenuka and Pralamba, and performed, like his brother, many feats of surprising strength. On one occasion Balarāma under the influence of wine, of which he was very fond, called upon the Yamuna river to come to him that he might bathe; and on his command being unheeded, he plunged his ploughshare into the river and dragged the waters after him, until the river assumed a human form and asked his forgiveness. On another occasion he dragged towards himself the whole city of Hastinapura along with its walls. As Krishna was a friend and admirer of the Pandavas, so Balarāma was of the Kauravas, as was seen in his desire of giving his sister Subhadra to Duryodhana rather than to Arjuna; yet he declined to take any part in the great Bharatī war either with the Pandavas or the Kauravas. He is represented as dressed in blue clothes, and armed with a ploughshare which was his most effective weapon. His wife was Revati. He is sometimes regarded as an incarnation of the serpent Sesha and sometimes as the eighth incarnation of Vishnu; cf. Gt. 1.] -विन्यासः array or arrangement of troops. -व्यसनं the defeat of an army. -वृद्धनः an epithet of Indra. -रथः a warrior, soldier. -स्थितिः f. 1 a camp, an encampment. 2 a royal camp. -हन् m. an epithet of Indra. -हीन a. destitute of strength, weak, feeble.

बलक्ष a. White; द्विरद्वैतबलक्षमलक्ष्यत स्फुरितसंयुक्तचक्षुः केतकं Si. 6. 34. -Comp. -द्युः (for गो 'a ray') the moon; ययान-त्यर्जुनाञ्जन्मसदृशोः बलक्षयः Kāv. 1. 46 (given as an instance of the प्रसाद quality of the Gaudiyas).

बललः An epithet of Indra.

बलवत् a. 1 Strong, powerful, mighty; विविरो बलवाविति मे मतिः Bh. 2. 91. 2 Stout, robust. 3 Dense, thick (as darkness, &c.). 4 Getting the upper hand, predominant, prevailing; बलवान्निद्रियामो विद्रांसमपि कर्षति Ms. 2. 215. 5 More important, of greater weight; R. 14. 40. -ind. 1 Strongly, powerfully, पुनर्वशित्वाहलवद्विपुल Ku. 3. 69. 2 Very much, excessively, in a high degree: बलवदपि शिक्षितानामात्मन्यप्रत्ययं वेतः S. 1. 2; शीताति बलवदुपेयुषेव वीरिः Si. 8. 62; S. 5. 31.

बला N. of a powerful lore or incantation (taught by Visvāmitra to Rāma and Lakshmana); तौ बलातिबलयोः प्रमावतः R. 11. 9.

बलाकः-का A crane; सेविष्यते नयन-सुभगं खे भवतं बलाकाः Me 9; Mk. 6. 18 19. -का A mistress.

बलाकिका A small kind of crane.

बलाकिन् a. Abounding in cranes; कालिकेवनिविडा बलाकिनी R. 11. 15; Ku. 7. 39.

बलात्कारः 1 Using violence, employing force. 2 Outrage, violence, force, oppression, exaction; R. 10 47; बलात्कारेण निर्वस्य &c. 3 Injustice. 4 (In law) Detention of the person of a debtor by the creditor and the employment of forcible means to recover the debt.

बलात्कृत a. Forced, overcome.

बलाहकः 1 A cloud; बलाहकच्छे-द्विभक्तगामकालसंख्यामिव धातुमत्ता Ku. 1. 4. 2 A kind of crane. 3 A mountain. 4 N. of one of the seven clouds appearing at the destruction of the world.

बलिः 1 An oblation, a gift or offering (usually religious); नीवारबलिं विलोकयतः S. 4. 20; U. 1. 49. 2 The offering of a portion of the daily meal (of rice, grain, ghee &c.) to all creatures, (also called वृत्तयज्ञ), one of the five daily Yajñas to be performed by a householder; (see Ms. 3. 67, 91); it is usually performed by throwing up into the air, near the house-door, portions of the daily meal before partaking of it; यज्ञां बलिः सपदि मद्रुहदेहलीनां हंसैश्च सारसगणैश्च विलुप्तयुः Mk. 1. 9. 3 Worship, adoration; Ku. 1. 60; Ms. 55; S. 4. 4 Fragments of food left at a meal. 5 A victim offered to a deity. 6 A tax, tribute, impost; प्रजानामेव सूर्यस्य स ताम्यो बलिमग्रहीत् R. 1. 18; Ms. 7. 80; 8. 307, 7 The handle of a chowrie. 8 N. of a celebrated demon. [He was a son of Virochana, the son of Prahlada. He was a very powerful demon and oppressed the gods very much. They, therefore, prayed to Vishnu for succour, who descended on earth as a son of Kasyapa and Aditi in the form of a dwarf. He assumed the dress of a mendicant, and having gone to Bali prayed him to give him as much earth as he could cover in three steps. Bali, who was noted for his liberality, unhesitatingly acceded to this apparently simple request. But the dwarf soon assumed a mighty form, and began to measure the three steps. The first step covered the earth, the second the heavens; and not knowing where to place the third, he planted it on the head of Bali and sent him and all his legions to the Patala and allowed him to be its ruler. Thus the universe was once more restored to the rule of Indra]; उद्धवसि विक्रमेण बलिममृतवान्न

Gtt. 1; R. 7. 35; Me. 57. —लि f. A fold, wrinkle &c. (usually written बलि q. v.). —COMP. —कर्मन् n. 1 offering oblations to all creatures. 2 payment of tribute. —दानं 1 presentation of an offering to a deity. 2 offering oblations to all creatures. —वसिन् m. an epithet of Vishnu. —नेवन् पुत्रः, —सुतः epithets of Bâna, the son of Bali. —पुष्टः—भोजनः a crow, —ग्रियः the Lodhra tree. —बंधनः an epithet of Vishnu. —मुज् m. 1 a crow. 2 a sparrow. 3 a crane —संविरे—वेदमन्—समन् n. the lower regions, the abode of Bali. —स्वाकुल a. engaged in worship or in offering oblations to all creatures; Me. 85. —हन् m. an epithet of Vishnu. हरणं an offering of oblations to all creatures.

बलिन् a. Strong, powerful, mighty; R. 16. 37; Ms. 7. 1 4. —m. 1. A buffalo. 2 A hog. 3 A camel. 4 A bull. 5 A soldier. 6 A kind of Jasmine. 7 The phlegmatic humour. 8 An epithet of Balarâma.

बलिम्, बलिभ See बलिनम्.

बलिदम् An epithet of Vishnu.

बलिमतु a. 1 Having materials of worship or oblation ready; R. 14. 15. 2 Receiving taxes.

बलिमन् m. Strength, might, power.

बलिर्बद्ध See बलीर्बद्ध.

बलिष्ठ a. Most powerful, strongest, very powerful (superl. of बलवत् or बलिन् q. v.). —ह्मः A camel.

बलिष्णु a. Dishonoured, degraded, despised (अपमानित).

बलीकः The edge of a thatched roof.

बलीयस् a. (सी f.) 1 Stronger, more powerful. 2 More effective. 3 More important (compar. of बलवत् or बलिन् q. v.).

बली (सी) बद्धः A bull, an ox; गायत्र्य-प्रमार् बलीर्बद्धः.

बल्य a. 1 Strong, powerful. 2 Giving strength. —र्यः A Buddhist mendicant. —र्यं Semen virile.

बल्लवः 1 A cowherd; कुजेष्वाकांतवीरुवि-चयपरिचया बल्लवाः संचरन्तु Ve. 6. 2; Si. 11. 8. 2 A cook. 3 The name assumed by Bhîma when serving as a cook at the court of Virâta. —बी A cowherdess; Ki. 4. 17. —COMP. युवतिः—सी f. a young cowherdess (गोपी); हरि-विराडकुलबल्लवयुवतिसखीवचने पठनीयं Gtt. 4.

बल्लजः—जा A kind of coarse grass Ms. 2. 43.

बल्लिकाः, बल्लीकाः (pl.) N. of a country and its inhabitants.

बल्लक्य a. Full-grown (as a calf,)

बल्लक्य (यि) नी (नी) f. 1 A cow whose calf is full-grown; N. 16. 92. 2 A prolific cow (one bearing many calves.).

बल्लतः A goat.—COMP. —कर्णः the Sâla tree.

बहल a. 1 Very much, copious, abundant, plentiful, manifold, great, strong; U. 1. 38; 3 23; Si. 9. 8; Bv. 4. 27. 2 Thick, dense. 3 Shaggy (as a tail); Mâl. 3. 4 Hard, firm, compact. —लः A kind of sugarcane. —लः Large cardamoms. —COMP. —गंधः a kind of sandal.

बहिस् ind. 1 Out of, outside, (with abl.); निवसन्नावसथे ग्राहहिः R. 8. 15; 11. 29. 2 On the outside, out of doors; (opp. अंतः); बहिर्गच्छ. 3 Externally, outwardly; अंतर्बहिः पुत एव विवर्तमानो Mâl. 1. 40, 14; H. 1. 94 (बहिष्कु means 1 to place outside of, exclude from, drive out of; Ms. 8. 380; Y. 1. 93. 2 to excommunicate. बहिर्गन् or बाह् &c. to go out of, leave). —COMP. —अंग a. outer, external. (—नं) 1 an external part. 2 outer limb. —उपाधिः (बहिर्उपाधिः) an external condition or circumstance; Mâl. 1. 24. —वर a. outer, external, outward; बहिःशराः शराणाः Dk. —द्वारं an outer door, portal.

बहु (हु or ही f.; compar. बृहत्; superl. बृहिष्ठ) 1 Much, plentiful, abundant, great; तस्मिन् बहु रतदपि S. 4; 'even this was much for him' (was too much to be expected of him); बहु प्रष्टव्यम् Mu. 3; अत्यस्य हेतोर्बहु हातुमिच्छन् R. 2. 47. 3 Many, numerous; as in बहुसर, बहुप्रकार. 3 Frequentated, repeated. 4 Large, great. 5 Abounding or rich in (as first member of comp.); बहुकंदको देशः &c. —ind. 1 Much, abundantly, very much, exceedingly greatly, in a high degree. 2 Somewhat, nearly, almost; as in बहुतृण. (किं बहुना 'why say much', 'in short'; बहु मन् to think or esteem highly, rate high, prize, value; त्वत्संभावितमात्मानं बहु मन्यामहे बयं Ku. 6. 20; ययतेरिच शर्मिष्ठा भर्तुर्बहुमता मव S. 4. 6.; 7. 1; R. 12. 89; Bg. 2. 35; Bk. 3. 53; 5. 84, 8. 12).

—COMP. —अक्षर a. having many syllables, polysyllabic (as a word). —अक्ष-अच्छ a. having many vowels, polysyllabic. —अप्-अप a. watery. —अपत्य a. having a numerous progeny. (—र्यः) 1 a hog. 2 a mouse, rat. (—र्या) a cow that has often calved. —अर्थ a. 1 having many senses. 2 having many objects. 3 important. —आशिन् a. voracious, gluttonous. —उदकः a kind of mendicant who lives in a strange town and maintains himself with alms got by begging from door to door; cf. कुटीचक. —उपाय a. effective. —ऊर्ध्व a. having many verses. (—f.) a term applied to the Rigveda. —एनस् a. very sinful. —कर a. doing much, busy, industrious. (—रः) 1 a sweeper, cleaner. 2 a camel. (—री) a broom.

—कालं ind. for a long time. —कालीन a. of a long standing, old, ancient.

—कूर्चः a kind of cocoa-nut tree.

—गंधदा musk. —गंधा 1 the Yâthikâ creeper. 2 a bud of the Champaka tree. —गुण a. 1 having many good qualities or virtues. 2 manifold, multifarious. 3 having many threads.

—जल्प a. garrulous, talkative, loquacious. —ज्ञ a. knowing much, well-informed, possessed of great knowledge. —तृण anything much like grass; (hence) what is unimportant or contemptible; निदर्शनमसाराणां लघुर्बहुतृणं नरः Si. 2. 50. —त्वक्, त्वच् m. a kind of birch tree. —दक्षिण a. 1 attended with many gifts or donations. 2 liberal, munificent. —दायिन् a liberal, munificent, liberal donor. —दुग्ध a. yielding much milk. (—र्यः) wheat. (—र्या) a cow yielding much milk.

—दृष्टवन् a. greatly experienced, a great observer. —दोष a. 1 having many faults or defects, very wicked or sinful. 2 full of crimes or dangers; बहुदोषा हि शर्वरी Mk. 1. 58.

—धन a. very rich, wealthy. —धरं the thunderbolt of Indra. —धेनुकं a great number of milch-cows. —बाह् a conch-shell. —पत्रः an onion. (—त्रे) talc. (—त्री) the holy basil. —पद्, —पाद्, —पावः m. the fig-tree. —पुष्पः 1 the coral tree. 2 the Nimba tree.

—प्रकार a. of many kinds, various, manifold. —प्रज a. having many children, prolific. (—जः) 1 a hog. 2 the munja grass. —प्रतिज्ञा a. 1 comprising many statements or assertions, complicated. 2 (in law) involving many counts, as a plaint.

—प्रद a. exceedingly liberal, a munificent donor. —प्रसूः the mother of many children. —प्रेयसी a. having many loved ones. —फल a. rich in fruits. (—लः) the Kadamba tree.

—बलः a lion. —भाग्य a. very lucky or fortunate. —भाविन् a. garrulous, talkative. —मंजरी the holy basil. —मत a. highly esteemed or prized, valued, respected. —मतिः f. great value or estimation; Ki. 7. 15. —मलं lead.

—मानः great respect or regard, high esteem; पुरुषबहुमानो विगलितः Bh. 3. 9; वर्तमानकथैः कालिदासस्य क्रियायां कथं परिचये बहु-मानः M. 1; V. 1. 1. 2; Ku. 5. 31.

(—ने) a gift given by a superior to an inferior. —मान्य a. respectable, esteemable. —माय a. artful, deceitful, treacherous; Pt. 1. 321. —मार्गान् N. of the river Ganges; Ratn. 1. 3. —मार्गी a place where several roads meet.

—मूत्र a. suffering from diabetes. —मूधेन् m. an epithet of Vishnu. —मूल्य a. costly, high-priced. —मृग a. abounding in deer. —रत्न a. rich in

jewels. -बप *a.* 1 many-formed, multiform, manifold. 2 variegated, spotted, chequered. (-पः) 1 a lizard, chameleon. 2 hair. 3 the sun. 4 N. of Siva. 5 of Vishnu. 6 of Brahmā. 7 of the god of love. -रेतस् *m.* an epithet of Brahmā. -रोमन् *a.* hairy, shaggy. (-मः) a sheep. -लवणं a soil impregnated with salt. -वचनं the plural number (in gram.) -वर्ण *a.* many-coloured. -वार्षिक *a.* lasting for many years. -विघ्न *a.* presenting many difficulties, attended with many dangers. -विध *a.* of many kinds, manifold, diverse. -वी (वी) ज the custard apple. -वीहि *a.* possessing much rice; तत्पुरुष कर्मधारय येनाहं स्वा बहुवीहिः Udb. (where it is also the name of the compound). (-हिः-) one of the four principal kinds of compounds in Sanskrit. In it, two or more nouns in apposition to each other are compounded, the attributive member (whether a noun or an adjective) being placed first, and made to qualify another substantive, and neither of the two members separately, but the sense of the whole compound, qualifies that substantive. This compound is adjectival in character, but there are several instances of Bahuvrithi compounds which have come to be regarded and used as nouns (their application being restricted by usage to particular individuals); e. g. चक्रपाणि, शशिशेखर, पीतांबर, चतुर्मुख, विनेत्र, कुसुमशर &c. -वाडुः a sparrow. -शलयः a species of Khadira. -ज्ञः an epithet of Vishnu. -श्रुत *a.* 1 well-informed, very learned; H. 1. 1; Pt. 2. 1; R. 15. 36. 2 well-versed in the Vedas; Ms. 8. 350. -संतति *a.* having a numerous progeny. (-तिः) a kind of bamboo. -सार *a.* possessed of great pith or essence, substantial. (-रः) the Khadira tree. -सूः 1 a mother of many children. 2 a sow. -सूतिः *f.* 1 a mother of many children. 2 a cow that often calves. -स्वन *a.* vociferous. (-नः) an owl. -स्वामिक *a.* owned by many. बहुक *a.* Dear bought. -क्रः 1 The sun. 2 The sun-plant (अर्क). 3 A crab. 4 A kind of gallinule.

बहुतर *a.* More numerous, greater, larger.

बहुतम *a.* Most abundant, greatest.

बहुतः *ind.* From many sides.

बहुता, -त्वं Abundance, plenty, numerousness.

बहुतिथि *a.* Much, long, many; काले गते बहुतिथे S. 5. 3; तस्य भुवि बहुतिथिस्तिययः Ki. 12. 2.

बहुधा *ind.* 1 In many ways, variously, diversely, multifariously;

बहुधा व्यागमैर्भिन्नाः R. 10. 26; Bg. 13. 4. 2 In different forms or ways, 3 Frequently, repeatedly. 4 In various places or directions.

बहुल *a.* (compar. बह्वीयस्; superl. बह्विह) 1 Thick, dense, compact. 2 Broad, wide, capacious, ample, large. 3 Abundant, copious, plentiful, much, numerous; अविनयबहुलतया K. 143. 4. Numerous, manifold, many; Māl. 9. 18. 5 Full of, rich or abounding in; जन्मनि क्लेशबहुले किं दुःखमतःपरं H. 1. 184; Bg. 2. 43. 6 Accompanied or attended by. 7 Born under the Pleiades. 8 Black. -लः 1 The dark half of a month (कृष्ण-पक्ष); प्रादुरासबहुलक्षणाद्यः R. 11. 15; करेण भानोर्बहुलवसाने संयुक्त्यमाणवशशास्त्रेखा Ku. 7. 8, 4. 13. 2 An epithet of fire. -ला 1 A cow. 2 Cardamoms. 3 The indigo plant. 4 The Pleiadas (pl.). -लं 1 The sky. 2 White-pepper. (बहुलीकृ means 1 to make public, disclose, divulge. 2 to make dense or compact; Si. 13. 44. 3 to increase, extend, aggrandize; स्तेषु किं च करुणां बहुली करोति Bv. 1. 122. 4 to thresh(?). बहुलीभू means 1 to spread, increase, multiply; छिद्रेष्वनयां बहुलीभवति Pt. 2. 175. 2 to get abroad, to become public or notorious, be generally known, become wild-spread; बहुलीभूतमेतत् किं न कथ्यते S. 6; पीरेषु सोहं बहुलीभवन्ते... सोढुं न तत्पु-र्वमर्षणमग्नि R. 14. 38.] -Comp. -आलाप *a.* talkative, loquacious, garrulous. -गंधा cardamoms.

बहुलिका *f.* (pl.) The Pleiades.

बहुशस् *ind.* 1 Much, abundantly, plentifully; Me; 106. 2 Frequently, repeatedly, often times; चलापगो हृदि स्प्रशसि बहुसो वेपथुमती S. 1. 23. Ku. 4. 35. 3 Generally, commonly.

बाकुल The fruit of the Bakula tree.

बाह् 1 A. (बाडते) 1 To bathe. 2 To emerge.

बाहवः See बाहवः.

बाहवेय See बाहवेयः.

बाहव्य See बाहव्यः.

बाढ *a.* (compar. सार्थयस्; superl. सार्थिह) 1 Firm, strong. 2 Loud. -ढं *ind.* 1 Assuredly, certainly, surely, really; oh yes (in answer to questions); चाणक्यः—चंद्रनदास एष न निश्चयः। चंद्रन० बाढं एष मे स्थितो निश्चयः Mu. 1; बाढमेव दिवसेषु पार्थिवः कर्म साधयति पुत्रजन्मने R. 19. 52. 2 Very well, be it so, good. 3 Exceedingly, very much; Si. 9. 77.

बाणः 1 An arrow, shaft, reed; धनुष्यमोर्धं समधत् बाणं Ku. 3. 16. 2 An aim or mark for arrows. 3 The feathered end of an arrow. 4 The udder of a cow. 5 A kind of plant (निलाक्ष्मी; *f.* also); विकचबाणदलावल्योऽपि किं हस्तिरे कस्मिन्सृजनादिभ्याः Si. 6. 46. 6

N. of a demon, son of Bali; cf. उवा 7 N. of a celebrated poet who lived at the court of king Harshavardhana and flourished in the first half of the seventh century; (see App. II.) He is the author of कादम्बरी, हर्षचरित and of some other works; (Govardhana in his Aryāṣaptasati v. 37. speaks in these terms of Bāṇa :—जाता शिखंडिनी प्रायथा शिखंडी तयावगच्छामि। प्रागल्भ्यमधिकमाहं वाणी वाणी बहुवेति ॥; So हृदयवसतिः पंचबाणस्तु बाणः P. R. 1. 22.) 1 A symbolical expression for the number 'five' -Comp. -असनं a bow. आवलिःली *f.* 1. a series of arrows. 2 a series of five verses forming one sentence. -आभयः a quiver. -नोचरः the range of an arrow. -जालं a number of arrows. -जित् *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. -तूणः, षिः a quiver. -पंथः the range of an arrow. -पाणि *a.* armed with arrows. -पातः 1 an arrow-shot (as a measure of distance). 2 the range of an arrow. -सुक्तिः, मोक्षणं discharging or shooting an arrow. -योजनं a quiver. -वृष्टिः *f.* a shower of arrows. -वारः a breast-plate, an armour, cuirass; cf. वारबाणः, -सुताः an epithet of Ushā, daughter of Bāṇa; see उवा. हन् *m.* an epithet of Vishnu.

बाणिनी See बाणिनी.

बादर *a.* (रि *f.*) 1 Belonging to or coming from the jujube tree. 2 Made of cotton. -रः The cotton shrub. -र 1 The jujube. 2 Silk. 3 Water. 4 A garment of cotton. 5 A conch-shell winding from left to right. -र The cotton shrub.

बादरायणः N. of a sage said to be the author of the Sāriraka Sūtras of the Vedānta philosophy (generally identified with Vyāsa). -Comp. -सूत्र the Vedānta aphorisms. -संबन्धः (a modern formation) an imaginary or far-fetched relation.

बादरायणिः N. of Suka, son of Vyāsa.

बादरिक *a.* (की *f.*) One who gathers jujube fruits.

बाध् 1 A (बाधते, बाधित) 1 To harass, oppress, torment, press hard, annoy, trouble, disturb, vex, pain (persons or things); ऊनं न सत्त्वैर्बधिको बधिरे R. 2. 14 न तथा बाधते स्कंधो यथा बाधति बाधते Subhāsh; Me. 53 Ms. 9. 229; 10. 122, Bk. 14. 45. 2 To resist, oppose, thwart, check, obstruct, arrest, interfere with; Ki. 1. 11; U. 5. 12. 3 To attack, assault, assail. 4 To wrong, violate. 5 To hurt, injure. 6 To drive away, repel, remove. 7 To suspend, set aside, annul, annihilate, abolish (as a rule &c.), R. 17. 57. -With अघि 1 to hurt, injure. 2 to vex, harass, torment. -आ to

vex, torment, injure. -परि to trouble, afflict; S. 7. 25. -प्र 1 to trouble, torment, harass, tease, hurt समुच्छितानिव नरुन् प्रयापने (प्रमंजनः) H. 1; Bk. 12. 2. 2 to drive away, remove, get over, कथं तु देवं ज्ञप्तेत पौरुषेण प्रयापितुं Mb. -सं to trouble, torment.

बाधः -धा 1 Pain, suffering, affliction, torment; रज्ज्या सह जुंभते मदनबाधा V. 3. 2 Disturbance, molestation, annoyance; इति भ्रमरबाधां निरूपयति S. 1. 3 Harm, injury, damage, hurt; चरणस्य बाधा M. 4, Y. 2. 156. 4 Danger, peril. 5 Resistance, opposition, 6 An objection. 7 Contradiction, refutation. 1 Suspension, annulment. 9 A flaw in a syllogism, one of the five forms of हेत्याभास or fallacious middle term; see बाधित below. -COMP. -अपवादः denial of an exception.

बाधक a. (धिका f.) 1 Troubling, tormenting, oppressing. 2 Vexing, annoying. 3 Annulling. 4 Hindering.

बाधनं 1 Harassing, oppression, annoyance, disturbance, pain; S. 1. 2 Annulment 3 Removal, suspension. 4 Refutation, contradiction. -ना Pain, trouble, anxiety, disturbance.

बाधित p. p. 1 Harassed, oppressed, annoyed. 2 Pained, troubled, afflicted. 3 Opposed, obstructed. 4 Checked, arrested. 5 Set aside, suspended. 6 Refuted. 7 (In logic) Contradicted, contradictory: inconsistent (and hence futile).

बाधिर्यं Deafness.

बाधाकिनेयः A bastard.

बाधवः 1 A relation, kinsman (in general); यस्यार्थास्तस्य बाधवाः H. 1; Ms. 5. 74. 101; 4. 179. 2 A maternal relation. 3 A friend ; धनेभ्यः परो बाधवो नास्ति लोके Subhāsh. 4 A brother. -COMP. -जनः relatives, kinsmen (taken collectively); दारिद्र्याद्युरुषस्य बाधवजनो वाक्ये न संतिष्ठते Mk. 1. 36; Pt. 4. 78.

बाधस्य Consanguinity, relationship.

बाधनी An epithet of Durgā.

बाधनीरः 1 The kernel of the mango fruit. 2 Tin. 3 A young shoot. 4 The son of a barlot.

बाह a. (ही) Made of the feathers of a peacock's tail.

बाहद्वयः, बाहद्वयिः A patronymic of king Jarāsandha, q. v.

बाहस्पत a. (ती f.) Related to, descended from or sacred to, Brihaspati.

बाहस्पत्य a. Relating to Brihaspati. -रः 1 A pupil of Brihaspati. 2 A follower of Brihaspati who taught the rankest form of materialism, a materialist. -र्यं The constellation Pushya.

बाहिण a. (ती f.) Derived from or relating to a peacock.

बाल a. 1 Young, infantine, not full-grown or developed (of persons or things); बालेन स्थविरिणं वा Ms. 8. 70. बालाशक्तिमुपोदरागसुभगं भेदोन्मुखं तिष्ठति V. 2. 7; 80 बालमंदारवृक्षः Me. 75; R. 2. 45; 13. 24. 2 Newly risen, young (as the sun or its rays); R. 12. 100. 3 New, waxing (as the moon); उपोष वृद्धिं हरिद्वितीयेति नृपवेशादिव बालचंद्रमाः R. 3. 22, Ku. 3. 29 4 Puerile. 5 Ignorant, unwise. -लः 1 A child, an infant; बालादपि युवायति वाद्यं Ms. 2. 239. 2 A boy, youth, young person. 3 A minor (under 16 years of age); बाल आषोडशादयं Nārada. 4 A colt, foal. 5 A fool, simpleton. 6 A tail. 7 Hair. 8 An elephant five years old. 9 A kind of perfume. -COMP. -अग्रं the point of a hair. -अध्यापकः a tutor of youths or children -अभ्यासः study during childhood, early application (to study). -अरुण a. red like early dawn. (-णः) early dawn. -अरुः the newly risen sun; R. 12. 100. -अवबोधः instruction of the young. -अवस्था a. juvenile, young, V. 5. 18 -अवस्था childhood. -आतपः morning sunshine. -हृदुः the new or waxing moon; Ku. 3. 29. -हुहः the jujube tree. -उपचारः (medical) treatment of children. -उपवीतं a piece of cloth used to cover the privities. -कवली a young plantain tree. -कुंदः-वं a kind of young Jasmine. (-वं) a young jasmine blossom; अलके बालकुंदानुविद्धं Me. 65. -कुम्भिः a louse. -कृष्णः Krishna as a boy. -क्रीडनं a child's play or toy. -क्रीडनकं a child's toy. (-कः) 1 a ball. 2 an epithet of Śiva. -क्रीडा a child's play, childish or juvenile sport. -खिल्यः a class of divine personages of the size of a thumb and produced from the creator's body and said to precede the sun's chariot (their number is said to be sixty thousand); cf. R. 15. 10. -नर्मिणी a cow with calf for the first time. -गोपालः 'the youthful cowherd,' an epithet of Krishna, as the boy-cowherd. -ग्रहः any demon (or planetary influence) teasing or injuring children. -चंद्रः, चंद्रमस m. the young or waxing moon; Māl. 2. 10. -चरितं 1 juvenile sports. 2 early life or actions; U. 6. -चर्यः N. of Kārtikeya. (-र्यं) the behaviour of a child. -ज a. produced from hair. -खदिरः the Khadira tree. -तंत्र midwifery -वृजं young grass. -दलकः the Khadira. -शिः a hairy tail; Si. 12. 73; Ki. 12. 47. -पादपा 1 an ornament worn in the hair when parted.

2 a string of pearls binding or intertwining the braid of hair. -पुष्टिका -पुष्टी a kind of Jasmine. -बोधः 1 instructing the young. 2 any work adapted to the capacities of the young or inexperienced. -भद्रकः a kind of poison. -भारः a large bushy tail; बाधेतोलाक्षपितचमरी बालभारी दुवायिः Me. 53. -भावः childhood, infancy. -भेषज्यं a kind of collyrium. -भोज्यः pease. -भुवः a fawn. -यज्ञोपवीतकं the sacred thread worn across the breast. -राजं lapis lazuli. -रोगः a child's disease. -रुता a young creeper; R. 2. 10. -लीला child's play, juvenile pastime. -वत्सः 1 a young calf. 2 a pigeon. -वायजं lapis lazuli. -वासस n. a woollen garment. -बाह्यः a wild goat. -विधवा a child-widow. -वैधव्यं child-widowhood. -च्यजनं a chourie or fly-flapper (usually made of the tail of the yak or Bos Grunniens and used as one of the royal insignia); R. 9. 66; 14. 11; 16. 33. 57; Ku. 1. 13. -सखिः a friend from childhood. -संध्या early twilight. -सुहृद् m. a friend of one's youth. -सूर्यः, सूर्यकः lapis lazuli. -हत्या infanticide. -हस्तः a hairy tail.

बालक a. (लिका f.) 1. Childlike, young, not yet fullgrown. 2 Ignorant. -कः 1 A child, boy. 2 A minor (in law). 3 A finger-ring. 4 A fool or blockhead. 5 A bracelet. 6 The tail of a horse or elephant. -कं A finger-ring. -COMP. -हत्या infanticide.

बाला 1 A girl, a female child. 2 A young woman under sixteen years of age. 3 A young woman (in general); जने तपसो वीर्यं सा बाला पवतीति मे विदितं S. 3. 1; इयं बाला मां प्रत्यनवरत-मिदीवरदलप्रभाचोरं चक्षुः क्षिपति Bh. 3. 67; Me. 83. 4 A variety of Jasmine. 5 The cocoa-nut. 6 The plant पुनकुमार. 7 Small cardamoms. 8 Turmeric. -COMP. -हत्या female infanticide.

बालिः N. of a celebrated monkey-king; see बालि. -COMP. -हनं हनु m. an epithet of Rāma.

बालिका 1 A girl. 2 The knot of an ear-ring. 3 Small cardamoms. 4 Sand. 5 The rustling of leaves.

बालिन् m. N. of a monkey; see बालि.

बालिनी The constellation Āśvini. बालिमन् m. Childhood, boyhood, youth.

बालिश a. 1 Childish, puerile, silly. 2 Young. 3 Foolish, ignorant; Ms. 3. 176. 4 Careless. -ज्ञः 1 A fool, blockhead. 2 A child, boy. -ज्ञं A pillow.

बाल्यं 1 Youth, boyhood. 2 Childishness, silliness, folly.
बाली A kind of ear-ring.
बालीशः Retention of urine.
बाहुः-बाहुकं A kind of perfume.
बाहुका see बाहुका.
बाहुकी-बाहुकी, बाहुनी A kind of mumber.
बाहुकः A kind of poison.
बाल्य a. (यी f.) 1 Fit for an offering. 2 Tender, soft. 3 Descended from Bali. —यः An ass.
बाल्यं 1 Boyhood, childhood; बाल्यप्राप्तिदशमं मदनोद्युक्तं R 5. 63; Au. 1. 29. 2 The period or state of waxing (as of the moon); Ku. 7. 35. 3 Immaturity of understanding, folly, puerility.
बालिकाः, बालिकाः, बालीकाः (m. pl.) N. of a people. —कः 1 A king of the Bālhikas. 2 A horse of the Balkh breed. —कं 1 Saffron. 2 Asa Fetida.
बालिः N. of a country (Balkh). —Comp. —ज a. bred in the Balkh country, of the Balkh breed.
बाष्पः-वपः 1 A tear, tears; कंटः स्तमितबाष्पचिकित्पः S. 4. 5. 2 Vapour, steam, mist 3 Iron. —Comp. —अंशु n. tears. —आकुल a. dimmed or interrupted by tears. —उद्धवः the starting of tears. —कंठ a. having tears in the throat, choked with tears. —बुद्धिर्न a flood of tears, —पूरः a gush or flood of tears; वरवारं तिरयति दृशोरुद्धमं बाष्पपूरः Māl. 1. 35. —मोक्षः —मोक्षनं shedding tears. —बिंदुः m. a tear-drop —संविग्न a. indistinct through suppressed tears.
बाष्पायते Der. A. To shed tears, weep; तत्किमिति बाष्पायितं भगवत्या Māl. 6, V. 5. 9.
बास्त a. (स्ती f.) Coming or derived from a goat; Ms-2. 41.
बाहः 1 The arm. 2 A horse.
बाहा The arm; मा प्रत्यालिङ्गतेतपनाभिः शाखाबाहामिः S. 3. —Comp. —बाहसि ind. hand to hand, arm against arm; cf. बाहबाहवि.
बाहीकाः (pl.) The people of the Punjab. —कः 1 An inhabitant of the Punjab. 2 An ox.
बाहुः 1 The arm; शक्तिमिदमाश्रमपदं स्फुरति च बाहुः कुतः फलमिदं S. 1. 16; 30 महाबाहुः &c. 2 The fore-arm. 3 The forefoot of an animal. 4 A door-post. 5 The base of a right-angled triangle (in geom.). —ह (du.) The lunar mansion Ardra. —Comp. —उत्क्षेपं ind. having raised or tossed up the arm; बाहुक्षेपं कंदितुं च प्रवृत्ता S. 5. 30. —कुंठ, कुञ्ज a. crippled in the arms. —कुञ्जः a wing (of a bird) —बापः the distance measured by the extended arm. —जः 1 a man of the Kshatriya

caste; cf. बाहु राजन्यः कुतः Rv. 10. 90; 12; also Ms. 1. 31. 2 a parrot. —ज्या a sine (in math.). —ज्यः, —ज्यः, —ज्यां वान्त्रा (armour for the arms). —कुंठः 1 a stafflike arm. 2 punishment with the arm or fist. —पाज्ञः 1 a particular attitude in fighting. 2 the arm thrown round, as in the act of embracing. —प्रहरणं boxing, wrestling. —बलं strength of arm, muscular strength. —ध्वजं, —ध्वजा an ornament worn on the arm, an armlet. —भेदिन् m. an epithet of Vishnu. —मूलं 1 the armpit. 2 the shoulder-blade. —उद्धं a hand-to-hand or close fight, personal or pugilistic encounter, boxing. —योधः, —योधिन् m. a pugilist, boxer. —लतः an armlike creeper. —अंतरं the breast, bosom. —वीर्यं strength of arm. —व्यायाम athletic exercise. —जालिन् m. 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 of Bhima. —शिखरं the upper part of the arm, the shoulder. —संभवः a man of the Kshatriya caste. —सहस्रधत् m. an epithet of king Kārtavīrya (also called सहस्राजुः).
बाहुकः 1 A monkey. 2 A name assumed by Nala after his transformation into a dwarf by Karkotaka.
बाहुगुण्यं Possession of many virtues or excellences.
बाहुदंतकं A treatise on moral duties said to be composed or abridged by Indra.
बाहुर्वतेयः An epithet of Indra.
बाहुवा N. of a river.
बाहुभाष्यं Garrulity, loquaciousness, talkativeness.
बाहुस्त्वयं Manifoldness, variety.
बाहुलः 1 Fire. 2 The month Kārtika. —लं 1 Manifoldness. 2 An armour for the arms, vāntrā. Com. —धीवः a peacock.
बाहुलकं Manifoldness. 2 The diverse or interminable applicability of a rule, of meanings or of forms; a term frequently used in grammar; बाहुलकाच्छेदसि.
बाहुलेयः An epithet of Kātikeya.
बाहुल्यं 1 Abundance, plenty, copiousness. 2 Manifoldness, multiplicity, variety. 3 The usual course or common order of things.
बाहुबाहवि ind. Arm to arm, hand-to-hand, in close encounter.
बाह्य a. 1 Outer, outward, external, exterior, being or situated without; विरहः किमिवाहुतापयेद् बाह्यैर्विषयेर्विषयितं R. 8. 89; बाह्योयान Me. 7; Ku. 6. 46; बाह्यनामन् 'the outer name' i. e. the address or superscription written on the back of a letter; Mu. 1. 2 Foreign, strange: Pt. 1. 3 Excluded from.

out of the pale of; जातास्तद्वर्गोपमानबाहः Ku. 1. 36. 4 Expelled from society, outcast. —ह्यः 1 A stranger, foreigner. 2 One who is excommunicated, an outcast. —ह्यः, —बाह्येन, बाह्ये ind. Outside, on the outside, externally.
बाहुचर्यं Traditional teaching of the Rīgveda.
बिद् 1 P. (बेतेते) 1 To swear. 2 curse. 3 To shout, exclaim.
बिदकः-कं, बिदका A boil.
बिदं A kind of salt.
बिडालः 1 A cat. 2 The eyeball. —Comp. —पदः, —पदकं a measure of weight equal to sixteen Māshas.
बिडालकः 1 A cat. 2 Application of ointment to the exterior part of the eye. —कं Yellow ointment.
बिडोजिन् m. An epithet of Indra; S. 7. 34.
बिद्, बिद् I P. (बिदति) 1 To split. 2 To divide.
बिदलं See बिदल.
बिंदुः 1 A drop, small particle; जलबिंदुनिपातेन कमलः दृश्यते घटः 'small drops make a pool'; विस्तीर्यते यशो लोके तेलबिंदुरिवामसि Ms. 7. 33; संश्लिष्यते यशो लोके घृतबिंदुरिवामसि 7. 84; अधुना (कुतुहलस्य) बिंदुरपि नावशेषितः S. 2. 2. A dot, point. 3 A spot or mark of coloured paint on the body of an elephant; Ku. 1. 7. 4 A zero or cypher; न रोमक्योक्तिमि-बाज्जगद्भुता कृताश्च किं दूषणशून्यविद्वदः N. 1. 21. —Comp. —चित्रकः the spotted antelope. जालं, जालकं 1 a number of drops. 2 marks of coloured paint on the trunk and face of an elephant. —तंत्रः 1 a die. 2 a chess-board. —वृक्षः an epithet of Siva. —पद्मः a kind of birch tree. —फलं a pearl. —रेखकः 1 an anusvāra. 2 a kind of bird. —रेखा a line of dots. —वासरः the day of conception.
बिब्वोकः 1 Affection of indifference towards a beloved object through pride; मनाद्विषयक्यालापे बिब्वोकोऽनादृकया Pratāparudra; or बिब्वोक्त्वाति-मर्दणं वस्तुनादृक्यनादः S. D. 139. 2 Haughty indifference in general. 3 Playful or amorous gestures; संशय्य शृणमिति निश्चिकाय कश्चिद्विब्वोकेनैकसहवासिना परोक्षेः Si. 8. 9. (बिब्वोकेः Malli.). (Also written बिब्वोक and बिब्वोक).
बिब्विस्ता A wish to break through, a desire to pierce or penetrate.
बिब्विस्तु a. Desirous of piercing or penetrating.
बिभीषणः N. of a demon and brother of Rāvaṇa. [Though a demon by birth, he was extremely sorry for the abduction of Sita by Rāvaṇa, and severely reprimanded him for his wicked act. He several times advised Rāvaṇa to restore Sita to Rama if he cared to live; but the proud demon turned a deaf

ear to his warnings. At last seeing that the ruin of his brother was inevitable, he repaired to Rama and became his staunch friend. After the death of Ravana Rama installed him on the throne of Lanka. He is believed to be one of the seven Chirajivins; see [चिरजीविन्].

विभक्तः, विभजिष्ठः Fire.

विभः—**व** 1 The disc of the sun or moon; वदनेन विजितं तव निलीयते चंद्रविभं-बुधे Subhāsh.; so द्युः, रविः &c. 2 Any round or disclike surface; disc or orb in general; as in निर्वविं the round hip; ओणीविं &c. 3 An image, shadow, reflection. 4 A mirror. 5 A jar. 6 An object compared (opp. प्रतिविं to which it is compared). **च** The fruit of a tree (which, when ripe, is ruddy and to which the lips of young women are often compared); रक्तशोककृष्ण विविधितयणी विंवायलकः M. 3. 5; रक्तविंवायरी Me. 82; cf. N. 2. 24. —**Comp.** —**ओष्ठ** *a.* (विंवा-बी-ष्ठ) having lips as ruddy or cherry as the Bimba fruit; M. 4. 14. (—**ष्ठ**) lip like, the Bimba fruit. —**फलं** the Bimba fruit; उमाहस्ते विंवाकलापरोष्ठे Ku. 3. 67.

विभक्तं 1 The disc of the sun or moon. 2 The Bimba fruit.

विभिका 1 The disc of the sun or moon. 2 The Bimba plant.

विभित *a.* 1 Reflected, shadowed. 2 Pictured.

विभु 6 P., 10 U. (विलति, वलयति-ने) To split, cleave, break, divide.

विह 1 A hole, cavity, burrow; लनवायुविल सिंहः.....प्राप्नोति नक्षत्रं हि Pt. 3. 17; R. 12. 5. 2 Agap, pit, chasm. 3 An aperture, opening, outlet. 4 A cave, hollow. —**लः** N. of उडोःश्वस्र, the horse of Indra. —**Comp.** —**ओकस** *m.* any animal that lives in holes.

—**कारिन्** *m.* a mouse. —**योनि** *a.* of the breed of Bīla; यन्वाया विलयोनयः Ku. 6. 39. —**वासः** a pole-cat. —**वासिन्** (also विलवासिन्) *m.* a snake.

विलगमः A serpent, snake.

विलेखः 1 A snake. 2 A mouse, rat. 3 Any animal living in burrows.

विस्तः 1 A pit. 2 Particularly, a basin for water round the foot of a tree (आलवाल). —**Comp.** —**सुः** a mother of ten children.

विल्वः A species of tree. —**ल्वं** 1 The fruit of this tree. 2 A particular weight (=one pala). —**Comp.** —**वृक्षः** an epithet of S'iva. —**पेशिका** —**पेशी** the shell of the Bilva fruit. —**वनः** a thicket or wood of Bilva trees.

विल्वकीया A place planted with Bilva trees.

विह 4 P. (विस्यति) 1 To go, move. 2 To incite, drive or urge on, instigate. 3 To throw, cast. 4 To split.

विसं 1 The fibre of a lotus; 2 The fibrous stalk of a lotus; पाण्य-मुत्तज विसं ग्रहणाय द्युः V. 4. 15; विसमल-मज्ञानाय स्वादु पानाय तोयं Bh. 3. 22; Me. 11 Ku. 3. 17; 4. 29. —**Comp.** कण्टिका, कण्टिन् *m.* a small crane. —**कुसुमं** —**पुष्पं** —**प्रसूनं** a lotus; जम्बूविंशं धृतविकारिणिसमयूनाः Si. 5. 58. —**खादिका** eating the fibres of a lotus. —**ग्रथिः** a knot on the stalk of a lotus. —**हेतुः** a bit of the fibrous stalk of a lotus. —**जं** a lotus flower, lotus. —**संतुः** the lotus-fibre. —**नाभिः** *f.* the lotus-plant (पद्मिनी). —**नासिका** a sort of crane.

विसलं A young shoot, sprout, bud.

विसिनी 1 The lotus-plant; Bh. 3. 36. 2 Lotus-fibres. 3 An assemblage of lotuses.

विसिल *a.* Coming from or relating to a Bīsa.

विरतः A weight of gold (equal to 80 Raktikas or gunjās).

विह्वलः N. of a poet, the author of the Vikramānkadevacharita.

बीजं 1 Seed (fig. also), seed-corn, grain; अरण्यबीजाजलिदानललिताः Ku. 5. 15; बीजाजलिः पतति कीटमुखावलीडः Mk. 1. 9; R. 19 57; Ms. 9. 33. 2 A germ, element. 3 Origin, source, cause; बीजप्रकृतिः S. 1. 1. v. l. 4 Semen virile; Ku. 2. 5, 60. 5 The seed or germ of the plot of a play; story &c.; see S. D. 318. 6 Marrow. 7 Algebra. 8 The mystical letter forming the essential part of the Mantra of a deity. —**जः** The citron tree. (बीजाकृ means 1 to sow with seed; योमनि बीजाकृते Bv. 1 98. 2 to plough over after sowing). —**Comp.** —**अक्षरं** the first syllable of a Mantra. —**अंकुरः** a seed-shoot; An. 3. 18. —**न्यायः** the maxim of seed and sprout see under न्याय. —**अवयवः** an epithet of Siva. —**अश्वः** a stallion. —**आदयः** —**पूरः**, —**पूरकः** common citron. (—**र-रकं**) the fruit of citron. —**उत्कृष्टं** good seed. —**उदकं** hail. —**कर्तुं** *m.* an epithet of Siva. —**कोशः**, —**कोषः** 1 the seed-vessel 2 the seed-vessel of the lotus. —**गणितं** the science of Algebra. —**युतिः** *f.* a pod, legume. —**दर्शकः** a stage-manager. —**धान्यं** coriander. —**न्यासः** making known the germ of the plot of a play. —**पुरुषः** the progenitor of a family.

—**फलकः** the citron tree. —**मंत्रः** a mystical syllable with which a Mantra begins. —**मातृका** the pericarp of a lotus. —**रहः** grain, corn. —**वारः** 1 a sower of seed. 2 sowing seed. —**बाहनः** an epithet of Siva. —**सुः** the earth. —**सेकृन्** *m.* a procreator, progenitor.

बीजकः 1 The common citron. 2 A lemon or citron. 3 The position of

the arms of a child at birth. —**क** Seed.

बीजल *a.* Furnished with seed, seedy.

बीजिक *a.* Abounding in seeds.

बीजिन् *a.* (नी. *f.*) Possessed of seed, bearing seed. —**m. 1 The real father or progenitor (sower of seed) (opp. स्वैविन् the owner or husband of the स्त्र or woman); see Ms. 9. 51 *et seq.* 2 A father in general. 3 The sun.**

बीज्य *a.* 1 Born from seed. 2 Of a good or respectable family, nobly-born.

बीभत्स *a.* 1 Disgusting, loathsome, nauseous, hideous, revolting; हंत बीभत्समेवायं वतंते Mā. 5 'Oh! it is indeed a loathsome sight.' 2 Envious, malignant, mischievous. 3 Savage, cruel, ferocious. 4 Estranged in mind. —**त्सः** 1 Disgust, abhorrence, detestation. 2 The disgusting sentiment, one of the 8 or 9 *rasas* in poetry; जुगुप्सास्यायिभावस्तु बीभत्सः कथ्यते रसः S. D. 236 (*c. g.* Mā. 5. 16.). 3 N. of Arjuna.

बीभस्तुः An epithet of Arjuna; Mb. thus explains the word:—

न कुर्या कर्म बीभत्सं युष्मानः कथंचन । तेन देव-
मनुष्येषु बीभत्सरिति विश्रुतः ॥

—**वृक्** *ind.* An imitative word.

—**Comp.** —**कारः** the roaring of a lion.

बुक् 1 P., 10 U. (बुक्ति, बुक्यति-ने) 1 To bark; H. 3. 52. 2 To speak, talk.

बुक् —**क** 1 The heart. 2 The lo-
som, chest; बुकाघतिर्बुगतिकटे शैववाक्येन
रवा Udb. 3 Blood. —**कः** 1 A goat.
2 Time (समय).

बुक्क *m.* The heart.

बुक्कनं Barking, yelping.

बुक्कसः A chaplāla.

बुका —**क्री** The heart.

बु 1 U. (बोदयति-ने) 1 To perceive, see, apprehend, discern. 2 To understand, know.

बुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Known, understood, perceived. 2 Awakened, awake. 3 Observed. 4 Enlightened, wise (see बुद्). —**बुद्** 1 A wise or learned man, a sage. 2 (With Buddhists) A wise or enlightened person who, by perfect knowledge of the truth, is absolved from all existence, and who reveals to the world the method of obtaining the Nirvāṇa or final emancipation before obtaining it himself. 3 'The enlightened', N. of Sākya-simha, the celebrated founder of the Buddha religion; (he is said to have been born at Kapilavastu and to have died in 543 B. C.; he is sometimes regarded as the ninth incarnation of Viṣṇu; thus Jaya-

deva says:—निर्विदि यज्ञविग्रहं भुजिजानं सद्यःपुत्रं धर्मितपुत्रं केशव पुत्रं पुत्रं जय जगदीश हरे Git. 1). -Comp. -अ. गमः the doctrines and tenets of the Bandha religion. -उपासकः a worshipper of Buddha. -नया N. of a sacred place of pilgrimage. -नार्मः the doctrines and tenets of Buddha Buddhism.

बुद्धिः f. 1 Perception, comprehension. 3 Intellect, understanding, intelligence, talent; तीक्ष्णं नानुदा बुद्धिः Si. 2. 109; ज्ञानेन्द्रियं बुद्धिः R. 1. 1. 3 Knowledge; बुद्धिस्तु बलं तस्य II. 2. 122. 'knowledge is power'. 4 Discrimination, judgment, discernment. 5 Mind सूतः परमार्थे बुद्धिः M. 1. 2; so कृष्णं, पापं &c 6 Presence of mind, readiness of wit. 7 An impression, opinion, belief, idea, feeling, notion; दृष्टमवबोधोय ह्यप्रबुद्ध्या पलायते H. 3; अनया बुद्ध्या Mu. 1. in this belief; अनकोशबुद्ध्या Me 115. 8 Intention, purpose, design. (बुद्ध्या 'intentionally', 'purposely', 'deliberately'). 9 Returning to consciousness, recovery from a swoon; Mā. 4. 10 (In Sān. phil.) Intellect, the second of the 25 elements of the Sāṅkhyas. -Comp. -अतीत a. beyond the range or reach of the intellect. -अवज्ञानं contempt or low opinion for one's understanding; अवज्ञाकालं वचनं बुद्धरतिरपि भवन् । प्रमेति बुद्धवज्ञानमपमानं च पुष्कलं II Pt. 1. 63. -इन्द्रियं an organ of perception (opp. कर्माद्विषय); (these are five—the ear, skin, eye, tongue, and nose; श्रोत्रं तद्वद्विषयं जिह्वा नासिका चैव पंचमी; to these sometimes मनस is added). -गमः, -गमः a. within the reach of, attainable to, intellect. -जीविन् a. employing the reason, rational. -पूर्व, -पूर्वक, पुनः पुनः ind. intentionally, purposely, wilfully. -अनः distraction or aberration of the mind. -योगः intellectual communion with the Supreme Spirit. -लक्षणं a sign of intellect or wisdom; प्रारब्धस्याति मनसं द्वितीयं बुद्धिलक्षणम्. -बलं strength of intellect. -ज्ञा a. armed with understanding -ज्ञानिन्, -संज्ञा a. intelligent, wise. -सहायः a counsellor. -हीन a. devoid of intellect, silly, foolish.

बुद्धिमान् a. 1 Endowed with understanding, intelligent, rational. 2 Wise, learned. 3 Sharp, clever, acute.

बुद्बुदः A bubble; सललं जातबिन्दुः पयःसामिबु बुद्बुदाः पयसि Pt. 5. 7.

बुध् 1 U. 4. A. (बोधयति ते, बुध्यते, बुद्ध) 1 To know, understand, comprehend; कृमादं नारदं ह्यबोधयि सः Si. 1. 3; 9. 24; नाबुद्धं ह्यबुद्धमतां विदितं जातं तमाध-

-नसिनामृष्टं R. 14. 18; यदि बुध्यते हतिशिशुः स्तनं यवः Bv. 1. 53. 2 To perceive, notice, recognise, mark द्वितीयं ह्यमवबोधयि नय N. 1. 117; अति लोचनमननं बुद्धे न बुधोयनः R. 1. 47; 12 39. 3 To deem, regard, consider, esteem &c. 4 To heed, attend to. 5 To think, reflect 6 To wake up, awake, rise from sleep; ददपि गिरमं बुध्यते नो मनुष्यः Si. 11. 4; ये च प्राबुद्धन्तं बुद्धे चादिपुरुषः R. 10. 6 7 To regain consciousness, to come to one's senses; अतिबोधि सुप्रियः सोऽलं वि चर्णनासक Bk. 15. 57 -Caus. (बोधयति ते) 1 To cause to know, make known inform, acquaint with. 2 To teach, communicate, impart. 3 To advise, admonish; बंधयन् हि गार्हितं Bk. 8. 82; Bg. 10. 9. 4 To revive, restore to life, bring to senses or consciousness. 5 To remind, put in mind of: S. 4. 1. 6 To wake up, rouse, excite (fig.); अकटं बोधयिते आन R. 12. 81, 5. 75 7 To revive the scent (of a perfume). 8 To cause to expand, open; मधुरा मधुबोधितमावर्षा Si. 5. 20. 9 To signify, convey, indicate.—Desid. (बुध्-बो-विधयति ते, बुध्यते) To wish to know &c.—WITH अद् 1 to know, understand. 2 to learn, be aware or conscious of. (Caus.) 1 to advise, admonish, R. 8. 75. 2 to remind, आये सम्यग्बुधोपितोऽस्मि S. 1. -अव to know, learn, understand; Ms. 8. 53; Bk. 15. 101. (-Caus.) 1 to make known, inform, acquaint with; ब्रह्मचोरनामुपबुध्मवबोधयते केवलं S. B. 2 to rouse, awaken; R. 12. 23. -उद् 1 to awake, wake up. 2 to expand, bloom. (-Caus.) to awaken, excite, prompt, rouse. -नि 1 to know, understand, learn; निर्वास साधो तव चेत्तुवर्द्धं Ku. 5. 52; 3. 14; Ms. 1. 68; Y. 1. 2. 2 to regard or consider as, deem. -प्र 1 to awake, wake up, rise from sleep; S. 5. 11; Si. 9. 30 2 to blow, expand, be blown; सन्निहीय स्थलकमलिनीं न प्रबुद्धां न बुद्धां Me. 90. (-Caus.) 1 to inform, make known; R. 3. 68. 2 to awaken, rouse; R. 5. 65; 6. 56. 3 to cause to expand or open; Ku. 1. 16. -प्रति 1 to wake, wake up; Ms. 1. 74; Y. 1. 330. (-Caus.) 1 to inform, make known, acquaint with, communicate; R. 1. 74; Si. 6. 8. 2 to awaken, rouse. -वि 1 to wake up, awake; Ku. 5. 57. (-Caus.) 1 to awaken, rouse. 2 to restore to consciousness; अयं मोक्षप्रापणा सती विवक्षा कामबुद्धिर्वापिता Ku. 4. 1. -सं 1 to know, understand, learn; become aware of; Bk. 19. 30. (-Caus.) 1 to inform, acquaint with, give information about; त्वामगतिं समबोधयन्ता R. 13. 25. 2 to address.

बुध् a. Wise, clever, learned -धः 1 A wise or learned man; निर्विषय सस्य क्षितिगच्छिन्. इयां तथादिगते न बुधाः नृपामपि

N. 1. 1. 2 A god; N. 1. 1. 3 The planet Mercury; रक्षयेनं तु बुधयोगः Mu. 1. 6 (where बुध has sense 1 also); R. 1. 47; 13 76. -Comp. -अनः a wise or learned man. -सातः the moon. -दिनं, -वारः, -वासरः Wednesday. -रत्नं an emerald. -सुतः an epithet of Parāvas.

बुधानः 1 A wise man, sage. 2 A holy teacher, spiritual guide.

बुधित a. Known, understood.

बुधिल a. Learned, wise.

बुध्नः 1 The bottom of a vessel. 2 The foot of a tree. 3 The lowest part. 4 An epithet of Siva. (Also बुध्न in the last sense).

बुध्, **बुध्** 1 U. (बुधयति ते, बुध्यते ते) 1 To perceive, see, descry. 2 To reflect, understand.

बुध्ना 1 Desire of eating, hunger. 2 The desire of enjoying anything.

बुध्नित a Hungry, starving, pinched with hunger; बुध्नितः किं न करोति पापं Pt. 4. 15, or बुध्नितः किं द्विकेष मुक्त Udb.

बुध्नु a. 1 Hungry, desirous of worldly enjoyments (opp. मुग्ध)

बुध्ना Wish to be or become.

बुध्नु a. Wishing to be or become.

बुध् 10 U. (बोधयति ते) 1 To sink, plunge; बोधयति दूषः पयसि. 2 To cause to sink.

बुद्धिः f. Fear (भय).

बुध् 4. P. (बुध्यति) To discharge, emit, pour forth.

बुध् (बुध्) 1 Chaff. 2 Rubbish, refuse. 3 Dry cowdung. 4 Wealth.

बुध् 10 U. (बुधयति ते) 1 To honour, respect. 2 To disrespect, treat with disrespect or contempt.

बुध् The burnt crust of roast meat.

बुध्—बुध् q. v.

बुध्नी, बुध्नी (सी) The seat of an ascetic or holy sage.

बुध् 1. 6. P. (बुधयति, बुधिर) 1 To grow, increase; बुधितममुषे Bk. 3. 49. 2 To roar. -Caus. To cause to grow, nourish.

बुध् The roaring noise (of an elephant); Si. 18. 3.

बुधित p. p. 1 Grown, increased; Bv. 2. 109. 2 Roared &c.—त The roaring of an elephant; Si. 12. 15; Ki. 7. 39.

बुध् 1. 6. P. (बुधयति, बुधति) 1 To grow, increase, expand 2 To roar. WITH उद् 1 to lift, raise; Ms. 1. 14; Bk. 14. 9. -नि 1 to destroy, remove; Si. 1. 29.

बुध् a. (सी f.) 1 Large, great, big, bulky; Mā. 9. 5. 2 Wide, broad, extensive, far-extended; विली पद्मोः स बुध्-ज्जातं R. 3. 54. 3 Vast, ample, abundant. 4 Strong, power-

ful. 5 Long, tall; देवदारुवृक्षः Ku. 6. 51. 6 Full-grown. 7 Compact, dense. -f. Speech; Si. 2. 68. -n. 1 The Veda. 2 N. of a Sāman; Bg. 10. 35. 3 Brahma. -Comp. -अनं, काय a. large-bodied, gigantic. (-नः) a large elephant. -आरण्यं, आरण्यकं N. of a celebrated Upanishad, forming the last six chapters of the Satapatha Brāhmaṇa. -एला large cardamoms. -कुम्भि a. large-bellied. -केतुः an epithet of Agni. -गुह्यः N. of a country. -गोलं a water melon. -विनः the citron tree. -जघन a. broad-hipped. -जीविका, जीवती a kind of plant. -डका a large drum. -नटः-नलः-ला the name assumed by Arjuna when residing as dancing and music master at the court of Virāṭa. -नेत्र a. far-sighted, prudent. -पाटलिः the thorn-apple. -पालः the Indian fig-tree. -भट्टारिका an epithet of Durgā. -भासुः fire. -रथः 1 an epithet of Indra. 2 N. of a king, father of Jarāsandha. -राविन् m. a kind of small owl. -रिपु a. broad-hipped, having large buttocks. वृत्तिका An upper garment, a mantle, wrapper. वृद्धपतिः 1 N. of the preceptor of the gods; (for the abduction of his wife Tārā by the moon, see under तारा or सोम. 2 The planet Jupiter; वृद्धपतिविशेषः R. 13. 76. 3 N. of the author of a Smṛiti; Y. 1. 4. -Comp. -पुरोहितः an epithet of Indra. -वारः वासरः Thursday. वेडा A boat. वेह 1 A. (वेहने) To endeavour, strive, attempt. वैजिक a. (वैजि f.) 1 Seminal. 2 Original. 3 Relating to conception. 4 Relating to sexual union. -कः A sprout, young shoot. -क Cause, source, origin. वैजाल a. (लै f.) 1 Relating to a cat. 2 Peculiar to cats. -Comp. -व्रतं a cat-like observance, concealing one's malice or evil designs under the garb of piety or virtue. -व्रतिः one who leads a chaste life simply from want of female company (and not because he has controlled his senses). -व्रतिकः, व्रतिन् m. a religious hypocrite, impostor. वैजल See वैजल. वैजिकः A man who is assiduous in his attentions to ladies, a gallant lover; तादृशं नाम विवेकि व्रिकानां कुलव्रतं M. 4. 14. वैजल u. (लै f.) 1 Relating to or made of the Bilva tree or its wood. 2 Covered with Bilva trees. -फलं The fruit of the Bilva trees. वेध 1 Perception, knowledge,

apprehension, observation, conception; बलानां सुखोपाय T. S. 2 Idea, thought. 3 Understanding, intellect, intelligence, wisdom 4 Waking up, becoming awake, waking state, consciousness. 5 Opening, blooming, expanding. 6 Instruction, advice, admonition. 7 Awakening, rousing. 8 An epithet, designation. -Comp. -अतीत a. unknowable, incomprehensible. -कर a. one who teaches or informs (-रः) 1 a bard or minstrel who wakes up his master by singing appropriate songs in the morning. 2 an instructor, a teacher. -नय्य a. intelligible. -दुर्ध- a. intentional, conscious, cf. अर्धदुर्ध. -वासरः the eleventh day in the bright half of Kārtika when Viṣṇu is supposed to rise from his four month's sleep; see Me. 110, and प्रवेदिनी. वेधक a. (विधा f.) 1 Informing, apprising. 2 Instructing, teaching. 3 Indicative of. 4 Awakening, rousing. -कः A spy. वेधनः The planet Mercury. -ने 1 Informing, teaching, instruction, giving a knowledge of; भयवशेन तद्विनिर्वापने R. 9. 49. 2 Denoting, signifying. 3 Arousing, awakening; समवेन देव विरुद्धमनोऽववापनं समवेदयिषत Si. 9. 24. 4 Burning incense. -जी 1 The eleventh day in the bright half of Kārtika when Viṣṇu rises from his four months' sleep. 2 Long pepper. वेधानः 1 A wise man. 2 An epithet of Brihaspati. वेधिः 1 Perfect wisdom or enlightenment. 2 The enlightened intellect of a Buddha. 3 The sacred fig-tree. 4 A cock. 5 An epithet of Buddha. -Comp. -तवः, -द्वयः, -द्वयः the sacred fig-tree. -वृः an arhat (of the Jains). -सत्त्वः a Buddhist saint, one who is on the way to the attainment of perfect knowledge and has only a certain number of births to undergo before attaining to the state of a Supreme Buddha and complete annihilation (this position could be attained by a long series of pious and virtuous deeds); एवंविधं विनिर्वापनं तद्विनिर्वापनं Mā. 10. 21. वेधित p. p. 1 Made known, informed, apprised. 2 Reminded. 3 Advised, instructed. वेधु a. (वेधि f.) 1 Relating to the Buddha or understanding. 2 Relating to Buddha. -जः A follower of the religion taught by Buddha. वेधः Buddha's son, an epithet of Pururavas. वेधायकः N. of an ancient writer. वेधः 1 The sun. 2 The root of

a tree. 3 A day. 4 The arka plant. 5 Lead (m. ?). 6 A horse. 7 An epithet of Śiva or Brāhmā. वेधः The Supreme Spirit. वेधय्य a. 1 Relating to Brahman. 2 Relating to Brahman or the creator. 3 Relating to the acquisition of sacred knowledge, holy, pious. 4 Fit for a Brāhmaṇa. 5 Friendly or hospitable to a Brāhmaṇa. -व्यः 1 One well-versed in the Veda; Mv. 3. 26. 2 The mulberry tree. 3 The palm tree. 4 Munja grass. 5 The planet Saturn. 6 An epithet of Viṣṇu. 7 Of Kārtikeya. -व्यः An epithet of Durgā. -Comp. -वेधः an epithet of Viṣṇu. वेधय्यवत् n. An epithet of Agni. वेधय्यत्वं 1 Absorption into the Supreme Spirit. 2 Divine nature. वेधय्य n. 1 The Supreme Being, regarded as impersonal and divested of all quality and action; (according to the Vedāntins, Brahman is both the efficient and the material cause of the visible universe, the all-pervading soul and spirit of the universes, the essence from which all created things are produced and into which they are absorbed; अस्मिन् तावन्विषयमुद्बुद्ध-युक्तवशात् सर्वज्ञं सर्वशक्तिसमानितं ब्रह्म S. B.); समीपता दृष्टिस्तु यमपि ब्रह्म मनुते Bb. 3. 84; Ku. 3. 15. 2 A hymn of praise. 3 A sacred text. 4 The Vedas; Ku. 6. 16; U. 1. 17. 5 The sacred and mystic syllable om; एकाक्षरं परं ब्रह्म Ms. 2. 83. 6 The priestly or Brāhmaṇical class (collectively); Ms. 9. 320. 7 The power or energy of a Brāhmaṇa; R. 8. 4. 8 Religious penance or austerities. 9 Celibacy, chastity; शास्त्रे ब्रह्मणि व्रते S. 1. 10 Final emancipation or beatitude. 11 Theology. 12 Brāhmaṇical portion of the Veda. 13 Wealth. -m. 1 The Supreme Being, the Creator, the first deity of the sacred Hindu Trinity, to whom is entrusted the work of creating the world. [The accounts of the creation of the world differ in many respects; but, according to Manu Smṛiti, the universe was enveloped in darkness, and the self-existent Lord manifested himself dispelling the gloom. He first created the waters and deposited in them a seed. This seed became a golden egg, in which he himself was born as Brāhmā—the progenitor of all the worlds. Then the Lord divided the egg into two parts, with which he constructed heaven and earth. He then created the ten Prajāpatis or mind-born sons who completed the work of creation. According to another account (Rāmāyaṇa) Brahman sprang from ether; from him was descended Marichi, and his son was Kasyapa

From Kasyapa sprang Vivasvata, and Manu sprang from him. Thus Manu was the procreator of all human beings. According to a third account, the Supreme deity, after dividing the golden egg, separated himself into two parts, male and female, from which sprang Virej and from him Manu; cf. Ku. 2. 7 and Ms. 1. 32 *et seq.* Mythologically Brahman is represented as being born in a lotus which sprang from the navel of Vishnu and as creating the world by an illicit connection with his own daughter Sarasvatī. Brahman had originally five heads, but one of them was cut down by Siva with the ring-finger or burnt down by the fire from his third eye. His vehicle is a swan. He has numerous epithets, most of which have reference to his birth in a lotus. 2 A Brāhmaṇa; S. 4. 4. 3 A devout man. 4 One of the four Ritejas or priests employed at a Soma sacrifice. 5 One conversant with sacred knowledge. 6 The sun. 7 Intellect. 8 An epithet of the seven Prajāpatīs—मरीचि, अग्नि, अंगिरस, पुलस्त्य, पुलह, क्रतु, and बृहस्पति. 9 An epithet of Brihaspati. 10 Of Siva. —**COMP.** —अक्षरं the sacred syllable *om.* —अक्षयः a horse. —अञ्जलिः 1 respectful salutation with folded hands while repeating the Veda. 2 obeisance to a preceptor (at the beginning and conclusion of the repetition of Veda). —अंडं 'the egg of Brahman', the primordial egg from which the universe sprang, the world, universe; ब्रह्मअंडं *Br. 1.* पुराणं N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas. —अभिजातः an epithet of the river Godāvarī. —अधिगमः, —अधिगमनं study of the Vedas. —अभ्यासः study of the Vedas. —अंशः *n.* the urine of a cow. —अयणः, —नः an epithet of Nārāyaṇa. —अर्पणं 1 the offering of sacred knowledge. 2 devoting oneself to the Supreme Spirit. 3 N. of a spell. —अक्षः a missile presided over by Brahman. —आत्मभूः a horse. —आनन्दः bliss or rapture of absorption into Brahma; ब्रह्मानन्दः *Br. 7. 31* —आरंभः beginning to repeat the Vedas; Ms. 2. 71. —आवर्तः N. of the tract between the rivers Sarasvatī and Drishadvatī (north-west of Hastināpura); मरुत्सवीर्यद्वयोर्देवनयोर्देवतं तं देविर्भितं द्वा ब्रह्मयते प्रचक्षते Ms. 2. 17, 19; Me 48. —आसनं a particular position for profound meditation. —आहुतिः *f.* the offering of prayers; see ब्रह्मयज्ञः —उद्धृता forgetting or neglecting the Vedas; Ms. 11 57 (अधित-देव्यान्वायन विस्मरणं Mull.). —उद्यो explaining the Veda, treatment or discussion of theological problems. उद्योक्षः instruction in the Vedas

or sacred knowledge. —**भेत्तु** *m.* the Palāsa tree. —**भक्षिः** (ब्रह्मक्षि or ब्रह्म-भक्षिः) a Brahmanical sage. —**भेक्षः** N. of a district; (कुक्षेत्रं च मत्स्या पंचालाः सूतेनकाः । एव ब्रह्मविदेशो वै ब्रह्मभक्षान्वितः Ms. 2. 19) —**कर्म्यका** an epithet of Sarasvatī. —**करः** a tax paid to the priestly class. —**कर्मन्** *n.* 1 the religious duties of a Brāhmaṇa; 2 the office of Brahman, one of the four principal priests at a sacrifice. —**कल्पः** an age of Brahman. —**काष्ठं** the portion of the Veda relating to spiritual knowledge. —**काष्ठः** the mulberry tree. —**कृच्छ्रं** a kind of penance; अहोरात्राभितो यत्वा योगमास्थं विप्रवतः । पंचमयं पिबेत् प्रातर्ब्रह्मचर्यमिति स्मृतम् ॥ —**कुत्** *a.* one who prays. (—*m.*) an epithet of Vishnu. —**कुतः** N. of an astronomer born in 598 A. D. —**गोलः** the universe. —**गौरवम्** respect for the missile presided over by Brahman; Bk. 9. 76 (मा सुन्मोक्षो ब्रह्मः पात्र इति). —**गंधिः** N. of a particular joint of the body. —**गहः**, —**पिशाचः**, —**पुरुषः**, —**रक्षः** *n.* —**राक्षसः** a kind of ghost, the ghost of a Brāhmaṇa, who during his lifetime indulges in a disdainful spirit and carries away the wives of others and the property of Brāhmaṇas; (पश्य योचितं हत्वा ब्रह्मसमाहृत्य च । अण्ये निजले देशे भवति ब्रह्मराक्षसः ॥ Y. 3. 212; cf. Ms. 12. 60 also) —**रातकः** the murderer of a Brāhmaṇa. —**रातिनी** a woman on the second day of her courses. —**रोचः** 1 recital of the Veda, 2 the sacred word, the Vedas collectively; U. 6. 9. v. 1. —**रुः** the murderer of a Brāhmaṇa. —**रुच्ये** 1 religious studentship, the life of celibacy passed by a Brāhmaṇa boy in studying the Vedas, the first stage or order of his life; अविपुत्रब्रह्मचर्यो गृहस्था-भ्रममाचरेत् Ms. 3 2; 2. 249; Mv. 1. 24. 2 religious study, self-restraint 3 celibacy, chastity, abstinence, continence. (—*र्यः*) a religious student; see ब्रह्मचारिन्. (—*र्यः*) chastity, celibacy. —**व्रतं** a vow of chastity. —**स्खलनं** falling off from chastity, incontinence. —**चारिकं** the life of a religious student. —**चारिन्** *m.* 1 a religious student, a Brāhmaṇa in the first order of his life, who continues to live with his spiritual guide from the investiture with sacred thread and performs the duties pertaining to his order till he settles in life; Ms. 2. 41, 175; 6. 87. 2 one who vows to lead the life of a celibate. —**चारिणी** 1 an epithet of Durgā 2 a woman who observes the vow of chastity. —**जः** an epithet of Kārtikeya. —**जारः** the parsimour of a Brāhmaṇa's wife. —**जीविन्** *m.* a Brāhmaṇa

who lives by sacred knowledge. —**ज्ञः** 1. one who knows Brahma. (—*ज्ञः*) 1 an epithet of Kārtikeya 2 of Vishnu —**ज्ञानं** true or divine knowledge, knowledge of the identity of the universe with Brahma. —**उज्ज्वलः** the elder brother of Brāhmaṇa. —**उपोतिः** *n.* the light of Brahma or the Supreme Being. —**सर्वज्ञः** the true knowledge of the Supreme Spirit. —**देवत्वं** *n.* 1 the glory of Brahman. 2 Brāhmaṇic lustre, the lustre or glory supposed to surround a Brāhmaṇa. —**द्वः** a spiritual preceptor. —**द्वः** 1 the curse of a Brāhmaṇa. 2 a tribute paid to a Brāhmaṇa. 3 an epithet of Siva. —**दानं** 1 the imparting of sacred knowledge. 2 sacred knowledge received as an inheritance or hereditary gift. —**दायादः** 1 one who receives the Vedas as his hereditary gift, a Brāhmaṇa; 2 the son of a Brāhmaṇa. —**दातः** the mulberry tree. —**दिनं** a day of Brahman. —**दैत्यः** a Brāhmaṇa changed into a demon; cf. ब्रह्मघ्न. —**द्विषः**, **द्वेषिन्** *a.* 1 hating Brāhmaṇas. 2 hostile to religious acts or devotion, impious, godless. —**द्वेषः** hatred of Brāhmaṇas. —**नदी** an epithet of the river Sarasvatī. —**नरपः** an epithet of Vishnu. —**निर्वाणं** absorption into the supreme spirit. —**निष्ठः** *a.* absorbed in or intent, on the contemplation of the Supreme Spirit. (—*डः*) the mulberry tree. —**पदं** 1 the rank or position of a Brāhmaṇa. 2 the place of the Supreme Spirit. —**पवित्रः** the Kusa grass. —**परिवर्** *f.* an assembly of Brāhmaṇas. —**पादपः** the Palāsa tree. —**पारायणं** complete study of the Vedas, the entire Vedas; U. 4. 9; Mv. 1. 14. —**पात्रः** N. of a missile presided over by Brahman; Bk. 9. 75 —**पितु** *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. —**पुत्रः** 1 a son of Brahman. 2 N. of a (male) river which rises in the eastern extremity of the Himalaya and falls with the Ganges into the Bay of Bengal. (—*श्री*) an epithet of the river Sarasvatī. —**पुटः**, **पुटी** 1 the city of Brahman (in heaven). 2 N. of Benares. —**पुराणं** N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas. —**स्रवः** the universal destruction at the end of one hundred years of Brahman in which even the Supreme Being is supposed to be swallowed up. —**प्राप्तिः** *f.* absorption into the Supreme Spirit. —**रुच्यः** 1 a contemptuous term for a Brāhmaṇa, an unworthy Brāhmaṇa (cf. Mar. भृगु); M. 4; V. 2. 2 One who is a Brāhmaṇa only by caste, a nominal Brāhmaṇa. —**जीजं** the mystic syllable *om.* —**भ्रमणः** one who pretends to be a Brāhmaṇa. —**भवनं** the abode

-अतिक्रमः offensive or disrespectful conduct towards Brāhmanas, insult to Brāhmanas ब्राह्मणानिक्रमस्य वा भवनादेव वृत्तयः Mv. 2. 80 -अपान्वयः seeking shelter with Brahmanas, -अभ्युपपत्तिः f. protection or preservation of, or kindness shown to, a Brāhmana; Ms. 9. 87. -हन्ता the slayer of a Brāhmana जार्त, जातिः f. the Brāhmana caste. -जीविका the occupation or means of livelihood prescribed for a Brāhmana. -भूषण, -रत्नं a Brāhmana's property. -निन्दकः a blasphemer or reviler of Brāhmanas. -भ्रूवः one who pretends to be a Brāhmana, one who is a Brāhmana only in name and neglects the duties of his caste; बहवो ब्राह्मणभ्रूवा निवसन्ति Dk.; Ms. 7. 85; 8. 20) भूषिष्ठ a consisting, for the most part, of Brāhmanas. -दण्डः the murder of a Brāhmana, Brāhmanicide. -सन्तर्पणं feeding or satisfying Brāhmanas.

ब्राह्मणकः 1 A bad or unworthy Brāhmana (only in name) 2 N. of a country inhabited by warlike Brāhmanas.

ब्राह्मणजा ind. 1 Among Brāhmanas. 2 To the state of a Brahmana; as in ब्राह्मणजात् भवति धनं.

ब्राह्मणार्थासन m. N. of a priest,

the assistant of the priest called *Barahma* q. v.

ब्राह्मणी 1 A woman of the Brāhmana caste. 2 The wife of a Brāhmana. 3 Intellect; (कृद्धि according to नीलकण्ठ) 4 A kind of lizard. 5 A kind of wasp. 6 A kind of grass COMP. -भारवि m. the paramour of a Brāhmana woman.

ब्राह्मण्य a. Befitting a Brāhmana. -वः An epithet of the planet Saturn. -व्ये 1 The station or rank of a Brāhmana, priestly or sacerdotal character; सत्यं श्रये ब्राह्मण्येन Mk. 5; Pt. 1. 66. Ms. 3, 17; 7. 42. 2 A collection of Brāhmanas.

ब्राह्मी 1 The personified female energy of Brahman. 2 Sarasvati, the goddess of speech. 3 Speech. 4 A tale or narrative. 5 A pious usage or custom. 6 N. of the constellation Rohini. 7 N. of Durgā. 8 A woman married according to the *Brāhma* form of marriage 9 The wife of a Brāhmana. 10 A kind of medicinal plant. 11 A kind of brass. 12 N. of a river. -COMP. -कण्डः a species of bulbous plant. -पुत्रः the son of a Brāhmt; see above; Ms. 3. 27, 37.

ब्राह्मय a. (ह्यो f.) 1 Relating to Brahman, the creator. 2 Relating to the supreme Spirit. 3 Relating

to the Brāhmanas. -वृत्तं Wonder, astonishment (विस्मय). -COMP -मुहूर्त=ब्राह्ममुहूर्तं q v. -वृत्तं hospitality to guests; see ब्रह्मवृत्त.

ब्रूय a. Professing or pretending to be, calling oneself by a name to which he has no real title; (at the end of comp.); as in ब्राह्मणब्रूय, क्षत्रियब्रूय.

ब्रू 2 U. (ब्रवीति, ब्रूते or आह; this root is defective in the non-conjugational tenses, its forms being made up from ब्रू 1 To say, tell, speak (with two acc.); ता.....ब्रूया एव Me. 104; एतन् यथास्थितं सर्वं ज्ञाता ब्रूते स्म विह्वलः B. k. 6. 8. or ब्राह्मणकथनं ब्रूते Sk; किं त्वं प्रति ब्रूयहे Bv.

1. 46. 2 To say or speak about, refer to (a person or thing); अहं न ज्ञातुं लामपि कृत्यं ब्रूयामि S. 2 3. To declare, proclaim, publish, prove; ब्रूयते हि कलेन साधवो न तु कटेन निजोपयोगिता N. 2. 48; Ratn. 2. 13. 4 To name, call, designate; छन्दसि ब्रूया ये कथयस्मन्मित्रमर्थं ते ब्रूयते Srut. 15. 5 To answer; ब्रूहि मे प्रश्नात्. WITH अनु to say, speak, declare. -निश्च to explain, derive. -व to say, speak, tell; Bk. 8. 85 -प्रति to speak in reply, answer or reply; प्रत्यवधीन R. 2. 42. -वि 1 to say, speak. 2 to speak falsely or wrongly.

ब्रूयका A snare, net, noose.

भ.

भ 1 N. of the planet Venus. 2 Error, delusion, mere semblance -भ 1 A star. 2 A lunar mansion or asterism. 3 A planet. 4 A sign of zodiac. 5 The number twenty seven 6 A bee. COMP. -भूईः ईशः the sun. -भृजः भृगुः 1 the group of star or asterisms 2 the zodiac. 3 revolution of the planets in the zodiac. -भोलः the starry sphere - चक्रं, मंडलं the zodiac. -पतिः the moon. -सूचकः an astrologer.

भक्रिका A cricket.

भक्ष p. p. 1 Distributed, allotted, assigned. 2 Divided. 3 Served, worshipped. 4 Engaged in, attentive to. 5 Attached or devoted to, loyal, faithful; Bg. 9. 34. 6 Dressed, cooked (as food); see (भृ). -भूः A worshipper, adorer, devotee, votary, faithful attendant; भक्तोसि मे सखा वात Bg. 4. 3; 9. 31; 7. 23. -भू 1 A share, portion. 2 Food; Bh. 3. 74. 3 Boiled rice; U. 4. 1. 4 Any eatable grain boiled with water. COMP. -भक्षिलाक्षः desire of food, appetite उपसाधक a cook. -भक्षः a dish of

food. -भूरः incense prepared from various fragrant resins and perfumes. -भूतः a cook -भृष्टं appetite. -भूतः a slave who agrees to serve another for maintenance, or who receives his meals as a return for his services; Ms. 8. 415 -भूतः dislike of food, loss of appetite. -भृष्ट the semm of boiled rice. -भृष्टन a stimulating appetite. -भृष्टन 2. kind to worshipers or devotees. -भृष्टा 1 an audience chamber (to admit petitioners and hear them) 2 a dining hall.

भक्ति f. 1 Separation, partition, division. 2 A division, portion, share. 3 Devotion, attachment, loyalty, faithfulness; Ku. 7. 37; R. 2. 64; Mu. 1. 15. 4. Reverence, service, worship, homage. 5 Texture, arrangement; R. 5. 74. 6 Decoration, ornament, embellishment; अर्चयन्मन्त्रालभक्तिविने Ku. 7. 10, 91; भाक्तुः देवत्वगविना भुविभवे गजस्य M. 19. R. 13. 59, 75. 15. 31. 7 An attribute COMP. -भक्त a making a humble oblation. -भूय-भूयस् ind. devoutly, reverentially -भाक्त a. 1 devout, fervid. 2 firmly

attached or devoted, faithful, loyal. -भार्तः the way of devotion; i. e. devotion to god, regarded as the way to the attainment of final emancipation and eternal bliss. -भोवः loving faith, loyal devotion. -बाधः assurance of attachment.

भक्तिवत् a. 1 Devout, having pious faith. 2 Loyal, devoted or attached, faithful, loyal.

भक्तिल a. Faithful, trusty (as a horse)

भक्ष 10 U. (भक्षयति ते भक्षति) 1. To eat, devour यथाभिष जले मत्स्यमभक्षते यावदभुवि Pt. 1. 2 To use up, consume. 3 To waste, destroy. 4 To bite.

भक्षः 1 Eating. 2 Food.

भक्षक a. (भक्षिका f.) 1 One who eats or lives upon. 2 Gluttonous, voracious.

भक्षण a (भक्षि f.) Eating, one who eats, or devours. -भक्ष Eating, feeding or living upon

भक्ष्य a. Eatable, fit for food. -भक्ष्य Anything eatable, an article of food. food (fig. also ; भक्ष्यवल्लभः) प्रातिविधिरेव कारण H. 1. 55; Ms. 1. 118. -COMP.

-कारः (also) भर्षकारः a baker, cook.

अनः One of the twelve forms of the sun; the sun. 2 The moon. 3 A form of Siva. 4 Good fortune, luck happy lot, happiness; आस्ते भग आसीत्स्य Ait. Br.; भगमिदं वायुं भगं सत्त्वयो वदुः Y. 1. 282. 5 Affluence, prosperity. 6 Dignity, distinction. 7 Fame, glory. 8 Loveliness, beauty. 9 Excellence, distinction. 10 Love, affection. 11 Amorous dalliance or sport, pleasure. 12 The pudendum muliebre; Y. 3. 88; Ms. 9. 237. 13 Virtue, morality, religious merit (वर्ग). 14 Effort, exertion. 15 Absence of desire indifference to worldly objects. 16 Final beatitude. 17 Strength. 18 Omnipotence; (said to be n. also in the last 15 senses). —अन् The asterism called उत्तराश्लेषा. COMP. —अंकुरः (in medicine) elitoris. —आधानं granting matrimonial happiness. —अः an epithet of Siva. —देवः a thorough libertine. —देवता the deity presiding over marriage. —देवता the constellation उत्तराश्लेषा. —मन्दनः an epithet of Vishnu —भक्षकः a pander procurer. —प्रदत्तं proclaiming matrimonial felicity.

अनन्दरः A fistula in the anus or pudendum.

अनन्त a. 1 Glorious, illustrious. 2 Revered, venerable, divine, holy, (an epithet applied to gods, demigods and other holy or respectable personages); अथ भगवान् कुशली काश्यपः S. 5. अनन्तरवाक्यं जनः R. 8. 81; so भगवान् वासुदेवः &c.—m. 1 A god, deity. 2 An epithet of Vishnu. 3 Of Siva. 4 Of Jina. 5 Of a Buddha.

अनन्तरीयः A worshipper of Vishnu. अनन्तल A skull.

अनन्तम् m. An epithet of Siva.

अनन्त a. (नी f) 1 Prosperous happy, fortunate. 2 Grand, splendid. अनन्तिका A sister.

अनन्ति 1 A sister. 2 A fortunate woman. 3 A woman in general. —Comp. —पतिः, भर्तृ m. a sister's husband.

अनन्तिवः A sister's son.

अनन्तरः N. of an ancient king of the solar dynasty, the great-grandson of Sagara, who brought down, by practising the most austere penance, the celestial river Ganges from heaven to the earth and from earth to the lower regions to purify the ashes of his 60000 ancestors, the sons of Sagara. —Comp. —पथः, प्रयत्नः the path or effort of Bhagiratha, used figuratively to denote any great or Herculean effort. —सुता, an epithet of the Ganges.

अन p. p. 1 Broken, fractured, shattered, torn. 2 Frustrated, foiled, disappointed. 3 Checked, arrested, suspended. 4 Marred, impaired. 5 Routed, completely defeated or vanquished; U. 5. 6 Demolished, destroyed. (see मञ्जु). —अन् Fracture of the leg. —Comp. —आरम्भ m. an epithet of the moon. —आपद् a. one who has surmounted difficulties or misfortunes. —आज्ञा a. disappointed; Bh. 2. 84; frustrated; Bh. 3. 52. —उत्साह a. broken in energy, depressed in spirits, discouraged, damped. —उद्यम a. foiled in one's endeavours, disappointed, baffled. —क्रमः, प्रक्रमः violation of symmetry in construction or expression; see प्रक्रममंग. —चेष्ट a. disappointed, frustrated. —वर्ष a. humbled, crest-fallen. —निद्रा a. whose sleep is interrupted. —पार्श्व a. suffering from a pain in the sides. —पृष्ठ a. 1 having a broken back. 2 coming in front. —प्रतिज्ञा a. one who has broken his promises. —मनश्च a. discouraged, disappointed. —व्रत a. faithless in one's vows. —संकल्प a. one whose designs are frustrated.

अग्री A sister.

अंका (ग) री A gad-fly.

अंक्तिः f. Breaking, fracture.

अंगः 1 Breaking, breaking down, shattering, tearing down, splitting, dividing; वार्ष्णेयमंग इव प्रवृत्तः R. 5. 45. 2 A break, fracture, breach. 3 Plucking off, lopping; आनकलिकामंग S. 6. 4 Separation, analysis. 5 A portion, bit, fragment, detached portion : प्रत्यक्षं पदमंगमितिः Ku. 3. 61. R. 16. 16 6 Fall, downfall, decay, destruction, ruin; as in राज्य°, सत्त्व° &c. 7 Breaking up, dispersion; वाक्-मंग Māl. 1. 8 Defeat, overthrow, discomfiture, rout; Pt. 4. 41; Si. 16. 72. 9 Failure, disappointment, frustration; R. 2. 42 आज्ञामंग &c. 10 Rejection, refusal; Ku. 1. 42. 11 A chasm, fissure. 12 Interruption, obstacle, disturbance; निद्रा°, गति° &c. 13 Non-performance, suspension, stoppage. 14 Taking to flight, 15 A bend, fold, wave. 16 Contraction, bending, knitting; U. 5. 36. 17 Going, motion. 18 Paralysis. 19 Fraud, deceit. 20 A canal, water-course. 21 A circumlocutory or round-about way of speaking or acting; see; अंगि 22 Hemp. —Comp. —नयः removal of obstacles. वासा turmeric. —सार्ध a. dishonest, fraudulent.

अंभा 1 Hemp. 2 An intoxicating drink prepared from hemp. —Comp. —कण्ड the pollen of hemp.

अंगिः नी f. 1 Breaking, fracture, breach, division. 2 Undulation. 3

Bending, contracting; हर्मगिभिः प्रवृत्त-मयुरामंगे बुद्धिज्ञानि Ud. S. 13. 4 A wave. 5 A flood, current. 6 A crooked path, tortuous or winding course. 7 A circumlocutory or round-about way of speaking or acting, periphrasis; मंग्यतेरेण कचनात् K. P. 10; वदमंगिविशारदः Dk. 8 A pretext, disguise, semblance; यः पांचजन्यवतिविं मंग्या धारामंसः केनमिव व्यनक्ति Vikr. 1. 1. 9 Trick, fraud, deceit. 10 Irony. 11 Repartee, wit. 12 A step; R. 13; 69. 13 An interval. 14 Modesty. —Comp. —अंक्तिः f. division into a series of waves or wave-like steps, a wavy staircase; Me 60.

अंमिन् a. 1 Frail, fragile, transient; तदपि तस्मिन्मंगि करोति चेत् Bh. 2. 92. 2 Cast in a suit.

अंमिन्त a. Wavy, crisped.

अंमिन्त m. 1 Fracture, breach. 2 Bending, undulation. 3 Curliness. 4 Disguise, deceit. 5 Wit, irony. 6 Perversity.

अंगिलः A defect in the organs of sense.

अंगुर a. 1 Apt to break, fragile, brittle. 2 Frail, transitory, transient, perishable : आमरणांताः प्रणवाः को-पास्तस्मिन्मंगुराः H. 1 188; Si. 16. 72. 3 Changeful, variable. 4 Crooked, bent. 5 Curved, curled; शशिमुक्ति तव माति मंगुरः Git. 10. 6 Fraudulent, dishonest, crafty. —रः The bend of a river.

अञ्ज I. 1. U. (मज्जि-ते, but usually Atm. only; भक्त) 1 (a) To share, distribute, divide; भजेन् वेदं रिवं Ms. 9. 104; न तपुर्वैर्मज्जि-सार्धं 209, 119. (b) To assign, allot, apportion; वाक्पीममंगेअञ्जत् Ait. Br. 2 To obtain for oneself, share in, partake of; विज्यं वा मज्जते शीलं Ms. 10. 59. 3 To accept, receive; Māl. 5. 26. 4 (a) To resort to, betake oneself to, have recourse to; शिलातलं भजे K. 179; मानलक्ष्मि भजस्व कौशवर्णं Bh. 3. 64; न कश्चिद्वर्णानामपयमपकरोति भजते S. 5. 10; Bv. 1. 83; R. 17. 28. (b) To practise, follow, observe; भजे धर्ममनातुरः R. 1. 21. 5 To enjoy, possess, have, suffer, experience, entertain; विधुरति मज्जतेतलं कलंकं Bv. 1. 74; न भजति श्रीमति-वेण भीति Bh. 2. 80; व्यक्तं मज्जत्यापगा S. 7. 8; अभितप्तमंगेयि नार्द्धं मज्जते कैव कथा शरीरिण K. 8. 43; Māl. 3 9, U. 1. 35. 6 To wait or attend upon, serve R. 2. 23. Pt. 1 181; Mk 1. 39; 7 To adore, honour, worship. (as a god). 8 To choose, select, prefer, accept; संतःपरीक्षायन्तर-द्रज्जते M. 1. 2. 9 To enjoy carnally; Pt. 4. 50. 10 To be attached or devoted to. 11 To take possession of. 12 To fall to the lot of any one. (The meaning)

of this root are variously modified according to the noun with which it is connected:—*e.g.* विद्वां भञ्ज to go to sleep; युद्धां भञ्ज to swoon; भावं भञ्ज to show love for &c. &c. -WITH वि 1 to divide, distribute; विभज्य मेरुर्न पृथ्वीसामृतः N. 1. 16; पवित्रां व्यमज्जा-भ्रमद्विः R. 11. 29; 10. 54; Si. 1. 3, 2 to separate, divide (as property, patrimony &c.); विभक्ता भ्रातरः divided brothers. 3 to distinguish. 4 to honour, worship. -संवि to share in common, admit (one) to a share; विं वदा यस्य च संविभक्तम्. -II 10 U. (भाजयन्ति ते regarded by some as *caus.* of भञ्ज I) 1 To cook. 2 To give.

भञ्जकः A divider, distributor. 2 A worshipper, votary, devotee.

भञ्जने 1 Sharing, dividing. 2 Possession. 3 Service, adoration, worship.

भञ्जमान a 1 Dividing. 2 Enjoying. 3 Fit, right, proper.

भञ्ज I. 7. P. (भञ्जि, भञ्ज; desid. विभङ्गि) 1 To break, tear down, shatter, shiver or break to pieces, split; भनक्ति सप्तमं यथा Bk. 6. 88; भञ्ज्या हुनो 4 3; अभ्युत्थयति च 3. 22; पद्मभाजि यस्या R. 11. 76. 2 To devastate, destroy by pulling down; भनक्तुपवनं कविः Bk. 9. 2. 3 To make a breach (in a fortress). 4 To frustrate, foil, disappoint, baffle; विनाशिका भयमनोरथा मर्तो Ku. 5. 1. 5 To arrest, check, interrupt, suspend; as in भञ्जविद्वाः 6 To defeat, vanquish; क्षत्राणि रामः परिधुय रामाक्षमायथाभ्यवत स द्विजैः N. 22. 133. -WITH अव to break down, shatter; Ku. 3. 74. -प्र 1 to break down, shatter, splinter. 2 to stop, arrest, suspend. 3 to frustrate, disappoint. -II. 10 U. (भञ्जयन्ति ते) To brighten, illuminate.

भञ्जक a. (जिक्ता f.) Breaking, dividing.

भञ्जन a. (नी f.) 1 Breaking, splitting. 2 Arresting, checking. 3 Frustrating. 4 Causing violent pain. -न 1 Breaking down, shattering, destroying. 2 Removing, dispelling, driving away; तद्विदितमयं जनय हुनो Git. 10. 3 Routing, vanquishing. 4 Frustrating. 5 Checking, interrupting, disturbing. 6 Afflicting, painning. -नः Decay of the teeth.

भञ्जकः A particular disease of the mouth which consists in the decay of the teeth attended with contortion of the lips.

भञ्जकः A tree growing near a temple.

भञ्ज I. 1 P. (भञ्जि, भञ्जि) 1 To nourish, foster, maintain. 2 To hire. 3 To receive wages. -II. 10 U. (भञ्जयन्ति ते) To sneak, converse.

भङ्गः 1 A warrior, soldier, combatant; तद्भट्टातुरितुः N. 1. 12; वदि-भट्टिर्भट्टे भट्टस्य 22. 22; Bk. 14. 101. 2 A mercenary, hired soldier, hireling. 3 An outcast, a barbarian. 4 A demon.

भट्टिच a. Roasted on a spit.

भट्टः 1 A lord, master (used as a title of respect in addressing princes). 2 A title used with the names of learned Brāhmanas; भट्टः गोपालस्य पौत्रः Mā. 1; so कुमः रिलभट्टः &c. 3 Any learned man or philosopher. 4 A kind of mixed caste, whose occupation is that of bards or panegyrists; क्षत्रियाद्विक्रयार्थं भट्टो जातोऽनुवाचकः; 5 A bard, panegyrist. -COMP. -आचार्यः 1 a title given to a learned man or any celebrated teacher. 2 a great doctor. प्रयागः प्रयाग q. v.

भट्टार a. 1 Revered, worshipful. 2 A title of respect or distinction used with proper names; as in भट्टारहर्षिचंद्रस्य पद्मवंशो नृपायते. Heb.

भट्टारक a. (रिका f.) Venerable, worshipful &c; see भट्टार above. -COMP. -वासरः Sunday.

भट्टिनी 1 A queen (not crowned), a princess; (often used in dramas by maid-servants in addressing a queen). 2 A lady of high rank. 3 The wife of a Brāhmana.

भट्टः A particular mixed caste.

भट्टिलः 1 A hero, warrior. 2 An attendant, servant.

भण् 1 P. (भणति, भणित) 1 To say, speak; पुरुषोत्तम इति भणितव्ये V. 3; Bk. 14. 16. 2 To describe; काव्यः स काव्येन सभासभाषाति N. 10. 59. 3 To name, call.

भणनं, भणितं, भणितिः f. Speaking, speech, talk, words, discourse, conversation; न येषामानंदं जनयति जगन्नाथ-भणितिः Bv. 4. 39; 2. 77; श्रीजयदेवभणितं हरिभक्तं Git. 7; इह रसभणने ibid.

भण् 1. 1 A. (भणते) 1 To chide, upbraid. 2 To mock, deride. 3 To speak. 4 To jest, joke. II. 10 U. (भणयन्ति ते) 1 To make fortunate. 2 To cheat (properly भण्).

भण्डः A buffoon, jester, mime; तयो वेदस्य कर्ता भण्डपूर्वविज्ञाचकाः Sarv. 8 2 N. of a mixed caste; cf. भट्ट. -COMP. -तपस्विन् m. a pseudo ascetic. -हासिनी a harlot, courtesan.

भण्डकः A species of wag-tail.

भण्डनं 1 Mail, armour, 2 War, battle. 3 Mischief, wickedness.

भण्डिः -डी f. A wave.

भण्डिल a. Happy, auspicious, prosperous, fortunate. -लः 1 Good fortune, happiness, welfare. 2 A messenger. 3 A workman, artisan.

भण्डनः 1 A term of respect applied to a Buddhist; भण्डनं तिथिर्यं न युष्मते Mu. 4. 2 A Buddhist mendicant.

भञ्जकः Prosperity, good fortune.

भञ्ज a 1 Good, happy, prosperous; 2 Auspicious, blessed; as in भञ्जस्य. 3 Foremost, best, chief, प्रथमं भञ्जं विजितारिन्द्रः R. 14. 31. 4 Favourable, propitious. 5 Kind, gracious, excellent, friendly, good; often used in voc. sing. in the sense of 'my good sir' or 'my good friend', 'my good lady', 'my dear madam'. 6 Pleasant, enjoyable, lovely, beautiful; Pt. 1. 181. 7 Laudable, desirable, praiseworthy. 8 beloved, dear. 9 Specious, plausible, hypocritical. -इ 1 Happiness, Good fortune, welfare, blessing, prosperity; भञ्जं भञ्जं वितर भावन् धृयसे मंगलाय Mā. 1. 3; 6. 7; त्वयि वितरु भञ्जं धृयसे मंगलाय U. 3. 48; oft used in pl. in this sense; सर्वं भञ्जानि पश्यतु; भञ्जं ते 'god bless you', 'prosperity to you'. 2 G'd. 3 Iron, steel. 1 A bullock—वृ. 2 A species of wagtail. 3 A term applied to a particular kind of elephants. 4 An impostor, hypocrite; Ms. 9. 258. 5 N. of Siva. 6 An epithet of mount Meru. 7 A kind of Kadamba. (भञ्जाकृ means 'to shave'; भञ्जाकरणं shaving). -COMP. -अंगः an epithet of Balarāma. -आकारः, आकृति a. of auspicious features. -आत्मजः a sword. -आसनं 1 a chair of state, splendid seat, a throne. 2 particular posture in meditation. -ईशः an epithet of Siva. -एला large cardamoms. -कपिलः an epithet of Siva. -कारक a. propitious. -काली N. of Durgā. -कुम्भः a golden jar filled with water from a holy place, particularly from the Ganges. -गणिते the construction of magical diagrams. -घटः पटका a vessel from which a lottery is drawn. -द्वार m. n. a sort of pine. नाम् m. a wag-tail. -पट्टे 1 a splendid seat, a chair of state, throne; R. 17. 10. 2 a kind of winged insect. -पल्लवः an epithet of Balarāma. -सुख a. 'of an auspicious face', used as a polite address, 'good sir', 'gentle sir'; S. 7. -वृणः an epithet of a particular kind of elephant. -रेणुः N. of Indra's elephant. -वर्धन m. a kind of jasmine. -शाखः an epithet of Kārtikeya. -श्वरः, श्वरे sandal-wood. -श्रीः f. the sandal tree. -सोमा an epithet of the Ganges.

भञ्जक a. (जिक्ता f.) 1 Good, auspicious. 2 Handsome, beautiful. -कः The Devadāru tree.

भञ्जकर n. One who confers prosperity.

भञ्जवत् a. Auspicious. -न. The Devadāru tree.

भञ्जा 1 A cow. 2 N. of the second, seventh, and twelfth days of a lunar

fortnight 3 The celestial Gangā 4 N. of various plants. -COMP. अर्ध sandal-wood.

भद्रिका 1 An amulet. 2 =भद्रा (8) above.

भद्रिल 1 Prosperity, good fortune. 2 Tremulous motion.

भंभः 1 A fly. 2 Smoke.

भंभरालिका, भंभराली 1 A gad-fly. 2 A gnat.

भंभारवः The lowing of a cow.

भय 1 Fear, alarm, dread, apprehension: (oft with abl.); भये रोम भयं कले व्युत्थितं विवे वृणालादयं Bh. 3. 35; नहि समरपास्य नादि वृणोभयं Ve. 3. 4. 2 Fright, terror; जयद्वयं &c. 3 A danger, risk, hazard; तारुद्रयस्य भयं गच्छयन्मनागतं । आगतं तु भयं वीक्ष्य नरः कुर्वीत्यभिहितं H. 1. 57. -वः Sickness, disease. -COMP. अभित, -आकांत a. overcome with fear. -आतुर. -आर्त a. afraid, alarmed, frightened. -आवह a. 1 causing fear. 2 risky; स्वयमे विषयं देवः परयो वराहः Bg. 3. 35. -उत्तर a. attended with or succeeded by fear. -कर (also भयंकर) a. 1 frightening, terrible, fearful. 2 dangerous, perilous; so भयंकारक, भयंकृत -दिङ्मिः a drum used in battle. -द्रुत a. fleeing from fear, routed, put to flight. -रनीकारः warding off or removed of fears. -भय a. inspiring fear, fearful terrible. प्रसाराः an occasion of fear. -बाह्यः a timid Brāhmana, a Brāhmana who to save himself from danger declares his caste relying on the inviolability of a Brāhmana. विद्रुत a. panic-struck. -सूहः a particular array of troops when they are threatened with danger:

भयानक a. Fearful, horrible, terrible, frightful; किमलः परं भयानकं स्वात् U. 2. Si. 17. 20; Bg. 11. 27. -कः 1 A tiger. 2 N. of Rāhu. 3 The sentiment of terror, one of the eight or nine sentiments in poetry see under र. -कं Terror, fear.

भर a. Bearing, granting, supporting &c. -रः 1 A burden, load, weight; सुखे भरं कृता Pt. 1 'supporting himself on his three hoofs'; रुद्रमयविमानमगजम् &c. U. 2. 20; भवया Mu 2. 18. 2 A great number, large quantity, collection, multitude; यदे भरं कुहमवसृज्यसीत् By. 1. 94, 54. Si. 9. 17 3 Bulk, mass 4 Excess: निर्वृताहर्षोति ह्योऽजलेति M. 1. 6. 17; शोभायतेः भवता Bv. 1. 103; कोपयेत् Git. 3. 6 A particular measure of weight.

भरतः 1 A potter. 2 A servant.

भरण a. (जी f.) Bearing, maintaining, supporting, nourishing. -नं 1 The act of nourishing, maintaining or supporting; B. 1. 24; S. 7.

33. 2 The act of bearing or carrying. 3 Bringing or procuring. 4 Nutrim-nt 5 Hire, wages -नः The constellation hirant.

भरणी N of the second constellation containing three stars. COMP. -रुः an epithet of Rāhu.

भरुहः 1 A master, lord. 2 A prince, king. 3 An ox, a bull. 4 A worm.

भरण्यं 1 Cherishing, supporting, maintaining. 2 Wages, hire. 3 The lunar mansion Bharanī. -वरा Wāgna, hire. -COMP. भुञ्ज m. a hired servant, hiring.

भरण्युः 1 A master. 2 A protector. 3 A friend 4 Fire. 5 The moon. 6 The sun.

भरतः 1 N. of the son of Dushyanta and Sakuntalā, who became a universal monarch (चक्रवर्ति), India being called *Bharatavarsha* after him. He was one of the remote ancestors of the Kauravas and Pāndavas. 2 N. of a brother of Rāma, son of Kaikeyi, the youngest wife of Dasaratha. He was very pious and righteous, and was so much devoted to Rāma that when the latter prepared to go to the forest in accordance with the wicked demand of Kaikeyi; he was very much grieved to find that his own mother had sent his brother into exile, and refusing the sovereignty that was his own, ruled the kingdom in the name of Rāma (by bringing from him his two sandals and making them the 'regents' of the realm) till he returned after his fourteen years' exile. 3 N. of an ancient sage who is supposed to have been the founder of the science of music and dramaturgy. 4 An actor, a stage player; तस्मिन्मिथुनाते भरता Māl. 1. 5 A hired soldier, mercenary. 6 A barbarian, mountaineer. 7 An epithet of Agni. -COMP. -भरता 'the elder brother of Bharata', an epithet of Rāma; R. 14. 73. -कंठ N. of a part of India. -ज्ञ a. knowing the science of Bharata; or the dramatic science. -भुञ्जकः an actor. -वर्गः 'the country of Bharata; i. e. India. -वर्गः the last verse or verses in a drama, a sort of benediction (said to be in honour of Bharata, the founder of the dramatic science); तदायं वस्तु भरतवाक्यं (occurring in every play).

भरतः 1 A sovereign king. 2 Fire. 3 A deity presiding over one of the regions of the world (सागराद).

भरतारः 1 N. of one of the seven sages. 2 A sky-lark.

भरित a. 1 Nourish'd, maintained 2 Filled with, full of; जयजालं कतो कुहमवसृज्यसीत् Rv. 1. 54; 33. भवः 1 A husband- 2 A lord. 3 N. of Siva. 4 Of Vishnu. 5 Gold. 6 The sea.

भवजः (जा or जी f.) A jackal.

भवदक Fried meat.

भर्गः 1 N of Siva 2 Of Brahman.

भर्ग्यः An epithet of Siva.

भर्जन n. Roasting, frying, baking. 2 Annihilating -नं 1 The act of roasting or frying. 2 A frying-pan.

भर्तु m. 1 A husband; यज्ञोर्वि हि तमिच्छति तत्फलं Bh. 2. 68; छिन्ता मता यमंरात्रां गुवां Māl. 6. 18. 2 A lord, master, superior; भर्तुः शक्ति Me. 1; गण, धृष्ट &c. 3 A leader, commander, chief; इ. 7. 41. 4 A supporter, bearer, protector -COMP. -ह्री a woman who murders her husband. -वारकः a crown-prince, prince royal, young prince, an heir apparent (a term of address chiefly used in dramas). -वारिका a young princess (a term of address in dramas). -व्रतं fidelity or devotion to a husband. (-ता) a virtuous and devoted wife; cf. पतिव्रता -शोकः grief for the death of the husband -हरिः N. of a celebrated author to whom are ascribed the three Satakas (सुगा, गीति, and वेताप) and also वाक्यपदीय and मद्रिकाव्य.

भर्तुवती A married woman whose husband is living.

भर्तुसाह ind. In the possession of a husband; कृता married.

भरु 10 A. (भरुते; P. also Some times) 1 To menace, threaten. 2 To revile, reproach, abuse. 3 To deride. -WITH भिज् 1 to revile, censure, abuse. 2 to surpass, eclipse, put to shame; Ku. 3. 53.

भरुंकर A threatener, reviler.

भरुसं, भरुसा, भरुसह 1 Threatening, reviling. 2 A threat, menace. 3 Reproach, abuse. 4 A curse.

भरु 1 Wages, hire. 2 Gold. 3 The navel.

भरुववा Wages, hire.

भरुज् n. 1 Support, maintenance, nourishment 2 Wages, hire. 3 Gold. 4 A gold coin. 5 The navel.

भरु 1 10 A. (भारुते, भारुति) To see, behold -With भि (also P.) 1 To see, behold, perceive, look at; निमात्य ध्रुवो निजगीरिमाणं मा नाम मानं सहस्रं वासी Bv. 2. 176; or यन्मा न भासिनि निभालयति प्रमातनीलादिदममिति र्देः कटाहः 3. 4. -11. 1 A. see भरु.

भरु 1 A. (भरुते, भारुति) 1 To describe, narrate, tell. 2 To wound, hurt, kill. 3 To give.

भला-ली-लं A kind of missile or arrow; कबिदाकणाविकृतमहवर्णी R. 9. 66; 4. 63; 7. 58. —लः 1 A bear. 2 An epithet of Siva. 3 The marking-nut plant. (भली also.)

भलकः A bear.

भलातः, भलातकः The marking-nut plant.

भलकः A bear.

भलकः 1 A bear; दपति कुहरभाजमव नलकयो U. 2. 21. 2 A dog.

भव a. (At the end of comp.) Arising or produced from, originating in. —वः 1 Being, state of being, existence, (सत्ता). 2 Birth, production; भवो हि लोकान्युदयाय तादृशां R. 3. 14; S. 7. 27. 3 Source, origin. 4 Worldly existence, worldly life, life; as in भवार्णव, भवसागर &c.; Ku. 2. 51. 5 The world. 6 Well-being, health, prosperity. 7 Excellence, superiority. 8 N. of Siva; दक्षस्य कन्या भवपूर्वपत्नी Ku. 1. 21; 3. 72. 9 A god, deity. 10 Acquisition (प्राप्ति). —Comp. —अतिव a. overcoming worldly existence. —अंतकृत m. in epithet of Brahmā. —अंतर another existence (previous or future); Pt. 1. 121. —अन्विः, —अर्णवः, —समुद्रः, —सागरः, —सिंधुः the ocean of worldly life. —अचना —नी the Ganges. —अरण्यं 'a forest of worldly life,' a dreary world. —आत्मजः an epithet of Gaṇeśa or Kārtikeya. —उच्छेदः destruction of worldly existence, R. 14. 74. —क्षितिः f. the place of birth. —वस्तरः a forest-conflagration. —छिद् a. cutting the (bonds of) worldly life, preventing recurrence of birth; भवच्छिद्दस्यैवमपादप्रायः K. 1. —छेदः prevention of recurring birth : Si. 1. 35. —क्षार n. the deadāru tree. —भूतिः N. of a celebrated poet (see App. II.); भवभूतेः सर्वपादप्रभृतेभ्यः भारती भाति । प्रतकृत-कारण्ये किमन्यथा गेदिति शब्दा ॥ Aryā S. 36. —रुद् m. a drum beaten at funeral ceremonies. —वोतिः f. liberation from worldly existence; Ki. 6. 41.

भवत् a. (स्त्री f.) 1 Being, becoming, happening. 2 Present; समतीतं च भवत् भावि च R. 8. 78. —प्रण. a. (स्त्री f.) A respectful or honorific pronoun, translated by 'your honour,' 'your lordship, worship or highness'; (oft. used in the sense of the second personal pronoun, but with the third person of the verb); अथवा कथं भवान् मन्ते M. 1; भवन् एव जानन्ति रक्षां च कुलस्थितिं U. 5. 23; R. 2. 40, 3. 48; 5. 16. It is often joined to अव or तव (see the words), and sometimes to स also, यन्मा विप्रविविधे सभवाभिरुक्ते Māl. 1. 9.

भवदीय a. Your honour's, your, thine.

भवनं 1 Being, existence. 2 Production, birth. 3 An abode, residence, dwelling, mansion; अथवा भवन-प्रत्ययात् प्रविष्टोऽस्मि Mk. 3; Me. 32. 4 A site, abode, receptacle; as in अविनय-भवनं Pt. 1. 191. 5 A building. 6 Nature. —Comp. —उत्तरं the interior of a house. —पतिः, स्वामिन् m. the lord of the house, a pater familias.

भवतः —तिः The time being, present time.

भवती A virtuous wife.

भवानी N. of Pārvatī, wife of Siva आलंबतायकमभवो भवान्याः Ki. 5. 29; Ku. 7. 84; Me. 36. 44. —Comp. —युवः an epithet of the mountain Himālaya. —पतिः an epithet of Siva; अपिबसति सदा यदेन जनैरविदितविभवो भवानीपतिः Ki. 5. 21. भवाद्भूष a. (स्त्री f.), भवाद्भूष a. भवाद्भूष a. (स्त्री) Like your honour, like you.

भविक a. (स्त्री f.) 1 Beneficial, suitable, useful. 2 Happy, prosperous. —कं Prosperity, welfare.

भवितव्य pot. p. About to take place, about to happen, likely to be, often used like भाव्य impersonally, i. e. in the neuter gender and singular number, with instrumental of the subject and the predicative word, श्रुता मम सहायेन भवितव्यं S. 2; श्रुणा कारणेन भवितव्यं S. 6. —व्यं What is destined to happen; भवितव्य भवत्येव यद्विषयेनमि स्थितं Subhāsh.

भवितव्यता Inevitable necessity, necessary consequence, fate, destiny; भवितव्यता बलवती S. 6; सकृपा भवती भवितव्यतेव Māl. 1. 23.

भविता a. (स्त्री f.) About to become, future; R. 6. 52; Ku. 1. 50.

भविनः A poet; also भविनिन् m.

भविलः 1 A paramour. 2 A sensualist, voluptuary.

भविष्यु a. = भुष्यु q. v.

भविष्य a. 1 Future 2 Imminent, impending. —व्यं The future, futurity. —Comp. —कालः the future tense. —ज्ञानं knowledge of futurity. —पुराणं N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas.

भविष्यत् a. (स्त्री or स्त्री f.) About to be. —Comp. —कालः futurity. —वक्तु, —वादिन् a. predicting future events, prophesying.

भव्य a. 1 Existing, being, being present. 2 Future, about to be. 3 Likely to become. 4 Suitable, proper, fit, worthy; Ki. 11. 13. 5 Good, nice, excellent. 6 Auspicious, fortunate, happy; Ku. 1. 22; Ki. 3. 12; 10. 51. 7 Handsome, lovely, beautiful. 8 Calm, tranquil, palecid. 9 True. —व्या N. of Pārvatī. —व्यं 1 Existence. 2 Future time. 3 Result, fruit. 4 Good result, prosperity; R. 17. 53. 5 A bone.

भर् 1 P. (भवति) 1 To bark, growl,

bark at. 2 To abuse, reproach, revile, rail at.

भवः, भवकः A dog.

भवणः A dog. —जं The barking of a dog, a growl.

भसद् m. 1 The sun. 2 Flesh. 3 A kind of duck. 4 Time. 5 A float (पुव). 6 The hinder parts (said to be f. and n. also). 7 Pudendum Muliebre.

भसनः A bee.

भसतः Time.

भसित a. Reduced to ashes. —तं Ashes; Bv. 1. 84.

भसका, भसा, भसि, f. 1 A bellows. 2 A leathern vessel for holding water. 3 A pouch, leathern bag.

भस्मकं 1 Gold or silver. 2 Morbid appetite from over-digestion of food. 3 A kind of disease of the eyes.

भस्मन् n. 1 Ashes; (कल्पते). श्वं चित्तभस्मरजो विमुद्ध्ये Ku. 5. 79. 2 Sacred ashes (smeared on the body); (भस्मनि ह्यु 'to sacrifice in ashes'; i. e. to do a useless work; भस्मा or भस्मीकृत to reduce to ashes; भस्मीकृत to be reduced to ashes; भस्मीकृतस्य देहस्य पुनरागमनं कृतः Sarva. S.) —Comp. —अग्निः morbid appetite from rapid digestion of food. —अवशेष a. remaining in the form of ashes; Ku. 3. 72. —आह्वयः camphor. —उच्छलनं, —छेदनं smearing the body with ashes; भस्मोच्छलन भस्मस्तु भवते K. P. 10. —कारः a washerman. —कूटः a heap of ashes. —गंधा, —गंधिका, गंधिनी a kind of perfume. —तूलं 1 frost, snow. 2 a shower of dust. 3 a number of villages. —त्रिपः an epithet of Siva. —रोगः a kind of disease; cf. भस्माग्निः. —लेपनं smearing the body with ashes. —विधिः any rite performed with ashes. —वेपकः camphor. —स्नानं purification by ashes.

भस्मता The state of ashes.

भस्मसात् ind. To the state of ashes; 'कु' 'to reduce to ashes.'

भा 2 P. (भाति, भात; caus. भाषयति-ते; desid. बिभासति) To shine, be bright or splendid, be luminous; पंकेर्विना सरो भाति सदाः खलजनेर्विना । कटुचर्वीर्वा कायं मानसं विषयेर्विना Bv. 1. 116. समतीत्य भाति जगती जगती Ki. 5. 25; R. 3. 18. 2 To seem, appear; बुभुक्षितं न प्रति भाति किञ्चित् Mh. 3 To be, exist. 4 To show oneself. —With अभि to shine forth; दिवि स्थिरः सूर्य इयामिभाति Mb. —आ 1 to shine, blaze, appear splendid; नरेन्द्रकन्यास्तनवाय सप्तार्तिं तमेवमुदं दक्षयता इवावधः R. 3. 33. 2 to seem, appear; R. 5. 15, 70; 13. 14. —निश् 1 to shine forth, shine; अर्वाज-बलयेन निश्चि R. 11. 66. 2 to proceed, arise, start into view; वेदाह्वयो हि निश्चयो Ms. 5. 44; 2. 10. —प्र 1 to appear. 2 to shine forth. 3 to begin to become

light, begin to dawn (as night); ननु प्रभाता रजनी S. 4: प्रभातकला शशिनिय श्वरी R. 3. 2. -प्रति 1 to shine, appear bright or luminous; प्रतिभांख्य बनानि केतकानां Ghaṭ. 15. 2 to show oneself, become manifest. 3 to seem, appear; शीतलसृष्टिपरा प्रतिभाति मा मे S. 2. 9; R. 2. 47; Ku. 5. 38, 6. 64. 4 to occur to, come into the mind of; as in मोक्षे प्रतिभाति मे. -वि 1 to shine; Bh. 2. 71. 2 to seem, appear. -व्यति (Atm.) to shine very much, shine forth (in prominent contrast); अपिलोक्युगं दशा-वपि भुतदृष्टा रमणीयुणा अपि। श्रुतिगामितया द-मस्यव्यतिभाति निररां धरापते ॥ N. 2. 22 (where the verb can be construed equally with युगं, दशा and युगा; cf. P. I. 3. 14).

भा 1 Light, splendour, lustre, beauty; तावद्भा भारवभाति यावन्माधस्य नोदयः Udb. 2 A shadow, reflection. -Comp. -कोशः-वः the sun. -गणः the whole group of constellations. -निकरः a mass of light, collection of rays. -देविः the sun. -मंडलं a halo of light.

भाःकर See भास्कर under भास्.

भाक् a. 1 Regularly fed by another, a dependant, retainer. 2 Fit for food. 3 Inferior, secondary (opp. मुख्य) 4 Used in a secondary sense.

भाक्किः A retainer, dependant.

भाक्ष a. (क्षी f.) Voracious, gluttonous.

भागः 1 A part, portion, share, division; as in भागहर, भागशः &c. 2 Allotment, distribution, partition. 3 Lot, fate; निर्माणभागः परिणतः U. 4. 4 A part of any whole, a fraction. 5 The numerator of a fraction. 6 A quarter, one fourth part. 7 A degree or the 360th part of the circumference of a circle. 8 The 30th part of a zodiacal sign. 9 The quotient. 10 Room, space, spot, region, place; R. 18. 47. -Comp. -अर्ह a. entitled to a share or inheritance. -कल्पना allotment of shares. -जातिः f. reduction of fractions to a common denominator (in math.). -धैर्यं 1 a share, part, portion; नैकाभागधैर्यविभक्तिः R. 1. 50. 2. fortune, destiny, luck. 3 good fortune or luck; नदभागधैर्यं पतं पशूनां Bh. 2. 12. 4 property. 5 happiness. (-यः) 1 a tax; S. 2. 2 an heir. -भाक्ष a. interested, a sharer or partner. -भुक् m. a king, sovereign. -लक्षणा a kind of लक्षणा or secondary use of a word by which it partly loses and partly retains its primary meaning; also called जहद्वहलक्षणा; e. g. लैर्यं देवदत्तः. -हरः 1 a co-heir. 2 division (in math.). -हारः division (in math.).

भागवत् a. (ती f.) 1 Relating to or worshipping Vishnu. 2 Pertaining to a god. 3 Holy, divine, sacred.

-तः A follower or devotee of Vishnu or Krishna. -तं N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas.

भागश्च ind. 1 In parts or portions, part by part. 2 According to the share.

भागिक a. 1 Relating to a part. 2 Forming a part. 3 Fractional. 4 Bearing interest. (भागिकं ज्ञेयं 'one part in a hundred'; i. e. one per cent; so भागिक विज्ञानः &c.)

भागिन् a. 1 Consisting of shares or parts. 2 Sharing, having a share. 3 Sharing or participating in, partaking of; as in दुःखः. 4 Concerned in, affected by. 5 A possessor, owner; Ms. 9. 53. 6 Entitled to a share; Ms. 9. 165; Y. 2. 125. 7 Lucky, fortunate. 8 Inferior, secondary.

भागिनेयः A sister's son. -यी A sister's daughter.

भागीरथी 1 N. of the river Ganges; भार्गवरथीनिर्गरीसीकराणां Ku. 1. 15. 2 N. of one of the three main branches of the Ganges.

भाग्यं 1 Fate, destiny, luck, fortune; शिवशक्तिं पुरुषस्य भाग्यं देवं न जानाति कुतो मनुष्यः Subhāsh. oft. in pl.; S. 5. 30. 2 Good fortune or luck; R. 8. 13. 3 Prosperity, affluence; भाग्येव-वृत्तेहिनि S. 4. 17. 4 Happiness, welfare. -Comp. -आवत् a. dependent on fate; भाग्यावचमनःपर S. 4. 16.

-उदयः dawn of good fortune, lucky occurrence. -क्रमः course or turn of fortune; भाग्यक्रमेण हि बनानि भवति याति Mk. 1. 13. -योगः a lucky or fortunate juncture. -विप्लवः ill luck, adverseness, of fate; R. 8. 47. -चक्रात् ind. through the will of fate, luckily, fortunately.

भाग्यवत् a. 1 Fortunate, blessed, happy. 2 Prosperous.

भाग a. (नी f.) Made of hemp, hempen.

भागकः A tattered cloth, shred, rag.

भागीनं A field of hemp.

भाक् 10 U. 10 divide, distribute; see मृत् caus.

भाज a. (Usually at the end of Comp.) 1 Sharing or participating in, liable to. 2 Having, enjoying, possessing, obtaining; हसं, स्निग्धं. 3 Entitled to. 4 Feeling, experiencing, being sensible of. 5 Devoting oneself to. 6 Living in, inhabiting, dwelling in; कुहरभाजः. 7 Going or resorting to, seeking. 8 Worshipping. 9 Falling to the lot of. 19 What must be done, a duty (कर्तव्य); Bk. 3. 21.

भाजकः 1 Dividing. 2 (In arith.) A divider.

भाजनं 1 Sharing, dividing. 2 Division (in arith.). 3 A vessel,

pot, cup, plate; पुष्पभाजनं S. 4; R. 5. 22. 4 (Fig.) A receptacle, recipient, repository; स श्रियो भाजनं नरः Pt. 1. 143; कल्याणानां स्वमसि महती भाजनं विप्रमर्षं Māl. 1. 3; U. 3. 15; M. 5. 8. 5 A fit or deserving person, a fit object or person; भवाद्भाजा एव भवति भाजनानुपदेशानां K. 108. 6 Representation. 7 A measure equal to 64 palas.

भाजितं A share, portion.

भाजी Rice, gruel.

भाज्यं 1 A portion, share. 2 An inheritance. 3 (In arith.) The dividend.

भाटं, भाटकं Wages, hire, rent.

भाटिः f. 1 Wages, hire. 2 The, earnings of barlots.

भाट्टः A follower of Bhaṭṭa, a follower of that school of the Mīmāṃsā philosophy which was founded by Kumārila Bhaṭṭa.

भाषः A species of dramatic composition; in it only one character is introduced on the stage which supplies the place of interlocutors by a copious use of आकाशभाषित q. v.; भाषः स्यादनुचरितो नानावस्त्वानुपलब्धः। एकांत एक एवान् निपुणः पंडितो विदः ॥ S. D. 513; see the next stanzas also; e. g. वसंत-निलक, मुकुंदानंद, लीलामधुर &c.

भाषकः A declaimer, proclaimer.

भांड 1 A vessel, pot, utensil (plate, dish, can &c.); नैलभांड 'an indigo-vat'; so क्षीरभांड 'a milk-pail'; कर्तृ मयः &c. 2 A box, trunk, chest, case; धुतभांड Pt. 1. 3 Any tool or instrument, an implement. 4 A musical instrument. 5 Goods, wares, merchandise, shopkeeper's stock; मधुरामासि भांडानि Pt. 1. 6 A bale of goods. 7 (Fig.) Any valued possession, treasure; दातं वा रघुवन्दे तदुभयं तस्युभयं हि मे U. 4. 26. 8 The bed of a river. 9 Trappings or harness of a horse. 10 Buffoonery, mimicry (from भंड). -डाः (m. pl.) Wares, merchandise. -Comp. -अ (आ) भाणः, -ई 1 a store-house, store-room (lit. where household goods and utensils &c. are kept); भांडागाराण्यकृतं विदुषां सा स्वयं भोगमाजि Vikr. 18. 45. 2 treasury; ज्ञानं. 3 a collectoin, store, magazine. -वतिः a merchant. -वुटः a barber. -प्रतिभांडकं barter, computation of the exchange of goods. -भरकः the contents of a vessel. -मूल्यं capital in the form of wares.

-शाला a storehouse, store.

भांडकः-कं A small vessel, cup.

-कं Goods, merchandise, wares.

भांडारः A store-house, store.

भांडारिन् m. The keeper of a store-house.

भांडिः f. A razor-case. -Comp.

-वाहः a barber. -शाला a barber's shop.

भाषिकः-लः A barber.
भाषिका An implement, a tool, utensil.

भाषिनी A chest, basket.

भाषीरः The Indian fig-tree.

भाष p. p. Shining, brilliant, bright. -**नः** Dawn, morning.

भातिः f. 1 Light, brightness, lustre, splendour. 2 Perception, knowledge (ज्ञान or प्रतिज्ञा).
भातुः The sun.

भाद्रः, भाद्रपदः N. of a lunar month (corresponding to August-September). -**दाः** (f. pl.) N. of the 25th and 26th lunar mansions (पूर्वाभाद्रपदा and उत्तराभाद्रपदा).

भाद्रपदी, भाद्री The day of full moon in the month of Bhādrapada.

भाद्रमातुरः The son of a virtuous or good mother (भद्रमातुः).

भान् 1 Appearing, being visible. 2 Light, lustre. 3 Perception, knowledge.

भातुः 1 Light, lustre, brightness. 2 A ray of light; मङ्गिताखिलदिग्भ्रमता-मृदाशोः पातु भानवः Bv. 1. 129; Si. 2. 53; Ma. 8. 132. 3 The sun; भातुः सकृद्यक्तुं एव S. 5. 4; भीमभानो निदावे Bv. 1. 30. 4 Beauty. 5 A day. 6 A king, prince, sovereign. 7 An epithet of Siva. -**f.** A handsome woman. -**Comp.** -**केस(स)रः** the sun. -**जः** the planet Saturn. -**दिनं, -वारः** Sunday.

भाद्रमत् a. 1 Luminous, bright, splendid. 2 Beautiful, handsome. -**m.** The sun; Ku. 3. 65; R. 6. 36. Ra. 5. 2. -**नी** N. of the wife of Duryodhana.

भामः 1 Brightness, lustre, splendour. 2 The sun. 3 Passion, wrath, anger. 4 A siser's husband. -**ना** 1 A passionate woman. 2 N. of one of the wives of Krishna, usually called सत्यभामा.

भामिनी 1 A beautiful young woman; (कामिनी); R. S. 28. 2 A passionate woman (often used like बन्धु as a term of endearment); उरचायत एव कापि शोभा परितो भामिनि ते मुखस्य निखं Bv. 2. 1.

भारः 1 A load, burden, weight (fig. also); कुचभारानभिता न योषितः Bh. 3. 27; so शोणीभार Me. 82; भारः काशो जिवितं वज्रकीलं Māl. 9. 37. 2 Brunt, thickest part (as of a battle); U. 5. 5. 3 Excess, pitch; R. 14. 68. 4 Labour, toil, trouble. 5 A mass, large quantity; कच, जटा. 6 A particular weight equal to 2000 palas of gold. 7 A yoke for carrying burdens. -**Comp.** -**आक्रांत a.** heavily laden, over-burdened. -**उद्ग्रहः** a porter, burden-carrier. -**उपजीवनं** living by carrying burdens, a porter's life. -**चटिः** a pole for carrying burdens. -**बात a.** (भारीही f.)

bearer of burdens. -**बाहः** a burden-carrier, porter. -**बाहुनः** a beast of burden. (-**नं**) a cart, waggon. -**बाहिकः** a porter. -**मह a.** 'able to carry a great load', very strong or powerful. -**हर, -हारः** a burden-bearer, porter. -**हारिन् m.** an epithet of Krishna.

भारुः A kind of fabulous bird. (Also भारुड). Pt. 5. 102.

भारत a. (ती f.) Belonging to or descended from Bharata. -**तः** 1 A descendant of Bharata. 2 An inhabitant of Bharatavarsha or India. 3 An actor. -**तं** 1 India, the country of Bharata; Si. 14. 5. 2 N. of the most celebrated epic poem in Sanskrit which gives the history of the descendants of Bharata with innumerable episodes. (It is attributed to Vyāsa or कृष्णद्विपायन, but the work, as we have it at present, is evidently the production of many hands); श्रवणजलिपुटपेयं विरचितवान् भारताख्यममृतं यः । तमहमरागमकृष्णं कृष्णद्विपायनं बंधे Ve. 1. 4; व्यासगिरां निपासं सारं विश्वस्य भारतं बंधे । भूषणतयेव संज्ञां यद्विकीर्ता भारती वदति ॥ Aryā S. 31. -**ती** 1 Speech, voice, words, eloquence; भारतीनिर्वाचः U. 3; तमर्थमिव भारत्या वृतया योक्तमहर्षिः Ku. 6. 79; नवरत्नचित्रां निर्मितिमादृशी भारती कवेर्जगति K. P. 1. 2 The goddess of speech, Sarasvati. 3 N. of a particular kind of style; भारती संस्कृतप्रयोगे वाग्व्यापारो नडाश्रयः S. D. 285. 4 A quail.

भारद्वाजः 1 N. of Droṇa, the military preceptor of the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas. 2 Of Agastya. 3 The planet Mars. 4 A sky-lark. -**जं** A bone.

भारवः A bow-string.

भारविः N. of the author of the Kirātārjuniya; तावद्वा भारवेभानि शक्यन्मावस्य नोदयः । उदिते च पुनरपि भारवेभानि खेवि ॥ भारवेर्यगौरवं Udb.

भारिः A lion.

भारिक, भारिन् a. Heavy. -**m.** A burden-carrier, porter.

भार्गः A king of the Bhargava.

भार्गवः 1 N. of Sukra, regent of planet Venus and preceptor of the Asuras. 2 N. of Paramāra; see परशुराम. 3 An epithet of Siva. 4 An archer. 5 An elephant. -**Comp.** -**सिन्धः** a diamond.

भार्गवी 1 The Dūrvā grass. 2 An epithet of Lakshmi.

भार्यः A servant, a dependant (to be supported).

भार्या 1 A lawful wife; सा भार्या या गृहे दृष्टा सा भार्या या प्रजावती । सा भार्या या पतिप्राणा सा भार्या या पतिव्रता ॥ H. 1. 196. 2 The female of an animal. -**Comp.** -**आह a.** living by the prostitution of his wife. -**जड a.** married (as a man); भार्योऽं तमवज्ञाय Bk. 4. 15. -**जितः** a hen-pecked husband.

भार्यकः 1 A kind of deer. 2 The father of a child by another man's wife.

भालं 1 The forehead, brow; यद्वात्रा निजभालपट्टलिखितं शोकं मद्वा यं Bh. 2. 49; (स्मरस्व) इयं सद्यो भालानलमभित जगत्सारममृतं Bv. 1. 84. 2 Light. 3 Dureness. -**Comp.** -**अंकः** 1 a man born with lucky lines on his forehead. 2 an epithet of Siva. 3 a saw. 4 a tortoise. -**चद्रः** 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 of G. p. 33. -**दर्शनं** red lead. -**दर्शिन a.** 'looking at or watching the brow', said of a servant who is attentive to his master's wishes. -**दृष्ट m., -लोचनः** an epithet of Siva. -**पट्टः, -ट्ट** the forehead.

भातुः The sun.

भातु(लू)कः, भातु(लू)कः A bear.

भावः 1 Being, existing, existence; नासतो विद्यते भावः Bg. 2. 16. 2 Becoming, occurring, taking place. 3 State, condition, state of being; लताभाविक परिणतमस्या रूपं V. 4; काव्यभावः, विवर्णभाव &c. 4 Manner, mode. 5 Rank, station, position, capacity; देवभावं गमिता K. P. 10; so देव्यभावः; किरमाव &c. 6 (a.) True condition or state, truth, reality; Bg. 10. 8. (b) Sincerity, devotion; इति मे भावनिबन्धना रतिः R. 8. 52; 2. 26. 7 Innate property, disposition; nature, temperament; U. 6. 14. 8 Inclination or disposition of mind, idea, thought, opinion, supposition; Pt. 3. 43; Ms. 8. 25; 4. 65. 9 Feeling, emotion, sentiment; एको भावः Pt. 3. 66; Ku. 6. 95. (In the dramatic science or in poetic compositions generally, Bhāvas are either स्थायिन् primary, or व्यभिचारिन् subordinate. The former are eight or nine, according as the Rasas are taken to be 8 or 9 each rāsa having its own स्थायिभाव. The latter are thirty-three or thirty-four in number and serve to develop and strengthen the prevailing sentiment; for definition and enumeration of the several kinds, see R. G. first ānana or K. P. 4.). 10 Love, affection, attachment; इन्द्रानि भावं क्रियया विवर्तः Ku. 3. 35; R. 6. 36. 11 Purport, drift, gist, substance; इति भावः (often used by commentators). 12 Meaning, intention, sense, import; Māl. 1. 25. 13 Resolution, determination. 14 The heart, soul, mind; तयोर्विद्वत्भावत्वात् Māl. 1. 12; Bg. 18. 16. 15 Any existing thing, an object, a thing, substance; जगति जयिस्ते ते माना नवेदुः कलारवः Māl. 1. 17, 36; R. 3. 41; U. 3. 32. 16 A being, living creature. 17 Abstract meditation, contemplation (भावना q. v.). 18 Conduct, movement, gesture. 19 Amorous gesture

or expression of sentiment, gesture of love; S. 2. 1. 20 Birth. 21 The world, universe. 22 The womb. 23 Will. 24 Superhuman power. 25 Advice, instruction. 26 (In dramas) A learned or venerable man, worthy man, (A term of address): भाव अयमस्मि V. 1; तं खलु भावेन तथैव सर्वे वयोः पाटिताः Māl. 1. 27 (In gram.) The sense of an abstract noun, abstract idea conveyed by a word; भावे कः. 28 A term for an impersonal passive or neuter verb. 29 (In astr.) An astronomical house. 30 A lunar mansion. -Comp. -अनुग a. not forced, natural. (-ना) a shadow. -अंतरं a different state. -अर्थः 1 the obvious meaning or import (of a word, phrase &c.) 2 The subject-matter. -आकृतं (secret) thoughts of the mind; Amaru. 4. -आत्मक a. real, actual. -आभासः simulation of a feeling, a feigned or false emotion. -आलीना a shadow. -एकरस a. influenced solely by the sentiment of (sincere) love; Ku. 5. 82. -हृदीरं ind. 1 heartily, from the bottom of the heart. 2 deeply, gravely. -मनसु a. conceived by the mind; Me. 85. -माहित a. 1 understanding the sense. 2 appreciating the sentiment, -जः the god of love. -ज्ञ, विज्ञ a. knowing the heart. -दुर्ज्ञ a. see मालदुर्ज्ञि. -बंधन a. enchanting or fettering the heart, linking together the hearts; R. 3. 24. -बोधक a. indicating or revealing any feeling. -मित्रः a worthy person, a gentleman (used in dramas). -रूप a. real, actual. -वचनं denoting an abstract idea, conveying the abstract notion of a verb. -वाचकं an abstract noun. -सबलरस a mixture of various emotions; (भावानां वाच्यवाचकभावमापन्नानाद्युदासीनानां वा व्याभिचरणं R. G., vide examples given ad. loc.). -वृत्त्य a. devoid of real love. -संघः the union or coexistence of two emotions, भावसंघिस्थोन्म्यानभिभूतयोरन्याभिव्यक्तिभावयोगयोः। सामानाधिकरण्यं R. G. see the examples there given). -समाहित a. abstracted in mind, devout. -सर्गः the mental or intellectual creation; i. e. the creation of the faculties of the human mind and their affections (opp. भौतिकसर्ग or material creation). -सुख a. attached; devoted (to one); Ku. 5. 58. -स्थिर a. firmly; rooted in the heart; S. 5. 2. -स्निग्ध a. affectionately disposed, sincerely attached; Pt. 1. 285.

भाषक a. 1 Effecting, bringing about. 2 Promoting any one's welfare. 3 Fancying, imagining. 4 Having a taste for the sublime and beautiful, having a poetic taste. -कः 1 A feeling, sentiment. 2 The

external manifestation of one's sentiments (especially of love).

भाषन a. (नी f.) Effecting &c.; see भाषक above. -नः 1 An efficient cause. 2 A creator; Māl. 9. 4. 3 An epithet of Śiva. -न, -ना 1 Creating, manifesting. 2 Promoting any one's interests. 3 Conception, imagination, fancy, thought, idea; मयुरिन्द्रमिति भाषनशीला Git. 6; or भाषनया त्वयि लीना 4; Pt. 3. 162. 4 Feeling of devotion, faith; Pt. 5. 105. 5 Meditation, contemplation, abstract meditation. 6 A supposition, hypothesis. 7 Observing, investigating. 8 Settling, determining. Y. 2. 149. 9 Remembering, recollection. 10 Direct knowledge, perception or cognition. 11 The cause of memory which arises from direct perception (in logic); see भाषना and स्मृति in 'T. S. 12 Proof, demonstration, argument. 13 Steeping, infusion, saturating a dry powder with fluid. 14 Scenting, decorating with flowers and perfumes.

भाषाटः 1 Emotion, passion, sentiment. 2 The external indication of the feeling of love. 3 A pious or holy man. 4 An amorous man. 5 An actor. 6 Decoration, dress.

भाविक a. (की f.) 1 Natural, real, inherent, innate. 2 Sentimental, pervaded by feeling or sentiment. 3 Future. -क 1 Language full of love or passion. 2 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech which consists in describing the past or future so vividly that it appears to be actually present. It is thus defined by Mānmaṭa; वस्तुज्ञा इव यद्भावाः कियन्ते भूतभाविनः। तद्भाविकं K. P. 10.

भाविन p. p. 1 Created, produced. 2 Manifested, displayed, exhibited; भावितविषयभाविकिः Dk. 3 Cherished, fostered. 4 Conceived, imagined, supposed, presented to the imagination. 5 Thought of, meditated upon. 6 Made to become, transformed into. 7 Sanctified by meditation, see भावितारम्भ. 8 Proved, established. 9 Pervaded by, filled or saturated with, inspired by. 10 Soaked, steeped, infused in. 11 Perfumed, scented. 12 Mixed with. -त A product obtained by multiplication. -Comp. -आत्मन्, -बुद्धि a. 1 one whose soul is purified by meditating on the Supreme spirit, one who has perceived the Supreme soul. 2 pure, devout, holy; Pt. 3. 66. 3 thoughtful, meditative; R. 1. 74. 4 engaged in, occupied with; Si. 12. 38.

भावितक The product of a multiplication, a factum.

भावित्र The three worlds (heaven, earth, and lower regions).

भाविन् a. 1 Being, becoming; मृतभावि R. 11. 49. 2 To be or to come to pass in future, what will take place; लोकेन भावी वितुरेव तुल्यः R. 18. 38; Me. 41. 3 Future; समतीतं च भवञ्च भावि च R. 8. 78; त्वय्यज्ञा इव यद्भावाः कियन्ते भूतभाविनः K. P. 10; N. 3. 11. 4 Capable of taking place. 5 What must take place or is destined to happen, predestined; यद्भावि न तद्भावि भावि येष तद्व्यथा H. 1. 6 Noble, beautiful illustrious. -नी 1: A handsome woman. 2 A noble or virtuous lady; Ku. 5. 38. 3 A wanton woman.

भावन a. 1 About to be or happen. 2 Becoming. 3 Prosperous, happy. 4 Auspicious, blessed. 5 Having a poetic taste, appreciative. -कः A sister's husband (used chiefly in dramas). -क 1 Happiness, welfare prosperity; स रातु यो दुश्चयवतो भावुकानां परंपरा K. P. 7 (given as an instance of the fault of composition called अपयुक्त्य). 2 Language full of love and passion.

भाष्य a. 1 About to be or happen; oft. used impersonally like भावितव्यं q. v., किं तेभ्यो मम सुदिनैः Bh. 3. 41. 2 Future. 3 To be performed or accomplished. 4 To be conceived or imagined. 5 To be proved or demonstrated. 6 To be determined or investigated. -वद् 1 What is destined or sure to happen in the future. 2 Futurity.

भाष 1 A (भाषते भाविन) 1 To say, speak, utter; तथैकमीशं प्रति साधु भाषिते Ku. 5. 81; oft. with two acc.; भीतां शिवाभिर्य वचो बभाषे R. 7. 66; आशंसलः; का-मंभिर्दं बभाषे Ku. 3. 11; Bk. 9. 122. 2 To speak to, address; किञ्चिद्दिदृश्या-पति बभाषे R. 2. 46; 3. 51. 3 To tell, announce, declare; क्षितिपालमुच्येः भीत्या तमेवार्थमभाषतेव R. 2. 51. 4 To speak or talk about. 5 To name, call. 6 To describe. -WITH अनु 1 To speak, say. 2 To communicate, announce; Ms. 11. 228. -अप to revile, abuse, defame, censure, speak ill of; आहमल-माशं न किञ्चिदपभाषे Bv. 4. 27; न केवलं यो महतोऽपभाषते शृणोति तस्मादपि यः स पापभाह् Ku. 5. 83. -आभि 1 to speak to, address; Ms. 2. 128. 2 to speak, say. 3 to proclaim, announce, tell, communicate. 4 to relate. -आ 1 to speak to, address; वैशंपायनश्रद्धाप्रतिभाष-भाषे K. 117. 2 to say or speak something. आभाषि रामेण वचः कनीबद् Bk. 3. 51. -पति to lay down a convention, to speak conventionally. -प्र to say, speak to; शिवतपोः किं प्रभाषते Bg. 2. 54. -प्रति 1 to speak in return, reply or answer Bk. 5. 39. 2 to tell, relate. 3 to say after one, speak after hearing. 4 to

name, call; कामिनि तायुपयति मति-
भाषति महाकवयः Srut. 6. -वि to lay
down as an optional rule. -सं to
speak together, converse; Ms. 8. 55.
2 Speech, words, talk. 3 Kind
words.

भाषा 1 Speech, talk; as in चारुभाषः.
2 Language, tongue; Ms. 8. 164. 3
A common or vernacular dialect;
(a) the Spoken Sanskrit language
(opp. छंदस or वेद); विभाषा भाषायां P.
VI. 1. 181; (b) any Prākṛita
dialect (opp. संस्कृत); Ms. 8. 332. 4
Definition, description; शिवतज्जस्र का
भाषा Bg. 2. 54. 5 An epithet of
Sarasvatī, the goddess of speech.
6 (In law) The first of the four
stages of a law-suit; the plaint,
charge or accusation. -Comp. -अंतरं
1 another dialect or language. 2
translation. -दायः a charge, plaint;
see भाषा (6) above. -समः a figure
of speech, which consists in so
arranging the words of a sentence
that it may be considered and read
either as Sanskrit or Prākṛita (one
or more of its varieties); e. g.
मंजुलमणिमंजरी कलमंभरी विहारसरसीरि।
विरसासि कोलिकीरि किमालि धीरे च मयसारसधरी॥
S. D. 642; (यव श्लोकः संस्कृतपाकृतशौर-
सेनीयाभ्यामंतीनामप्राप्यंशेषैकविंश पद्य); किं त्वं
भगवि विच्छेददाकृपायास्तकारिणि। कामं कुं
वराहो देहि मे परिचयं Māl 6. 11 (which
is in Sanskrit or Sauraseni); so
6. 10.

भाषिका Speech, language.

भाषित p. p. Spoken, said, uttered.
-तं Speech, utterance, words,
language; Ms. 8. 26. -Comp. -दुस्तरं
उत्तरुत्तरं q. v.

भाष्यं 1 Speaking, talking. 2 Any
work in the common or vernacular
language. 3 Exposition, gloss,
commentary; as in वेदभाष्य. 4
Especially, a commentary which
explains Sūtras or aphorisms word
by word with comments of its own;
(सूत्रार्थो न्ययते यत्र पदैः सूत्रानुसारिभिः स्व-
पदानि च न्ययते भाष्यं भाष्यविदो विदुः); संक्षिप्त-
स्वाप्यतोऽप्येव पाक्यसाधनयसः। सुविस्तारता
भाष्यभाष्यद्वया मयुते Ms. 2. 24. 5 N. of
the great commentary of Pāṇinī on Pāṇinī's Sūtras. -Comp. -कारः,
-कारः, -कृतं m. 1 a commentator,
scholiast. 2 N. of Pāṇinī.

भास् 1 A. (भास्ते, भासिते) 1 To
shine, glitter, be bright; तावत्कामनुपात-
पचक्षुषं विनं कभासे विधोः Bv. 2. 74; 4.
18; Ku. 6. 11; Bk. 10. 61. 2 To
become clear or evident, come into
the mind; स्वप्नमावेष्टे ह्ये कस्य चित्ते न भासते।
मालतीशशत्रुहृत्कालीना कटोरता Chandr.
5. 42. 3 To appear. -Caus. (भास-
यति-ते) 1 To brighten, irradiate, il-
luminate: अश्विनसंस्तुमधरर्वाक्षिनामसमभास-

मभासयदीधरः R. 9. 21; Bg. 15. 6. 2 To
show, make clear or evident,
manifest; Bk. 15. 42. -WITH अव 1
to shine; Ki. 3. 46. 2 to appear,
shine forth, become evident; आर्होस्वि-
शुक्लमभासते युवताः Si. 8. 29. -आ to ap-
pear or shine like, seem like; स्वानां-
तरं स्वर्गं इवाभासते Ku. 7. 3; R. 7. 43;
14. 12. -उद् 1 to shine. 2 to seem
like. -निस् to shine forth; Ki. 7. 36.
-यति 1 to shine. 2 to appear or look
like. 3 to become clear, manifest
oneself. -स्ति to shine.

भास् f. 1 Light, lustre, brightness;
इशा विश्वेश्वरचारुभासा N. 22. 43; R. 9.
21; Ku. 7. 3. 2 A ray of light; Ki.
5. 38, 40; 9. 6; Ratn. 1. 24; 4. 16.
3 A reflection, an image. 4 Majesty,
glory, splendour. 5 Wish, desire.
-Comp. -करः 1 the sun; Si. 11. 69;
R. 11. 7; 12. 25; Ku. 6. 49. 2 a
hero. 3 fire. 4 an epithet of Siva.
5 N. of a celebrated Hindu
astronomer who is said to have
flourished in the eleventh or twelfth
century A. D. (-रं) gold. °विजः a
ruby. °सप्तमी the seventh day in the
bright half of Māgha. -करिः the
planet Saturn.

भासः 1 Brightness, light, lustre. 2
Fancy. 3 A cock. 4 A vulture.
5 A cow-shed (मेघ). 6 N. of a poet.
भासो हासः कविकुलधुरः कालिदासो विलासः P.
R. 1. 22; M. 1.

भासक a. (सिका f.) 1 Knight-
ening, brightening, illuminating. 2
Showing, making evident. 3 Mak-
ing intelligible. -कः N. of a poet.
भासनं 1 Shining, glittering. 2
Illuminating

भासंत a. (सी f.) 1 Shining. 2
Beautiful, handsome. -तः 1 The
sun. 2 The moon. 3 An asterism,
a star. -सी An asterism (नक्षत्र).

भासुः The sun.
भासुरि a. 1 Shining, bright,
splendid; Ki. 5. 5; R. 5. 30. 2
Terrible. -रः 1 A hero. 2 A crystal.

भास्मन a. (नी f.) Consisting of
made of ashes, ashy; Si. 4. 65.
भास्वत् a. Bright, shining, lu-
minous, resplendent; Ku. 1. 2; 6.
60. -मः 1 The sun; भास्वानुदेत्यति हसिष्य
ति चक्रवाहं Subhāsh. R. 16. 44. 2
Light, lustre, splendour. 3 A hero.
-सी The city of the sun.

भास्वर a. Shining, bright, radiant,
brilliant. -रः 1 The sun. 2 A day.

भिक्ष 1 A. (भिक्षते, भिक्षित) 1 To ask,
beg or ask for (with two acc.),
भिक्षमाणो धनं भिक्षा Bk. 6. 9. 2 To beg (as
alms); न यज्ञार्थं धनं सूत्रादियो भिक्षेत कश्चि-
त्ति Ms. 11. 24, 25. 3 To ask without
obtaining. 4 To be weary or
distressed.

भिक्षणं, भिक्षा Begging, begging
alms, mendicancy.

भिक्ष 1 Asking, begging, soliciting;
Ms. 6. 56. 2 Anything, given as
alms, alms; भवति भिक्षा देदि. 3 Wages,
hire. 4 Service. -Comp. -अहनं wan-
dering about begging for alms. (-नः)
a beggar, mendicant. -अन्नं food
obtained by begging, alms. -अपने
(णं) = भिक्षादनं q. v. -अर्थिन् a. begging
for alms or charity (-मः) a beggar.
-अर्ह a. worthy of alms, a fit object
of charity. -आश्रित a. 1 living on
alms. 2 dishonest. -आहारः begged
food. -उपजीविन् a. living on alms, a
beggar. -करणं asking alms, begging.
-चरणं, चर्ये, चर्या wandering about
begging for alms. -पात्रं a begging-
bowl, an alms-dish; so भिक्षापात्रं, भिक्षा-
माजनं. -माणवः a young beggar (used
as a term of contempt). -वृत्तिः f.
living by begging, a mendicant's life.
भिक्षाक (की f.) A beggar, men-
dicant.

भिक्षित p. p. Begged, asked &c.
भिक्षुः 1 A beggar, mendicant in
general; भिक्षा च भिक्षवेद्यात् Ms. 3. 94. 2
A religious mendicant, a Brāhmana
in the fourth order of his religious
life (when he quits his house and
family and lives only on alms), a
Sannyāsī. 3 The fourth order or
stage in the religious life of a Brāh-
mana (संन्यास). 4 A Buddhist men-
dicant. -Comp. -चर्या begging, a men-
dicant's life. -संघः a society of
Buddhist mendicants. -संघासी old or
tattered clothes (चौर).

भिक्षुकः A beggar, mendicant;
Ms. 6. 51.

भिक्ष 1 A part, portion. 2 A frag-
ment, bit. 3 A wall, partition.

भिक्षिः f. 1 Breaking, splitting,
dividing. 2 A wall, partition; समवा
सौयमिनि Dk.: Si. 4. 67. 3 (Hence)
Any place, spot or ground (आश्रय)
to work anything upon; चित्रकर्मरचना-
मिति विना वतते Mu. 2. 4. 4 A fragment,
bit, piece, portion. 5 Anything broken.
6 A rent, fissure. 7 A mal. 8 A flaw.
9 An opportunity. -Comp. -स्वातनः a
rat. -चौरः a house-breaker. -पातनः 1
a kind of rat. 2 a rat.

भिक्षिका 1 A wall, partition. 2 A
small house-lizard.

भिक्ष I. 1 P. (भिक्षित) To divide or
cut into parts. -II. 7 U (भिक्षात् भिक्ष,
भिक्ष) 1 To break, cleave, split, cut a-
sunder, rend, pierce, break through
or down; अतिशीतलमप्यमः किं भिक्षितं न धूम्रतः
H. 3. 45; तेषां कथं न हृदयं न भिक्षासे लज्जा
Mu. 3. 34; Si. 8. 39. Ms. 3. 33; R.
8. 55; 12. 77. 2 To dig or tear up,
excavate; U. 1. 23. 3 To pass
through; Pt. 1. 211, 212. 4 To divide;
separate; द्विधा भिक्षा शिखरिभिः R. 1.
39; to displace; R. 14. 3. 5 To
violate, transgress, break, infringe;
नमश्च लक्ष्मणेन भिक्षु R. 15. 94; भिक्षा

स्थितिं भिद्न् शान्तोऽसौ बलद्विषा Bk. 7. 68. 6 To remove, take away; Si. 15. 87. 7 To disturb, interrupt; as in समाधि-भेदिन्. 8 To change, alter; (न) भिद्वन्ति मदीं गतिमश्नुयुः Ku. 1. 11; or विश्वासोपग-मादभिमतयः शब्दं संदते मृगाः S. 1. 14. 9 To expand, cause to open or blossom, open; सूर्योऽभिभिन्नमिवाविद्वं Ku. 1. 12; नवोपसा भिन्नमिवैकपत्रं S. 7. 16; Me. 107. 10 To disperse, scatter, scare away; भिन्नसारमयुः S. 1. 33; V. 1. 16. 11 To disjoin, disunite, set at variance; Mu. 3. 13. 12 To loosen, relax, dissolve; पर्यकवर्धं निविद्वं विभेद Ku. 3. 59. 13 To disclose, divulge. 14 To perplex, distract. 15 To distinguish, discriminate. -Pass. (भिद्यते) 1 To be split, rent or shivered; Mk. 5. 22. 2 To be divided or separated. 3 To expand, blossom, open. 4 To be loose or relaxed; प्रस्थानभिन्ना न चर्धय नीधि R. 7. 9, 66. 5 To be different from (with abl.); R. 5. 37; U. 4. 6 To be destroyed. 7 To be divulged or betrayed, get abroad; षट्-कर्णैः भिद्यते मंत्रः &c. Pt. 1. 99. 8 To be harassed, pained or afflicted. -Caus. (भिद्यन्ति-ते) 1 To split, cleave, divide, tear &c. 2 To destroy, dissolve. 3 To disunite, set at variance. 4 To perplex. 5 To seduce. -Desid. (वि-भिस्तुति-ते) To wish to break &c. -With अद्भु to divide, break down or through. -उद्भु to shoot up, germinate, grow (as a plant); Ku. 1. 24; R. 13. 21. -निद्भु 1 to tear up, burst or tear asunder, break through; Bk. 9. 67. 2 to disclose, betray; U. 3. 1. -म 1 to break, tear, break or tear asunder. 2 to exude (from the temples of an elephant); Ku. 5. 80. -नति 1 to break through, pierce, penetrate. 2 to disclose, betray. 3 to reproach, abuse, censure, प्रतिभिद्य कान्तमपराधकृतं Si. 9. 58; R. 19. 22. 4 to reject, disown. 5 to touch, be in close contact with; Ku. 7. 35. -वि 1 to break, tear down. 2 to pierce, penetrate. 3 to divide, separate. 4 to interrupt. 5 to scatter, disperse. -न 1 to break or tear asunder, break to pieces. 2 to mingle, meet, combine, mix, join, bring together; अन्धोऽप्यभिभिन्नमृगां सखीनां Māl. 1. 33; Bk. 7. 5.

भिद्वकः A sword. -क 1 A diamond. 2 Indra's thunderbolt.

भिदा 1 Breaking, bursting, rending, tearing; Si. 6. 5. 2 Separation. 3 Difference. 4 Kind, species, sort.

भिदिः, भिदिरं, भिदुः Indra's thunderbolt.

भिदुर a. 1 Breaking, bursting, splitting. 2 Fragile, brittle. 3 Blended, variegated, mixed, mingled; नीलाश्मयतिभिदुराभसोऽपरम Si. 4. 26;

19. 58. -रः The Plaksha tree. -र A thunderbolt.

भिद्यः 1 A rushing river. 2 N. of a particular river; तोयद्वयम इवोद्धयमि-द्योर्नामवेयसदृशं विवेचितं R. 11. 8; (see Malli.)

भिद्वं A thunderbolt.

भिद्वं (वि) पालः 1 A small javelin thrown from the hand. 2 A sling, an instrument like a sling for throw- ing stones.

भिन्न p. p. 1 Broken, torn, split, rent. 2 Divided, separated. 3 Detached, disunited, disjoined. 4 Expanded, blown, opened. 5 Different from, other than (with abl.); तस्मादयं भिन्नः. 6 Different, varied. 7 Loosened. 8 Mingled, mixed, blended. 9 Deviating from. 10 Changed. 11 Furious, in rut. 12 Without, deprived of. (see भिद्).

-कः A defect or flaw in a gem. -क 1 A bit, fragment, part. 2 A blossom. 3 A wound, stab. 4 A fraction. -Comp. -अंजनं a kind of mixed collyrium, made of many pounded ingredients; प्रयति...भिन्नांजन-वर्णा वनाः Si. 12. 68; Me. 59; Rs. 3. 5. -अर्थः a. clear, evident, intelligible.

-उद्भुः 'born of a different womb or mother', a half-brother. -करदः an elephant in rut (from whose temples ichor exudes). -कूट a. deprived of a leader (as an army). -क्रम a. out of order, disordered. -गति a 1 going with broken steps. 2 going quickly.

-गर्भ a. broken up (in the centre), disorganized. -गुणनं multiplication of fractions. -घनः the cube of a fraction. दक्षिण a. -making or seeing a difference, partial. -प्रकार a. of a different kind or sort. -भाजनं a pot- sherd. -मर्मन् a. wounded in the vital parts, mortally wounded. -मर्याद a. 1 one who has transgressed the due limits, disrespectful; आस्त्राना- पवादभिन्नमर्याद U. 5. 2 uncontrolled. -रसि a. having different tastes; भिन्नरसिर्हि लोकः R. 6. 30. -रसिगं, -वचनं incongruity of gender or number in a composition; see K. P. 10. -वर्चस्, वर्चस्क a. void- ing excrement. -वृत्त a. leading a bad life, abandoned. -वृत्ति a. 1 leading a bad life, following evil courses. 2 having different feelings or tastes or emotions. 3 having different occupations. -संहति a. disunited, dissolved. -स्वर a. 1 having a changed voice, faltering. 2 discordant. -हृदय a. pierced through the heart; R. 11. 19.

भिरिद्विका N. of a plant (श्वेतगुंजा). भिन्नः N. of a wild tribe. -Comp. -गवी the female of the *Bos gaurus*. -तकः the *lodhra* tree. -भूषणं the *Ganja* plant.

भिन्नोदः -दकः The *lodhra* tree.

भियज्ज m. 1 A physician, doctor; भियज्जमसाधं R. 8. 93. 2 N. of Vishnu. -Comp. -जितं a drug or medicine. -पाशः a quack doctor. -वरः an excellent physician.

भिष्मा, भिषिष्का-टा, भिस्तडा, भिस्ति-टा, Parched or fried grain.

भिस्मा Boiled rice.

भी 3 P. (विभेति, भीत) 1 To fear, dread, be afraid of; मृत्योर्विभेति किं बाल न स भीतं विभुं चति; राघवाभिभूयतीं भृशं Bk. 8. 70; Si. 3. 45. 2 To be anxious or solicitous about (A.). -Caus. (भाष-यति) To frighten (any one) with anything; कुं विकयेन भाषयति Sk.; (भाषयते, भीषयते) to frighten, terrify, intimidate; सुडो भाषयते Sk.; स्तनितेन भीषयित्वा धाराहर्षेः परामृशति Mk. 5. 28.

भी f. Fear, dread, alarm, fright, terror; अभीः 'fearless' R. 15. 8; वयुष्मान् भीतभीर्वागी दूतो राज्ञः प्रशस्यते Ms. 7. 64.

भीत p. p. 1 Frightened, terrified, alarmed, afraid of (with abl.); न भीतो मरणादस्मि Mk. 10. 27. 2 Placed in danger, imperiled. -Comp. -भीत a. exceedingly afraid.

भीतकार a. Making (one) afraid.

भीतकारं ind. Calling (one) a coward.

भीतिः f. 1 Fear, apprehension, dread, terror. 2 Shaking, tremour. -Comp. -नादिकं a gesticulation or representation of fear.

भीम a. Fearful, terrific, terrible, dreadful, formidable; न भेजेति भीमवि-भेज भीतिं Bh. 2. 80; R. 1. 16; 3. 54. -नः 1 An epithet of Siva. 2 N. of the second Pāṇḍava prince. [He was begotten on Kunti by the god Wind. From a child he showed that he was possessed of extraordinary strength, and hence he was called Bhima. He had also a most voracious appetite, and was called Vrikodara, or 'wolf-bellied'. His most effective weapon was his mace. He played a very important part in the great war, and, on the last day of the battle, smashed the thigh of Duryodhana with his unfailing mace. Some of the principal events of his earlier life are his defeat of the demons Hidimba and Baka, the overthrow of Jarasandha, the fearful vow which he uttered against the Kauravas and particularly against Duhāsana for his insulting conduct towards Draupadi, the fulfilment of that vow by drinking Duhāsana's blood, the defeat of Jaysadratha, his duel with Kichaka while he was serving as head-cook to king Virata, and several other exploits in which

he showed his usual extraordinary strength. His name has become proverbial for one who possesses immense strength and courage]. -Comp. -उद्वीर an epithet of Umā. -कर्मन् a. of terrific prowess; Bg. 1. 15. -वर्शन a. frightful in appearance, hideous. -नाद a. Sounding dreadfully. (-दः) 1 a loud or dreadful sound; Si. 15. 10. 2 a lion. 3 N. of one the seven clouds that will appear at the destruction of the world. -पराक्रम a. of terrific prowess. -रथी N. of the 7th night in the 7th month of the 77th year of a man's life (said to be a very dangerous period). (सप्तमरात्रिमे वर्षे सप्तमे मासि सप्तमी । रात्रिर्भीमरथी नाम नरणांमतिदुस्तरा)। -रूप a. of terrific prowess. -विक्रान्तः a lion. -विग्रह a. gigantic, of terrific form. -शासनः an epithet of Yama. -सेनः 1 N. of the second Pandava prince. 2 a kind of camphor.

भीमर War, battle.

भीमा 1 An epithet of Durgā. 2 A kind of perfume (रोचना). 3 A whip.

भीरु a (रु or रु f.) 1 Timid, cowardly, fearful; क्षात्र्या भीरुः II. 2. 26. 2 Afraid of: (mostly in comp.); पाप, अन्धमे, प्रतिज्ञाभङ्गं &c. -रुः 1 A jackal. 2 A tiger. -रु n Silver. -रु f. 1 A timid woman. 2 A goat. 3 A shadow. 4 A centipede. -Comp. -चेतस् m. a deer. -रंघः an oven, a furnace. -सत्त्व a. timid, fearful. -हृद्यः a deer.

भीरु (लु) क a. 1 Timid, cowardly, timorous. 2 Shy. -कः A bear. 2 An owl. 3 A kind of sugar-cane. -कं A forest, wood.

भीरु (लु) f. A timid woman; त्वं रक्षसा भीरु गतोऽपनीता R. 13. 24.

भीरु (लु) कः A bear.

भीषण a. Terrific, formidable, dreadful, horrible, frightening; विश्वदुर्दितालेखनभीषणपदः Si. 3. 45. -णः 1 The sentiment of terror (in rhetoric); see भयानक. 2 N. of Siva. 3 A pigeon, dove. -णं Anything that excites terror.

भीषा 1 The act of terrifying or frightening, intimidating. 2 Fright, terror.

भीषित a. Frightened, terrified.

भीष्म a. Terrible, dreadful, frightful, fearful. -भ्यः 1 The sentiment of terror (in rhetoric), see भयानक. 2 A demon, an imp, a fiend, goblin. 3 An epithet of Siva. 4 N. of the son of Santanu by Gangā. [He was the youngest of the eight sons of Santanu by Gangā; but all the others having died, he was the heir to the throne after his father. On

one occasion while Santanu was walking by the side of a river, he beheld a charming young damsel named Satyawati, the daughter of a fisherman, and, though bowed down with age, conceived a passion for her, and sent his son to negotiate the marriage. But the parents of the girl said that if their daughter bore sons to the king, they would not succeed to the throne, for after his death Santanava, being the rightful heir, would be the king. But Santanava, to please his father, made a vow to the parents that he would never accept the kingdom or marry a wife or become the father of children by any woman, so that if their daughter bore a son to Santanu, he would be the king. This 'dreadful' vow soon became known abroad, and thenceforth he was called *Bhishma*. He remained single, and, after the death of his father, he installed Vichitravirya, the son of Satyawati, on the throne, got him married to the two daughters of king Kasiraja (see Ambika), and became the guardian of his sons and grandsons, the Kauravas and Pandavas. In the great war he fought on the side of the Kauravas, but was wounded by Arjuna with the assistance of Sikhandin and was lodged in a 'cage of darts'. But having got from his father the power of choosing his own time for death, he waited till the sun had crossed the vernal equinox, and then gave up his soul. He was remarkable for his continence, wisdom, firmness of resolve, and undiminished devotion to God]. -Comp. -जननी an epithet of the Ganges. -पंचकं N. of the five days from the eleventh to the fifteenth of the bright half of Kārtika (said to be sacred to Bhishma). -रु f. an epithet of the river Ganges.

भीष्मकः 1 N. of a son of Santanu by Gangā. 2 N. of a king of the Vidarbhas, whose daughter Rukmini was carried off by Krishna.

भुक् p. p. 1 Eaten 2 Enjoyed, used. 3 Suffered, experienced. 4 Possessed, occupied (in law): (see भुज्). -कं 1 The act of eating or enjoying. 2 That which is eaten, food. 3 The place where any one has eaten. -Comp. -उच्छिद्यं, -शेषः, -समुद्भिन्नं remnants of the food eaten, leavings of food, oris. -भोग a. 1 one who has enjoyed or suffered (anything). 2 that which has been

used, enjoyed or employed. -भुज् a sleeping after a meal.

भुक्तिः f. 1 Eating, enjoyment. 2 (In law) Possession, fruition; Pt. 3. 94; Y. 2. 22. 3 Food. 4 The daily motion of a planet. -Comp. -पदः a kind of plant (सुद्र). -वर्जित a. not allowed to be enjoyed.

भुज् p. p. 1 Bent, bowed, stooping; वायुभुज, रुजाभुज &c. 2 Crooked, curved; Bk. 11. 8; V. 4. 32. 3 Broken (for भग्न).

भुज् I. 6 P. (भुजति, भुज्) 1 To bend. 2 To curve, make crooked. -II. 7 U. (भुजति, भुजे) 1 To eat, devour, consume (Atm.); शयनस्थो न भुजति Ms. 4. 74; 3. 146; Bk. 14. 92; Bg. 2. 5. 2 To enjoy, use, possess (property, land &c.); V. 3. 1; Ms. 8. 146; Y. 2. 24. 3 To enjoy carnally (Atm.); सद्यं भुभुजे महाभुजः R. 8. 7, 4. 7, 15. 1, 18. 4; सुहृदं वा कुरुष्व वा पुमानियं भुजते M. 9. 14. 4 To rule, govern, protect, guard (Paras.); राज्यं न्यासमिवाभुजन् R. 12. 18; एकः कृत्स्नां (भरिषीं) नगरपरिवारांश्चाहभुजन्ति S. 2. 14. 5 To suffer, endure, experience; वृद्धो नरो दुःखशतानि भुंक्ते Sk. 6 To pass, live through (as time). -Caus. (भोजयति-ते) To cause to eat, feed with. -Desid. (भुजयति-ते) To wish to eat &c. -With अनु to enjoy, experience (good or bad things), suffer (bad consequences); मेवमुक्तविशदां स चक्षिषां (अन्वभुंक्ते) R. 19. 39; Ku. 7. 5. -उप 1 to enjoy, taste (in all senses); तपसाभुभुजानां कलावि Ku. 6. 10. 2 to enjoy (carnally), (as a woman). 3 to eat or drink; अर्धप-भुक्तेन विभेन Ku. 3. 37; तपः पुत्रोपभुंक्ष्व R. 2. 65, 1. 67; Bk. 8. 40. 4 to suffer, endure, bear; Ms. 12. 8. 5 to possess, have. -परि 1 to eat. 2 to use, enjoy; न खलु च परमोक्तं नैव शक्नोमि हारुं S. 5. 19; Ki. 5. 5, 8. 57. -स 1 to eat, 2 to enjoy. 3 to enjoy carnally.

भुज् a. (At the end of comp.) Eating, enjoying, suffering, ruling, governing; स्वभाभुज, हुतभुज, पाप, क्षिति, मही &c. -f. 1 Enjoyment. 2 Profit, advantage.

भुजः 1 The arm; शास्त्रासे कियत्भुजो मे रक्षति मोक्षकिंजाक इति S. 1. 13; B. 1. 34, 2. 74, 3. 5. 2 The hand. 3 The trunk of an elephant. 4 A bend, curve. 5 The side of a mathematical figure; as in विभुजः 'a triangle'. 6 The base of a triangle. -Comp. -अंतर -अंतरादे the bosom, breast, R. 3. 54. 19. 32. M. 5. 10. -आपरीधः clasping or folding in the arms. -कोटरः the arm-pit. -उदर the base-line. -दंडः a staff like arm. -दलः-लं the hand. -दधनं clasping, an embrace (in the arms) दधय भुजदधनं Git. 10; Ku. 3. 39- वरुः

-बलं strength. of arm, muscular strength. -मस्त्य the breast; R. 13. 73. -शूल the shoulder. -शिरसि, -शिरसि n. the shoulder. -सुख the bass sine.

भुजगः A snake, serpent; भुजगश्लेष-संकीर्तनाः Mk. 1. 1; Me. 60. -Comp. -अंतकः, -अशनः, आमोजिन् m., -दारणः, -भोजिन् m. epithets of 1 Garula. 2 a peacock. 3 an ichneumon. -ईश्वरः, -राजः epithets of Sesha.

भुजंगः 1 A serpent, snake, भुजंगमणि कोपित शिरसि पुनवद्धारयन् Bb. 2. 4. 2 A paramour, gallant; अधुनिरेषा भुजंगमणि मणिताना K. 196. 3 A husband or lord in general. 4 A catamite. 5 The dissolute friend of a king. 6 The constellation आश्लेषा. 7 The number 'eight'. -Comp. -ईशः an epithet of Sesha, the lord of snakes. -ईशः an epithet of 1 Vāsuki. 2 of Sesha. 3 of Patanjali. 4 of the sage Pingala. -कन्या a young female snake. -अं the asterism आश्लेषा. -भुज m. 1 an epithet of Garula. 2 a peacock. -लता betel-pepper (तांदुली) n. -इन् m. an epithet of Garula; see भुजगांतक &c.

भुजंगमः 1 A snake. 2 An epithet of Rāhu. 3 The number 'eight'.

भुजा 1 The arm; निहितभुजालतयकपो-कं Si. 7. 71. 2 The hand. 3 The coil of a snake (भोग). 4 Winding. -Comp. -कंदः a finger-nail. -हलः the hand. -मध्यः 1 the elbow. 2 the breast. -मूलः the shoulder.

भुजिष्यः 1 A slave, servant. 2 A companion. 3 The string worn round the wrist. 4 A disease (भोग). -व्या 1 A hand-maid, maid-servant, female slave; अयागद्विल्लभुजं भुजिष्या R. 6. 53; Mk. 4. 8; Y. 2. 90. 2 A harlot, prostitute.

भुंज 1 A. (भुंजते) 1 To support, maintain. 2 To select.

भुंजिका, भुंजुरी A kind of sweat-meat.

भुवनं 1 A world (the number of worlds is either three; as in त्रिभुवन, or fourteen; इह हि भुवनान्ये धीराश्चतुर्दश भुंजते Bb. 3. 23 (see लोक also); भुवनलोकत्रयीति Ku. 2. 45; भुवन-विदितं Me. 6. 2 The earth. 3 Heaven. 4 A being, living creature. 5 Man, mankind. 6 Water. 7 The number 'fourteen'. -Comp. -ईशः a lord of the earth, a king. -ईश्वरः 1 a king. 2 N. of Siva. -ओकन् m. a god. -त्रयं the three worlds (the earth, atmosphere and heaven; or heaven, earth and lower regions). -पावनी an epithet of the Ganges. -शासिन् m. a king, ruler.

भुवन्युः 1 A master, lord. 2 The sun. 3 Fire. 4 The moon.

भुवः, भुवः ind. 1 The atmosphere, ether (the second of the three worlds, the one immediately above

the earth). 2 A mystic word, one of the three Vyāhritis, (सुभुवःस्व). भुविस् m. The ocean.

भुवङ्गिः -ङी f. A sort of weapon or missile.

भू I. 1 P. (rarely A.) (भवति, भूत) 1 To be, become; कथमयं भविष्याम; अस्याः किमभवत् Mā. 9. 29, 'what has become her fate,' 'what has become of her'; U. 3. 27; यद्वा वि तद्भवतु U. 3 'come what may'; so दुःखिनी भवति, दुष्टो भवति &c. 2 To be born or produced; यद-परं भवेदस्यां Ms. 9. 127; भाग्यक्रमेण हि भवति भवति यति Mk. 1. 13. 3 To spring or proceed from, arise; क्रोधाद्भवति संमोहा Bg. 2. 63, 14. 17. 4 To happen; take place, occur; नाततायिष्ये दोषो हंतुर्भवति कथन Ms. 8. 351; यदि सैषयो भवेत् &c. 5 To live, exist; अधुद्वयतुर्व... राजा वि-तामणिनाम Vās.; अधुवयो विवृषसः परंतपः Bk. 1. 1. 6 To be alive or living, breathe; स्वमिदानीं न भविष्यति S. 6; आः चारुदत्तहृत् अयं न भवति Mk. 4; पुरातनं प्रहरं मन्वयं न भवति Mā. 5; ('thou art a dead man', 'thou shalt breathe no longer'); Bg. 11. 32. 7 To remain or be in any state or condition, fare; भवान् स्थले कथं भविष्यति Pt. 2. 8 To stay, abide; remain, U. 3. 37. 9 To serve, do; इदं पादोदकं भविष्यति S. 1. 10 To be possible (usually with a future tense in this sense); भवति भवान् यजिष्यति Sk. 11 To lead or tend to conduce to; bring about; (with dat.); शाताय कपिला विभुः ... पीता भवति सस्याय दुर्धिम-क्षाय शिता भवेत् Mbh.; सुखाय तज्जन्मदिने वसुध Ku. 1. 23; संस्थितिर्भवन् भवत्यभवाय Ki. 18. 27; न तस्या कथ्ये वसुध R. 6. 44. 12 To be on the side of, assist; देवा अजुनेताभवत्. 13 To belong or pertain to (=often expressed by 'have'); तस्य ह शतं जाया वसुध Ait. Br.; Ms. 6. 39. 14 To be engaged in, be occupied (with loc.); चरणशालने कुम्भो ब्राह्मणानीं स्वयं हस्त Mb. 15 Used with a preceding noun or adjective & serves to form verbs in the sense of 'becoming what it previously is not' or 'becoming' in general; यती भू to become white; कृष्णी भू to become black; पयोपरीभूत 'becoming or serving the purpose of teats', so क्षण्णी भू to be or become a mendicant; त्रिणी भू to act the spy; आर्क्षी भू to melt; भस्मी भू to be reduced to ashes; विषयी भू to form the subject of; so एकमती भू; तरुणी भू &c. &c. (Note—The senses of भू may be variously modified according to the adverbs with which it is connected; e. g. पुनर्भू to marry again; आवर्त्तु भू to appear, arise, to be evident or clear; see आविष्, निर्विष् to disappear. प्रादुर्भू to arise, be visible, appear; अग्र्ये भू to be in front, take the lead; अंतर्भू to be absorbed or included; ओजस्वन्भवत्यन्ये K. P. 8; दीपाय भू to grow evening or dusk-time; अन्यथा भू to be otherwise, b

changed; न भू दधनमन्यथा भवितुमर्हति S. 4; पुते भू to come forward, stand forth; मिथ्या भू to turn out false; व्या भू to become useless &c. &c.). -Caus. (भावयति) 1 To cause to be or become, call into existence, call into being. 2 To cause, produce, effect. 3 To manifest, display, exhibit. 4 To foster, cherish, support, preserve, enliven; पुनः सृजति पद्माणि भगवान् भावयन्मयाः Mb.; देवान् भावयतामेव ते देवा भावयंतु वः परस्परं भावयन्तः अयः परमवास्य-य Bg. 3. 11; Bk. 16. 27. 5 To think or reflect, consider, fancy, imagine. 6 To look upon, consider or regard as; अर्थमर्थं भावय निष् Moha. M. 2. 7 To prove, substantiate, establish; Y. 2. 11. 8 To purify. 9 To get, obtain. 10 To mingle or mix. 11 To change or transform into. 12 To soak, steep. -Desid. (बुध्यति) To wish to be or become &c. -Witu आने to be over and above, surpass, excel. -अनु 1 to enjoy, experience, feel, suffer (good or bad things); असक्तः सुखमनुभूत् R. 1. 21; Ku. 2. 45; R. 7. 28; आत्मकृतानां हि दोषानां कलमनुभवि-यमात्मनेव K. 121; S. 5. 7. 2 to perceive, apprehend, understand. 3 to try, test. (-Caus.) to cause to enjoy, feel or experience; आनन्दो न हि कस्तुयाः शपथेनानुभाव्यते Bv. 1. 120. -अभि 1 to overcome, subdue, vanquish, surpass, excel; Bg. 1. 39; Ki. 10. 23; R. 8. 36. 2 to attack assail, विपदोऽग्रमभिव्यक्तं Ki. 2. 14; अभ्यभावि भरताग्रस्तया R. 11. 16. 3 to humiliate, insult. 4 to predominate, prevail, spread. -उत् 1 to arise, spring up; उत्पत्तं जनिः (-Caus.) to create, produce, generate; R. 2. 62. -परा 1 to defeat, vanquish, overcome. 2 to hurt, injure, tease. -परि 1 to defeat; subdue, conquer, overcome; (hence) to surpass, excel; लघुद्विरेकं परिभूषयं Mu. 7. 16; R. 10. 35. 2 to despise, alight, treat with contempt, disrespect, insult; मा नो महात्मन् परिभूः Bk. 1. 22; 4. 37. 3 to injure, destroy, ruin. 4 to afflict, grieve. 5 to humiliate, disgrace, -न 1 to arise, proceed, spring up, to be born or produced, originate (with abl.); लोभात्क्रोधः प्रभवति H. 1. 27; स्वायम्भुवान्मतीरेयः प्रभवत् प्रजापतिः S. 7. 9; पुरुषः प्रभवत्प्रवि-स्मयेन सहस्रिजो R. 10. 50; Bg. 8. 18. 2 to appear, become visible; H. 4. 84. 3 to multiply, increase; see प्रभूत. 4 to be strong or powerful, prevail, predominate, show one's power; प्रभवति हि महिना स्वेन योगीश्वरि Mā. 9. 52; प्रभवति भगवान् विधिः K. 5 to be able or equal, have power for (with inf.); कुपुमान्यपि मातृसंगमात् प्रभव-स्यायुरोहितं यदि R. 8. 44; S. 6. 30; V. 1. 9; U. 2. 4. 6 to have control or power over, prevail over, by master of

(usually with gen.; sometimes with dat. or loc.) यदि प्रभाविष्याम्यस्मिन् S 1; U. 1; प्रभवति निजस्य कन्यकाजनस्य महाराजः Māl. 4; तत्प्रभवति अनुशासने देवी Vo. 2 7 to be a match for; प्रभवति महो मह्यम् Mbh. 8 to be sufficient for, be able to contain; Ku. 6. 59. 9 to be contained in (with loc.); धरुः प्रदर्यः प्रवसुव नाम्नि R. 3. 17. 10 to be useful. 11 to implore, beseech. -वि (caus.) 1 to think of, reflect, contemplate. 2 to be aware of, know, perceive; see; S. 4. 3 to decide, settle, make clear. -सं 1 to arise, to be born or produced, spring up; कथमपि भुवनस्मिन्नुत्तादृशाः संभवन्ति Māl. 2. 9; यमसंस्थापनायै संभवानि युगे युगे Bg. 4. 8; Ki. 5. 22; Bk. 6. 138; Ms. 8. 155. 2 to be, become, exist. 3 to occur, take place. 4 to be possible. 5 to be adequate for, be competent for (with inf.); न यन्नियंतुं सममपि भानुना Si. 1. 27. 6 to meet, be united or joined with; संयुक्तोयिमन्वेति महानद्या नगपत्तम् Si. 2. 100; संयुक्तेव सुखानि चेतसि Māl. 5. 9. 7 to be consistent. 8 to be capable of holding. (-Caus.) 1 to produce, effect. 2 to imagine, conceive, fancy, think. 3 to guess or conjecture; S. 2. 4 to consider, regard. 5 to honour, respect, show respect to; प्रासोषि संभावयितुं वनाम्ना R. 5. 11. 7. 8. 6 to honour or present with, treat with; Ku. 3. 37. 7 to ascribe or impute to; Mk. 1. 36. -II. I U. (भावयिते) To get, obtain. -III. 10 A. (भावयते) To obtain, gain. -IV. 10 U. (भावयिते) 1 To think, reflect. 2 To mix, mingle. 3 To be purified (connected with caus. of भू q. v. above).

भू a. (At the end of Comr.) Being, existing, becoming, springing from, arising or produced from, &c.; विष्णुम्, आत्मम्, कमलम्, वित्तम् &c. -m. An epithet of Vishnu.

भू f. 1 The earth (opp. अंतरिक्ष or स्वर्ग); दिवं मरुतानिव भोक्ष्यते भू R. 3. 4. 18. 4; Me. 18; मवेभकुम्भदले भुवि संति स्रवाः. 2 The universe, globe. 3 Ground, floor; प्रासादोपरिभूय; Mu. 3; मणियम्भुवः (प्रासादाः) Me 64. 4 Land, landed property. 5 A place, site, region, plot of ground; काननभुवि, उपवनभुवि &c. 6 Matter, subject-matter. 7 A symbolical expression for the number 'one.' 8 The base of a geometrical figure. 9 The first of the three Vyāhritis or mystical syllables (representing the earth) repeated by every Brāhmaṇa at the commencement of his daily Sandhyā. -Comp. -उत्तमं gold. -कुम्भः a kind of Kadamba tree. -कंपः an earthquake. -कर्णः the diameter of the earth. -कश्यपः an epithet of Vasudeva, Krishna's father. -काकः 1 a kind of

heron. 2 the curlew. 3 a kind of pigeon. -केशः the fig-tree. -केशा a female demon, demoness. -क्षिप्त m. a hog. -गरः a particular poison. -गर्भः an epithet of Bhavabhūti. -गृहं, -गेहं a cellar, a room underground. -गोलः terrestrial globe; गूगोलसूत्रिते Git. I. °विद्या geography. -घनः the body. -चक्रं the equator. चर a. moving or living on land. (-रः) an epithet of Siva. -छाया, छाये 1 earth's shadow (vulgarly called Rāhu). 2 darkness. जंतुः 1 a kind of earth-worm. 2 an elephant. -जंतुः -जः f. wheat. -तलं the surface of the earth. -तृणः, भूतृणः a kind of fragrant grass. -दारः a hog. -देवः -सुरः a Brāhmaṇa. -धनः a king. -धरः 1 a mountain. 2 an epithet of Siva. 3 of Krishna. 4 the number 'seven'. -ईश्वरः, -राजः an epithet of the mountain Himālaya. -जः a tree. -नागः a kind of earth-worm. -नेतृ m. a sovereign, ruler, king. -पः a sovereign, ruler; king. -पतिः 1 a king. 2 an epithet of Siva. 3 of Indra. -पद्ः a tree. -पद्मी a particular kind of jasmine. -परिधिः the circumference of the earth. -पालः a king, sovereign. -पालनं sovereignty, dominion. -पुत्रः, -सुतः the planet Mars. -पुत्री, -सुता 'daughter of the earth,' an epithet of Sītā. -प्रकंपः an earth-quake. -प्रदानं a gift of land. -धिबः -धं terrestrial globe. -भर्तृ m. a king, sovereign. -भागः a region, place, spot. -भुज m. a kin. -भूत m. a mountain; दाता ये भूता नायः प्रमाणीकृत्यनामिति Ku. 6. 1; R. 17. 78. 2 a king, sovereign; निष्प्रभश्च रिपुतः भूतः R. 11. 81. 3 an epithet of Vishnu. -मंडल 'the earth', terrestrial globe. -रुद्र m. रुद्रः a tree. -लोकः (भूलोकः) the terrestrial globe. -वल्लभः the terrestrial globe. -वल्लभः a king, sovereign. -वृत्तं the equator. -शक्रः 'Indra on earth,' a king, sovereign. -शयः an epithet of Vishnu. -श्रवस् m. an ant-hill. -सुरः a Brāhmaṇa. -सूक्ष्म m. 1 a man. 2 mankind. 3 a Vaisya. -स्वर्गः an epithet of the mountain Meru. -स्वामिन् m. a landlord.

भूकः-कं 1 A cavity, hole, chasm. 2 A spring. 3 Time.

भूकलः A reative horse.

भूत p. p. 1 Become, being, existing. 2 Produced, formed. 3 Actually being, really happened, true. 4 Right, proper, fit. 5 Past, gone. 6 Obtained. 7 Mixed or joined with. 8 Being like, similar. (see भू). -सः 1 A son, child. 2 An epithet of Siva. 3 The fourteenth day of the dark half of a lunar month. -सं 1 Any being (human, divine or even inanimate); Ku. 4. 45; Pt. 2. 87. 2 A living being, an animal, a creature भूतेषु किं व कुरुतां नदुः

कीकरोति Bv. 1. 122; U. 4. 6. A spirit, ghost, an imp, a devil. 4 An element; (they are five, i. e. पृथ्वी, अप, तेजस्, वायु and आकाश); तं वेद्यादिषु भूतं महाभूतसमाधिना R. 1. 29. 5 An actual occurrence, a fact, a matter of fact. 6 The past, past time. 7 The world. 8 Well-being, welfare. 9 A symbolical expression for the number 'five'. -Comp. -अनुकंपा compassion for all beings; भूतानुकंपा तत्र चेत R. 2. 48. -अंतकः the god of death, Yama. -अर्थः the fact, real fact, true state, truth, reality; आर्यै कथयामि ते भूतार्थं S. 1, भूतार्थोभाविद्यमानेना Ku. 7. 13; कः भूताः स्मृति भूतार्थं सर्वो मां तुल्यिष्यति Mk. 3. 24. °कथनं, °व्याहृतिः f. a statement of facts; भूतार्थव्याहृतिः सा हि न स्मृतिः परमेश्विनः R. 10. 33. -आत्मक a. consisting or composed of the elements. -आत्मन् m. 1 the individual, as opposed to the Supreme, soul. 2 an epithet of Brāhmā. 3 of Siva. 4 an elementary substance. 5 the body. 6 war, conflict. -आदिः 1 the Supreme Spirit. 2 an epithet of Ahankāra (in Sa'nkhya phil.). -आर्त a. possessed by a devil. -आवासः 1 the body. 2 an epithet of Siva. 3 of Vishnu. -आविष्ट a. possessed by a devil or evil spirit. -अविशः demoniac possession. -इक्ष्ये, -इक्ष्या making oblations to the Bhūtas. -इहा the fourteenth day of a lunar fortnight. -ईशः 1 an epithet of Brāhmaṇ. 2 of Vishnu. 3 of Siva; भूतेशस्य भुजंगवलिः पलयन्नहन्नद्वृता जटाः Māl. 1. 2. -ईश्वरः an epithet of Siva; R. 2. 46. -उन्मादः demoniac possession. -उपसृष्ट, -उपहत a. possessed by a devil. -ओदः a dish of rice. -कर्तृ, -कृत् m. an epithet of Brāhmaṇ. -कालः 1 past time. 2 (in gram.) the past or preterite time. -केशी the Loly basil. -कालिः f. possession by a devil. -गणः 1 the collection of created beings. 2 the whole class of spirits or devils; Bg. 18. 4. -ग्रस्त a. possessed by a devil. -ग्रामः 1 the whole multitude or aggregate of living beings; U. 7, Bg. 8. 19. 2 a multitude of spirits. 3 the body. -घ्नः 1 a camel. 2 garlic. (-हनी) the holy basil. -चतुर्दशी the fourteenth day of the dark half of Kārtika. -चारित्र्य m. an epithet of Siva. -जयः victory over the elements. -दया compassion towards all beings, universal benevolence. -धरा, -धात्री, -धारिणी the earth. -नाथः an epithet of Siva. -नायिका an epithet of Durgā. -नाशनः 1 the marking-out plant. 2 mustard. 3 pepper. -निचयः the body. -पतिः 1 an epithet of Siva; Ku. 3. 43, 74. 2 of Agni. 3 the sacred basil. -पद्मी the holy basil. -पूणिमा the day of full-moon in the month of Āsrvin. -पूर्व a.

existed before, former; **सूतपूर्वसमालयं** U. 2. 17. -**पूर्व** ind. formerly. -**भक्तिः** f. the origin of all beings. -**बलिः** = **भूतयज्ञ** q. v. -**ब्रह्मन्** m. a low Brāhmaṇa who maintains himself with the offerings made to an idol; see **देवक**. -**भर्तृ** m.: an epithet of Siva. -**भावनः** 1 an epithet of Brahman, 2 of Viṣṇu. -**भावा**, -**भावित** the language of devils. -**महेन्द्र**, an epithet of Siva. -**यज्ञः** an oblation or offering to all created beings, one of the five daily Yajnas to be performed by a householder. -**योनिः** the origin of all created beings. -**राजः** an epithet of Siva. -**वर्गः** the whole class of spirits. -**वासः** the Bibhitaka tree. -**वाहनः** an epithet of Siva. -**विक्रिया** 1 epilepsay. 2 possession by a devil. -**विज्ञान**, -**विद्या** demonology. -**वृक्षः** the Bibhitaka tree. -**संसारः** the world of mortals. -**संचारः** demoniac possession. -**संहवः** universal deluge or destruction. -**सर्वः** the creation of the world, the class or order of created beings. -**सूक्ष्म** a subtle element. -**स्थानं** 1 the abode of living beings. 2 the abode of demons. -**हरया** destruction of living beings.

भूतमय a. 1 Including all beings. 2 Formed out of the elements or created beings.

भूतिः f. 1 Being, existence. 2 Birth, production. 3 Well-being, welfare, happiness, prosperity; **प्रजानाम्भूत्यर्थं** स ताम्यो बलिमयहीन् R. 1. 18; **नरपतिर्बुलभूत्यै** 2. 74; स बोक्तु भूत्यै भगवान् मुहुः Vikar. 1. 2. 4 Success, good fortune. 5 Wealth, riches, fortune, दिग्मनीकारपरेण मेगलं विधेयत्वे भवितुमुक्तेन वा Ku. 5. 76. 6 Grandeur, dignity, majesty. 7 Ashes; **भूतभूतिरहीनं योगमाह** Si. 16. 71 (where **भूति** means 'riches' also); **सुदीपमं भवितुमेन संयुता** 1. 4. 8 Decoration of elephants with colour-strips; **भक्तिर्भूतिविरचिता भूतिमेव यज्ञस्य** Me. 19. 9 The superhuman power attainable by the practice of penance or magical rites. 10 Fried meat. 11 The rutting of elephants. -**तिः** 1 An epithet of Siva. 2 of Viṣṇu. 3 of a class of Manes. -**Comp.** -**कर्मन्** n. any auspicious or festive rite. -**काम** a. desirous of prosperity. (-**नः**) 1 a minister of state. 2 an epithet of Brihaspati. -**कालः** a happy or auspicious hour. -**कालः** 1 a hole, pit. 2 moat. 3 a cellar, underground room. -**कुम्भ** m. an epithet of Siva. -**गर्भः** an epithet of Bhavabhūti. -**वः** an epithet of Siva. **निधानं** the lunar mansion called **पवित्र**. -**यवणः** an epithet of Siva. -**वाहनः** an epithet of Siva.

भुक्तिः 1 Camphor. 2 Sandalwood. 3 N. of a medicinal plant (Mar. वाकन).

भूमत् a. Possessed of land or earth. -**m.** A king, sovereign.

भूमन् m. 1 A great quantity, abundance, plenty, large number. **भूमा** रसानां गहनाः प्रयोगः Māl. 1. 4; **संभूय** मुचानि चेतसि परं भूमलमातन्वते 5. 9. 2 Wealth. -**n.** 1 The earth. 2 A territory, district, piece of ground. 3 A being, creature. 4 Plurality (of number); **आयः क्षीभुनि** Ak.; cf. **पुष्पमन्**, **भूमय** a. (सी f.) Earthen, earthy. made of or produced from earth.

भूमिः f. 1 The earth (opp. स्वर्ग, गहन or पाताल); **चौधैरिमारो हृदयं यमश्च** Pt. 1. 182; R. 2. 74. 2 Soil, ground; **उत्खातिनी भूमिः** S. 1; Ku. 1. 24. 3 A territory, district, country, land; **विदर्भभूमिः** 4 A place, spot, ground, plot of ground; **प्रमदवनभूमयः** S. 6; **अदित्यकाभूमिः** N. 22. 41; R. 1. 52, 3. 61; Ku. 3. 53. 5 A site, situation. 6 Land, landed property. 7 A story, the floor of a house; as in **सप्तभूमिः** **प्रासादः**. 8 Attitude, posture. 9 A character or part (in a play); cf. **भूमिका**. 10 Subject, object, receptacle; **विशासभूमिः**, **सैहभूमि** &c. 11 Degree, extent, limit; Ki. 10. 58. 12 The tongue.

-**Comp.** -**अंतरः** a king of an adjacent district. -**इन्द्रः**, **इश्वरः** a king, sovereign. -**कदम्बः** a kind of Kadamba. -**कंपः** an earth-quake. -**गुहा** a hole in the ground. -**गृह** a cellar, an underground chamber. -**चलः**, **चलनं** an earth-quake. -**जः** 1 the planet Mars. 2 an epithet of the demon Naraka. 3 a man. 4 the plant **भुवि**. (-**जा**) an epithet of Sitā. -**जीविन्** m. a Vaisya. -**तलं** the surface of the earth. -**दानं** a grant of land. -**देवः** a Brāhmaṇa. -**धरः** 1 a mountain. 2 a king. 3 the number 'seven'. -**नायः**, -**पः** -**पतिः**, -**पालः**, -**पुत्र** m. a king, sovereign; R. 1. 47. -**पक्षः** a swift or fleet horse. -**विशाखं** the wine palm. -**गुहः** the planet Mars. -**दुरद्वरः** 1 a king. 2 N. of Dillipa. -**भुत्** m. 1 a mountain. 2 a king. -**मंदा** a kind of jasmine. -**रक्षकः** a swift or fleet horse. -**लामः** death (lit. returning to the dust of the earth). -**लेपनं** cowdung. -**वर्धनः** नं a dead body, corpse. -**जय** a. sleeping on the ground. (-**यः**) a wild pigeon. -**जयनं**, -**जयया** sleeping on the ground. -**संभवः**, -**हृतः** 1 the planet Mars. 2 an epithet of the demon Naraka. (-**वर**, -**सर**) an epithet of Sitā. -**संनिवेशः** the general appearance of a country. -**सृष्ट** m. 1 a man. 2 mankind. 3 a Vaisya. 4 a thief.

भूमिको 1 Earth, ground, soil. 2 A place, region, spot (of ground). 3 A story, floor (of a house). 4 Step, degree, **भूमती** **भूमिको** साक्षात्कुर्वन् Yoga. S.; 0. **भूमिद्विभूमिता** यमभूमिद्विभूमिता Sāukhyapravachana-

bhāshya. 5 A tablet or board as for writing; see **अक्षरभूमिका**. 6 A part or character in a play; **या यस्य दुज्यते भूमिका** नां खलु तथैव भवितु सर्वं वयं: पाठिताः; **कामदेव्याः** प्रथमां भूमिको भाव एवासीते Māl.; or लक्ष्मीभूमिकायां वर्तमानोर्वेशी वारुणीभूमिकायां वर्तमानया मेनकया पृष्टा V. 3; Si. 1. 69. 7 Theatrical dress, an actor's costume. 8 Decoration (as of an image). 9 A preface or introduction to a book.

भूमी The earth; see **भूमि**. -**Comp.** -**कदम्बः** = **भूमिकदम्बः**. -**पतिः**, -**पुत्र** m. a king, -**रुद्र** m., -**रुद्रः** a tree.

भूय The state of being or becoming; as in **ब्रह्मभूय**; **दाशराथिभूय** Si. 14. 81.

भूयश्च ind. 1 Mostly, generally, commonly, as a general rule. 2 Exceedingly, in a high degree. 3 Again, more further

भूयस् a. (सी f.) 1 More, more numerous or abundant. 2 Greater, larger; Ku. 6. 13. 3 More important. 4 Very great or large, much, many, numerous; **भवति च पुनर्भूयान्नेदः** फलं प्रति तथया U. 2. 4; **भद्रं भद्रं विवरं भगवन्भूयसे मंगलाय** Māl. 1. 3; U. 3. 48; R. 17. 41; U. 2. 3. 5 Rich or abounding in; **ज्योतिषगुणभूयसी स्वकृति** Māl. 1. -**ind.** 1 Much, very much, exceedingly, largely, greatly. 2 More, again, further, more, moreover; **पञ्चभूयस्त्रिंशं पदं ययौ** V. 4. 16; R. 2. 16; Me. 111. 3 Repeatedly, frequently. (The form **भूयसा** is often used adverbially in the sense of 1 very much, in a high degree, exceedingly, beyond measure, for greater part; **न खरो न च भूयसा वृद्धः** R. 8. 8; **पञ्चाश्विनं प्रविष्टः** शरपतनभयात् **भूयसा** पूर्वकाले S. 1. 7; 2 generally, as a general rule; **सूक्ष्मा जीवियमं एव** U. 5). -**Comp.** -**दर्शनं** 1 frequent observation. 2 an inference based on frequent and wide observation. -**भूयस्** ind. again and again, repeatedly; **भूयोभूयः** सविषयगरीरयया पर्यटंत Māl. 1. 15. -**विद्य** a. 1 more learned. 2 very learned.

भूयस्स 1 Abundance, plentifulness. 2 Majority, preponderance.

भूयिष्ठ a. 1 Most, most numerous or abundant. 2 Most important, principal, chief. 3 Very great or large, very much, much, many, numerous. 4 Chiefly or for the most part composed of, mostly composed or consisting of, chiefly filled with or characterized by (at the end of Comp.) **अभिप्रायभूयिष्ठा** परिचयः S. 1. **भूयभावाभूयिष्ठ** आशयः **भूयसे** N. 2; R. 4. 70. 5 Almost, mostly, nearly all (usually after a past passive participle); **अये उदितभूयिष्ठ एव नयनः** Māl. 1; **निर्वाणभूयिष्ठमयास्य** वाचं Ku. 3. 52; V. 1. 8. -**उ** ind. 1 For the most part, mostly; S. 1. 31. 2 Exceedingly, very much, in the highest degree; **भू-**

विष्ट भव दक्षिणा वरिजने S. 4. 17; R. 6 4; 13. 14.

भृ *ind.* One of the three Vyāhritis.

भूरि *a.* 1 Much, abundant, numerous, copious. 2 Great, large. -*m.* An epithet of 1 Vishnu, 2 of Brahmā. 3 of Siva. 4 of Indra. -*n.* Gold. -*ind.* 1 Very much, exceedingly; नवाभिभूरे विल्विनो घनाः S. 5. 12. 2 Frequently, often, repeatedly. -*Comp.* -*नमः* an ass. -*तेजस* *a.* possessed of great lustre. (-*m.*) fire. -*दक्षिण* *a.* 1 attended with rich presents or rewards. 2 giving liberal rewards, munificent. -*दानं* liberality. -*धन* *a.* wealthy. -*धामन्* *a.* possessed of great lustre. -*प्रयोग* *a.* frequently used, in common use (as a word). -*येमन्* *m.* the ruddy goose. -*भाग* *a.* wealthy, prosperous. -*मायः* a jackal or fox. -*रक्षः* the sugar-cane. -*लाभः* 1 a great gain. -*विक्रम* *a.* very brave, a great warrior. -*वृष्टिः* *f.* a heavy rain. -*श्रवस्* *m.* N. of a warrior on the Kaurava side slain by Satyaki.

भूरि *f.* The earth.

भूर्जः The birch-tree; भूर्जगतोऽक्षरविन्यासः V. 2; Ku. 1. 7. -*Comp.* -*कंदकः* a man of one of the mixed tribes, the offspring of an outcast Brāhmaṇa by a woman of the same class; प्रात्या तु जायते विवायाप्राप्ता भूर्जकंदकः Ms. 10. 21. -*पत्रः* the birch-tree.

भूर्जिः *f.* The earth.

भूष 1 P., 10 U. (*भूषति*, *भूषयति* -*ते*, *भूषित*) 1 To adorn, deck, decorate; भूषति भूषयति धनं वयः Bk. 20. 15. 2 To decorate oneself (*Atm.*); भूषयते कन्या स्वयमेव. 3 To spread or strew with, overapread; R. 2. 31. -*विरा* *अभि* to adorn, grace, give beauty to; Si. 7. 38. -*वि* to adorn, decorate; केदरा न विभूषयन्ति पुरुषं Bh. 2. 19; Si. 9. 33; Ku. 1. 28.

भूषण 1 Ornamenting, decoration. 2 An ornament, decoration, an article of decoration; हार्यते सखु सु-भगानि सततं वाग्भूषणं भूषणं Bh. 2. 19; R. 3. 2; 13. 57.

भूषा 1 Decorating, adorning. 2 An ornament, decoration; as in कणभूषा q. v. 3 A jewel.

भूषित *p. p.* Decorated, ornamented; मणिना भूषितः सर्वः किमसौ न भयंकरः.

भूषण *a.* 1 Being, becoming; as in अलभूषण q. v. 2 Wishing for wealth or prosperity; Ms. 4. 135.

भृ 1. 3. U. (*भरति* -*ते* : *विभर्ति*, *विभूते*, *भूतः* *pass.* *अभियते*; *desid.* *विभरिषति* or *बुभरिषति*) 1 To fill; जटं को न विभर्ति केवलं Pt. 1. 22. 2 To fill, pervade, fill with; अभाषंते ज्वलिना लोकाः Bk. 15. 24. 3 To bear, support, uphold, bear up; धुरं धरिष्या विभारंभूव R. 18. 44; कर्मो विभर्ति परलो सखु पुरुषे Ch. P. 50; Bk. 17. 16. 4 To maintain, foster, cherish, protect, take care of

nourish; दक्षिण भूरि कतिपय मा वयच्छेधरे धनं H. 1. 15. 5 To bear, have, possess; सि-धोभमार सलिलं शयनीयलक्ष्मी Ki. 8. 57; पिशुनजनं सखु विभरति शिवांदाः Bv. 1. 74; बलिभयं वारु वभार वाला Ku. 1. 39; इन्दोदेव्यं त्वदनुसरणं क्लृप्तोक्तिर्भरति Me. 84; S. 2. 4. 6 To wear; विभज्जटाभंडलं S. 7. 11; 6. 5; विवाहकौतुकं ललितं विभरत एव (*तस्य*) R. 8. 1, 10. 10; जटाश्च विभूयान्त्यं Ms. 6. 6. 7 To feel, experience, suffer, endure (*joy, sorrow &c.*); भावशुद्धि-सहितं युद्धं जनां नाटकेरिव वभार भोजनेः Si. 14. 50; संभामविभः शक्रः Bk. 17. 108; S. 7. 21. 8 To confer, bestow, give, produce; धायते सदलकाराः शाभा विभरति मभूव. Subhish. 9 To keep, hold, retain (*as in memory*). 10 To hire; Ms. 11. 62; Y. 3. 235. 11 To bring or carry. -*With उच्* to bear, support, uphold; भूगोलसुदृष्टिने Git. 1. -*सं* 1 to collect, board, place or bring together; स्वागव्य संभृतार्थात् R. 1. 7; 5. 5, 8. 3; Bk. 6. 80. 2 to effect, produce bring on, accomplish; सूरतत्रयसंभूता सुखे खेदलवः R. 8. 51; Ki. 9. 49; Me. 115. 3 to maintain, cherish, foster. 4 to make ready, prepare; V. 5; R. 19. 54. 5 to give, offer, present.

भृकुंजः (*सः*) A male actor in female attire.

भृकुटिः -*दो* See भृ (*सः*) कुटि.

भृगू *ind.* An onomatopoeic word expressive of the crackling sound of fire.

भृगुः 1 N. of a sage, regarded as the ancestor of the family of the Bhrigu and described in Ms. 1. 35 as one of the ten patriarchs created by the first Manu. [On one occasion when the sages could not agree as to which of three gods, Brahman, Vishnu and Siva, was best entitled to the worship of Brahmas the sage Bhrigu was sent to test the character of the three gods. He first went to the abode of Brahman, and, on approaching him, purposely omitted an obeisance. Upon this the god apprehended him severely, but was pacified by apologies. Next he entered the abode of Siva in Kailasa, and omitted, as before, all tokens of adoration. The vindictive deity was enraged and would have destroyed him, had he not conciliated him by mild words. (According to another account, Bhrigu was coldly received by Brahman, and he therefore cursed him that he would receive no worship or adoration; and condemned Siva to take the form of a *Linga*, as he got no access to the deity who was engaged in private with his wife). Lastly he went to Vishnu, and finding him asleep, he boldly gave the god a kick on his breast which at once awoke him. Instead of showing anger, however, the god arose and on seeing Bhrigu, inquired tenderly whether his

foot was hurt, and then began to rub it gently. 'This' said Bhrigu, 'is the mightiest god. He overtopped all by the most potent of all weapons-kindness and generosity'. Vishnu was therefore, to be the god who was best entitled to the worship of all.]

2 N. of the sage Jamadagni. 3 An epithet of Sukra. 4 The planet Venus. 5 A cliff, precipice; भृगुनयन-कारणमयुच्छं Dk. 6 Tableland, the level summit of a mountain. 7 N. of Krishna. -*Comp.* -*उद्धः* an epithet of Parasurāma. -*जः*, -*तनयः* an epithet of Sukra. -*नन्दनः* 1 an epithet of Parasurāma; बरो न यस्य ममवान् भृगुनन्दनोऽपि U. 5. 34. 2 Sukra. -*पतिः* an epithet of Parasurāma; भृगुपतिशयोक्त्यर्थे च *च* Me. 57; so भृगुपतिः. -*वंशः* N. of a family descended from Parasurāma. -*वारः*, -*वासरः* Friday. -*शार्ङ्गः*, -*भेडः*, -*सत्तमः* an epithet of Parasurāma. -*सुतः*, -*सुद्धः* 1 an epithet of Parasurāma. 2 of Venus.

भृगः 1 A large black bee; Bv. 1. 5; R. 8. 53. 2 A kind of wasp. 3 A kind of bird. 4 A libertine, dissolute or lecherous man; cf. चमर. 5 A golden vase or jar. -*नं* Talc. -*गी* The female of the large black-bee; भृगी पुष्यं पुरुषं स्त्रीं वाच्छति नवं तपम्. -*Comp.* -*अभीष्टः* the mango-tree. -*आनंदा* the Yāthikā creeper. -*आवली* a flight of bees. -*जं* 1 aloe-wood. 2 talc. (-*जं*) the plant भृगं. -*पर्णिका* small cardamoms. -*राज* *m.* 1 a kind of large bee 2 N. of a shrub. -*रिदिः*, -*रीदिः* N. of one of the attendants of Siva (said to be very deformed). -*रोलः* a kind of wasp. -*वल्लभः* a species of Kadamba.

भृगारः -*रं* 1 The A golden vase or pitcher. 2 A pitcher of a particular shape (*Mar. हारी*); शिशिरसुषुप्ति-सलिलपूर्णं भृगारः Ve. 6. 3 A vase used at the coronation of a king. -*नं* 1 Gold 2 Cloves.

भृगारिका, **भृगारी** A cricket.

भृगिन *m.* 1 The fig-tree. 2 N. of an attendant of Siva.

भृगुरि (*री*) *दि*: See भृगुरिदि.

भृगुरिदि: N. of an attendant of Siva.

भृगु 1 A. (*मज्जे*) To roast, fry.

भृङ्गिका A species of plant.

भृङ्गिः *f.* A wave.

भृत *p. p.* 1 Borne. 2 Supported, maintained, cherished, fostered. 3 Possessed, endowed or furnished with. 4 Full of, filled with. 5 Hired, paid. -*तः* A hired servant; hireling, mercenary; उत्तमस्वाम्युपयोगे यो ब्रह्मसु कृषीकलः । अथो भारवाही स्वादि एव त्रिविधो भृतः Mit.

भृतक *a.* Hired, paid. -*कः* A hired servant. -*Comp.* -*अध्यापकः* a hired teacher. -*अध्यापित* *a.* taught by

paid teacher. (-तः) a student who pays his teacher for his labour (= 'a paying student' of the modern days); *Ma.* 3. 156.

भुतिः *f.* 1 Bearing, upholding, supporting. 2 Supporting, maintaining. 3 Bringing, leading to. 4 Nourishment, support, maintenance. 5 Food. 6 Wages, hire. 7 Service for hire. 8 Capital, principal. -**Comp.** -अभ्यापनं teaching (especially the Vedas) for hire. -**भुक्** *m.* a hired servant, a hireling. -**रूपं** a reward in place of the wages due, but not to be paid.

भुक् *a.* To be nourished or maintained &c. -**सः** 1 Any one requiring to be supported. 2 A servant, dependant, slave. 3: A king's servant, minister of state. -**स्या** 1 Rearing, fostering, nourishing, taking care of; as in *कुमारभृत्या* *q. v.* 2 Maintenance, support. 3 A means of sustenance, food. 4 Wages. 5 Service. -**Comp.** -**जनः** 1 a servant, dependant. 2 servant taken collectively. -**भर्तुं** *m.* the master of a family. -**वर्गः** the body of servants. -**वास्तव्यं** kindness to servants. -**भुतिः** *f.* maintenance of servants; *Ma.* 11. 7.

भुवि *a.* Supported, nourished.

भुनिः An eddy, a whirlpool.

भुङ्क्षु 4 P. (भुङ्क्षति) To fall down; see **चक्षु**.

भुक्ष *a.* (compar. **ब्रह्मक्ष** superl. **अक्षित**) Strong, powerful, mighty, intense, excessive, very much. -**सं** *ind.* 1 Much, very much, exceedingly, intensely, violently, excessively, in a high degree, greatly; त वेक्ष्यतीति सा भुक्ष *Ku.* 4. 25; खर्षुषं ब्रह्मसि तन तावति: *R.* 3. 61; उकोप तस्यै स भुक्ष 3. 56; *Ms.* 7. 170; *Ra.* 1. 11. 2 Often, repeatedly. 3 In a better or superior manner. -**Comp.** -**कोपन** *a.* highly choleric or irascible. -**दुःखित**, -**रोहित** *a.* exceedingly afflicted. -**संहृष्ट** *a.* very much delighted.

भुक्ष *p. p.* Fried, roasted, parched. -**Comp.** -**अन्नं** rice boiled and fried. -**यत्ना** (pl.) parched rice.

भुक्षिः *f.* 1 Frying, parching, roasting. 2 A deserted garden or orchard.

भु 9 P. (भुजति) 1 To bear; nourish, support, maintain. 2 To fry. 3 To blame, censure.

भेकः 1 A frog; वंके निमग्नो करिणि भेको भवति *सूर्यः* 2 A timid man. 3 A cloud. -**की** 1 A small frog. 2 A female frog. -**Comp.** -**भुक्** *m.* a serpent. -**रवः**, -**शब्दः** the croaking of frogs.

भेकः 1 A ram, sheep. 2 A raft, float.

भेकः A ram.

भेदः 1 Breaking splitting, cleaving; biting (as a mark). 2 Rending, tearing. 3 Dividing, separating. 4 piecing through, perforation. 5 Breach, rupture. 6 Disturbance, interruption. 7 Division, separation. 8 A chasm, gap, fissure, cleft. 9 Hurt, injury, wound. 10 Difference, distinction; तयोर्भेदप्रतिपत्तिरस्ति मे *Bh.* 3. 99; अगोत्रभेदेन *Ku.* 6. 12; *Bg.* 18. 19, 29; *सं*, *कालं* &c. 11 A change, modification; उद्भिभेद *Bg.* 3. 26. 12 Dissension, disunion. 13 Disclosure, betrayal; as in *रहस्यभेदः*. 14 Treachery, treason. 15 A kind, variety; देवा पद्मसंख्यद्वयो निषे: *Ak.*; विरीचं पुनर्भेदः &c. 16 Dualism. 17 (In politics) Sowing dissensions in an enemy's party and thus winning him over to one's side, one of the four Upāyas or means of success against an enemy; see *उपाय* and *उपायचतुष्टय*. 18 Defeat. 19 (In medicine) evacuation of the bowels. -**Comp.** -**अभेदौ** (dual) 1 disunion and union, disagreement and agreement. 2 Difference and sameness; भेदाभेदज्ञानं -**उन्मुख** *a.* on the point of bursting forth or opening; *V.* 2. 7. -**कर**, -**कृत्** *a.* sowing dissensions. -**दक्षिण**, -**दृष्टि**, -**दृष्टि** *a.* considering the universe as distinct from the Supreme Spirit. -**प्रत्ययः** belief in dualism. -**वादिन** *m.* one who maintains the doctrine of dualism. -**सह** *a.* 1 capable of being divided or separated. 2 corruptible, seducible.

भेदक *a.* (विका *f.*) 1 Breaking, splitting, dividing, separating. 2 Breaking through, piercing. 3 Destroying, a destroyer. 4 Distinguishing, discriminating. 5 Defining. -**कः** An adjective or differentiating attribute.

भेदन् 1 Splitting, breaking, rending. 2 Dividing, separating. 3 Distinguishing. 4 Sowing dissensions, creating discord. 5 Dissolving, loosening. 6 Disclosing, betraying. -**नः** A hog.

भेदिव *a.* reaking, dividing, distinguishing &c.

भेदिवः, **भेदुर** A thunderbolt.

भेद A substantive. -**Comp.** -**लिन** *a.* distinguished by the gender.

भेरः A kettle-drum.

भेतिः -**सि** *f.* A kettle-drum; *B* 1. 13.

भेद *a.* Terrible, frightful, awful, fearful. -**कः** A species of bird. -**इ** Conception, pregnancy.

भेदकः A jackal.

भेद *a.* 1 Timid, cowardly. 2 Foolish, ignorant. 3 Unsteady, inconsi-

tant. 4 Tall. 5 Agile, quick. -**लः** A boat, raft, float.

भेलकः -**क** A boat, raft.

भेष 1 U (भेषति) To fear, dread be afraid.

भेषजं 1 A medicine, medicament, or drug; नरानं च भातं स्वविह परमं भेषजमस्ति *G. L.* 15; अतिवैयर्थीय भेषजे बहुस्वीयसि दृश्यते गुणः *Ki.* 2. 4. 2 A remedy or cure in general. 3 A kind of fennel. -**Comp.** -**अ(आ)गारः**, -**र** an apothecary's shop. -**अनं** anything taken after medicine.

भेष *a.* (क्षी *f.*) Living on alms. -**क्ष** 1 Begging, mendicancy; *Ma.* 6. 55; *Y.* 3. 42. 2 Anything got by begging, alms, charity; भेषेण वतयस्वित *Ms.* 2. 188, 4. 5. -**Comp.** -**अन्नं** alms, food obtained by begging. -**आग्नि** *a.* eating food obtained by begging. (-*m.*) a beggar, mendicant. -**आहारः** a beggar. -**कालः** the time for begging. -**चरणं**, -**चर्यं**, -**चर्या** going about begging, begging, collecting alms. -**जीविका**, -**भुतिः** *f.* mendicancy. -**भुक्** *m.* a beggar, mendicant.

भेषकं, **भेषुक** A number of beggars.

भेष्य Food got by begging, alms, charity; see **भेष**.

भेष *a.* (क्षी *f.*) Relating to Bhima.

क्षी 1 'The daughter of Bhima,' a patronymic of Damayanti, wife of Nala. 2 The eleventh day of the bright half of Māgha or a festival performed on that day.

भैमसेनिः -**स्यः** A son of Bhimasena.

भैरव *a.* (क्षी *f.*) 1 Terrible, frightful, horrible, formidable. 2 Relating, to Bhairava. -**वः** A form of Siva (of which 8 kinds are enumerated). -**क्षी** 1 A form of the goddess Durgā. 2 N. of a Rāgini in the Hindu musical system. 3 A girl of 12 or a young girl representing the goddess Durgā at the Durgā festival. -**व** Terror, horror. -**Comp.** -**ईशः** an epithet of Vishnu (of Siva 2); so -**तर्जकः** -**वा-** तना a sort of purificatory torment inflicted by Bhairava of Benares on those who die there, to make their spirits fit for absorption into the Supreme Spirit.

भैषजं A medicine, drug. -**क्षः** The bird called *लवक* or quail.

भैषज्यं 1 Administering medicines medical treatment. 2 A medicament, medicine, drug. 3 Healing power, curativeness.

भैरवक्षी A patronymic of Rukmini, daughter of Bhishmaka of Vidarbha.

भोज *a.* 1 One who enjoys or eats. 2 Possessing. 3 Employing or making use of. 4 Feeling, enduring, experiencing. -*m.* 1 A possessor, enjoyer, user. 2 A husband. 3 A king, ruler. 4 A lover.

भोजः 1 Eating, consuming. 2 Enjoyment, fruition. 3 Possession. 4 Utility, advantage. 5 Ruling, governing, government. 6 Use, application (as of a deposit). 7 Suffering, enduring, experiencing. 8 Feeling, perception. 9 Enjoyment of women, sexual enjoyment, carnal pleasures. 10 An enjoyment, an object of enjoyment or pleasure ! भोजे रोगमर्थं Bh. 3. 35; Bg. 1. 32. 11 A repast, feast, banquet. 12 Food. 13 Food offered to an idol. 14 Profit, gain. 15 Income, revenue. 16 Wealth. 17 The wages of prostitutes. 18 A curve, coil, winding. 19 The (expanded) hood of a snake; यस्यसितभुजंगभोगागद्वयं &c. Māl. 5. 23; R. 10. 7. 11. 59. 21 A snake. -Comp. -अर्ह a. fit to be enjoyed. (-ई) property, wealth. -अर्ह्य corn, grain. -आधिः a pledge which may be used until redeemed. -आवली the panegyric of a professional encomiast ! नमः स्तुतिव्रतस्तस्य ग्रंथो भोगावली भवेत् Hemachandra. -आवासः the apartments of women, harem. -कर a. affording enjoyment or pleasure. -मुच्य wages paid to prostitutes. -गृह the women's apartments, harem, zenana. -तृष्णा 1 desire of worldly enjoyments; तदुपास्थितमग्रहीद्वजः शिवराजेति न भोगतृष्णया R. 8. 2; selfish enjoyment; Māl. 2. -देहः 'the body of suffering', the subtle body which a dead person is supposed to carry with him, and with which he experiences happiness or misery according to his good or bad works. -वरः a serpent. -वसिः the governor or ruler of a district or province. -पाल a groom. -पिशाचिका hunger. -यत्कः a servant who works only for livelihood. -बन्धु n. an object of enjoyment. -सप्तम. = भोगवास q. v. -स्थानं 1 the body, as the seat of enjoyment. 2 women's apartment.

भोगवत् a. 1 Giving pleasure or delight, delightful. 2 Happy, prosperous. 3 Having curves, ringed, coiled. -m. 1 A snake. 2 A mountain. 3 Dancing, acting, and singing together. -f. (ती) 1 An epithet of the Ganges of Pātāla or the lower world (पातालगंगा). 2 A female snake-demon. 3 N. of the city of the snake-demons in the lower world. 4 The night of the second day of a lunar month.

भोगिकः A groom, horse-keeper. भोगिन् a. 1 Eating. 2 Enjoying. 3 Suffering, experiencing, enduring. 4 Using, possessing; (at the end of Comp.) in these four senses. 5 Having curves. 6 Having hoods. 7 Devoted to enjoyment, indulging in sensual pleasures; Pt. 1. 65

(where it has sense 6 also). Rich, opulent. -m. 1 A snake, गजजिनालं विनन्दभोगिना Ku. 5. 78; R. 2. 32, 4. 48, 10. 7, 11. 59. 2 A king. 3 A voluptuary. 4 A barber. 5 The headman of a village. 6 The lunar mansion आश्लेषा. -नी A woman belonging to the king's harem, but not consecrated with him, the concubine of a king. -Comp. -ईशः, ईशः Sēsha or Vāsuki. -कांतः wind, sir. -युक् m. 1 an ichneumon. 2 a peacock. -चलुषं sandal.

भोज्य a. 1 To be enjoyed, or turned to one's account; R. 8. 14. Pt. 1. 117. 2 To be suffered or endured; Me. 1. 3 Profitable. -न्य 1 Any object of enjoyment. 2 Wealth, property, possessions. 8 Corn, grain. -न्या A harlot, courtesan.

भोजः N. of a celebrated king of Mālvā (or Dhārā); (supposed to have flourished about the end of the tenth or the beginning of the eleventh century; and to have been a great patron of Sanskrit learning; he is also supposed to have been the author of several learned works, such as सरस्वतीकण्ठमयम् &c.). 2 N. of a country. 3 N. of a King of the Vidarbhas; भोजेन दूतो रघवे विवृष्टः R. 5. 39; 7. 1. 29, 35. -जाः (m. pl.) N. of a people. -Comp. -अधिपः an epithet of 1 Kamsa. 2 Karna. -ईशः King of the Bhojas. -कटं N. of a town founded by Rukmin. -देवः, राजः King Bhoja; see (1) above. -पतिः 1 king Bhoja. 2 an epithet of Kamsa.

भोजये Eating, eating food; अजीर्ण भोजनं विभं. 2 Food. 3 Giving (food) to eat, feeding. 4 Using, enjoying. 5 Any object of enjoyment. 6 That which is enjoyed. 7 Property, wealth, possession. -नः An epithet of Siva. -Comp. -अधिकारः charge of provender, superintendence over food or provisions, stewardship. -आच्छादनं food and raiment. -कालः, -वेला, -समयः meal-time, dinner or supertime. -स्वयः abstaining from food, fasting. -भुजिः f. a dining-hall. -विशेषः a dainty, delicacy. -दुष्टिः f. a meal, food. -व्ययः a. engaged in eating. -व्ययः expense for food.

भोजनीय a. Eatable, edible. -नं Food. भोजयिषु a. One who feeds, a feeder.

भोज्य pot p. 1 To be eaten. 2 To be enjoyed or possessed. 3 To be suffered or experienced. 4 To be enjoyed carnally. -उर् 1 Food, meal; त्वं भोज्य अहं च भोज्यभूतः Pt. 2; Ku. 2. 15; Ms. 3. 240. 2 A store of provisions, eatables. 3 A dainty. 4 Enjoyment. -Comp. -कालः meal-time. -संभवः chyme, the primary juice of the body.

भोज्या A princess of the Bhojas; R. 6. 59; 7. 2, 13.

भोटः N. of a country (said to be the same as Tibet.) -Comp. -अंगः the country called Bhoṭāna.

भोटीय a. Tibetan.

भोमीरा Coral.

भोश् ind. A vocative particle used in addressing persons and translatable by 'oh,' 'sir,' 'ho,' 'halloo,' 'ah,' (it drops its final visarga before vowels and soft consonants); काः कोऽन भोः S. 2 अविः भो महर्षिषु S. 7; it is sometimes repeated; भो भोः शंकरगुह्यापिवासिनो जानपदाः Māl. 3. भोश् is said to have, in addition, the senses of 'sorrow' and 'interrogation.'

भोज्य a. (गी f.) Serpentine. -नं The lunar mansion called आश्लेषा.

भोटः A Tibetan.

भौत a. (ती f.) 1 Belating to living beings. 2 Elemental, material. 3 Demoniacal. 4 Mad, crazy. -तः 1 A worshipper of demons and spirits. 2 An attendant upon an idol (देवल). -तः A collection of evil spirits.

भौतिक a. (की f.) 1 Belonging to created or living beings; Ms. 3. 74. 2 Formed of coarse elements, elemental, material; विदिष्यतास्या सल्ल भौतिकेण R. 2. 57. 3 Relating to evil spirits. -कः N. of Siva. -कः A pearl. -Comp. -मठः a monastery. -विद्या sorcery, witch-craft.

भौम a. (मी f.) 1 Belonging to the earth. 2 Being on the earth, earthly, terrestrial; भौमो भुनेः स्थानपरिग्रहो R. 13. 36; 15. 59. 3 Earthy, made of earth. 4 Relating to Mars. -नः 1 The planet Mars. 2 An epithet of the demon Naraka. 3 Water. 4 Light. -Comp. -दिनः, वारः, -वासरः Tuesday; Si. 15. 17. -रत्नं coral.

भौमनः N. of Visvakarman, architect of the gods.

भौमिक a. (की f.), भौम्य a. Earthly, terrestrial, living or existing on the earth.

भौरिकः The superintendent of gold in a royal treasury, a treasurer.

भौवनः See भौमन.

भौवादिक a. (की f.) Belonging to the class of roots which being with वृ, i. e. to the first conjugation.

भ्रंश 1 A., 4 P. (भ्रंशते, भ्रंशति, भ्रः; with abl. in most cases) 1 To fall or drop down, tumble; हस्ताङ्गुलिभिरं विसाभरणं S. 3. 26. 2 To fall from, deviate or swerve from, stray from; यथाङ्गः H. 4; R. 14. 16. 3 To be deprived of, lose; वभ्रंशोऽपी प्रेतस्ततः Bk. 14. 71; Pt. 2. 108; 4. 37. 4 To escape, flee from; संयामात् वभ्रशुः केचित् Bk.

14. 105; 15. 59. 5 To decline, decay, decrease. 6 To disappear, vanish, depart; M. 1. 8. 12. -Caus. (अंशयति-ने) 1 To cause to fall, to throw or cast down. 2 To deprive of. -With परि 1 to fall or drop. 3 to fall away from, stray. 4 to fall away from, swerve, deviate. 5 to lose, be deprived of; Ms. 10. 20. -अ 1 to drop or fall down, slip; अश्रयमानाभरणप्रवृत्ता R. 14. 54. 2 to lose, be deprived of; प्रस्थिते तेजसः Mk. 1. 14. (-Caus.) to throw or bring down from, cause to fall down from, R. 13. 36. -वि 1 to drop or fall down. 2 to go to ruin, decay. 3 to fall off, stray from, go astray. 4 to lose.

अंशः-सः 1 Falling off, dropping down, fall, slipping or falling down; सेहेज्य न अंशमते न लोभात् R. 16. 74; कनक बलप्रशक्तिप्रकोटः Me. 2. 2 Decline, decrease, decay. 3 Fall, destruction, ruin, overthrow. 4 Running away. 5 Disappearance. 6 Losing, loss, deprivation; सृतिभ्रंशः उद्धिनासः Bg. 2. 63; नो जातिभ्रंशः स्वार्थभ्रंशः 7 Straying, swerving or deviating from.

अंशयुः see प्रभंशयुः.

अंश(स)न a. (नी f.) Thrown-down. -न 1 The act of dropping down. 2 Falling from, being deprived of, losing.

अंशित a. 1 Falling off or down, falling from. 2 Decaying. 3 Straying away from. 4 Ruining, destroying.

अंशः अश्न q. v.

अंशुः An actor in female dress.

अश्न 1 U. (अशति-ने) To eat, devour.

अश्नते The act of frying, roasting or parching.

अश्न 1 P. (अशति) To sound.

अश्वः = अश्न q. v.

अश्न 1. 4 P. (अशति, अशयति, आशयति, आत) 1 To roam or wander about, move or go about, rove, ramble (fig. also); अशति युष्मन् ईदृशं Mā. 1. 17; मनो निद्राशून्यं अशति च किमप्यालिखति च 31; oft. with acc. of place; युवं वभ्रात Dk.; दिग्मंडलं अशति मानस चापलेन Bh. 3. 77; नो भिक्षां अश्न to go about begging. 2 To turn or whirl round, revolve, move round or in a circle; सूर्यो आशयति निवर्तते गगने Bh. 2. 95; अशता अश्वेण Git. 3. 3 To go astray, stray, swerve, deviate. 4 To totter, reel, stagger, be in doubt or suspense, waver; Mā. 5. 20. 5 To err, be in error or mistake, be mistaken; आशयकारणं तादृश इति वभ्रात. 6 To flicker, flutter, quiver, move unsteadily; चक्षुःप्रश्रयति Pt. 4. 78. 7 To surround. -Caus. (अशयति ते or आशयति-त) 1 To cause to

rove or wander, cause to revolve or turn round, whirl round; अशय जलदा-भोगमार्गं Mā. 9. 41. 2 To cause to err, delude, mislead, perplex, confuse, embarrass, cause to reel or stagger; विकारश्रेतव्यं अशयति च संमीलयति च U. 1. 35. 3 To wave, brandish, vibrate; लीलारविंदं अशयति चकार R. 6. 13. -With उद् 1 to wander, roam about, to be confused; धावस्युद्भवमिति प्रमीलति पत्युयाति मूर्खस्य Git. 4. 2 to err, be in error. 3 to be agitated or distracted; R. 12. 74. -परि 1 to rove, wander about, ramble, move to and fro; परिभ्रमसि किं दृष्टा कचन चित्तं विश्रम्यतां Bh. 3. 137. 2 to hover, whirl round; परिभ्रमस्यतपदपदाकुलेः Ki. 5. 14. 3 to revolve, rotate, move or turn round. 4 to wander or roam over (with acc.). 5 to turn round (anything), circumambulate. -वि 1 to roam, wander about. 2 to hover, whirl or wheel round. 3 to scare away, disperse, scatter about. 4 to be confused or disordered, be bewildered or perplexed; Bg. 16. 16. (-Caus.) to confound, confuse; प्रमातव्यं चंदो जगदिदमते विभ्रमयति K. P. 10. -न 1 to roam, rove. 2 to be in error, be perplexed or confused, be bewildered.

अश्नः 1 Moving or roaming about, roving. 2 Turning round, whirling, revolving. 3 Circular motion, rotation. 4 Straying, deviating. 5 An error, mistake, misapprehension, delusion; शुको रजतमिति ज्ञानं अश्नः. 6 Confusion, perplexity, embarrassment. 7 An eddy, a whirlpool. 8 A potter's wheel. 9 A grind stone. 10 A lathe. 11 Giddiness. 12 A fountain, watercourse. -Comp. -आकुल a. confused. -आसक्तः a sword-cleaner, an armourer.

अश्वये 1 Moving or roving about, roaming about. 2 Turning round, revolution. 3 Deviation, swerving. 4 Shaking, tottering, unsteadiness, staggering. 5 Erring. 6 Giddiness, dizziness. -रि 1 A kind of game. 2 A leech.

अश्वत् a. Wandering, roving &c. -Comp. -कुटी a kind of umbrella.

अश्मरः 1 A bee, large black bee; मलिनेऽपि रागपूर्णा दिकश्चित्पदनामगल्पतन्त्रेपि । स्वयि चपलेऽपि च सरां अश्मरं कथं वा सगेजिनीं स्वयसि Bv. 1. 100 (where the next meaning is also suggested). 2 A lover, gallant, libertine. 3 A potter's wheel. -रं Giddiness, vertigo. -Comp. -अशित्तिः the Champaka tree. -अभिलीन a with bees clung or attached to; R. 3. 8. -अलकः a curl on the forehead. -इष्टः the tree called श्वेताक. -उत्सवा the Mādhavi creeper. -करकः a small box containing bees

(carried by thieves to extinguish light in a house by letting the bees escape). -कीटः a species of wasp. -वियः a kind of Kadamba tree. -वाधा molestation by a bee; S. 1. -संघटनं a swarm of bees.

अश्मरकः 1 A bee. 2 A whirlpool, an eddy. -कः-क 1 A lock of hair or curl hanging down on the forehead. 2 A ball for playing with. 3 A humming-top.

अश्मरिका Revolving in all directions. अश्मिः f. 1 Whirling or turning round, circular movement, moving about or round, revolution; U. 3. 19; 6. 3; Mā. 5. 23. 2 A potter's wheel. 3 A turner's lathe. 4 A whirlpool. 5 A whirlwind. 6 A circular arrangement of troops. 7 An error, a mistake.

अश्न See अश्न.

अशिमन् m. Violence, excessiveness, impetuosity, vehemence.

अश्र p. p. 1 Fallen or dropped down. 2 Fallen from. 3 Strayed or deviated from. 4 Separated from, deprived of, expelled or turned out from; as in अश्रविकार q. v. 5 Decayed, declined, ruined. 6 Disappeared, lost. 7 Vicious, depraved. -Comp. -अधिकार a. deprived of office or power, dismissed. -क्रिय a. one who has omitted prescribed rites. -युद्ध a. suffering from prolapsus ani. योगः a backslider.

अश्न 6 U. (अश्नति, अश्न; caus. भर्जयति ते, अश्नयति ते; desid. विभ्रंशति-विभ्रंशति, विभ्रंशयति विभ्रंशयति) To fry, roast, parch, broil; (fig. also); च अश्न विहे तस्मिन् शोको रावणमाश्रितं Bk. 14. 86.

आश्व 1 A. (आजने) To shine, gleam, flash, glitter; रज्जुभ्रंजिते केशुर्बहुधा हरिराश्रितः Bk. 14. 78; 15. 24. -With वि to shine brilliantly or intensely; विश्राजसे मकरंदेतनमर्चयन्ती Ratn. 1. 21.

आजः N. of one of the seven suns. -जं N. of a Sa'man.

आजक a. (जिका f.) Illuminating, irradiating. -कं Bile, gall.

आजयुः Splendour, lustre, brilliance, beauty.

आजित्व a. Shining, glittering.

आजिष्णु a. Shining, resplendent, bright, radiant. -एतुः 1 An epithet of Siva. 2 of Vishnu.

आश्व m. 1 A brother; uterine brother. 2 An intimate friend or relation. 3 A near relative in general. 4 A term of friendly address (my good friend); आश्वः कश्महो Bh. 3. 37; 2. 34; नन्वं वितय तदिदं आश्वः Mōha M. 3. -Dual. A brother and sister. -Comp. -मयि, मयिक a. having only the name of a brother, a brother in name name. -जः a brother's son. (-जा) a brother's daughter. -जाया

(also भ्रातृजीवा) a brother's wife, a sister-in-law; Me. 10. -दत्त property given by a brother to a sister at the time of her marriage. -द्वितीया the second day of the bright half of Kārtika (when sisters invite their brothers to their houses and entertain them, who in their turn give them presents; the day seems to have been so called on account of Yamunā having entertained her brother Yama on that day; cf. यमद्वितीया). -पुत्रः (also भ्रातृपुत्रः) a brother's son. -वधूः a brother's wife. -इत्युरः elder brother of the husband. -हत्या fratricide.

भ्रातृक a. Relating to a brother.

भ्रातृपुत्रः 1 A brother's son, nephew.

2 An enemy, adversary.

भ्रातृवल a. Having a brother or brothers.

भ्रातृव्यः, भ्रातृव्यः A brother's son, nephew.

भ्रातृव्य Fraternity, brotherhood.

भ्रत p. p. 1 Wandered or roamed about. 2 Turned round, whirled, revolved. 3 Erred, mistaken, gone astray. 4 Perplexed, confused. 5 Moving about, moving to and fro, wheeling. -ने 1 Roaming, moving about; न पवतुर्गन्धु भ्रत वनचरः सह Bb. 2. 14. 2 A mistake, an error.

भ्रतिः f. 1 Moving or wandering about. 2 Turning round, rolling. 3 A revolution, circular or rotatory movement; चक्रभ्रतिरतिरेषु वितनोत्कथामि-बातवली V. 1. 4. 4 An error, a mistake, delusion, wrong notion, false idea or impression; भ्रतसि चन्दनभावा दुर्विपाकं विषदुमं U. 1. 46. 5 Confusion, perplexity. 6 Doubt, uncertainty, suspense. -Comp.

मः 1 Time. 2 Poison. 3 A magical formula. 4 The moon. 5 N. of Brahman. 6 Of Vishnu. 7 Of Siva. 8 Of Yama. -मं 1 Water. 2 Happiness, welfare.

मकरः 1 A kind of sea-animal, a crocodile, shark; जषाणां मकरभास्मि Bg. 10. 31; मकरवक्त्र Bb. 2. 4. (Makara is regarded as an emblem of Cupid; cf. comps. below). 2 The sign Capricornus of the zodiac. 3 An array of troops in the form of a Makara. 4 An carrying in the shape of a Makara. 5 The hands folded in the form of a Makara. 6 N. of one of the nine treasures of Kubera. -Comp -अंकः an epithet of 1 the god of love. 2 the ocean. -अश्वः an epithet of Varuṇa. -आकरः, -आलयः, -आवासः the ocean. -हवलं an carrying in the shape

-कर a. confounding, causing delusion. -वासनः an epithet of Siva. -हर a. removing doubt or error.

भ्रतिमत् a. 1 Revolving, turning round; भ्रतिमद्भारियं M. 2. 13. 2 Erring, mistaking, being under a delusion. -म. A figure of speech in which one thing is represented as being mistaken for another on account of the close resemblance between the two; भ्रतिमानव्यसंविन्नतुल्यद्वीने K. P. 10 e. g. कपाले मार्जारः पय इति करहर्षेदिशशिः &c.; see V. 3. 2; Māl. 1. 2 also.

भ्रामः 1 Roaming about. 2 Delusion, error, mistake.

भ्रामक a. (मिका f.) 1 Causing to move or whirl. 2 Perplexing, deceptive. -कः 1 A sunflower. 2 A kind of loadstone. 3 A deceiver, rogue, cheat. 4 A jackal.

भ्रामर a. (रि f.) Relating to a bee. -रः, -रं A kind of loadstone. -रं 1 Whirling round. 2 Giddiness. 3 Epilepsy. 4 Honey. 5 A kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. -रि 1 An epithet of Durgā. 2 Going round, walking round from left to right; (= पदक्षिणा q. v.); as in दायंता भ्रामरः Karpūr. 4; Vb. 2.

भ्रा(भ्ला)म् 1. 4. A. (भास्ते, भास्ते, भ्लास्ते भ्लास्ते), To shine, glitter, blaze. भास्तेः 1 A frying-pan. -ष्ठः 1 Light. 2 Ether.

भ्राह्मिन्ध a. One who fries or roasts.

भ्रा(भ्ला)म् See भ्रा(भ्ला)म्. भ्रु(भ्रु)कुशः (सः) A male actor in female attire.

भ्रुकुटिः -टी See भ्रुकुटि. भ्रु 6 P. (भ्रुति) 1 To collect, gather. 2 To cover.

म.

of a Makara. -कतनः, -कतुः, -कतुमत् m. an epithet of the god of love. -रुजः 1 an epithet of the god of love; चक्रः 1 an epithet of the god of love, मन्त्रमन्त्र मकरवक्त्रापरि Ch. P. 41. 2 a particular array of troops. -राशिः f. the sign Capricornus of the zodiac. -संकमणं the passage of the sun into the sign Capricornus. -सप्तमी the seventh day in the bright half of Māgha

मकरदः 1 The honey of flowers, flower-juice; मकरदं दित्तानामगन्धिदानमय मकरद Bv. 1. 6. 8. 2 A kind of jasmine. 3 The cuckoo. 4 A bee. 5 A kind of fragrant mango tree. -दं A filament.

मकरवत् a. Filled with honey. -ती The Pataki creeper or its flower.

मकरिन m. An epithet of the ocean

भ्रु f. Brow, eyebrow; कतिर्भ्रुवोरयले-खयो Ku. 1. 47. -Comp. -कुटि-टी f. contraction or knitting of the eyebrows, a frown. -बंधः, -रन्ध्रः bending or knitting the eyebrows; भ्रुकुटिं बध् or रन्ध्र to knit the eyebrows, to frown. -क्षरः contraction of the eyebrows; भ्रुकुटिमात्रानुमत्तप्रवेश Ku. 3. 60. -जाह the root of the eyebrow. -भंगः, -भेदः, contraction or knitting of the eyebrows, a frown; तरंगभ्रुभंगा क्षुभितविह्वलभ्रुगिरशना V. 4. 28; सभ्रुभंग मुखमिव Me. 24; सभ्रुभंग 'with a frown'. -भेदिन् a. frowning. -मध्य the space between the eyebrows. -लता a creeper-like eyebrow, an arched or curving eyebrow. -विकारः, -विक्रिया, -विक्षेपः contraction of the eyebrows. -विचेदितं, -विभ्रमः, -विलासः graceful or playful movement of the eyebrows, amorous play of the brows; सभ्रुविलासमथ सोऽयमितीरयित्वा Māl. 1. 24; Me. 16.

भ्रूणः 1 An embryo, foetus. 2 A child, boy. -Comp. -न, -हन् a. one who procures or causes abortion. -हतिः -हत्या killing an embryo, causing abortion; भ्रूणहत्या वा एते जतिः; Y. 1. 64.

भ्रज् 1 A. (भ्रजते) To shine.

भ्रे(भ्ले)ष् 1 U. (भ्रषति-ने, भ्रेषति-ने) 1 To go, move. 2 To fall, totter, trip, slip. 3 To fear. 4 To be angry.

भ्रेषः 1 Moving, motion. 2 Tottering, wavering, slipping. 3 Deviation, swerving, aberration. 4 Deviation from rectitude, trespass, sin. 5 Loss, deprivation.

भ्रौणहर्तृ The killing of an embryo.

भ्रल्ल See भ्रल्ल.

भ्रल्ल See भ्रल्ल.

मकरी The female of a crocodile. -Comp. -पत्रं, लेखा the mark of a Market on the face of Lakshmi. -मथः N. of a town.

मकुटं A crown; cf. मुकुट.

मकुतिः 1 A government order addressed to the Śūdras (सूद्रशासनं).

मकुरः 1 A mirror. 2 The Bakula tree. 3 A bud. 4 The Arabian jasmine. 5 The rod or handle of a potter's wheel.

मकुलः 1 The Bakula tree. 2 A bud.

मकुटः, मकुटकः, मकुटः A kind of kidney bean or rice.

मकुलकः 1 A bud. 2 The tree called दन्ती.

मकु 1 A. (मकने) To go, move.

मकुलः Benjoin, red chalk.

मकुलः Chalk.

मकु 1 P. (मकुति) 1 To accumulate, heap, collect. 2 To be angry.

महा: 1 Wrath. 2 hypocrisy. 3 A multitude, collection. -Comp. -वीर्य: the tree पिण्डल.

महि (मी) का A fly, मो उपास्थि: नवनमपु सनिहिता मक्षिका च M. 2. -Comp. -मलं wax.

मसू or मसू 1 P. (मसति, मसति) To go, move, creep.

मसू: A sacrifice, a sacrificial rite; अर्चिचनसं मसूजं यनक्ति R. 5. 16; Ms. 4. 24; R. 3. 39. -Comp. -अग्निः, -अनलः sacrificial fire. -अमुद्रं m. an epithet of Siva. -क्रिया a sacrificial rite. -त्रातृ m. an epithet of Rāma. -द्विषु m. a demon, a Rākhasa; R. 11. 27. -द्वेषिन् m. an epithet of Siva. -हन् n. an epithet 1 of Indra. 2 of Siva.

मगधः 1 N. of a country, the southern part of Behar; अस्ति मगधेषु पुष्पवृत्ति नाम नगरी Dk. 1; अग्राधसत्त्वं मगधप्रतिष्ठः R. 6. 21. 2 A bard, minstrel. -घाः (pl.) 1 The people of Magadha, the Magadhas. 2 Long pepper. -Comp. -चन्द्रा long pepper. -पुरी the city of Magadha. -लिपिः f. writing or character of the Magadhas.

मग्नः p. p. 1 Plunged, dived. 2 Immersed, sunk. 3 Absorbed (see मग्नः).

मघः 1 N. of one of the Dvīpas or divisions of the universe. 2 N. of a country. 3 A kind of drug or medicine. 4 Pleasure. 5 N. of the tenth lunar mansion; see मघा. -ध A kind of flower.

मघवः, मघवत् m. N. of Indra.

मघवत् m. (Nom. sing. मघवा; acc. pl. मघानः) 1 N. of Indra; इन्द्रो गीतः स वज्राय सत्याय मघवा दिवं R. 1. 26, 3. 46; Ki. 3. 52; Ku. 3. 1. 2 An owl (पक्षक) 3 N. of Vyāsa.

मघा N. of the tenth lunar mansion containing five stars. -Comp. -त्रयोदशी the thirteenth day of the dark half of Bhādrapada. -भवाः, -धुः the planet Venus.

मघ् 1 A. (मघते) 1 To go, move. 2 To decorate, adorn.

मङ्किलः A forest conflagration.

मङ्कुरः A mirror.

मङ्गणः An armour for the legs, greaves.

मङ्गु ind. 1 Immediately, quickly, soon; मङ्गुदयाति पतिः पटलेलीना Si. 5. 37. 2 Exceedingly, very much.

मङ्गः 1 A royal bard. 2 A medicament of a particular class.

मङ्ग 1 U. (मङ्गति-ते) To go, move.

मङ्गः 1 The head of a boat. 2 A side of a ship.

मङ्गल a. 1 Auspicious, lucky, propitious, fortunate; as मङ्गलदिशः, मङ्गल-वृषभः &c. 2 Prosperous, doing or faring well. 3 Brave. -ल 1 (a) Auspiciousness, propitiousness; जनकानां रघूणा च मङ्गलस्य गोचमङ्गलं U. 6. 42; R. 6. 9. 10. 67. (b) Happiness, good

luck or fortune. bliss, felicity; Māl. 1. 3; U. 3. 48. (c) Well-being, welfare, good; संगः सती किमु न मङ्गलप्रदानोति Bv. 1. 122. 2 A good omen, anything tending to an auspicious issue. 3 A blessing, benediction. 4 An auspicious or lucky object. 5 An auspicious occasion or event, festivity. 6 Any solemn or auspicious ceremony or rite (such as marriage). 7 Any ancient custom. 8 Turmeric. -लः The planet Mars. -ला A faithful wife. -Comp. -अक्षताः (m. pl.) rice thrown over persons by Brāhmins when pronouncing blessings. -अमुद्रं n. a variety of sandal. -अयनं the way to happiness or prosperity. -अलङ्कृतं a. decorated with auspicious ornaments; Ku. 6. 87. -अष्टकं a benedictory verse or verses repeated by priests over a youth and maiden, when being married, to promote their good luck. -आह्निकं any daily religious rite performed for good luck. -आचरणं an auspicious introduction in the form of a prayer (for the attainment of success) at the beginning of any undertaking or of any work of composition. -आचारः 1 an auspicious or pious ceremony or usage. 2 a benediction, pronouncing a blessing. -आतोद्यं a drum beaten on festive occasions. -अदिशवृत्तिः a fortune-teller. -आरंभः an epithet of Ganes'a. -आलम्बनं touching anything auspicious. -आलयः, -आवासः a temple. -इच्छु a. desirous of happiness or prosperity. -करणं repeating a prayer for the success of any undertaking. -कारक, -कारिन् a. auspicious. -कार्यं any festive occasion, a religious or auspicious ceremony. -काशः an auspicious occasion; S. 4. -कौमं a silken cloth worn on occasions of festivity; R. 12. 8. -ग्रहः an auspicious planet. -घटाः, -पात्रं a pot filled with water offered to the gods on festive occasions. -छायः the plakṣha tree. -दुर्य, -वाद्यं a musical instrument, such as a trumpet, drum &c., played on festive or auspicious occasions; R. 3. 20. -देवता an auspicious or tutelary deity. -पाठकः a bard, minstrel, professional panegyrist; आः दुरात्मन् वृथामङ्गल-पाठकं शेरुपापसदं Ve. 1. -पुष्पं an auspicious flower. -प्रतिमसः, -सूत्रं 1 an auspicious cord or string, the auspicious thread worn by a married woman round her neck as long as her husband lives; अनेः कल्पितमङ्गलप्रतिमसः (गङ्गा) Māl. 5. 18. 2 the cord of an amulet. -पद्म a. auspicious. -पद्म (द्वा) turmeric. -पद्मः N. of a mountain. -मात्र-भूषणं a. decked in auspicious ornaments only, such as the auspicious thread, saffronmark &c. -वचस् m.

-वादः a benedictory or congratulatory expression, benediction, blessing. -वाद्यं see मङ्गलदुर्य. -वारः, -वासरः Tuesday. -विधिः a festive or auspicious rite. -शब्दः greeting, a benedictory expression. -सूत्रं see मङ्गलप्रतिमसः. -स्नानं solemn or auspicious ablution.

मङ्गलीय a. Auspicious, fortunate.

मङ्गल्य a. 1 Auspicious, fortunate, happy, lucky, prosperous; Ms. 2. 31. 2 Pleasing, agreeable, beautiful. 3 Holy, pure, pious; U. 4. 10. -लवः 1 The sacred fig-tree. 2 The cocoanut tree. 3 A sort of pulse. -लवा 1 A species of fragrant sandal. 2 No. of Durgā. 3 A kind of aloe-wood. 4 A particular perfume. 5 A particular yellow pigment. -लव 1 Auspicious water for the coronation of a king (brought from various holy places). 2 Gold. 3 Sandal-wood. 4 Red lead. 5 Sour curds.

मङ्गल्यकः A kind of pulse (मसूर).

मङ्ग 1. 1 P. (मङ्गति) To adorn, decorate. -II. 1 A. (मङ्गते) 1 To cheat, deceive. 2 To begin. 3 To blame, censure. 4 To go, move quickly. 5 To start, set out.

मङ्ग 1 A. (मङ्गते) 1 To be wicked. 2 To cheat, deceive. 3 To boast. 4 To be vain or proud.

मङ्गचिका A word used at the end of a noun to denote 'excellence' or 'the best of its kind'; as गोमङ्गचिका an excellent cow or bull; cf. उद्ग.

मङ्गुः A fish (corrupted from मसूर).

मङ्गजम् m. 1 The marrow of the bones and flesh. The pith of plants. -Comp. -कृतं n. a bone. -समुद्भवः semen virile.

मङ्गजनं 1 Sinking, plunging, sinking under water, immersion. 2 Bathing, ablution; प्रत्यग्रमङ्गजनविशेषां विदुः कालातिः Ratn. 1. 21; R. 16. 57. 3 Drowning. 4 The marrow of the bones and flesh (समुद्भवः).

मङ्गजा 1 The marrow of the bones and flesh. 2 The pith of plants. -Comp. -जं semen virile. -रजस् n. 1 a particular hell. 2 bdellium. -रसः semen virile. -सारः a nutmeg.

मङ्गजूवा See मङ्गजूवा.

मङ्ग 1 A. (मङ्गते) 1 To hold. 2 To grow high or tall. 3 To go, move. 4 To shine. 5 To adore.

मङ्गः 1 A couch, bedstead, sofa, bed. 2 A raised seat, dais, a dlatfrom resting on columns, a seat of honour or state, throne तप मङ्गेषु मङ्गोद्भवेषु R. 6. 1, 3 10. 3 An elevated shed in a field (for a watchman). 4 A pulpit.

मङ्गक 1 A couch, bed, sofa. 2 A raised seat or platform. 3 A stand

for holding fire. -**Comp.** -आश्रयः 'a bed-bug,' bug in general.

मंचिका 1 A chair. 2 A trough, tray.

मंजर 1 A cluster of blossoms. 2 A pearl. 3 The plant *Tilaka*.

मंजरी -**रि. f.** 1 A shoot, sprout, spring; निषेः सहकारमंजरीः Ku. 4 38. सहकारतिर-लक्ष्यत मंजरी R. 9. 44, 16. 51; so स्फुट कुचकुम्भोरपरि मणिमंजरी Git. 10; मुखं मुका हयो पंच वमभिः कथमंजरीः Kāv. 2. 71. 2 A cluster of blossoms. 3 A flower-bud. 4 A branching flower-stalk. 5 A (parallel) line or row. 6 A pearl. 7 A creeper. 8 The holy basil. 9 The plant *Tilaka*. -**Comp.** -चामरं a *Chowrie* in the form of a sp out, fan-like sprout; V. 4. 4. -**नम्रः** the plant called वेतस.

मंजरित *a.* 1 Furnished with or possessing clusters of blossoms. 2 Mounted on a stalk (as a bud).

मंजा 1 A she-goat. 2 A cluster of blossoms. 3 A creeper.

मंजि -**जी. f.** 1 A cluster of blossoms. 2 A creeper. -**Comp.** -फला the plantain tree

मंजिका A harlot, prostitute, courtesan.

मंजिमन् *m.* Beauty, loveliness.

मंजिहा Bengal or Indian madder. -**Comp.** -मेहः a kind of urinary disease. -**रामः** 1 the colour of the Indian madder. 2 (fig.) attachment as charming and durable as the colour of the madder; i. e. durable or permanent attachment.

मंजीरः -**रं** An anklet or ornament for the foot (चुर); सिंजानमंजुमंजीरं प्रविशति Git. 11; or सुखरमपरि रयज मंजीरं रिपु-निषकेलिषु लोलं 5; Māl. 1. -**रं** A post round which the string of the churning stick passes.

मंजीलः A village inhabited by washermen.

मंजु *a.* 1 Lovely, beautiful, charming, sweet, pleasing, agreeable, attractive; स्वलदसमंजसमंजुलमितं त्रे (स्मरामि) U. 4. 4; अवि दलदं विदं स्वदमानं मरुदं तव किमपि लिहंतो मंजु यंजंतु भंगाः Bv. 1. 5; तन्मंजु मंदहासितं स्वसिनानि तानि 2. 5. -**Comp.** -केशिन् *m.* an epithet of Krishna. -**गमन** *a.* having a lovely gait. (-**न**) 1 a goose. 2 a flamingo. -**गर्तः** *N.* of the country called Nepal. -**गिर** *a.* sweet-voiced; रते मंजुगिरः शुकाः Kāv. 2. 9. -**हुजः** a charming hum. -**घोष** *a.* uttering a sweet sound. -**नाझी** 1 a handsome woman. 2 an epithet of Durgā. 3 of Sachi, wife of Indra. -**पाठक** a parrot. -**माणः** an epithet of Brahmā. -**भाविन्**. -**बाक्** *a.* sweet-speaking; (गिरं अनुवदति शुक्रसे मंजुबाक् वंजस्य R. 5. 74, 12. 39. -**वक्त्र** *a.* having a beautiful face, handsome. -**स्वन**. -**स्वर** *a.* sweet sounding.

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मंजुल *a.* Lovely, beautiful, agreeable, charming, sweet, melodious (voice); संजति मंजुलं वंजुलसीमनि केलिशयनमनुयातं Git. 11; कृजितं राजहंसानां वर्धते. मदमंजुलं Kāv. 2. 334. -**लः** 1 A kind of gallinule. -**ल** 1 An harbour, bower. 2 A spring, well.

मंजूवा 1 A box, casket, chest, receptacle; मदीयपरालानां मंजूवैषा मया कृता Bv. 4. 45. 2 A large basket, hamper. 3 Madder (= मंजिहा) 4 A stone.

मटची, मटती Hail.

मटसूतिः 'Beginning of pride', incipient pride.

मट्टकं The ridge of a roof.

मट् 1 P. (मटति) 1 To dwell, inhabit. 2 To go. 3 To grind.

मटः -**ठ** 1 The hut of an ascetic, a small cell or room. 2 A monastery, convent. 3 A seminary, college, place of learning. 4 A temple. 5 A cart drawn by oxen. -**ठी** 1 A cell. 2 A cloister, convent. -**Comp.** -**आयतनं** a monastery, college.

मटर *a.* Intoxicated, drunk.

मठिका A small cell, a hut or cottage.

मट्टुः, मट्टुकः A kind of drum.

मण् 1 P. (मणति) To sound, murmur.

मणिः (said to be *f.* also, but rarely used) 1 A jewel, gem, precious stone; अलम्बशाणोत्कषणा नृपाणां न जातु मौली मणयो वसति Bv. 1. 73; मणौ वज्रसमुत्कीर्णं सूत्रस्वेवास्ति मे गतिः R. 1. 4, 3. 18. 2 An ornament in general. 3 Anything best of its kind; cf. रत्न. 4 A magnet, load-stone. 5 The wrist. 6 A water-pot. 7 Clitoris. 8 Glans penis. (also written मणी in these senses). -**Comp.** -**हृदः**, -**राजः** a diamond. -**कंठः** the blue jay. -**कंठकः** a cock. -**कार्णिका**, -**कर्णी** *N.* of a sacred pool in Benares. -**काच** the feathered part of an arrow. -**काननं** the neck. -**कारः** a lapidary, jeweller. -**तारकः** the crane or Śarasā bird. -**वर्णः** a jewelled mirror. -**हीपः** 1 the hood of the serpent Ananta. 2 *N.* of a fabulous island in the ocean of nectar. -**धनुः** *m.*, -**धनुस्** *n.* a rainbow. -**पाली** a female keeper of jewels. -**पुष्पकः** *N.* of the conch-shell of Sahadeva; Bg. 1. 16. -**पूरः** 1 the navel. 2 a kind of bodice richly adorned with jewels. (-**रं**) *N.* of a town in Kalinga. -**बंधः** 1 the wrist; S. 7. 2 the fastening of jewels; R. 12. 102. -**बंधनं** 1 fastening on of jewels, a string or ornament of pearls. 2 that part of a ring or bracelet where the jewels are set, collet; S. 6. 3 the wrist; S. 3. 13. -**बीजः**, -**बीजः** the pomegranate tree. -**भित्तिः** *f.* *N.* of the palace of Sesha. -**चुः** *f.* a floor set with jewels. -**धूमिः** *f.* 1 a mine of jewels. 2 a jewelled floor,

floor inlaid with jewels. -**मंथं** rock-salt. -**माला** 1 a string or necklace of jewels. 2 lustre, splendour, beauty. 3 a circular impression left by a bite (in amorous sports). 4 *N.* of Lakshmi 5 *N.* of a metre. -**पट्टिः** *m.* *f.* a jewelled stick, a string of jewels. -**रत्नं** a jewel, gem. -**रामः** the colour of jewels. (-**नं**) vermilion. -**शिला** a jewelled slab. -**सरः** a necklace. -**सूत्रं** a string of pearls. -**सोपानं** a jewelled staircase. -**स्तंभः** a pillar inlaid with jewels. -**हर्म्यं** a jewelled or crystal palace.

मणिकः -**कं** A water-jar. -**कः** A jewel, gem.

मणितं An inarticulate murmuring sound uttered at cohabitation; Si. 10. 75.

मणिमत् *a.* Jewelled. -**म.** 1 The sun. 2 *N.* of a mountain. 3 *N.* of a place of pilgrimage.

मणीचकः A king-fisher. -**कं** The moon-stone.

मणविकं A flower.

मंद् 1 A. (मंडते) 1 To long for. 2 To remember with regret, think of sorrowfully.

मंडः A kind of baked sweetmeat.

मंडू 1. 1 P., 10 U. (मंडति, मंडयति, मंडित) 1 To adorn, decorate; प्रभवति मंडयितुं धरतमः Ki. 10. 59; Bk. 10. 23. 2 To rejoice. -**II.** 1 A. (मंडते) 1 To clothe, dress. 2 To surround, encompass. 3 To distribute, divide.

मंडः -**हं** 1 The thick oily matter or scum forming on the surface of any liquid. 2 The scum of boiled rice; निवारौदनमंडमुष्णमयुरं U. 4. 1. 3 Cream (of milk). 4 Foam, froth or scum in general. 5 Ferment. 6 Gruel. 7 Pith, essence. 8 The head. -**हः** 1 An ornament, decoration. 2 A frog. 3 The castor-oil tree. -**हा** 1 Spirituous liquor. 2 The emblic myrobalan tree. -**Comp.** -**उदकं** 1 barm. 2 decorating walls, floors &c. on festive occasions. 3 mental agitation or excitement. -**प** *a.* drinking scum or cream. -**हारकः** a distiller of spirits &c.

मंडकः 1 A kind of baked flour. 2 A very thin kind of cake (Mar. मडि.)

मंडनं 1 The act of decorating or ornamenting, adorning; माम ह्यमं मंडन-कालहानेः R. 13. 16; मंडनविधिः S. 6. 5. 2 An ornament, decoration, embellishment; सा मंडनामंडनमन्त्रयुक् Ku. 7. 5; Ki. 8. 40; R. 8. 71. -**नः** (or मंडनामंडनः) *N.* of a philosopher who is said to have been defeated in controversy by Sankarāchārya.

मंडपः 1 A temporary hall erected on ceremonial occasions, an open hall; विशाहमंडप. 2 A tent, pavilion; R.

5. 73. 3 An arbour, bower; as in लतामंदप Me. 78. 4 A building consecrated to a deity. -Comp. -प्रतिष्ठा the consecration of a temple.

मंडपतः 1 An ornament, decoration. 2 An actor. 3 Food. 4 An assembly of women. -सौ A woman.

मंडरी A kind of cricket.

मंडल *a.* Round, circular. -लः 1 A circular array of troops. 2 A dog. 3 A kind of snake. -ल 1 A circular orb, globe, wheel, ring, circumference, any thing round or circular; कालफणमंडल R. 12. 98; आदर्शमंडलविभानि समुहसंति Ki. 5. 41; सूर्यप्रभामंडला चक्रादि Ku. 1. 24; so रेणुमंडल, छायामंडल, चापमंडल, सुखमंडल, स्तनमंडल &c. 2 The charmed circle (drawn by a conjurer); Mu. 2. 1. 3 A disc, especially of the sun or moon; अपर्यणि ग्रहकुलपेदुर्मुंडला (विभावरौ) M. 4. 15; दिनमणिमंडलमंडन मयसंडन र Git. 1. 4. The halo round the sun or moon. 5 The path or orbit of a heavenly body. 6 A multitude, group, collection, assemblage, troop, company; एवं मिलितेन कुमारमंडलेन Dk.; अखिलं चारिमंडल R. 4. 4. 7 Society, association. 8 A great circle. 9 The visible horizon. 10 A district or province. 11 A surrounding district or territory. 12 (In politics) The circle of a king's near and distant neighbours; उपगतोऽपि च मंडलानामिता &c. R. 9. 15. (According to Kāmandaka quoted by Malli. the circle of a king's near and distant neighbours consists of twelve kings: -मित्रिणीयु or the central monarch, the five kings whose dominions are in the front, and the four kings whose dominions are in the rear of his kingdoms, the मध्यम or intermediate, and उदासीन or indifferent king. The kings in the front as well as in the rear are designated by particular names; see Malli. *ad loc.*; cf. also Si. 2. 81 and Malli. thereon. According to some the number of such kings is four, six, eight, twelve or even more; see Mit. on Y. 1. 345. According to others, the circle consists of three kings only: -the प्राकृतारि or natural enemy, (the sovereign of an adjacent country), the प्राकृतमित्र natural ally, (the sovereign whose dominions are separated by those of another from the country of the central monarch with whom he is allied) and प्राकृतोदासीन or the natural neutral the sovereign whose dominion lie beyond those of the natural ally). 13 A particular position of the feet in shooting. 14 A kind of mystical diagram used in invoking a divinity. 15 A division of the Rīgveda (the whole collection being divided into 10 Maṇḍalas or eight Aṣṭakas). 16 A kind of leprosy with round spots.

17 A kind of perfume. -ली A circle, group, assemblage. (मंडलीक means 'to form into a ring or circle', 'to coil'; 'मंडलीक' 'to form a circle'). -Comp. -अग्रः a bent or crooked sword, scimitar. -अधिपः, अधीशः ईशः, ईश्वरः 1 the ruler of governor of a district or province. 2 a king, sovereign. -आवृत्तिः *f.* circular movement; U. 3. 19. -कायिक *a.* having a circular bow. -दृश्ये a circular dance, dance in a ring. -व्यासः describing a circle. -पुच्छकः a kind of insect. -वृक्षः the fig-tree forming a circle. -वर्तिन *m.* a ruler of a small province. -वर्षः rain over the whole of a king's territory, general rainfall.

मंडलकं 1 A circle. 2 A disc. 3 A district, province. 4 A group, collection. 5 A circular array of troops. 6 A White leprosy with round spots. 7 A mirror.

मंडलयति Den. P. To make round or circular.

मंडलयित *a.* Round, circular. -स A ball, globe.

मंडलित *a.* Rounded, made round or circular.

मंडलित् *a.* 1 Forming a circle, made up into a coil. 2 Ruling a country. -*m.* 1 A particular kind of snake. 2 A snake in general. 3 A cat. 4 The pole-cat. 5 A dog. 6 The sun. 7 The fig-tree. 8 The ruler of a province.

मंडित *p. p.* Adorned, decorated.

मंडूकः A frog; निपातनिब मंडूकः सोमो नरमायाति विवशाः सर्वसंपदः Subhāsh. -क A kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. -की 1 A female frog. 2 A wanton or unchaste woman. 3 N. of several plants. -Comp. -अङ्गुवृत्तिः *f.* 'the leap of a frog', skipping over or omitting at intervals; (in grammar the word is used to denote the skipping of several Sūtras and supplying from a previous Sūtra); क्रियाग्रहणं मंडूकमुत्पादयति Sk. -कुलं a collection of frogs. -योगः a kind of abstract meditation in which the person who meditates sits motionless like a frog. -सरस् *n.* a pond full of frogs.

मंडुरं Rust of iron, dross (used as a tonic).

मत *p. p.* 1 Thought, believed, supposed. 2 Considered, regarded, deemed, looked upon. 3 Esteemed, honoured, respected; R. 2. 16. 8. 8. 4 Commended, valued. 5 Conjectured, guessed. 6 Meditated upon, thought of, perceived, recognised. 7 Thought out. 8 Intended, aimed at. 9 Approved, sanctioned (see मन्). -स A thought, idea, opinion, be-

lief, view; निश्चितं मतमुच्यते Bg. 18. 6; केषांचिन्मतेन &c. 2 Doctrine, tenet; creed, religious belief; ये मे मतमिदं नित्यमनुतिष्ठति मानवाः Bg. 3. 31. 3 Advice, instruction, counsel. 4 Aim, design, intention, purpose. 5 Approbation, sanction, commendation. -Comp. -अक्ष *a.* well versed in playing at dice. -अन्तरं 1 a different view. 2 a different creed. -अवलम्बने adopting or holding a particular opinion.

मतंगः 1 An elephant. 2 A cloud. 3 N. of a sage; R. 5. 53.

मतंगजः An elephant; न हि कमाक्षिणी द्यूता ग्राहमेवमति मतंगजाः M. 3; Ki. 5. 47; R. 12. 73.

मल्लिका A word used at the end of nouns to denote 'excellence or anything best of its kind'; गोमतल्लिका 'an excellent cow'; cf. उद्भ.

मल्ली See मतल्लिका.

मतिः *f.* 1 Intellect, understanding, sense, knowledge, judgment; मतिरेव बलाद्वीर्यसौ H. 2. 86; अल्पविषया मतिः R. 1. 2. 2 Mind, heart; मम तु मतिर्न ममानपैतु पमोत् Bv. 4. 26; so बुमति, इमति. 3 Thought, idea, belief, opinion, notion, supposition, impression, view; विविधो बलवानिति मे मतिः Bh. 2. 91; Bg. 18. 78. 4 Intention, design, purpose; see मत्वा. 5 Resolution, determination. 6 Esteem, regard, respect; Ki. 10. 9. 7 Wish, desire, inclination; प्रादोष-वेशनमतिर्बुधैर्विषय R. 8. 94. 8 Counsel, advice. 9 Remembrance, recollection; (मतिं कृ, -चा, -आपा 'to set the heart on', 'resolve upon', 'think of'. मत्वा is used adverbially in the sense of 1 knowingly, intentionally, wilfully; मत्वा युक्त्वाचरेत् कृच्छ्रं Ms. 4. 223. 5. 19. 2 under the impression that; व्याघ्रमत्वा पलायते). -Comp. -ईश्वरः an epithet of Viśvākarma. -गर्भ *a.* full of intelligence, intelligent, clever. -होष difference of opinion. -निश्चयः a settled belief, firm conviction. -पूर्व *a.* intentional, wilful. -पूर्व *ind. p.* purposefully, intentionally, wilfully, willingly. -प्रकर्षः superiority of intellect, cleverness. -वेदः change of views. -व्रमः, -विपर्यासः 1 delusion, mental illusion, confusion of mind; S. 6. 9. 2 an error, a mistake, misapprehension. -विभ्रमः, विभ्रंशः confusion or infatuation of mind, madness, frenzy. -ज्ञालित् *a.* intelligent, clever. -हीन *a.* stupid, senseless, foolish.

मत्का *a.* My, mine; संशुषुष कवे मत्केः संशुषुष दनेः शुभेः Bk. 8. 16. -त्काः A bug.

मत्कुणः 1 A bug; मत्कुणाविषं पुरापरिदुषी Si. 14. 68. 2 An elephant without tusks. 3 A small elephant. 4 A beardless man. 5 A buffalo. 6 The cocoa-nut tree. -ज An armour for the

legs or the thighs. -Comp. -आरिः hump.

मद्य *p. p.* 1 Intoxicated, drunk, inebriated (fig. also); ज्योत्स्नानमदालसेन वयुषा मद्याश्रितोऽसौ Vb. 1. 11; प्रमथमद्यो जगदिदमहो विप्रमथति K. P. 10; so रेथं, पनं बलं, &c. 2 Mad, insane. 3 In rut, furious (as an elephant); R. 12. 93. 4 Proud, arrogant. 5 Delighted, overjoyed, excited with joy. 6 Amorous, sportive, wanton. -सः 1 A drunkard. 2 A mad man. 3 An elephant in rut. 4 A cuckoo. 5 A buffalo. 6 The thorn apple or Dhātūra plant.

-Comp. -आलेखः a fence round a large building (as of a rich man). -इमः an elephant in rut. -ममना a woman having the gait of an elephant in rut; i. e. with a lounging gait. -काशि (सि)नी a handsome and very fascinating woman. -हंतिन् *m.*, -नायः, -वारणः an elephant in rut. (-नः, -नं) 1 a fence round a large building or mansion. 2 a turret or small room on the top of a large building. 3 a veranda. 4 a pavilion. (-नं) pounded betel-nuts.

मत् 1 A barrow. 2 The means of acquiring knowledge. 3 The exercise of knowledge.

मत्स्यः 1 A fish. 2 A lord of the Matsyas.

मत्सर *a.* 1 Jealous, envious. 2 Insatiate, greedy, covetous. 3 Niggardly. 4 Wicked. -रः 1 Envy, jealousy; अदृष्टावकाशो मत्सरस्य K. 45; परशुद्विषु बद्ध-मत्सरणां Ki. 13. 7; Si. 9. 63; Ku. 5. 17. 2 Hostility, enmity; R. 3. 60. 3 Pride; Si. 8. 71. 4 Covetousness, greediness. 5 Anger, passion. 6 A gnat or mosquito.

मत्सरिन् *a.* 1 Envious, jealous; परशुद्विषु मत्सरि ममो हि मानिनां Si. 15. 1; 2. 115; बुद्धिमा पयुगमत्सरि मद्युः Mk. 9. 27; R. 18. 19. 2 Hostile, inimical. 3 Greedy after, selfishly addicted to (with loc.). 4 Wicked.

मत्स्याः 1 A fish; शूल मत्स्यानिवापक्यन् पूर्वजान्मलवराः Ms. 7. 20. 2 A particular variety of fish. 3 A king of the Matsyas. -स्यो (dual) The sign Pisces of the zodiac. -स्याः (pl.) N. of a country and its inhabitants; Ms. 2. 19; Y. 1. 83. -Comp. -अक्षका, अक्षी N. of a kind of Soma plant. -अद्, -अदन आद् *a.* feeding on fish; fish-eater. -अवतारः the first of the ten incarnations of Vishnu; (during the reign of the seventh Manu, the whole earth, which had become corrupt, was swept away by a flood, and all living beings perished except the pious Manu and the seven sages who were saved by Vishnu in the form of a fish); cf. Jayadeva's description of this Avatāra; प्रलय पयोधि मले पूतवानसि त्वं विहितवह्निचरित्रमलेदं केनच

पुतमनिवासीर जय जगदीश हरे Gtt. 1. -अज्ञानः 1 a king-fisher. 2 one who eats fish. असुरः N. of a demon. -आधानी, -धानी a fishbasket (used by fishermen.)

-उद्वरिन् *m.* an epithet of Virāta. -उद्वरी an epithet of Satyavati. -उद्वरीयः an epithet of Vyāsa. -उपजीविन् *m.* -आजीवः a fisherman. -करंडिका a fishbasket. -बंध *a.* having the smell of fish. (-घा) N. of Satyavati. -वदः a kind of fish-sauce. -घातिन्, जीवत्, जीविन् *m.* a fisherman. -जालं a fishing net. -देशः the country of the Matsyas. -नारी an epithet of Satyavati. -नाशकः -नाशनः an osprey. पुराणं N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas. -बंधः, -बंधिन् *m.* a fisherman. -बंधनं a fish-hook, an angle. -बंध (धि)नी *a.* fishbasket. -रंकः, -रंगः, -रंगकः a halcyon, king-fisher. -वेधनं, -वेधनी an angle. -संघातः a shoal of fish. मत्स्यंढिका, मत्स्यंढी Coarse or unrefined sugar; हि ही इयैः सीधुषागोद्वेजितस्य मत्स्यंढिकोपनता M. 3.

मद्यु See मद्य.

मद्य-माद्य *q. v.*

मद्यन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Churning, stirring, up. 2 Hurting, injuring. 3 Killing, destroying a destroyer; सुते मद्युमथ-ममद्युमतमदुसर राधिके Gtt. 2. -नः N. of a tree. -नं 1 Churning, stirring round, agitating. 2 Rubbing, friction. 3 Injury, hurting, destruction -Comp. -अच्छलः, -पर्वतः -the mountain Mandara used as churning-stick.

मद्यिः A churning-stick.

मद्यित *p. p.* 1 Churned, stirred round, agitated, shaken about. 2 Crushed, ground, pinched. 3 Afflicted, distressed, oppressed. 4 Killed, destroyed. 5 Dislocated; (see मद्यु.) -रं Pure butter-milk (without water.)

मद्यिन् *m.* (Nom. sing. मद्या, acc. pl. मद्यः) 1 A churning-stick; मद्युः प्रयुज्ये मद्यां विवर्तयेन्मदस्य कुपेयु पदंमद्यरं Ki. 4. 16; N. 22. 44. 2 Wind. 3 A thunder bolt. 4 The penis.

मद्यु (यु)रा N. of an ancient town situated on the right bank of the Yamunā, the birth-place of Krishna and the scene of his amours and exploits; it is one of the seven sacred cities in India (see अवति), and is, to this day, the favourite resort of thousands of devotees. It is said to have been founded by Satrugna; निर्मये निर्मोर्धेयु मद्युरा मद्युराकृतिः R. 15. 28; कलिं कल्या मद्युरा मनादपि गोमिर्मंसकजलेन भाति 6. 48. -Comp. -ईशः, -नायः epithets of Krishna.

मद्यु A form of the first personal pronoun in the singular number used chiefly at the beginning of comp.; as मद्युयै 'for me', 'for my sake'; भावितं thinking of me'; मद्युचनं, मद्युसेवकः भावियं &c. &c.

मद्यु 1. 4 P. (माद्यति, मद्य) 1 To be drunk or intoxicated; शीघ्र मद्यमितरा तु ममाद् Si. 10. 27. 2 To be mad. 3 To revel or delight in. 4 To be glad or rejoiced. Caus. (माद्यति) 1 To intoxicate; inebriate, madden. 2 ('मद्यति) To exhilarate, gladden, delight; Māl. 1. 36. 3 To inflame with passion; Māl. 3. 6. -WITH उद् 1 to be drunk or intoxicated; (fig. also). 2 to be mad; Ms. 3. 161. (-Caus.) to intoxicate or inebriate; अयापि मे हृदयमुन्मद्यति हंत Bv. 2. 5. -य 1 to be intoxicated or drunk. 2 to be careless about, to be negligent or heedless (with loc.); अतोऽर्थां प्रमाद्यति प्रमदाह विप्रक्षितः Ms. 2. 213. 3 to omit to do, swerve or deviate from; as in स्वाधिकारात्मकः Me. 1. 4 to make a mistake, to err, go astray; Bk. 5. 8, 17. 39; 18. 8. -सं 1 to be intoxicated. 2 to rejoice, be glad. -II. 10 A. (माद्यते) To please, gratify.

मद्युः 1 Intoxication, drunkenness, inebriety; मदेनाशुभे Dk.; मद्युविकाराणां दुर्लभः K. 45, see compa. below. 2 Madness, insanity. 3 Ardent passion, wanton or lustful passion, lasciviousness, lust; इति मद्युमदाम्यो रागिणः स्वरगान् Si. 10. 91. 4 Rut, ichor or the juice that exudes from the temples of an elephant in rut; मदेन भाति कुलमः प्रतापेन महीपतिः Chandr. 5. 45; so see मद्यकलः; मद्युमद्यः; Me. 20, R. 2. 7; 12. 102. 5 Love, desire, ardour. 6 Pride, arrogance, conceit; Pt. 1. 240. 7 Rapture, excessive delight. 8 Spirituous liquor. 9 Honey. 10 Musk. 11 Semen virile. -Comp. -अत्ययः, -आतकः any distemper (such as head-ache) resulting from drunkenness. -अंधः *a.* 1 blinded by intoxication, dead drunk, drunk with passion; अथमिह मद्योपा पादुमेवा मद्युषा V. 4. 13. 2 blinded by pride, arrogant. -अपनयनं removal of intoxication. -अंबरः 1 an elephant in rut. 2 N. of Airāvāt, the elephant of Indra. -अलस *a.* languid with passion or intoxication. -अवस्था 1 a state of drunkenness. 2 wantonness, lustfulness. 3 rut, being in rut; R. 2. 7. -आकुल *a.* furious with rut. -आव्य *a.* drunk, intoxicated. (-व्यः) the palm tree. -आम्नातः a kettle-drum carried on the back of an elephant. -आलापिन् *m.* a cuckoo. -आहः musk. -उत्कट *a.* 1 intoxicated, excited by drink. 2 furious with passion, lustful. 3 arrogant, proud, haughty. 4 ruttish, under the influence of rut; R. 6. 7. (-रः) 1 an elephant in rut. 2 a dove. (-रः) spirituous liquor. -उद्वय, उन्मद्य *a.* 1 drunk, intoxicated. 2 furious, drunk with passion; मद्योद्वयाः ककुभतः सति कुलसुजाः R. 4. 22. 3 arrogant, proud, haughty. -उद्धत *a.* 1 drun

with passion; Ku. 3. 31. 2 inflated with pride. -उल्लापितं *m.* the cuckoo. -कर *a.* intoxicating, causing intoxication. -करि *m.* an elephant in rut. -कल *a.* speaking softly or inarticulately, speaking indistinctly; R. 9. 37. 2 uttering low sounds of love. 3 drunk with passion; U. 1. 31; Mā. 9. 14. 4 indistinct yet sweet; दकलं हजितं सारसानं Me. 31. 5 ruttish, furious, under the influence of rut, V. 4. 24. (-लः) an elephant in rut. -कोहलः a bull set at liberty (to roam at will). -खेल *a.* stately or sportive through passion, V. 4. 16. -गंधा 1 an intoxicating drink. 2 hemp. -गमनः a buffalo. -द्युत् *a.* 1 distilling rut (as an elephant). 2 lustful, wanton, drunk. 3 gladdening, exhilarating. (-मः) an epithet of Indra. -जलं, वारि *n.* rutting juice, ichor exuding from the temples of a ruttish elephant. -ज्वरः fever of pride or passion; Bh. 3. 23. -क्षिपः a furious elephant, an elephant in rut. -प्रयोगः, -प्रतिकः, -प्रसवणं, -प्रावः, -रुतिः *f.* the exudation of ichor or rutting juice from the temples of an elephant. -सुख *a.* 'dropping down ichor', furious, intoxicated; U. 3. 15. -रक्त *a.* affected with passion. -रागः 1 Cupid. 2 a cock. 3 a drunkard. -विक्षिप्त *a.* 1 in rut, furious. 2 agitated by lust or passion. -विह्वल *a.* 1 maddened by lust or pride. 2 stupefied with intoxication. -वृद्धः an elephant. -शौडकं nutmeg. -सारः a cotton shrub. -स्थलं, -स्थानं an ale-house, a dram-shop, tavern.

मदन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Intoxicating, maddening. 2 Delighting, exhilarating. -नः 1 The god of love, Cupid; व्यापारोपि मदनस्य निषेधितः S. 1. 27; हतमपि निषेधेयं मदनः Bh. 3. 18. 2 Love, passion, sexual love, lust; विनयविरतिवृत्तिरतसया न विवृती मदनो न च संवृतः S. 2. 11; वृत्तिगोतं मदनस्य द्विकं Ra. 1. 3, R. 5. 63; 80 मदनानुर, मदनपीडित &c. 3 The spring season. 4 A bee. 5 Bees'-wax. 6 A kind of embrace. 7 The Dhattūra plant. 8 The Bakula tree. -नर, -नी 1 Spirituous liquor. 2 Musk. 3 The *atimukta* creeper (-नी only in these two senses). -नं 1 Intoxicating. 2 Gladdening, delighting. -Comp. -अयकः a species of grain (कोदव). -अङ्गुलः 1 the penis. 2 a fingernail, or a wound inflicted by it in cohabitation. -अंतकः, -अरिः, -वसनः, -वहनः, -नाशनः, -रिपुः epithets of Siva. -अवस्थ *a.* in love, enamoured. -आतुर, आर्त, -क्रिड, पीडित *a.* afflicted by love, smit with love, love-sick; R. 12, 32, S. 3. 10. -आयुधं 1 pudendum muliebne. 2 'Cupid's missile', said of a very lovely woman. -आलया-यं 1 pudendum muliebne. 2 a lotus. 3 a king.

-इच्छाकलं a kind of mango. -उत्सवः the vernal festival celebrated in honour of Cupid. (-वा) an *apsaras*. -उत्सुक *a.* pining or languid with love. -उद्यानं 'a pleasure garden', N. of a garden. -कंदकः 1 erection of hair caused by the feeling of love. 2 N. of a tree. -कलहः 'love's quarrel', sexual union, उद्वेलनं Mā. 2. 12. -काकुत्स्थः a dove or pigeon. -गोपालः an epithet of Krishna. -चतुर्दशी the fourteenth day in the bright half of Chaitra, or the festival celebrated on that day in honour of Cupid. -त्रयोदशी the thirteenth day in the bright half of Chaitra, or the festival celebrated on that day in honour of Cupid. -नलिका a faithless wife. -पक्षिन् *m.* the Khanjana bird. -पाठकः the cuckoo. -पीडा, बाधा pangs or torments of love. -महोत्सवः a festival celebrated in honour of Cupid. मोहनः an epithet of Krishna. -ललितं amorous sport or dalliance. -लेखः a love-letter. -वश *a.* influenced by love enamoured. -शलाका 1 the female of the cuckoo. 2 an aphrodisiac.

मदनकः N. of a plant (द्वनक).

मदयंतिका, मदयंती A kind of Jasmine (Arabian).

मदयितु *a.* 1 Intoxicating, maddening. 2 Gladdening. -लुः 1 The god of love. 2 A cloud. 3 A distiller of spirituous liquors. 4 A drunken man. 5 Spirituous liquor (*n.* also in this sense).

मदारः 1 An elephant in rut. 2 A hog. 3 A thorn-apple or Dhattūra. 4 A lover, libertine. 5 A kind of perfume. 6 A cheat or rogue (?). मदिरः *f.* A kind of roller or harrow.

मदिर *a.* 1 Intoxicating, maddening. 2 Delighting, fascinating, gladdening (eyes &c.) -रः A kind of Khadir tree (red-flowered). -Comp. -अक्षी, -ईक्षणा, -नयना, -लोचना a woman with fascinating or bewitching eyes; मधुकर मदिराक्षः शंस तस्याः प्रवृत्तिः V. 4. 22; R. 8. 68. -आयतनयन *a.* having long and fascinating eyes; S. 3. 5. -आसवः an intoxicating drink.

मदिरा 1 Spirituous liquor; काक्षस्त्वयो वदनमदिरा दोहदच्छन्नारयाः Me. 78; Si. 11. 49. 2 A kind of wag-tail. 3 N. of Durga. -Comp. -उत्कट, -उत्तम *a.* intoxicated with spirituous liquor. -गृह, -शाला an ale-house, dram-house, a tavern. -सखः the mango tree.

मदिरा Spirituous liquor.

मदीय *a.* My, mine, belonging to me; R. 2. 45, 65, 5. 25.

मद्गुः A kind of aquatic bird, a cormorant or diver. 2 A kind of snake. 3 A kind of wild animal. 4 A kind of galley or vessel of war; कोवि मद्गुः

मधवत् Dk. 5 N. of a degraded mixed tribe, the offspring of a Brāhmana by a woman of the bard class; see Ma. 10. 48. 6 An outcast.

मद्गुरः 1 A diver, pearl-fisher. 2 A kind of sheat-fish. 3 N. of a degraded mixed tribe; see मद्गु (5).

मद्य *a.* 1 Intoxicating. 2 Gladdening, exhilarating. -यं Spirituous liquor, wine, any intoxicating drink; रणक्षितिः शोणितमद्यकृत्या R. 7. 49; Ms. 5. 56, 9. 84, 10. 89. -Comp. -आमोदः the *Bakula* tree. -कीटः a kind of insect. -द्रुमः a kind of tree (मादवृक्ष). -पः a drunkard, tippler, sot. -पानं 1 drinking intoxicating liquor. 2 any intoxicating drink. -पित *a.* intoxicated with drink. -पूर्या the plant called Dhātaki. -बी (रि) जं a drug used to cause fermentation, leaven. -भाजनं a wine-glass; so मद्यभातं. -मेघः barn, yeast. -वासिनी the plant called वातकी. -संधानं distillation of spirit.

मद्रः 1 N. of a country. 2 A ruler of that country. -द्राः (pl.) The inhabitants of Madra. -दं Joy, happiness. (मद्राकृ = मद्राकृ 'to shave or shear'). -Comp. -कार *a.* (also मद्रकार) producing delight.

मद्रुकः A ruler or inhabitant of Madra. -काः (pl.) N. of a degraded tribe in the south.

मधुव्यः The month called Vaisākha.

मधु *a.* (धु or मधी *f.*) Sweet, pleasant, agreeable, delightful. -नः (धु) 1 Honey; एतास्तामधुनो धाराश्चोतन्ति सविवास्त्वयि U. 3. 34; मधु तिष्ठति जिह्वाये हृदये तु हलाहलम्. 2 The juice or nectar of flowers; Ku. 3. 36; देहि सुखकमलमधुपानं Git. 10. 3 A sweet intoxicating drink, wine, spirituous liquor; विनयेते स्म तयोवा मधुभिर्विजयधनं R. 4. 65; Ra. 1. 3. 4 Water. 5 Sugar. 6 Sweetness. -मः (-धुः) 1 The spring or vernal season; इ नु हृदयेमः सखा कुहमायेजितकाम्युको मधुः Ku. 4. 24, 25; 3. 10, 30. 2 The month of Chaitra; भास्करस्य मधुमासवाचिष R. 11. 7; मसि मधौ मधुरकेलिर्युगनादे रामा हरति हृदये प्रसमं नराणां Ra. 6. 21. 3 N. of a demon killed by Vishnu. 4 N. of another demon, father of Lavana and killed by Satrugna. 5 The *Asoka* tree. 6 N. of king Kṛtāvīrya. -Comp. -अडीला a lump of honey, clotted honey.

-आधारः wax. -आपात *a.* having honey at the first taste; Ms. 11. 9. -आम्रः a kind of mango tree. -आसवः sweet spirituous liquor (made from honey). -आस्वाद *a.* having the taste of honey. -आहुतिः *f.* a sacrificial offering of sweet things. -उच्छिष्टं, -उत्थं, -उत्थितं bees' wax. -उत्सवः the spring or vernal festival. -उत्तुक 'honey-water', water mixed with honey, hydromel. -उद्यानं a spring-garden. -उपजनं 'the abode of Madhu,'

an epithet of Mathurā; R. 15. 15. -कूटः the cuckoo. -करः 1 a large black bee; कुटजं खलु तेनेहा तेने हा मधुकरेण कथं Bv. 1. 10; R. 9. 30; Me. 35. 47. 2 a lover, libertine. -मणः, अमणिः f. a swarm of bees. -ककडी 1 sweet lime, a kind of citron. 2 a kind of date. -काननं, वनं the forest of the demon Madhu. -कारः, कारिन् m. a bee. -कुलुविका, कुलुदी a sort of citron tree. -कुलपा a stream of honey. -कृत m. a bee. -केशदः a bee. -कोशः, -वः a beehive. -कमः a bee-hive. (pl.) drinking-bout, carousals. -क्षीरः, क्षीरकः a Kharjāra tree. -मायनः the cuckoo. -महः a libation of honey. -जोवः the cuckoo. -जं bees'-wax. -जा 1 sugar-candy. 2 the earth. -जंजीरः a kind of citron. -जित्, द्विज्, निवृद्धनः, निवृत्तु m., -मधः, -मधनः, -रिपुः, शत्रुः, -सुवनः epithets of Vishnu; इति मधुरिपुणा सखी निवृत्ता Git. 5; R. 9. 48; Si. 15. 1. -गुणः-ण sugar-cane. -त्रयं the three sweet things; i. e. sugar, honey, and clarified butter. -दीपः the god of love. -दूतः the mango tree. -दोहः the extracting of sweetness or honey. -द्रुः 1 a bee. 2 a libertine. -द्रवः N. of a tree having red blossoms. -द्रुमः the mango tree. -धातुः a kind of yellow pyrites. -धारा a stream of honey. -धूलिः molasses. -नालिकेरकः a kind of coconut. -जेलु m. a bee. -पः a bee or a drunkard; राजपियाः केतविलयी रमंते मधुपिः सह Bv. 1. 126, 1. 63. (where both meanings are intended). -पटलं a beehive. -पतिः an epithet of Krishna. -पर्कः 'a mixture of honey', a respectful offering made to a guest or to the bridegroom on his arrival at the door of the father of the bride; its usual ingredients are five:—इयि सपिर्जलं क्षौद्रं शिता शैतश्च पंचभिः । प्रोच्यते मधुपर्कः ; समाम्बु मधुपर्कः U. 4; असिखद्वयमधुपर्कमर्पितं स तद् व्यवाचर्कः शुद्धं वैश्वीनाम् । यदेव पाश्र्वमधु भीमजावरं निषेणं पुण्याहविधिं तदा कृतं N. 16. 13; Ms. 3. 119 et seq. -पर्क्य a. worthy of madhuparka q. v. -पर्णिका, -पर्णी the Indigo plant. -पाचिन् m. a bee. -पुरः, -री an epithet of Mathurā; सप्रयुज्जितवासने मधुरी मध्ये हरिः सेव्यते Bv. 4. 44. -पुवः 1 the Asoka tree. 2 the Bakula tree. 3 the Dani tree. 4 the Sirtsha tree. -मग्नयः addiction to wine. -ममेहः diabetes, saccharine urine. -म्राज्ञनं one of the sixteen purificatory Samskāras (which consists in putting a little honey into the mouth of a new-born male-child). -मियः an epithet of Balarāma. -फलः a kind of cocoa-nut. -फलिका a kind of date. -बहुला the Madhavi creeper. -बी(वी)जः a pomegranate tree. -बी(वी)जपुरः a kind of citron. -महाः -क्षा, -मक्षिका a bee. -मज्जनः the reed called आखोट. -मद्ः the in-

toxication of liquor. -मल्लिः-ल्ली f. the Mālatī creeper. -माधवी 1 a kind of intoxicating drink. 2 any springflower. -माधवीकः a kind of intoxicating liquor. -मार्कः a bee. -मेहः = मधु ममेह q. v. -यष्टिः f. sugar-cane. -रसः 1 the wine-palm. 2 sugar-cane. 3 sweetness. (-सा) 1 a bunch of grapes 2 vine. -लग्नः N. of a tree. -लिह, -लेह, लेहिन् m. -लोहपः, a bee; so मधुः नोलिहः -वनं N. of the forest inhabited by the demon Madhu where Satrugghna founded Mathurā. (-नः) the cuckoo. -वाराः (m. pl.) drinking often and often, tipping, carousing जज्ञिरे बहुमताः प्रमदानामोदयाकटुदो मधुवाराः Ki. 8. 59; क्षालितं दुःशमितं दुःवृत्तां द्रावितं नु हृदयं पुरिः Si. 10. 14; sometimes in the sing. also; see Ki. 8. 57. -वतः a bee; मर्मिकः को मरदानामंतरेण मधुवतं Bv. 1. 117; तस्मिन्मय मधुवते विधिवशात्माध्वीकमाकांक्षति 46. -शर्करा honey-sugar. -शाखः a kind of tree. -शिष्टं -शेषं wax. -सखः, -सहायः, -साराधिः, -सुहृद् m. the god of love. -सिक्थकः a kind of poison. -सुवनः a bee. -स्थानं a bee-hive. -स्वरः the cuckoo. -हन् m. 1 a destroyer or collector of honey. 2 a kind of bird of prey. 3 a sooth-sayer. 4 an epithet of Vishnu.

मधुकः 1 N. of a tree (=मधुक q. v.) 2 The Asoka tree. 3 A kind of bird. -कं 1 Tin. 2 Liquorice.

मधुर a. 1 Sweet. 2 Honied, mellifluous. 3 Pleasant, charming, attractive, agreeable; अहो मधुरमासं दर्शनं S. 1; Ku. 5. 9; U. 1. 20. 4 Melodious (as a sound). -रः 1 The red sugar-cane. 2 Rice. 3 A kind of sugar, molasses (शुद्ध). 4 A kind of mango. -रं 1 Sweetness. 2 A sweet drink, syrup. 3 Poison. 4 Tin. -रं ind. Sweetly, pleasantly, agreeably. -Comp. -अक्षर a. sounding sweetly, uttering sweet sounds, melodious -आलाप a. uttering sweet sounds. (-पः) sweet or melodious notes; मधुरालापनिसर्गपंडितां. Ku. 4. 16. (-प्र) a kind of thrush. -कंदकः a kind of fish. -जंजीर a species of lime. -त्रयं = मधुत्रयं q. v. -फलः a sort of jujube tree (राजवदर). -भाषिन्. -बाच्य a. sweet speaking. -सजा a kind of date tree. -स्वर, स्वन a. warblin sweetly, sweet-voiced.

मधुरता-त्वं Sweetness, pleasantness, agreeableness.

मधुरिमन् m. Sweetness, agreeableness; मधुरिमातिशयेन वचोऽयने Bv. 1. 113.

मधुलिका Black mustard.

मधुकः 1 A bee. 2 N. of a tree. -क A flower of the Madhuka tree; दूर्वावता पांडुमधुकदाम्ना Ku. 7. 14; सिग्यो मधुकच्छविर्गदः Git 10. R. 6. 25.

मधुलः A kind of tree. -ली The mango tree.

मधुलिका A kind of tree.

मध्य a. 1 Middle, central, being in the middle or centre; Me. 46; Ms. 2. 21. 2 Intervening, intermediate. 3 Middling, moderate, of a middling size or quality, mediocre; प्रात्य विप्रविहता विरमंति मध्याः Bh. 2. 27. 4 Neutral, impartial. 5 Just, right. 6 Mean (in astr.). -च्यः, -च्यं 1 The middle, centre, middle or central part; अह्नः मध्यं midday; सहस्रदीपितिरलं करोति मध्यमह्नः Māl. 1 'the sun is on the meridian' or 'right overhead'; च्योममध्ये V. 2. 1. 2 The middle of the body, the waist; मध्ये क्षामा Me. 82; वेदिविलग्नमध्या Ku. 1. 39. विशालवक्त्रास्तुदुवचमध्याः R. 6. 32. 3 The belly, abdomen; मध्येन... बालिनयं वारं वमार बाला Ku. 1. 39. 4 The inside or interior of anything. 5 A middle state or condition. 6 The flank of a horse. 7 Mean time in music. 8 The middle term of a progression. -च्य The middle finger. -च्यं Ten thousand billions [The acc., instr. abl. and loc. singulars of मध्य are used adverbially. (a) मध्य into the midst of, into; (b) मध्येन through or between. (c) मध्यात् out of, from among, from the midst (with gen.); तेषां मध्यात् काकः प्रोवाच Pt. 1. (d) मध्ये 1 in the middle, between, among, in the midst; R. 12. 29. 2. in, into, within, inside, oft. as the first member of adverbial compounds; e. g. मध्येनगं into the Ganges; मध्येनदरं, in the belly; Bv. 1. 61; मध्येनगरं inside the city; मध्येनदि in the middle of the river; मध्येपुष्टं on the back; मध्येभक्तं a medicine taken in the middle of one's meals; मध्येरणं in the battle, Bv. 1. 128; मध्येसभं in or before an assembly; N. 6. 76; मध्येसमुद्रं in the midst of the sea; Si. 3. 33.] -Comp. -अंशुलिः, -ली f. the middle finger. -अह्नः (for अह्नः) midday, noon. कुलं, क्रिया a midday rite or observance. -कालः, -वेलाः, -समयः noon-time, midday. -स्तानः midday ablation -कर्णः a radius. -ग a. being or going in the middle or among -गत a. central, middle, being in the middle. -गंधः the mango tree -ग्रहणं the middle of an eclipse. -दिनं (also मध्यदिनं) 1 midday, noon. 2 a midday offering. -दीपकं a variety of the figure called Dipaka, in which the common attribute that throws light on the whole description is placed in the middle; c. g. Bk. 10. 24. -देशः 1 the middle region or space, the middle part of anything. 2 the waist. 3 the belly. 4 the meridian. 5 the central region, the country lying between the Himalaya and Vindhya mountains; हिमवद्विष्ययोर्मध्यं यथाग्विचनज्ञानाद्विप्रत्येकं प्रयागाच्च मध्यदेशः स कीर्तितः || Ms. 2. 21.

-**श्वः** the trunk of the body, the belly. -**पदं** the middle word. **लोपिन्** see मध्यमपदलोपिन्. -**पातः** communion, intercourse. -**भागः** 1 the middle part. 2 the waist. -**भावः** middle state, mediocrity. -**श्वः** a weight of six white mustard seeds. -**रात्रः**, -**रात्रिः** f. midnight. -**रेखा** the central or first meridian. -**लोकः** the middle of the three worlds; i. e. the earth or world of mortals. **ईशः**, **ईश्वरः** a king. -**वयस्** a. middle-aged. -**वसिन्** a. middle, central. (-m.) an arbitrator, a mediator. -**वृत्तं** the navel. -**वृत्तं** = मध्यरेखा q. v. -**स्थ** a. 1 being or standing in the middle, central. 2 intermediate, intervening. 3 middling. 4 mediating, acting as umpire between two parties. 5 impartial, neutral. 6 indifferent, unconcerned; S. 5. (-**स्थः**) 1 an umpire, arbitrator, a mediator. 2 an epithet of Śiva. -**स्थलं** 1 the middle or centre. 2 the middle space or region. 3 the waist. -**स्थानं** 1 the middle station. 2 the middle space; i. e. air. 3 a neutral region. -**स्थित** a. central, intermediate.

मध्यतत्त्व ind. 1 From the middle or midst, out of. 2 Among, between.

मध्यम a. 1 Being or standing in the middle, middle, central; पितुः पदं मध्यममुत्तरी V. 1. 19; so मध्यमलोकपालः, मध्यमपदं, मध्यमरेखा q. q. v. v. 2 Intermediate, intervening. 3 Middling, of a middling condition or quality, mediocre; as in उत्तमाधममध्यम. 4 Middling, moderate; तेन मध्यमशक्रीणि मित्राणि स्थापितान्यतः R. 17. 58. 5 Middle-sized. 6 Neither youngest nor oldest, the middle-born (as a brother); प्रथमति पितरौ वा मध्यमः पौत्रवोऽयं Ve. 5. 26. 7 Impartial, neutral. -**मः** 1 The fifth note in music. 2 A particular musical mode. 3 The midland country; see मध्यदेश. 4 The second person (in grammar). 5 A neutral sovereign; वर्मोच्चरं मध्यममाश्रयते R. 13. 7. 6 The governor of a province. -**मा** 1 The middle finger. 2 A marriageable girl, one arrived at the age of puberty. 3 The pericarp of a lotus. 4 One of the classes of heroines (Nāyikās) in poetic compositions, a woman in the middle of her youth; cf. S. D. 100. -**मं** The waist. -**Comp अंशुलिः** the middle finger. -**आहरणं** (in alg.) elimination of the middle term in an equation. -**कक्षा** the middle courtyard. -**जात** a. middle-born. -**पदं** the middle member (of a compound). **लोपिन् m.** a subdivision of the Tatpuruṣa compound in which the middle word is omitted in composition; the usual instance given is शाकपार्थिवः which is dissolved as शाकपार्थिवः

पार्थिवः; here the middle word शिव is omitted; so शक्यतः, दुःशासनाः &c., -**पार्थिवः** an epithet of Arjuna. -**पुरुषः** the second person (in grammar). -**भृतकः** a husbandman or cultivator (who works both for himself and his master or landlord). -**रात्रः** midnight. -**लोकः** the middle world, the earth. **पालः** a king; R. 2. 16. -**वयस्** n. middle aged. -**वयस्क** middle-aged. -**संघः** intrigue of a middling character, such as sending presents of flowers &c. to another's wife; it is thus defined by Vyāsa. -**त्रयं** मध्यमाल्यानां धूपधूपणवाससां प्रलोभनं वाचपानैर्मध्यमः संघः स्तुतः N. -**साहसः** the second of the three penalties or modes of punishment; see Ms. 8. 138. (-**सः**) an outrage or offence to the middle class. -**स्थ** a. being in the middle.

मध्यमक a. (मिका f.) Middle, middlemost.

मध्यमिका A girl arrived at puberty.

मये See under मय.

मध्वः N. of a celebrated preceptor and author, the founder of the sect of Vaiṣṇavas, and author of a Bhāṣya on the Vedānta Sūtras.

मध्वकः A bee.

मध्विजा Any intoxicating drink, spirituous liquor.

मन् I. 1. P. (मन्ति) 1 To be proud. 2 To worship. -II. 10. A. (मानते) To be proud -III. 4. 8. A. (मन्ते, मनुते, मत) 1 To think, believe, suppose, imagine, fancy, conceive; अकं कऽपि शशंकिरे जज्ञानिरेः पंकं परे मेनिरे Subhāṣh; वस्तु मन्ते कुमारणानेन ज्ञेयमास्तुमाभिमन्ति U. 5; कथं भवान् मन्त्यते 'what is your opinion?' 2 To consider, regard, deem, look upon, take (one) for, take to be; समीचता दृष्टिस्त्रिभुवनमपि मल मनुते Bh. 3. 84; अमंस्त चानेन परार्थजन्मना स्थितेरेवेचा स्थितिर्मतमन्त्यं R. 3. 27; 1. 32. 6. 84. Bg. 2. 26. 35; Bk. 9. 117; स्तनविनिहितमपि हारमुदारं वा मनुते कुशतनुतिव मारं Git. 4. 3. To honour, respect, value, esteem, think highly of, prize वस्तुमुपगमिण इमे ध्रुववाधिपत्यभेगादयः कृपणलोकमता मन्ति Bh. 3. 76. 4 To know, understand, perceive, observe, have regard to; मत्वा देवं धनपतिसंस्तं यत्र साक्षाद्भूतं Me. 73. 5 To agree or consent to, act up to; तन्मन्यस्य मम वचनं Mk. 8. 6 To think or reflect upon. 7 To intend, wish or hope for. 8 To set the heart or mind on. The senses of मन् are variously modified according to the word with which it is used; c. g. बहु मन् to think highly or much of, value greatly, prize, esteem; बहु मनुते मनु ते तदुपगतपवनचलितमपि रेणुं Git. 5; see under बहु also; लघु मन् to think lightly of; despise, slight; S. 7. 1; अथवा मन्

to think otherwise, doubt; सन् मन् to think well of, approve, consider satisfactory; S. 1. 2; असाद्य मन् to disapprove; तुषाय मन् or तुषयन् मन् to value at a straw, value lightly, make light of; इतिमन्यसेतु तुषाय Si. 15. 61; न मन् to disregard, not to mind. -**Caus.** (मानयति-ते) To honour, esteem, respect, pay respect, to value; मान्यान् मानय Bh. 2. 77. -**Desid.** (मीमांसते) 1 To reflect upon, examine, investigate, inquire into. 2 To doubt, call in question (with loc.). With अनु to agree or consent to, approve, grant, permit, allow, sanction; राजन्यान्सपुरनिचयेऽनुने R. 4. 87. 14. 20; न नोहमनुमत्तुमुसहे मोक्षवृत्ति कलमस्य चेति 11 39; Ku. 1. 59; 3. 60, 5. 68; Bb. 3 22; R. 16. 85. (-**Caus.**) to ask for leave or permission, ask the consent of; अनुमान्यतां महाराज; V. 2. -**अभि** 1 to wish or desire for, covet; Ms. 10. 95. 2 to approve of, assent to. 3 to think, fancy, imagine, regard. -**अप** to despise, contemn, disregard, slight, think lightly of; चतुर्विंशतिशानवमस्य मानिनी Ku. 5. 53; Ms. 4. 135; V. 2. 11. -**वति** to think, reflect. (-**Caus.**) 1 to honour, hold in honour, respect. 2 to approve, applaud. 3 to allow, permit. -**वि** (Caus) 1 to disrespect, slight, disregard, contemn; क्षीमिषिता-वितानां कायुरुषाणां विवर्धते मदनः Mk. 8. 9. -**सं** 1 to agree, concur, be of the same mind. 2 to assent or consent to, approve, like. 3 to think, suppose, regard. 4 to sanction, authorize. 5 to esteem, honour, value highly; कश्चिद्विभिचानाद्यं काले संमन्यसेति विं Bk. 6. 65; समंस्त वंपू 1. 2. 6 to allow, permit. (-**Caus.**) to honour, respect, value highly.

मननं 1 Thinking, reflection, meditation, cogitation; मननाभ्युत्थिता हि Hariv. 2 Intelligence, understanding. 3 An inference arrived at by reasoning. 4 A guess, conjecture.

मनस् m. 1 The mind, heart, understanding, perception, intelligence; as in धुमनस्, दुर्मनस् &c. 2 (In phil.) The mind or internal organ of perception and cognition, the instrument by which objects of sense affect the soul; (in Nyāya phil. मनस् is regarded as a Dravya or substance and is distinct from आत्मन् or the soul); तदेव सुखदुःखाद्युपलब्धिसामर्थमिति प्रति जीवे भिन्नमनु नित्यं च Tarka K. 3 Conscience, the faculty of discrimination or judgment. 4 Thought, idea, fancy, imagination, conception; पश्यन्तुमानससाधुष्यं Ku. 3. 51; R. 2. 27; कश्चिन् वाचा मनसापि शश्वत् 5. 5. 5 Design, purpose, intention. 6 Will, wish, desire, inclination; in this sense मनस् is fir

quently used with the infinitive form with the final *म्* dropped and forms adjectives; अयं जनः प्रमुखास्तपोधने Ku. 5. 40; cf. काम. 7 Reflection. 8 Disposition, temper, mood. 9 Spirit, energy, mettle. 10 N. of the lake called Mānasa. (मनसा यम् &c. to think of, contemplate, remember; Ku. 2. 63; मनः कृ to fix the mind upon, direct the thoughts towards; with dat. or loc.; मनो बंधु to fix the heart or affection upon; अभिलषि मनो बंधुपात्रसात् विद्यं सा R. 3. 4; मनः समाधा to collect oneself; मनसि उज्जु to cross the mind; मनसि कृ to think, to bear in mind; to resolve, determine, think of). -Comp. -अभिनायः a lover, husband-अनवस्थानं inattention. -अनुग a. suiting the mind, agreeable. -अपहारिन् a. captivating the heart. -अभिनिवेशः close application of mind, firmness of purpose. -अभिराम a. pleasing the mind, gratifying to the heart; R. 1. 39. -अभिलाषः the desire or longing of the heart. -आप a. gaining the heart, attractive, pleasing. -कान्त a. (मनस्कान्त or मनः कान्त) dear to the mind, pleasant, agreeable. -कारः perfect perception, full consciousness (of pleasure or pain). -क्षेपः distraction of the mind, mental confusion. -गत a. 1 existing or passing in the mind, concealed in the breast, internal, inward, secret; नयं न वक्ष्यति मनोमतमाविहेतुं S. 3. 12. 2 affecting the mind, desired. (-त्तं) 1 a wish, desire; मनोगतं सा न शशक शंसितुं Ku. 5. 51. 2 an idea, thought, notion, opinion. -मतिः f. desire of the heart. -मयी wish, desire. -मुद्रा red arsenic. -ग्रहणं captivating the mind. -ग्राहिन् a. captivating or fascinating the mind. -ज, -जन्मन् a. mind born. (-म.) the god of love. -ज्व a. 1 quick or swift as thought. 2 quick in thought or conception. 3 fatherly, paternal. -जवस a. resembling a father, fatherly. -जात a. mind-born, arisen or produced in the mind. -जिह्वा a. scenting out, i. e. guessing the thoughts. -ज्ञ a. pleasing, lovely, agreeable, beautiful, charming; ह्यम-पिकमनोसा वल्केनापि तन्वी S. 1. 20; R. 3. 7; 6. 7. (-ज्ञः) N. of a Gandharva. (-ज्ञा) 1 red arsenic. 2 an intoxicating drink. 3 a princess. -सापः, -पीडा 1 mental pain or agony, anguish. 2 repentance, contrition. -सुखिः f. satisfaction of the mind. -तोका an epithet of Durgā. -द्वन्द्वः complete control over the mind or thoughts; Ms. 10. 10; cf. विद्विन्. -दत्त a. devoted in thought, mentally dedicated. -दाहः, -दुःखः mental distress or torment. -नशः loss of the mind or understanding, dementedness.

नीत a. approved, chosen. -पतिः an epithet of Vishnu. -पूत a. 1 considered pure by the mind, approved by one's conscience; मनःपूतं समाचरेत् Ms. 6. 46. 2 of a pure mind, conscientious. -प्रणीत a. agreeable or pleasing to the mind. -प्रसादः composure of mind, mental calm. -प्रीतिः f. mental satisfaction, joy, delight. -भवाः, -भूः 1 the god of love, cupid; ररे मनो मम मनोभवशासनस्य पदादुज्ज्वलनारतमामनत Bv. 4. 33; Ku. 3. 27; R. 7. 22. 2 love, passion, lust; अस्याल्लो हि नारीणामकालजो मनोभवः R. 12. 33. -मनायः the god of love. -मय see separately. -पारिन् a. 1 going at will or pleasure. 2 swift, quick as thought. -योगः close application of the mind, close attention. -योगिः the god of love. -रञ्जन् 1 pleasing the mind. 2 pleasantness. -रथः 1 'the car of the mind', a wish, desire; अवतरतः सिद्धिपथं शब्दः स्वमनोरथस्य M. 1. 22; मनोरथानामगतिर्न विद्यते Ku. 5. 64; R. 3. 72, 12. 59. 2 a desired object; मनोरथाय नाशंसे S. 7. 13. 3 (in dramas) a hint, a wish expressed indirectly or covertly. -दायक a. fulfilling one's expectations (-कः) N. of a Kalpataru. -सिद्धिः f. fulfilment of one's desires. -सृष्टिः f. a creation of the fancy, a castle in the air. -रम a. attractive, pleasing, agreeable, lovely, beautiful; अरुणनक्षत्रमनोरमाय तस्याः (अंशुलीयु) S. 6. 10. (-मा) 1 a lovely woman. 2 a kind of pigment. -राज्यं 'kingdom of the fancy', a castle in the air; मनोराज्यविजृम्भयेत् 'this is building castles in the air'. -लपः loss of consciousness. -लोल्यं freak, caprice. -चांछा, -चाञ्छितं a wish of the heart, a desire. -विकारः, -विकृतिः f. emotion of the mind. -वृत्तिः f. 1 working of the mind, volition. 2 disposition, temper. -वेगः quickness of thought. -व्यथा mental pain or anguish. -शीलः, -ल्ला red arsenic; मनःशिलाविच्युरिता निषेधुः Ku. 1. 55; R. 12. 80. -वृत्ति a. quick as thought. -संगः attachment of the mind (to anything). -संतापः anguish of the mind. -स्थ a. being in the heart, mental. -स्थैर्यं firmness of mind. -हन्त a. disappointed. -हर a. pleasing, charming, attractive, fascinating, lovely; अम्याजमनोहरं वगः S. 1. 17; Ku. 3. 39; R. 3. 32. (-रः) a kind of Jasmine. (-रं) gold. -हर्षुः, -हर्षिन् a. heart-stealing, captivating, agreeable, pleasing; हितं मनोहारिन् दुर्लभं वचः Ki. 1. 4. -हरिः an unchaste or unfaithful woman. -ह्लादः gladness of heart. -ह्ला red arsenic.

मनसा N. of a daughter of Kasyapa, sister of the serpent king Ananta and wife of the sage जरह्मर; so मनसादेवी. मनसिजः 1 The god of love; R. 18. 52. 2 Love, passion; मनसिजरुजं सा वा

विष्णु ममालमोहितुं V. 3. 10; S. 3. 9. मनसिजायः The god of love; Si. 7. 2.

मनस्तः ind. From the mind or heart; R. 14. 81.

मनस्विन् a. 1 Wise, intelligent, clever, high-souled, high-minded; R. 1. 32; Pt. 2. 120. 2 Steady-minded, resolute, determined; Ku. 5. 6. -नी 1 A high-minded or proud woman; मनस्विनीमानविचातृक्षं Ku. 3. 32; M. 1. 19. 2 A wise or virtuous woman. 3 N. of Durgā.

मनाकु ind 1 A little, slightly, in a small degree; न मनाकु 'not at all'; रे पाथ विह्वलमना न मनमपि स्थाः Bv. 1. 37, 111. 2 Slowly, tardily. -Comp. -कर a. doing little. (-रं) a kind of fragrant aloe-wood.

मनाका A female elephant. मनित p. p. Known, perceived, understood.

मनीजं Collyrium, eye-salve. मनीषा 1 Desire, wish; यो बुज्जेन वशयितुं तदुते मनीषा Bv. 1. 95. 2 Intelligence, understanding. 3 A thought, idea.

मनीषिका Understanding, intelligence.

मनीषित a. 1 Wished for, desired, liked, loved, dear; मनीषिताः सन्ति ग्रहेषु देवताः Ku. 5. 4. 2 Agreeable. -त्तं A wish, desire, desired object; मनीषिते योरापि येन दुष्पा R. 5. 33.

मनीषिन् a. Wise, learned, intelligent, clever, thoughtful, prudent; R. 1. 25. -म. A wise or learned person, a sage, a Pandit; माननीयो मनीषिणो R. 1. 11; संस्कारवत्येव गिरा मनीषी Ku. 1. 28, 5. 39; R. 3. 44.

मनुः 1 N. of a celebrated personage regarded as the representative man and father of the human race (sometimes regarded as one of the divine beings). 2 Particularly, the fourteen successive progenitors or sovereigns of the earth mentioned in Ms. 1. 63. (The first Manu called स्यायंभुवमनु is supposed to be a sort of secondary creator, who produced the ten Prajāpatis or Mahārshis and to whom the code of laws known as Manusmṛiti is ascribed. The seventh Manu called देवस्यमनु, being supposed to be born from the sun, is regarded as the progenitor of the present race of living beings and was saved from a great flood by Vishnu in the form of a fish, cf. मत्स्यावतार; he is also regarded as the founder of the solar race of kings who ruled at Ayodhyā; see U. 6. 18; R. 1. 11. The names of the fourteen Manus in order are:— 1 स्यायंभुव, 2 स्वरोषिष, 3 औत्तमि, 4 तामस, 5 रेत, 6 बाधुष, 7 देववतः 8 सावर्णि, 9 वक्षसावर्णि, 10 ब्रह्मसावर्णि,

11 धर्मसावर्णि, 12 रुद्रसावर्णि, 13 रात्र्य-देव-सावर्णि, and 14 इंद्रसावर्णि). 3 A symbolical expression for the number 'fourteen'. -**ह**: *f.* The wife of Manu. -**Comp.** -**अंतर** the period or age of a Manu; (this period, according to Ms. 1. 79, comprises 4,320,000 human years or 1/14th day of Brahmā, the fourteen *Manvantaras* making up one whole day; each of these fourteen periods is supposed to be presided over by its own Manu; six such periods have already passed away; we are at present living in the seventh, and seven more are yet to come). -**ज**: a man, mankind. -**अधिपति**: **ईश्वर**: **पति**: **राज**: a king, sovereign. -**लोक**: the world of men, i. e. the earth. -**जात**: a man. -**उद्येष्ट**: a sword. -**प्रणीत** *a.* taught or expounded by Manu. -**स**: a man, mankind. -**राज** *m.* an epithet of Kubera. -**अष्ट**: an epithet of Vishnu. -**संहिता** the code of laws ascribed to the first Manu, the institutes of Manu.

मनुष्य: 1 A man, human being, mortal. 2 A male. -**Comp.** -**ईश्वर**: a king, sovereign; R. 2. 2. -**जाति**: mankind, human race. -**देव**: 1 a king; R. 2. 52. 2 a god among men, a Brāhmana. -**धर्म**: 1 the duty of man. 2 the character of man, human character. -**धर्मन्** *m.* an epithet of Kubera. -**मारणं** homicide. -**पूज**: hospitality, hospitable reception of guests, one of the five daily acts of a householder; see **पूज**. -**लोक**: the world of mortals, the earth. -**विश्व**, -**विश्व** *f.* -**विश्व** human race, mankind. -**सोपित** human blood; (**परो**) **कुहलेनेव** मनुष्यसोपितं R. 3. 54. -**सभा** 1 an assembly of men. 2 a crowd, multitude.

मनोमय *a.* Mental, spiritual. -**Comp.** -**कोषा**: -**व**: the second of the five vestures or sheaths which are supposed to enshrine the soul.

मनु: 1 A fault, an offence; **युधेव** मनुं परिकल्प्य Bv. 2. 13. 2 Man, mankind. -**तु**: *f.* Understanding.

मनु *m.* A sage, wise man, an adviser or counsellor.

मन्त्र 10 *A.* (**मन्त्रते**, but sometimes **मन्त्रति** also, **मन्त्रित**) 1 To consult, deliberate, ponder over, hold consultation, take counsel; न हि स्त्रीभिः सह मन्त्रयितुं युज्यते Pt. 5; Ms. 7. 146. 2 To advise; counsel, give advice; अशित-लामस्य च रक्षणायि.. यन्मन्त्रयेत्सौ परमो हि मन्त्रः Pt. 2. 182. 3 To consecrate with sacred texts, enchant with spells or charms. 4 To say, speak, talk, mutter; किमपि हृदये कृत्वा मन्त्रयेथे S 1; किमेका-किनी मन्त्रयति S. 6; हला संगीतशालापरिसरेऽवलोकितान्तिपि त्वं किं मन्त्रयन्तासीः Māl. 2. -**WITH** **अहु** 1 to consecrate or accompany

with spells; विशुद्धय वामदेवानुमन्त्रितोऽथः U. 2. 2 to dismiss with a blessing; रथमारोप्य कुण्ठेन यन् कण्ठादुमन्त्रितः Mb. -**अभि** 1 to consecrate or accompany with sacred hymns or spells; पशुरसौ योऽभि-मन्त्र्य कर्तौ हतः Ak.; Y. 2. 102, 3. 326. 2 to enchant, charm. -**आ** 1 to bid farewell, bid adieu; आमन्त्रयस्व सहचरं S. 3; Ku. 6. 94. 2 to speak to, call out to, tell, address, converse; तमामन्त्रयाम-भूव K. 81, Ve. 1. 3 to say, speak; परिजनोपेवमामन्त्रयते K. 195; Bk. 9. 98. 4 to call, invite. -**उप** to advise, persuade, induce. -**नि** to invite, call; summon; निमन्त्रिताश्चैनतमिजमुमन्त्रयः R. 15-59; 11. 32; Y. 1. 225. -**परि** to consecrate by means of spell. -**सं** to consult or take counsel with; मम हृदयेन सह संमन्त्र्योक्तवानसि Mu. 1.

मन्त्र: 1 A Vedic hymn or sacred prayer (addressed to any deity), a sacred text; (it is of three kinds:—it is called **क्षु** if metrical and intended to be loudly recited; **यजु** if in prose and muttered in a low tone; and **सामन्** if, being metrical, it is intended for chanting). 2 The portion of the Veda including the *Sambhita* and distinguished from the *Brāhmana* q. v. 3. A charm, spell, an incantation; न हि जीवति जना मनागमन्त्राः Bv. 1. 111, आर्विद्यो हि मणिमन्त्रोपशानां प्रभावः Ratn. 2; R. 2. 32, 5. 57. 4 A formula (of prayer) sacred to any deity; ओ नमः शिवाय &c. 5 Consultation, deliberation, counsel, advice, resolution, plan; तस्य संवृतमन्त्रस्य R. 1. 20; 17. 20; Pt. 2. 182; Ms. 7. 58. 6 Secret plan or consultation, a secret. -**Comp.** -**आराधनं** endeavouring to obtain by spells or incantations; मन्त्राराधनतत्परं मनसा नीताः इमंशानि निशाः Bh. 3. 4. -**उद्कं**, -**जलं**, -**तोयं**, -**वारि** *n.* water consecrated by means of spells, charmed water. -**उपहृष्ट**: backing up by advice. -**करण** 1 Vedic texts. 2 composing or reciting sacred texts. -**कार**: the author of Vedic hymns. -**काल**: time of consultation or deliberation. **कुशल** *a.* skilled in giving advice. -**कृत** *m.* 1 an author or composer of Vedic hymns; R. 5. 4, 1. 61, 15. 31. 2 one who recites a sacred text. 3 a counsellor, an adviser. 4 an ambassador. -**गण्डक**: knowledge, science. -**गुप्ति**: *f.* secret counsel. -**गृह**: a spy, a secret emissary or agent. -**जिह्व**: fire; Si. 2. 107. -**ज्ञ**: 1 a counsellor, adviser. 2 a learned Brāhmana. 3 a spy. -**द**: -**दातृ** *m.* a spiritual preceptor or teacher. -**दर्शिन** *m.* 1 a seer of Vedic hymns. 2 a Brāhmana versed in the Vedas. -**दीधिति**; fire. -**दृश** *m.* 1 a seer of Vedic hymns. 2 an adviser a counsellor. -**देवता** the deity invoked in a sacred text or *mantra*. -**धर**: a counsellor. -**निर्णय**: final decision

after deliberation. -**पदं** the word of a sacred text. -**पूत** *a.* purified by *mantras*. -**प्रयोग**: application of spells. -**प्रती** (**प्रती**) the first syllable of a spell. -**भेद**: breach or betrayal of counsel. -**सुति**: an epithet of Siva. -**मूल** magic. -**यन्त्र** a mystical diagram with a magical formula. -**योग**: 1 employment or application of spells. 2 magic. -**वर्ज** *ind.* without the use of spells. -**विदू** see **मन्त्रज्ञ** above. -**विद्या** the science of spells, magic. -**संस्कार**: any Samaskāra or rite performed with sacred texts. -**संहिता** the whole body of Vedic hymns. -**साधक**: a magician, conjurer. -**साधनं** 1 effecting or subduing by magic. 2 a spell, an incantation. -**साध्य** *a.* 1 to be effected or subdued by magic spells. 2 attainable by consultation. -**सिद्धि**: *f.* 1 the working or accomplishment of a spell. 2 the power which the possession or knowledge of a spell gives to a person. -**स्यु** *a.* obtaining (anything) by means of spells. -**हीन** *a.* destitute of or contrary to sacred hymns. **मन्त्रणं** -**या** Deliberation, consultation.

मन्त्रवत् *a.* Attended with spells or incantations; R. 3. 31.

मन्त्रि = **मन्त्रि** q. v.

मन्त्रित *p. p.* 1 Consulted. 2 Coun-
selled, advised. 3 Said, spoken. 4
Charmed, consecrated by *mantras*.
5 Settled, determined.

मन्त्रिन् *m.* A minister, counsellor, a King's minister; R. 8. 17; Ms. 8. 1. -**Comp.** -**पुर** *a.* able to bear the burden of a minister's office. -**पति**: -**पधान**, -**प्रमुख**, -**सुख्य**, -**वर**, **अष्ट**: the prime minister, premier. -**प्रकाश**: an excellent or eminent minister. -**भो-
त्रिय**: a minister conversant with the Vedas.

मन्थ, **मथ** 1. 9. P. (**मन्थति**, **मथति**, **मथति**, **मथति**) 1 To churn, produce by churning; (oft. with two acc.); **सुशं** सागरं मन्थुः, or देवाहरिमृतमंभुनिधिमंभे Ki. 5. 30. 2 To agitate, shake, stir round or up, turn up and down; तस्मात् ससुदादिव मथ्यमानात् R. 16. 79. 3 To grind down, oppress, afflict, trouble, distress sorely; मन्थयो मां मथन्निजनाम सान्त्वयं करोति Dk.; जाता मन्थे क्षिशिरमिहा पक्षिणीं वाय्वरूपं Mo. 83. 4 To hurt, injure. 5 To destroy, kill, annihilate, crush down; मथ्यामि कीर्यज्ञानं समरे न कोपात् Ve. 1. 15; अमयीष परानीकं Bk. 15. 46; 14. 36. 6 To tear off, dis-
locate. -**WITH** **उद्** 1 to strike, kill, destroy; सीमांसाकृतमुन्मथाय सहसा हस्ती मुनिं क्षिमिर्नि Pt. 2. 33; येर्यमुन्मथय Māl. 1. 18 'destroying or uprooting.' 2 to shake, disturb. 3 to tear, cut or peel off; R. 2. 37. -**निश्च** 1 to churn, sha e, stir round; अमृतस्यार्थं निर्मथिष्यामहे

जलं Mb. 2 to produce or excite fire by rubbing. 3 to bruise, thresh. 4 to destroy completely, crush down. -य 1 to churn; (समुद्रः) प्रमथयमानो गिरि-नेव सुयः R. 13. 14. 2 to harass, trouble excessively, annoy, torment. 3 to strike down, bruise, hurt. 4 to tear off or cut. 5 to devastate. 6 to kill, destroy; Mā. 4. 9, 2. 9.

मंथः 1 Churning, shaking about, stirring, agitating; मंधादिव सुमथति गंगममः U. 7. 16; R. 10. 3. 2 Killing, destroying. 3 A mixed beverage. 4 A churning-stick (मंथा also). 5 The sun. 6 A ray of the sun. 7 Excretion of rheum from the eyes, mucus (from the eyes), cataract. 8 An instrument for kindling fire by attrition. -Comp.

-अचलः, -अद्रिः, -गिरिः, -पर्वतः, -शैलः the Mandara mountain (used as a churning stick); Bv. 1. 55.

-उदकः, -उदधिः the sea of milk. -गुणः a churning-cord. -जं butter.

-दंडः, -दंडकः a churning-stick.

मंथनः A churning-stick. -ने 1 Churning, agitating, stirring or shaking about. 2 Kindling fire by attrition. -नी A churning-vessel. -Comp. -वडी a churning-vessel.

मंथर a. 1 Slow, dull, tardy, lazy, inactive; गर्भमंथरा S. 4; मथमिज्ञानमंथरो भवेत् *ibid*; दमंथरवरणविहारं Git. 11.; Si. 6. 40; 7. 18; 5. 62.; R. 19. 21. 2 Stupid, foolish, silly; मंथकौलिकः. 3 Low, deep, hollow, having a low tone. 4 Large, broad, wide, big. 5 Bent, crooked, curved. -रः 1 A store, treasure. 2 The hair of the head. 3 Wrath, anger. 4 Fresh butter. 5 A churning-stick. 6 Hindrance, an obstacle. 7 A stronghold. 8 Fruit. 9 A spy, an informer. 10 The month Vaisākha. 11 The mountain Mandara. 12 an antelope. -रा N. of a hump-backed nurse or slave of Kaikeyi who instigated her mistress, on the eve of Rāma's coronation as heir-apparent, to beg of her husband by the two boons formerly promised to her by him, the banishment of Rāma for fourteen years and the installation of Bharata on the throne. -रं Safflower. -Comp. -विवेक a. slow in judgment, void of discrimination; Mā. 1. 18.

मंथारः The wind produced by the waving of a *chourie*.

मंथारः 1 A churning stick. 2 An epithet of Siva.

मंथानकः A kind of grass.

मंथिन् a. 1 Churning, stirring. 2 Afflicting, annoying. -m. Semen virile. -नी A churning vessel.

मंद् 1 A. (मंदते) (mostly Vedic) 1 To be drunk. 2 To be glad, to rejoice. 3 To languish, be languid. 4

To shine. 5 To move slowly, loiter, tarry.

मंद् a. 1 Slow, tardy, inactive, lazy, dull, loitering; (न) मंदिंति मंदा गतिमन्मथः Ku. 1. 11; तच्चरितं गोविंदे मनसि मंदे सखी ग्राह Git. 6. 2 Cold, indifferent, apathetic. 3 Stupid, dull-witted, foolish, ignorant, weak-brained; मंदोप्यमंदतामेति संसर्गेण विपश्चितः M. 2. 8; मंद कविशः प्रार्थी गमिष्याद्युपहास्यतां R. 1. 3; or द्विषंति मंदाश्चरितं महात्मनां Ku. 5. 75. 4 Low, deep, hollow (as sound). 5 Soft, faint; gentle; as in मंदस्मितं. 6 Small, little, slight; मंदोदरी; see अमंद also. 7 Weak, defective, feeble; as मंदाग्निः. 8 Unlucky, unhappy. 9 Faded. 10 Wicked, vile. 11 Addicted to drinking. -वः 1 The planet Saturn. 2 An epithet of Yama. 3 The dissolution of the world. 4 A kind of elephant; Si. 5. 49. -दं *ind.* 1 Slowly, gradually, by degrees; यत्नं यच्च नित्यं योग्यं कृतं मंदं विलासदिवः S. 2. 1. 2 Gently, soft, not violently; मंदं मंदं वृद्धिं पवनश्चातुल्लो यथा त्वं Me. 9. 3 Faintly, feebly, weakly, lightly. 4 In a low tone, deeply. (मंदीकृतं to slacken; मंदीकृतो वेगः S. 1; मंदीभूतं to be slackened, grow less strong). -Comp. -अक्ष a. weak-eyed. (-शं) sense of shame, modesty, bashfulness. -अग्नि a. having a weak digestion. (-ग्निः) slowness of digestion. -अनिलः a gentle breeze. -अनु a. having weak or faint breath. -आक्रान्ता N. of a. eter; see App. 1. -आत्मन् a. dull-witted, silly, ignorant; मंदात्मा-बुजिर्वृक्षया Malli. -आदर a. 1 having little respect for, disregarding, caring little for. 2 neglectful. -उत्साह a. discouraged, dispirited; मंदोत्साहः कृतोऽस्मि युगपापवादिना मातृत्वेन S. 2. -उदरी N. of the wife of Ravana, regarded as one of the five very chaste women cf. अहल्या. -उष्ण a. tepid, lukewarm. (-ष्णं) gentle heat. -औत्सुक्य a. slackened in eagerness, cast down, disinclined; मंदौत्सुक्योऽस्मि नगरमनं प्रति S. 1. -कर्ण a. slightly deaf; Proverb; कथिरामंदकर्णः श्रेयान् 'something is better than nothing'. -कांतिः the moon. -कारिन् a. acting slowly or foolishly. -गः Saturn. -गति, -गामिन् a. walking slowly, slow of pace. -चेतस् a. 1 dull-witted, silly, foolish. 2 absent-minded. 3 fainting away, scarcely conscious. -छाय a. dim, faint, lustreless; Me. 80. -जननी the mother of Saturn. -धी, -पद्म, बुद्धि, मति, मेधश्च a. dull-witted, silly, foolish. -भामिन्, भाव्य a. unfortunate, ill-fated, wretched, miserable. -रदिम a. dim. -वीर्य a weak. -वृष्टिः f. slight rain. -स्मित, -हासः, -हास्यं a gentle laugh, a smile.

मंदवः The coral tree.

मंदनं Praise, eulgium.

मंदयंती An epithet of Durgā.

मंदर a. 1 Slow, tardy, dull. 2 Thick, dense; firm. 3 Large, bulky. -रः 1 N. of a mountain (used by the gods and demons as a churning-stick when they churned the ocean for nectar); पृषते मंदरोद्भूतैः क्षीरोर्मय इवाच्युतं R. 4. 27; अभिनवजलधरसुंदर धृतमंदरं Gtt. 1. शोभिव मंदरभुजधामितामोधिषणना Si. 2. 107; Ki. 5. 80. 2 A necklace of pearls (of 8 or 16 strings). 3 Heaven. 4 A mirror. 5 One of the five trees in Indra's paradise; see मंदार. -Comp. -आवासा, -वासिनी an epithet of Durgā.

मंदसानः 1 N. of fire. 2 Life. 3 Sleep. (also written मंदसान्).

मंदाकः A current, stream.

मंदाकिनी 1 The river Ganges; मंदाकिनी भाति नगोपकंठैः सुकावली कंठगतैव ध्रुमैः R. 13. 48; Ku. 1. 29. 2 The river of heaven, celestial Ganges (मंदाकिनी विषदं गा); मंदाकिन्याः सलिलशिशिरीः सेव्यमाना मरुद्भिः Me. 67.

मंदायते Den. A. 1 To go slowly, tarry, lag behind, loiter, delay. मंदायते न खलु सुहृदाम्मुख्येतार्थकृत्याः Me. 38; V. 3. 15. 2 To be weak or faint, grow dim; R. 4. 49.

मंदारः 1 The coral tree, one of the five trees in Indra's paradise हस्तप्राच-सत्वनमितो बालमंदारवृक्षः Me. 75, 67; V. 4. 35. 2 The plant called Arka. 3 The Dhātūra plant. 4 Heaven. 5 An elephant. -रं A flower of the coral tree; Ku. 5. 80; R. 6. 23. -Comp. -माला a garland of Mandāra flowers; मंदारमाला हरिणा पिनद्धा S. 7. 2. -षष्ठी the sixth day in the bright half of Māgha.

मंदारकः, मंदारवः, मंदारः The coral tree; see मंदार.

मंदिमन् m. 1 Slowness, tardiness. 2 Dulness, stupidity, folly.

मंदिरं A dwelling, house, habitation, palace, mansion; Ku. 7. 55; Bk. 8. 96; R. 12. 83. 2 An abode, a dwelling in general; as in क्षीराब्धिर्मंदिरः. 3 A town. 4 A camp. 5 A temple. -Comp. -पशुः a cat. -मणिः an epithet of Siva.

मंदिरा A stable.

मंदुरा 1 A stable for horses, a stable in general; प्रप्रद्यौषं पुष्यं प्रविशति नृपतेर्मंदिरं मंदुरायाः Ratn. 2. 2; R. 16. 41. 2 A bed, mattress.

मंद् a. Low, deep, grave, hollow, rumbling (as sound); पयोदमंद्बन्धिना धरित्री Ki. 16. 3; 7. 22; Me. 99; R. 6. 56. -दः 1 A low tone. 2 A kind of drum. 3 A kind of elephant.

मन्मथः 1 Cupid, the god of love;

मन्मथो मां मथन्निजनाम सान्त्वनं करोति Dk. 21; Me. 73. 2 Love, passion; प्रबोध्यते मन्मथ इवाय मन्मथः Rs. 1. 8; so परीक्षमन्मथः ऊः S. 2. 18. 3 The wood-apple. -Comp.

-आनन्दः a kind of mango tree. -आलयः 1 the mango tree. 2 pudendum muliebre. -कर a. exciting love. -युद्धं amorous strife, sexual union, compulsion. -लेखः a love-letter; S. 3. 26.

सम्पन्नः 1 Confidential whispering (द्वयस्योर्जीवितं मन्त्रं); करोति सहकारस्य कलिको-कलिकोचरं । सम्पन्नो सम्पन्नोऽप्येव मयकोकिल-निस्सन् Rāv. 3. 11. 2 The god of love.

मन्त्रः 1 Anger, wrath, resentment, indignation, rage; R. 2. 32, 49; 11. 46. 2 Grief, sorrow, affliction, distress; U. 4. 3; Ki. 1. 35; Bk. 3. 49. 3 Wretched or miserable state, meanness. 4 A sacrifice. 5 An epithet of Agni. 6 Of Siva.

मन्त्र 1 P. (मन्त्रि) To go, move.

मम (gen. sing. of अस्मद् the first personal pronoun). -Comp. -कारः, -कुर्यं interesting oneself about anything, self-interest.

ममता 1 The feeling of 'meum,' the sense of ownership, self-interest, selfishness. 2 Pride, arrogance, self-sufficiency. 3 Individuality.

ममत्वं 1 Regarding as 'mine' or one's own, sense of ownership. 2 Affectionate regard, attachment to, regard for; Ku. 1. 12. 3 Arrogance, pride.

ममापतालः An object of sense.

मन्त्र 1 P. To go, move.

सम्पन्नः N. of the author of the Kāvya-prakāśa.

मन्त्र 1 A. (मन्त्रे) To go, move.

मन्त्र a. (ची f.) An affix used to indicate 'made of,' 'consisting or composed of,' 'full of', कनकमय, काष्ठमय, तेजोमय जलमय &c. -यः 1 N. of a demon, the architect of the demons. (He is said to have built a splendid hall for the Pāṇḍavas). 2 A horse. 3 A camel. 4 A mule.

मन्त्रः A hut of grass or leaves.

मन्त्र (यु) दकः A kind of bean.

मन्त्रः 1 A kinnara, a celestial musician. 2 A deer, an antelope. -Comp. -राजः an epithet of Kubera.

मन्त्रलः 1 A ray of light, beam, ray, lustre, brightness; विद्युज्जति हिमगर्भैरिन्द्रि-भिर्दुर्मन्त्रैः B. 3. 2; R. 2. 46; Si. 4. 56; Ki. 5. 5, 8. 2 Beauty. 3 A flame. 4 The pin of a sun-dial.

मन्त्रः 1 A peacock; स्मरति विरिमन्त्रं रघु-रुचाः U. 3. 20; कवी मन्त्रस्य तले निवीदति Rā. 1. 13. 2 A kind of flower. 3 N. of a poet (author of the हर्षचरितम्); यस्माच्चोदयिष्यति कर्णपुरो मन्त्रः P. R. 1. 22. -री A pea-hen; Proverb -वरं तत्का-लोपवता विचिरी न पुनर्दिशतारिता मन्त्रि Vb. 1. or वरमय कपोतो न शी मन्त्रः 'a bird in the sand is worth two in the bush.' -Comp. -अरिः a lizard. -केतुः an epithet of Kārtikeya. -वीर्यं blue vitriol. -चक्रः the domestic cock. -चक्रा a peacock's crest. -दुग्धं blue

vitriol. -पवित्र a. feathered, with peacock's feathers (as an arrow); R. 3. 56. -रघः an epithet of Kārtikeya. -रसकः a cunning peacock. -शिला a peacock's crest. मन्त्रकः A peacock. -कः कं Blue vitriol.

मन्त्रकः A plague, murrain, pestilential disease, an epidemic.

मन्त्रकतं An emerald; बापी चास्मिन्मर-कतशिलायजुसोपानमार्गं Mo. 76; Si. 4. 56; Rā. 3. 21; (sometimes written मन्त्रक). -Comp. -मणिः m., f. an emerald. -शिला an emerald slab.

मन्त्रणं 1 Dying, death; मरणं प्रकृतिः शरीरिणो R. 8. 87; or संभावितस्य प्राकीर्तिमै-रणदतिरिच्यते Bg. 2. 34. 2 A kind of poison. -Comp. अंत, अंतक a. ending in death. -अभिमुख, उत्मुख a. on the point of death, near death, moribund. -धर्मक a. mortal. -निश्चय a. determined to die; Pt. 1.

मन्त्रतः Death.

मन्त्रद्वयः The juice of flowers; Bv. 1. 5, 10, 15. -Comp. -ओकस् n. a flower.

मन्त्रारः A granary.

मन्त्राल a. 1 Soft, greasy, unctuous. 2 Bland, tender. -लः (ली f.) 1 A swan, flamingo, goose; मन्त्रालनायकः कथयरे कथं वर्तता Bv. 1. 3; विषेहि मन्त्राल-विकारं Git. 11; N. 6. 72. 2 A kind of duck (कारंडव) 3 A horse. 4 A cloud. 5 Collyrium. 6 A grove of pomegranate trees. 7 A rogue, cheat.

मन्त्रि(री)चः The pepper-shrub. -चं Black pepper.

मन्त्रिचिः m. f. 1 A ray of light; न चंद्रमन्त्रिचयः V. 3. 10; सवितुर्मन्त्रिचिभिः Rā. 1. 16; R. 9. 13, 13. 4. 2 A particle of light. 3 Mirage. -चिः 1 N. of a Prajāpati, one of the ten patriarchs created by the first Manu, or one of the ten mindborn sons of Brahman; he was father of Kasyapa. 2 N. of a law-giver. 3 N. of Kṛishṇa. 4 A miser. -Comp. -तोयं a mirage. -मालिख a. encircled by rays, radiant, shining. (-m.) the sun.

मन्त्रिचिका Mirage.

मन्त्रिचिन् m. The sun.

मन्त्रिचिन्मत् m. The sun.

मन्त्रिचुज्ज a. Repeatedly rubbing.

मन्त्रः 1 A desert, sandy desert, a wilderness, any region destitute of water. 2 A mountain or rock. -m. pl. N. of a country or its inhabitants. -Comp. -उद्भव 1 the cotton shrub. 2 a cucumber. -कच्छः N. of a district. -जः a kind of perfume. -देशः 1 N. of a district. 2 any region destitute of water. -हिपः-विषः a camel. -धन्वः, धन्वन् m. a wilderness, desert. -वकः, -वृक्षः a sandy desert, wilderness; R. 4. 81. -भूः (pl.) the country called Mārāvā. -भूमिः f. a desert, sandy desert. -संभवः

a kind of horse-radish. -स्थलं, स्थली a wilderness, desert, waste; तत्प्राचीनि मरुस्थलेषु चितरां मेरी ततो नापिकं Bh. 2. 49. मन्त्रकः A peacock.

मन्त्र m. 1 Wind, air, breeze; दिशः प्रवेदुमन्त्रो वयुः सुखाः R. 3. 14. 2 The god of wind; Ki. 2. 25. 3 A god, deity; वैमानिकानां मन्त्रतामपश्यदाकृष्टलीलाभर लोकपालान् R. 6. 1; 12. 101. 4 A kind of plant (मन्त्रक). -n. A kind of plant (अथिपर्ण). -Comp. -आदोलः a kind of fan (of a deer's or buffalo's skin). -करः a kind of bean. -कर्मन् m. -क्रिया flatulency. -कोणः the north-west quarter. -गणः the host of the gods. -तनयः, -पुत्रः, सुतः, -दुष्टः 1 epithets of Hanumat. 2 of Bhīma. -रवजं the down of cotton floating in the air. -पटः a sail. -पतिः, -पालः an epithet of India. -पथः sky atmosphere. -पुत्रः a lion. -फलं hail. -चक्रः 1 an epithet of Viṣṇu. 2 a kind of sacrificial vessel. -रघः a car in which idols of gods are moved about. -लोकः the world of the Maruts. -वर्त्मन् n. sky, atmosphere. -वाहः 1 smoke. 2 fire. -सखः 1 an epithet of fire. 2 of India.

मन्त्रतः 1 Wind. 2 A god.

मन्त्रकः N. of a king of the solar race, who is said to have performed a sacrifice in which the Gods took the part of waiters &c.; cf. तद्वेष्य श्लोको ऽभि गीतो मन्त्रतः परिवेष्टारो मन्त्रकस्यासन्नगृहे । आविक्षितस्य कामवेदिभ्यदेवाः समासन् इति ।

मन्त्रकः Marubaka plant.

मन्त्रकत् m. 1 A cloud. 2 N. of Indra. 3 N. of Hanumat.

मन्त्रलः A kind of duck.

मन्त्रवः 1 N. of a plant. 2 An epithet of Rāhu.

मन्त्रव(र)कः 1 A kind of plant (Marjoram). 2 a variety of lime. 3 A tiger. 4 Rāhu. 5 A crane.

मन्त्रकः 1 A peacock. 2 A kind of stag.

मन्त्रकः 1 An ape, a monkey; हारं वक्रसि केनापि दत्तमनेन मन्त्रकः । लेडि जिग्रति संक्षिप्य करो-त्युन्नतमासनं Bv. 1. 99. 2 A spider. 3 A kind of crane. 4 A kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. 5 A kind of poison. -Comp. -आस्य a. monkey-fac. d. (-रसं) copper. -हन्तुः ebony. -तिष्ठकः a kind of ebony. -पोतः a young monkey. -वासः a cobweb. -शीर्षं vermilion.

मन्त्रकः 1 An ape. 2 A spider. 3 A kind of fish. 4 A kind of grain. मन्त्रे 1 A pot, vessel. 2 A subterranean hole, cavity, cavern, hollow. 3 A barren woman.

मन्त्रे 10 U. (मन्त्रयतिने) 1 To take. 2 To cleanse. 3 To sound.

मन्त्रः 1 A washerman. 2 A catamite. f. Cleansing, washing, purification.

मन्त्रः 1 A man, human being, mortal. 2 The earth, the world of mortals.

मल्य *a.* Mortal. -मर्त्यः 1 A mortal, a human being, man; Ms. 5. 97. 2 The world of mortals, the earth. -मर्त्यः The body. -Comp. -धर्मः mortality. -धर्मन् *a.* mortal. -निवासिन् *m.* a mortal, human being. -भावः human nature. -भुवनं the earth. -महितः a god. -भुजः a kinnara, a being having the face of a man and the figure of an animal, and regarded as an attendant of Kubera. -लोकः the world of mortals, the earth; क्षी पुण्ये मर्त्यलोके विज्ञानि Bg. 9 21.

मर्द *a.* Crushing, pounding, grinding, destroying &c. (at the end of comp.). -र्दः 1 Grinding, pounding. 2 A violent stroke.

मर्दन *a.* (नी *f.*) Crushing, grinding, destroying, tormenting &c. -न 1 Crushing, grinding 2 Rubbing, shampooing. 3 Anointing, (with unguents &c.). 4 Pressing, kneading. 5 Paining, tormenting, afflicting. 6 Destroying, devastating.

मर्दलः A kind of drum; Si. 6. 31; Ra. 2. 1.

मर्द 1 P. (मर्दति) To go, move. मर्मन् *n.* 1 A vital part of the body, the vitals; तथैव तीव्रो हृदि शोकशंकुर्मर्मणि कृतवापि किं न सोढः U 2. 35; Y. 1 153; Bk. 16. 15; स्वहृदयमर्मणि वर्म करोति Gt. 4. 2 Any weak or vulnerable point, a defect, failing. 3 The core, quick. 4 Any joint (of a limb). 5 The secret or hidden meaning, the pith or essence (of anything); काव्यमर्म-प्रकाशिका टीका; नत्वा गंगापरं मर्मप्रकाशं तनुते गुरु-नागेशभट्ट. 6 A secret, a mystery. -Comp. -अतिग *a.* piercing deeply into the vital parts; Si. 20. 77.

-अन्वे जे 1 probing the vital Parts. 2 seeking weak or vulnerable points. -आवरणं an armour, a coat of mail. -आविर्, उपपातिन् *a.* piercing the vitals (of the heart); Mv. 3. 10. -कीलः a husband. -न *a.* piercing to the quick, very acute, poignant. -न 1. Piercing the vitals, excessively painful. -चरं the heart. -छिद्, -भिद् (so छेदिन्, भेदिन्) *a.* 1 piercing the vitals, cutting to the quick, excessively painful; U. 3. 31. 2 wounding mortally, mortal. -ज्ञ *a.* विद् *a.* 1 knowing the weak or vulnerable points of another. 2 knowing the most secret portions of a subject. 3 having a deep insight into anything, exceedingly acute or clever. (-ज्ञः) any acute or learned man. -जं a coat of mail. -वारग *a.* having a deep insight into, thoroughly conversant with, one who has entered into the secret recesses of anything. -भेदः 1 piercing the vitals. 2 disclosing the secrets or vulnerable points of another. -भेदन्, भेदिन् *m.* an arrow. -चिद् see मर्मज्ञ.

-स्थलं, स्थानं 1 a sensitive or vital part. 2 a weak or vulnerable point. -सृक् 1 piercing the vitals, stinging to the quick. 2 very cutting, poignant, sharp or stinging (words &c.).

मर्मर *a.* Rustling (leaves, garments &c.); तिरिङ्ग तालीवनमर्मर R. 6. 57, 4. 73; 19. 41; मदीकृताः प्रत्यनिलं विचेरुर्नस्थली-मर्मपत्रमोक्षाः Ku. 3. 31. -रः 1 A rustling sound. 2 A murmur.

मर्मरी 1 A species of pine tree 2 Turmeric.

मर्मरीकः 1 A poor man, pauper. 2 A wicked man.

मर्म्य 1 A limit, boundary.

मर्म्यादा 1 A limit, boundary (fig. also); bound, border, frontier, verge; मर्म्यादाव्यतिक्रमः Pt. 1. 2 End, termination, terminus. 3 A shore, bank. 4 A mark, land-mark. 5 The bounds of morality, any fixed usage or established rule, moral law. 6 A rule of propriety or decorum, bounds or limits of propriety, propriety of conduct; आस्तातापवादभिक्षमर्म्याद U. 5; Pt. 1. 142. 7 A contract, covenant, agreement. -Comp. -अचलः, गिरिः, पर्वतः a frontier mountain. -भेदकः a destroyer of land-marks.

मर्म्यादिन् *m.* A neighbour, borderer.

मर्द 1 P. (मर्दति) 1 To go, move. 2 To fill.

मर्दः 1 Deliberation. 2 Advice, counsel. 3 A sternutatory.

मर्दनं 1 Rubbing. 2 Examination, inquiry. 3 Consideration, deliberation. 4 Advising, counselling. 5 Removing, rubbing off.

मर्षः, मर्षणं Endurance, forbearance, patience.

मर्षित, *p. p.* 1 Endured, patiently borne or endured. 2 Excused, forgiven. -तं Endurance, patience.

मर्षिन् *a.* Enduring, forbearing.

मल 1 A. 10 P.: (मलने, मलयति) To hold, possess.

मलः -लं 1 Dirt, filth, impurity, dust, any impure matter; मलदायकाः खलाः K. 2; छाया न मुह्यति मलोपहतप्रसादे गुह्ये तु दर्पणतले हलभावकाशा S. 7. 32. 2 Dress, refuse, sediment, feces, dunf. 3 Dross (of metals), rust, alloy. 4 Moral taint or impurity, sin. 5 Any impure secretion of the body; (according to Manu these excretions are twelve: वसा शुक्रममृज् मज्जा मूत्राविद् घ्राणकण्विद्। स्लेष्माश्रुदाघिका स्वेदो द्वादशेति गुणा मलाः Ms. 5. 135.) 6 Camphor. 7 Cuttle-fish bone. 8 Tanned leather; a leather-garment. -लं A kind of base metal. -Comp. -अपकर्षणं 1 removing the dirt, purification. 2 removal of sin. -अरिः a kind of natron. -अवरोधः constipation of the bowels. -आकर्षिन् *m.* a sweeper, scavenger. -आवह *a.* caus-

ing dirt, dirtying, soiling. 2 defiling, polluting. -आक्षयः the stomach. -उ-स्सर्गः evacuation of the feces, voiding the excrement. -न *a.* cleaning, detergent. -जं pus, matter. -दूषित *a.* dirty, foul, soiled. -द्वारः purging, diarrhoea. -धारी a nurse who attends to a child's necessities. -पृष्ठं the first (or outer) page of a book. -धुक् *m.* a crow. -मलकः a strip of cloth covering the privities (कौपीन). -मासः an intercalary month (so called because during that month religious ceremonies are not performed). -वासद् *f.* a woman in her courses. -विसर्गः, -विसर्जनं, छुद्दिः *f.* evacuation of the bowels. -हारक *a.* removing dirt or sin.

मलनं Crushing, grinding. -नः A tent.

मलयः 1 N. of a mountain range in the south of India, abounding in sandal trees; (Poets usually represent the breeze from the: Malaya mountain as wafting the odour of sandal trees and other plants growing thereon, which peculiarly affects persons who are smitten with love), स्तनाविशिशस्तस्याः शैली मलयवर्धुते R. 4. 51; 9. 25; 13. 2; विना मलयमन्वयं चन्दनं न प्ररोहति Pt. 1. 41. 2 N. of the country lying to the east of the Malaya range, Malabar. 3 A garden. 4 The garden of Indra. -Comp. -अचलः, -अग्निः, -गिरिः, -पर्वतः &c. the Malaya mountain. -अनिलः, -वातः, समीरः the wind blowing from the Malaya mountain, south-wind; छलितलवंगलतापरीशीलनकोमल-मलयसमीरे Gt. 1; cf. अपगतदाक्षिण्य दक्षिणा-निलहतक पूर्णास्ते मनोरथाः कृतं कर्तव्यं वेदेदानी यथेष्टं K. -उज्ज्वलं sandalwood. -जः a sandal tree; अवि मलयज महिमायं कस्य गिरामस्तु विषयस्ते Bv. 1. 11. (-जः -जं) sandal-wood. (-जं) an epithet of Rāhu. -रजस् *n.* the dust of sandal. -द्रुमः a sandal tree. -वासिनी an epithet of Durgā.

मलाका 1 An amorous or lustful woman. 2 A female messenger, confidante. 3 A female elephant.

मलिन *a.* 1 Dirty, foul, filthy, impure, unclean, soiled, stained, sullied (fig. also); धन्यास्तद्वर्जजसा मलिनीमवंती S. 7. 17; किमिति शुभा मलिनं यशः कुरुष्वे Ve. 3. 4. 2 Black, dark (fig. also); मलिनमपि हिमाशीलंश्च लक्ष्मीं तनोति, S. 1. 20; अतिमलिनं कर्तव्यं भवति, खलानामतीव निपुणा धीः Vās.; Si. 9. 18. 3 Sinful, wicked, depraved; मलिनाचरितं कर्म सुमेरुर्नक्षत्राप्रतं Kāv. 2. 178. 4 Low, vile; base; लघवः प्रकटीमर्षति मलिनाग्रमतः Si. 9. 23. 5 Clouded, obscured. -नं 1 Sin, fault guilt. 2 Butter-milk. 3 Borax. -ना, -नी A woman during menstruation. -Comp.

-अङ्गु. n. 'black water', ink. -आस्य a. 1 having a dirty or black face. 2 low, vulgar. 3 savage, cruel. -प्रभ a. obacured, soiled, clouded. -हृत् a. =मलिनस्य q. v. (-सः) 1 fire. 2 a ghost, an evil spirit. 3 a kind of monkey (गोलागुल).

मलिनयति Den. P. 1 To make dirty, soil, stain, defile, sully, spoil; ददा-मेषाविनी शिष्योपदेशं मलिनयति तदाचार्यस्य दीवो ननु M. 1. 'stains or brings discredit on' &c. 2 To corrupt, deprave.

मलिनिमन् m. 1 Dirtiness, foulness, impurity. 2 Blackness, darkness; मलिनिमलितं माधवयोधितं Si. 6. 4. 3 Moral impurity, sin.

मलिन्दुचः 1 A robber, thief; Si. 16. 52. 2 A demon. 3 A gnati, mosquito. 4 An intercalary month. 5 Air, wind. 6 Fire. 7 A Brāhmaṇa who neglects the five daily Yajnas or sacrifices.

मलीमस a. 1 Dirty, foul, impure, unclean, stained, soiled; मा ते मली-मसविकारयना मतिश्च Māl. 1. 32; R. 2. 53. 2 Dark, black, of a black colour; पणितान् जनार्णवैदपि हजतमलिं मलीमसं N. 2. 92; विसारितामाजहत कोकिलावलीमलीमसा जलदमद्वाराजयः Si. 17. 57, 1. 58. 3 Wicked, sinful, wrong; unrighteous; मलीमसामाद्वते न पद्वति R. 3. 46. -सः 1 Iron. 2 Green vitriol.

मल्ल 1 A. (मल्लते) To hold, possess. मल्ल a. 1 Strong, athletic, robust; Ki. 18. 8. 2 Good; excellent. -ल्लः 1 A strong man. 2 An athlete, a boxer, wrestler, प्रथमल्लो मल्लाय Mbh. 3 A drinking-vessel, cup. 4 The remnants of an oblation. 5 The cheek of and temple. -Comp. -अरिः 1 an epithet of Kṛishṇa. 2 of Siva. -क्रीडा boxing or wrestling match. -जं blackpepper. -तुर्यं a kind of drum. -रुः, -रुनिः f. 1 an arena, a wrestling ground. 2 N. of a country. -युद्धं a wrestling or boxing match, pugilistic encounter. -विद्या the art of wrestling. -शाला a gymnasium.

मल्लकः 1 A lamp-stand. 2 An oil-vessel, a lamp-vessel. 3 A lamp. 4 A cup made out of a cocoa-nut shell. 5 A tooth. 6 A kind of jasmine.

मल्लिः ह्री f. A kind of Jasmine. -Comp. -गंधि n. a kind of agallochum. -मयः N. of a celebrated commentator who probably lived in the fourteenth or fifteenth century; (he has written commentaries on रघुवंश, कुमारसंभव, मेघदूत, किरातार्जुनीय, नैषधचरित, and शिशुपालवध). -पत्रं a mushroom.

मल्लिकः 1 A kind of goose with brown legs and bill. 2 The month Māgha. 3 A shuttle. -Comp. -अक्षः, -आरुषाः a kind of goose with brown

legs and bill; पतस्मिन्मदकलमल्लिकाक्षपक्ष्या-धृतस्फुरदुरुदंढुडरीकाः (भुवो विभागाः) U. 1. 31; Māl. 9. 14. -अञ्जनः N. of a Linga of Siva on the mountain Sṛtsaila. -आरुषा a kind of jasmine.

मल्लिका 1 A kind of jasmine; वनेषु सायंतनमल्लिकानां विभूषणोद्दिष्टेषु कडुमलेषु R. 16. 47. 2 A flower of this. jasmine; विन्यस्तसायंतनमल्लिकेषु (केशेषु) R. 16. 50; Kāv. 2. 215. 3 A lamp-stand. 4 An earthen vessel of a particular form. -Comp. -मयं a kind of agallochum.

मल्लिकारः A thief.

मल्लुः bear.

मल्ल 1 P. ((मल्लति)) To fasten, bind.

मल्ल 1 P. (मल्लति) To bind.

मल्ल 1 P. (मल्लति) 1 To buzz, hum, make a sound. 2 To be angry.

मल्लः 1 A mosquito. 2 Hum, humming. 3 Anger. -Comp. -हरी a mosquito-curtain.

मल्लकः 1 A mosquito, gnat; सर्वं खलस्य चरितं मल्लकः करोति H. 81; Ms. 1. 85. 2 A particular disease of the skin. 3 A leather water-bag. -Comp. -कुटिः टी f., -वरणं a whisk for scaring away mosquitos. -हरी a mosquito-curtain.

मल्लकिम् m. The udumbara tree,

मल्लुनः A dog.

मल्ल 1 P. (मल्लति) To hurt, injure, kill, destroy.

मल्लिः-पी f. = मसी q. v.

मल्ल 4 P. (मल्लति) 1 To weigh, measure, mete. 2 To change form.

मल्लः A measure, weight.

मल्लनं 1 Measuring, weighing. 2 A species of medicinal plant.

मल्लरा A kind of pulse.

मल्लारः, मल्लारकः An emerald.

मल्लिः m. f. 1 Ink. 2 Lamp-black, soot. 3 A black powder used to paint the eyes. -Comp. -आधारः, -कूपी, -धानः, -धानी, -मणिः an ink-bottle, an ink-stand. -जलं ink. -पट्टः a writer, scribe. -पत्रः a pen. -मसः f. 1 a pen. 2 an ink-bottle. -वर्धनं myrrh.

मल्लिकः A serpent's hole.

मल्लि See मल्लि above. -Comp. -जलं ink. -धानी an ink-stand. -पटलं a coating of soot; शिरसि मल्लिपटलं दधाति दीपः Bv. 1. 74.

मल्ल (सु) r. 1 A kind of pulse. 2 A pillow. -रा 1 A lentil. 2 A harlot. मल्लारिका 1 A kind of small pox (erection of small pustules). 2 A mosquito-curtain. 3 A procuress bawd.

मल्लुरी A kind of small-pox.

मल्लण a. 1 Unctuous, oily; मल्लण-चंदनचर्चितंगी Ch. P. 7; or सरसमल्लणमपि मल्लयजपंकं Git. 4. 2 Soft, tender, smooth; U. 1. 38. 3 Bland, mild, sweet, मल्लणमपि Git. 10. 4 lovely, charming; विनयमल्लणो वाचि नियमः U. 2,

2; 4. 21. 5 Beaming, glistening; Māl. 1. 27; 4. 2. -या Linseed.

मल्ल 1 P. (मल्लति) To go, move. मल्लारः 1 A bamboo. 2 A hollow bamboo. 3 Going, motion. 4 Knowledge (ज्ञान).

मल्लारिन् m. 1 An ascetic or religious mendicant, a Brāhmaṇa in the fourth order; धारयन् मल्लारिन् Bk. 5. 63. 2 The moon.

मल्ल 6 P. (मल्लति, मल्ल; caus. मल्लयति; desid. मिमल्लति) 1 To bathe, plunge, dip or throw oneself into water; R. 15. 101; Bv. 2. 95. 2 To sink, sink into or down, sink under, plunge (with loc. or acc.); सद्बन्धे तमसि विद्यते मल्लतीवांतरात्मा U. 3. 38; Māl. 9. 30; सोऽसंयुतं नाम तमः सह तमेव मल्लति Ms. 4. 81; R. 16. 52. 3 To be drowned, perish (in water). 4 To sink into misfortune. 5 To despond, be discouraged or disheartened. -With उद् to come out of water, emerge (into view), rise up; वन्यः सरितो गज उन्ममज्ज R. 5. 43. 16. 79; Ki. 9. 23; Si. 9. 30. -नि 1 to sink, sink down or under, sink. into (fig. also); यथा ध्रुवोऽपलेन निमज्जत्यु-दके तरन् । तथा निमज्जतोऽवस्तादौ दातृप्रती-च्छकी Ms. 4. 194; 5. 73; शोके मुह्यन्नाविरतं न्यमाक्षीत् Bk. 3. 30, 15. 31; Si. 9. 74; Git. 1. 2 to be merged into, merge, disappear, escape observation; एको हि दोषो गुणसन्निपाते निमज्जतीदोः किरणेष्विषाकः Ku. 1. 3.

मल्लं The head. -Comp. -दार n. the devadāru tree. -मूलं the neck.

मल्लकः-कं 1 The head, akull; अति-लोभा (v. l. तुष्णा) भिभूतस्य चकं भ्रमति मल्लके Pt. 5. 22. 2 The head or top of anything; न च पर्वतमल्लके Ms. 4. 47; रुद्र-वृत्ती &c. -Comp. -आरुषः the top of a tree. -ज्वरः, -शूलं an acute headache. -पिंडकः-कं a round protuberance on the temples of an elephant in rut. -मूलकं the neck. -स्नेहः the brain.

मल्लिकं The head.

मल्लिकं The brain. -Comp. -त्वक् f. the membrane which surrounds the brain.

मल्लु n. 1 Sour cream. 2 Whey. -Comp. -लुङ्गः, -मं, -लुङ्गकाः-कं the brain.

मल्ल I. 1 P., 10 U. (महति, महयति, ते, महित) To honour; respect, hold in great esteem, worship, revere, value greatly; गोतारं न निधीनां महयति महेश्वरं विजुषाः Subhāsh.; जयश्रीविन्यस्तैर्महित इव मंदारकुसुमैः Git. 11; Ku. 5. 12; Ki. 5. 7, 24; Bk. 10. 2; R. 5. 25, 11. 49. -II. 1 A. (महते) To grow or increase.

मल्लः 1 A festival, festive occasion; वंशुताहृदयकौमुदीमहः Māl. 9. 21; स सह दुर्गतोऽप्यतिवर्तते महमसाचितं वंशुतयोदितः Si. 6. 19; मदनमहं Ratn. 1. 2 An offering,

sacrifice. 3 A buffalo. 4 Light, lustre; cf. महस् also.

महकः 1 An eminent man. 2 A tortoise. 3 N. of Vishnu.

महत् *a.* (compar. मह्यस्; superl. महिष्ठ; Nom. महान्, महती, महोतः; acc. pl. महतः) 1 Great, big, large, huge, vast; महान् सिंहः-व्याघ्रः &c. 2 Ample, copious, abundant, many, numerous; महाजनः, महान् द्रव्यराशिः. 3 Long, extended, extensive; महोतो बह्वयस्य स महाबाहुः; 80 महती कथा, महानध्वा. 4 Strong, powerful, mighty; as महान् वरिः. 5 Violent, intense, excessive; महती शिवोवेदना, महती पिपासा. 6 Gross, thick, dense; महान्वकारः. 7 Important, weighty, momentous; महत्कार्यमुपास्थितं, महती वार्ता. 8 High, lofty, eminent, distinguished, noble; महकुलं, महायजनः. 9 Loud; महान् घोषः-ध्वनिः. 10 Early or late; महति प्रत्यये 'early in the morning'; महत्परवाहे 'late in the afternoon.' 11 High; महर्षः-*m.* 1 A camel. 2 An epithet of Siva. 3 (In Śān. phil.) The great principle, the intellect (distinguished from मनस्), the second of the twenty five elements or *tattvas* recognized by the Śāṅkhyas; Ms. 12. 14; Śān. K. 3, 8, 22 &c. -*n.* 1 Greatness, infiniteness, numerousness. 2 Kingdom, dominion. 3 Sacred knowledge.-*ind.* Greatly, excessively, very much, exceedingly. (Note. महत् as the first member of a Tatpuruṣa compound and a few other cases, remains unchanged, while in Karmadhāraya and Bahuvrīhi compounds it is changed to महा q. v.) -*Comp.* -आवासः a spacious or large building. -आशा a high hope. -आश्चर्य *a.* very wonderful. -आश्रयः dependence on, or seeking protection with, the great. -अय *a.* talked of or mentioned by the great, in great men's mouths. -क्षेत्र *a.* occupying a wide territory. -तस्व the second of the 25 principles of the Śāṅkhyas. -विलं the atmosphere. -सेवा service of the great. -स्थानं a high place, lofty station.

महती 1 A kind of lute. 2 N. of the lute of Nārada; अवैश्रमाणं महतीं हृद्भुष्टः Si. 1. 10. 3 The egg-plant. 4 Greatness, importance.

महत्तर *a.* Greater larger &c. -रः 1 The principal, chief, or oldest person, the most respectable person; U. 4. 2 A chamberlain. 3 A courtier. 4 The head or the oldest man of a village.

महत्तरकः A courtier, chamberlain. महर्षे 1 Greatness, largeness, magnitude, great extent. 2 Mightiness, majesty. 3 Importance. 4

Exalted position, height, elevation. 5 Intensity, violence, high degree.

महनीय *a.* Worthy of honour, respectable, worthy, illustrious, glorious, noble, exalted; महनीयशासनः R. 3. 69; महनीयकीर्तिः 2. 25.

महंतः The superior of a monastery.

महर् (महस्) *ind.* The fourth of the seven worlds which rise one above the other from the earth (being between *svar* and *janas*); (महलोक also in this sense).

महल्लः-महल्लिकः A eunuch in a king's harem (a word derived from Arabic).

महल्लक *a.* Weak, feeble, old. -कः 1 A eunuch in a king's harem. 2 A large house, halatual building; (cf. Mar. महाल.)

महस् *n.* 1 A festival, a festive occasion. 2 An offering, oblation, a sacrifice. 3 Light, lustre; कल्याणनाथमसि महसं भाजनं विश्वयुते Māl. 1. 3; U. 4. 10. 4 The fourth of seven worlds; see महर्.

महस्वत्, महस्विन् *a.* Splendid, bright, brilliant, luminous, lustrous.

महा A cow.

महा The substitute of महत् at the beginning of Karmadhāraya and Bahuvrīhi compounds, and also at the beginning of some other irregular words. (Note. The number of compounds of which महा is the first member is very large and may be multiplied *ad infinitum* The more important of them, or such as have peculiar significations, are given below.) -*Comp.* -अक्षः an epithet of Siva. -अंग *a.* huge, bulky. (-गः) 1 a camel. 2 a kind of rat. 3 N. of Siva. -अंजनः N. of a mountain. -अल्पयः a great danger of calamity. -अध्वनिक *a.* 'having gone a long way', dead. -अध्वरः a great sacrifice. -अनसं a heavy carriage. (-सःसं) a kitchen. -अनुभाव *a.* 1 of great prowess, dignified, noble, glorious, magnanimous, exalted, illustrious; Si. 1. 17; S. 3. 2 virtuous, righteous, just. (-वः) a worthy or respectable person. -अंतकः 1 death. 2 an epithet of Siva. -अंधकारः I thick darkness. 2 gross (spiritual) ignorance. -अंध्रः (*pl.*) N. of a people and their country. -अन्वयः, अभिजन *a.* nobly born, of noble birth. (-यः, -नः) noble birth, high descent. -अभिषवः the great extraction of Soma. -अमात्यः the chief or prime minister (of a king). -अंशुकः an epithet of Siva. -अंशुजं a billion. -अम्ल *a.* very sour. (-म्लं) the fruit of the tamarind tree. -अरण्यं a great (dreary) forest, large forest. -अर्थ *a.* very costly, costing a high price. (-र्थः) a

kind of quail. -अर्थ *a.* valuable, precious. -अर्चिस् *a.* flaming high. अर्णवः 1 the great ocean. 2 N. of Siva. -अर्द्धं one thousand millions. -अर्ध *a.* 1 very valuable, very costly; Ku. 5. 12. 2 invaluable, inestimable; U. 6. 11. (-र्धं) white sandal-wood. अश्वरोहः the fig-tree. -अहनिध्वजः a great banner in the form of the thunderbolt; R. 3. 56. -अहान *a.* voracious, gluttonous. -अहमन् *m.* a precious stone, ruby. -अहसी the eighth day in the bright half of Āsvinā sacred to Durgā. -असिः a large sword. -असुरी N. of Durgā. -अह्नः the afternoon. -आकार *a.* extensive, large, great. -आचार्यः 1 a great teacher. 2 an epithet of Siva. -आद्य *a.* wealthy, very rich. (-द्यः) the Kadamba tree. -आत्मन् *a.* 1 high-souled, high-minded, magnanimous, noble; अयं दुरात्मा अथवा महात्म, कीदृश्यः Mu. 7; द्विषति भेदाश्चरितं महात्मना Ku. 5. 75; U. 1. 49. 2 illustrious, distinguished, exalted, eminent. (-*m.*) the Supreme Spirit; Ms. 1. 54; (महात्मवत् means the same as महात्मन्). -आनकः a kind of large drum. -आनन्दः, -नन्दः 1 a great joy or bliss. 2 especially, the great bliss of final beatitude. -आपगा a great river. -आयुधः an epithet of Siva. -आरम्भ *a.* undertaking great works, enterprising. (-भः) any great enterprise. -आलयः 1 a temple in general. 2 a sanctuary, an asylum. 3 a great dwelling. 4 a place of pilgrimage. 5 the world of Brahman. 6 the Supreme spirit. (-यः) N. of a particular deity. -आशय *a.* high-souled, noble-minded, magnanimous, noble; see महात्मन्. (-यः) 1 a noble-minded or magnanimous person; महाशयचक्रवर्ती Bv. 1. 70. 2 the ocean. -आस्पद *a.* 1 occupying a great position. 2 mighty, powerful. -आहवः a great or tumultuous fight. -हृष्ट *a.* 1 magnanimous, noble-minded, high-souled, noble; R. 18. 33. 2 having lofty aims or aspirations, ambitious. -इन्द्रः 1 'the great Indra,' N. of Indra; Ku. 5. 53; R. 13. 20; Ma. 7. 7. 2 a chief or leader in general. 3 N. of a mountain range; चापः rain-bow. -नगरी N. of Amarāvati, the capital of Indra. -मन्त्रिन् *m.* an epithet of Brihaspati. -इववासः a great archer, a great warrior; Bg. 1. 4 -ईशः, -ईशानः N. of Siva. -ईशानी N. of Pārvatī. -ईश्वरः 1 a great lord, sovereign. 2 N. of Siva. 3 of Vishnu. (-रि) N. of Durgā. -उक्षः (for उक्षन्) a large bull, a full grown or strong bull; महोक्षता वसतरः स्पृशन्निव R. 3. 32, 4. 22, 6. 72; Si. 5. 63. -उत्पलं a large blue lotus.

-उत्सवः 1 a great festival or occasion of joy. 2 the god of love. -उत्साह *a.* possessed of great energy, energetic persevering. (-इ-ः) perseverance, -उत्तिः 1 the great ocean; R. 3. 17. 2 an epithet of Indra. -उज्जः a conch-shell, shell. -उज्ज *a.* very prosperous or lucky, very glorious or splendid; of great prosperity. (-उ-ः) 1 great elevation or rise, greatness, prosperity; R. 8. 16. 2 final beatitude. 3 a lord, master. 4 N. of the district called Kānyakubja or Kanouja. 5 N. of the capital of Kanouja. 6 sour milk mixed with honey. -उज्ज *a.* big-bellied, corpulent. (-उ-ः) 1 a big belly. 2 dropsy. -उदार *a.* very generous or magnanimous. -उद्यम *a.* = महोद्यम *q. v.* -उद्योग *a.* very industrious or diligent, hard-working. -उदित *a.* exceedingly lofty. (-तः) the palmyra tree. -उदतिः *f.* great rise or elevation (*fig.* also), high rank. -उपकारः a great obligation. -उपाध्यायः a great preceptor, a learned teacher. -उरगः a great serpent; R. 12. 98. -उरस्क *a.* broad-chested. (-स्कः) an epithet of Siva. -उरुका 1 a great meteor. 2 a great firebrand. -उरुहः *f.* great prosperity or affluence. -उरुधः a great bull. -उरुषिः 1 a great sage or saint; (the term is applied in Ms. 1. 34 to the ten *Prajāpatis* or patriarchs of mankind, but it is also used in the general sense of 'a great sage'). 2 N. of Siva. -ओष्ठ (महोष्ठ) *a.* having large lips. (-ष्ठः) an epithet of Siva. -ओजस *a.* very mighty or powerful possessed of great splendour or glory; महोजसो मानसनामनिर्दिष्टः Ki. 1. 19. (-म.) a great hero or warrior, a champion. -ओजसं the discus of Vishnu. -ओषधिः *f.* 1 a very efficacious medicinal plant, a sovereign drug. 2 the *Dūrva* grass. -औषधं 1 a sovereign remedy, panacea. 2 ginger. 3 garlic. 4 a kind of poison (बलनाम). -कच्छः 1 the sea. 2 N. of Varuṇa. 3 a mountain. -कंदुः garlic. -कपर्दुः a kind of shell. -कपिलः 1 the Bilva tree. 2 red garlic. -कंजु *a.* stark naked. (-जुः) an epithet of Siva. -कर *a.* 1 large-handed. 2 having a large revenue. -कर्णः an epithet of Siva. -कर्म्म *a.* doing great works. (*m.*) an epithet of Siva. -कला the night of the new moon. -कविः 1 a great poet, a classical poet such as कालिदास, मघधुति, वाय, मारुति &c. 2 an epithet of Sukra. -कान्तः an epithet of Siva. (-तः) the earth. -काय *a.* big-bodied, big, gigantic, bulky. (-यः) 1 an elephant. 2 an epithet of Siva. 3 of Vishnu.

4 of a being attending on Siva (= नंदि). -कार्तिकी the night of full-moon in the month of Kārtika. -कालः 1 a form of Siva in his character as the destroyer of the world. 2 N. of a celebrated shrine or temple of Siva (Mahākāla), established at Ujjayint (immortalized by Kālidāsa in his *Meghadūta*, which gives a very beautiful description of the god, his temple, worship &c. together with a graphic picture of the city; cf. Me. 30-38; also R. 6. 34). 3 an epithet of Vishnu. 4 N. of a kind of gourd. -कुरुर the city of Ujjayint. -काली an epithet of Durgā in her terrific form. -काव्यं a great or classical poem; (for a full description of its nature, contents &c. according to Rhetoricians see S. D. 559). (The number of Mahākāvya is usually said to be five: -रघुवंश, कुमारसंभव, किरातार्जुनीय, शिशुपालवध and वैष्णवचरित, or six if मेघदूत—a very small poem or संदकाव्य—be added to the list. But this enumeration is apparently only traditional, as there are several other poems, such as the महिकाव्य, विक्रमांकदेवचरित, हरविजय &c. which have an equal claim to be considered as Mahākāvya.) -कुमारः the eldest son of a reigning prince, heir-apparent. -कुल *a.* of noble birth or descent, sprung from a noble family nobly-born. (-लः) a noble birth or family, high decent. -कुच्छं a great penance. -कोशः an epithet of Siva. -कतुः a great sacrifice; *e. g.* a horse-sacrifice; R. 3. 46. -कमः an epithet of Vishnu. -कोधः an epithet of Siva. -कन्नपः a great satrap. -कीरः sugarcane. -करीः ई a high number (ten billions?). -गजः a great elephant; see विक्रित्. -गणपतिः a form of the god Gaṇeśa. -गंधः a kind of cane. (-धः) a kind of sandal-wood. -गवः *Bos gaurus*. -गुण *a.* very efficacious, sovereign (as a medicine). -गृहिः a cow with a large hump. -ग्रहः an epithet of Rāhu. -ग्रीवः 1 a camel. 2 an epithet of Siva. -ग्रीवित् *m.* a camel. -गूर्णः spirituous liquor. -गोपं a market, fair. (-पः) a loud noise, clamour. -गोकर्णित् *m.* a universal monarch. -गम्भूः *f.* a large army. -छायः the fig-tree. -जडः an epithet of Siva. -जडु *a.* having a great collar-bone. (-जुः) an epithet of Siva. -जनः 1 a multitude of men, a great many beings, the general populace or public; महाजनो येन गतः स पंथाः Mb. 2 the populace, mob; महाजनः स्मेरुलो भविष्यति Ku. 5. 70. 3 a great man, a distinguished or

eminent man; महाजनस्य संतर्गः कस्य नो-
नतिकारकः । पञ्चपत्रस्थितं तोयं पत्ते शुक्राफलभिर्य
Subhāsh. 4 the chief of a trade. 5
a merchant, tradesman. -जातिय *a.* 1
rather large. 2 of an excellent kind.
-ज्योतिस् *m.* an epithet of Siva. -तपस्
m. 1 a great ascetic. 2 an epithet
of Vishnu. -तले N. of one of the
seven lower regions; see पाताल.
-तिलकः the *Nimba* tree. -तीक्ष्ण *a.*
exceedingly sharp or pungent.
(-क्ष्णः) the marking-nut plant. -तेजस्
a. 1 possessed of great lustre or
splendour. 2 very vigorous or
powerful, heroic. (-म.) 1 a hero,
warrior. 2 fire. 3 an epithet of
Kārtikeya. (-ह.) quick-silver.
-दंतः 1 an elephant with large tusks.
2 an epithet of Siva. -दंडः 1 a
long arm. 2 a severe punishment.
-दशा the influence exercised (over
a man's destiny) by a predominant
planet. -दास *n.* the *Devadaru* tree.
-देवः N. of Siva. (-वी) N. of
Pārvatī. -द्रुमः the sacred fig tree.
-धन *a.* 1 rich. 2 expensive, costly.
(-धः) 1 gold. 2 incense. 3 a costly
or rich dress. -धनुस् *m.* an epithet
of Siva. -धनुः 1 gold. 2 an epithet
of Siva. 3 of Meru. -नटः an epithet
of Siva. -नदः a great river. -नदी
1 a great river; such as Gāṅgā,
Kṛishnā; संभ्रूयामोक्षिमम्योति महानद्या नगा-
पगा Si. 2. 100. 2 N. of a river fall-
ing into the bay of Bengal. -नंदा 1
spirituous liquor. 2 N. of a river.
-नरकः N. of one of the 21 hells.
-नलः a kind of reed. -नवमी the
ninth day in the bright half
of Āshvina, sacred to the worship of
Durgā. -नाटक 'the great drama',
N. of a drama, also called
Hanumannāṭaka, (being popularly
ascribed to Hanumat.). -नादः a loud
sound, uproar. 2 a great drum. 3 a
thunder-cloud. 4 a shell. 5 an ele-
phant. 6 a lion. 7 the ear. 8 a camel.
9 an epithet of Siva. (-दं) a
musical instrument. -नासः an
epithet of Siva. -निद्रा 'the great
sleep', death. -नियमः an epithet of
Vishnu. -निवोण total extinction of
individuality (according to the
Buddhists). -निशा 1 the dead of
night, the second and third watches
of the night; महानिशा तु विज्ञेया मध्यमं प्रहर-
द्वयम्. -नीचः a washerman. -नील *a.*
dark-blue. (-लः) a kind of sapphire
or emerald; Si. 1. 16. 4. 44; R. 18.
42. -उपलः a sapphire. -दुरयः an
epithet of Siva. -नेमिः a crow. -पक्षः
1 an epithet of Garuḍa. 2 a kind of
duck. (-क्षी) an owl. -पंचमूल the
five great roots:— विलोचिमंथः इषोनाकः
काश्मीर पाटला तथा सर्वस्तु मिलितैरेतेः स्वाम्ना-
पंचमूलकं ॥ -पंचविधं the five great or

deadly poisons:—**मोरी** च कालकूटश्च कुस्तको वसनामकः । शंखकर्णति गोपीयं महा-
पंचविशभिः ॥ -**पथः** 1 chief road, principal street, high or main road; Ku. 7. 3. 2 the passage into the next world, i. e. death. 3 N. of certain mountain-tops from which devout persons used to throw themselves down to secure entrance into heaven. 4 an epithet of Siva. -**पद्मः** 1 a particular high number. 2 N. of Nārada. 3 N. of one of the nine treasures of Kubera. (-**पद्मः**) 1 a white lotus. 2 N. of a city. **पतिः** N. of Nārada. -**पराह्णः** a late hour in the afternoon. -**पातके** 1 a great sin, a heinous crime; ब्रह्महत्या घुरापनं स्तेयं गुर्धनागमः । महाति पातकान्याहुस्तत्संगंश्च पंचमम् ॥ Ms. 11. 54. 2 any great sin or transgression. -**पात्रः** a prime minister. -**पादः** an epithet of Siva. -**पाप्मन्** a. very sinful or wicked. -**पुंसः** a great man. -**पुरुषः** 1 a great man, an eminent or distinguished personage; शब्दं महापुरुषसंविहितं विज्ञाय U. 6. 7. 2 the Supreme Spirit. 3 an epithet of Vishnu. -**पुण्यः** a kind of worm. -**पूजा** great worship; any solemn worship performed on extraordinary occasions. -**पृष्ठः** a camel. -**प्रचक्षः** the great universe. -**प्रभ** a. of great lustre. (-**प्रभः**) the light of a lamp. -**प्रभुः** 1 a great lord. 2 a king, sovereign. 3 a chief. 4 an epithet of Indra. 5 of Siva. 6 of Vishnu. -**प्रलयः** 'the great dissolution,' the total annihilation of the universe at the end of the life of Brahman, when all the lokas with their inhabitants, the gods, saints &c. including Brahman himself, are annihilated. -**प्रसादः** 1 a great favour. 2 a great present (of food offered to an idol). -**प्रस्थानं** departing this life, death. -**प्राणः** 1 the hard breathing or aspirate sound made in the pronunciation of the aspirates. 2 the aspirated letters themselves (pl.); they are:—**ख, घ, ङ, च, छ, झ, ञ, ट, ठ, ड, ढ, ण, त, थ, द, ध, न, प, फ, ब, भ, म**. 3 a raven. -**प्लवः** a great flood, deluge. -**फल** a. bearing much fruit. (-**ला**) 1 a bitter gourd. 2 a kind of spear. (-**ले**) a great fruit or reward. -**बल** a. very strong. (-**लः**) wind. (-**लं**) lead. **हृन्** N. of a Linga of Siva near the modern Mahābleshwar. -**बाहु** a. long-armed, powerful. (-**हुः**) an epithet of Vishnu. -**वि-** (वि-**लं**) 1 the atmosphere. 2 the heart. 3 a water-jar, pitcher. 4 a hole, cave. -**वी(वी)जः** an epithet of Siva. -**वी(वी)ज्यं** the perinaeum. -**बोधिः** a Buddha. -**ब्रह्म**, **ब्रह्मन्** n. the Supreme Spirit. -**ब्राह्मणः** 1 a great or learned Brāhmaṇa. 2 a low or contemptible Brāhmaṇa.

-**भागः** a. 1 very fortunate or blessed, very lucky or prosperous. 2 illustrious, distinguished, glorious; महाभागः कामं नपत्तिरभिजातिरसी S. 5. 10; Ms. 3. 192. 3 very pure or holy, highly virtuous. -**भागिन्** a. very fortunate or prosperous. -**भारतं** N. of the celebrated epic which describes the rivalries and contests of the sons of Dhritarāshtra and Pāṇḍu. (It consists of 18 parvans or books, and is said to be the composition of Vyāsa; cf. the word भारत also). -**भार्य** 1 a great commentary. 2 particularly the great commentary of Patanjali on the Sūtras of Pāṇini. -**भीमः** an epithet of king Santanu. -**भीचः** a sort of beetle or fly. -**भुज** a. long-armed, powerful. -**भूत** a great or primary element; see भूत; तं वेदा विद्वे दूतं महाभूत-समाधिना R. 1. 26; Ms. 1. 6. (-**भूतः**) a great creature. -**भोग** an epithet of Durgā. -**मणिः** a costly or precious jewel. -**मति** a. 1 high-minded. 2 clever. (-**तिः**) N. of Brihaspati or Jupiter. -**मद** a. greatly intoxicated. (-**दः**) an elephant in rat. -**मनस्क** a. 1 high-minded, noble-minded, magnanimous. 2 liberal. 3 proud, haughty. (-**मः**) a fabulous animal called शरभ q. v. -**मन्त्रिन्** m. the prime-minister, premier. -**महोपाध्यायः** 1 a very great preceptor. 2 a title given to learned men and reputed scholars; e. g. महामहोपाध्यायमहिनायकुरि &c. -**मांसं** 'costly flesh', especially human flesh; Māl. 5. 12. -**मात्रः** 1 a great officer of state, high state official, a chief minister; मंत्रे कर्मणि भूषणाय विवे माने परिच्छेदे । मात्रा च मन्त्री येषां महामात्रस्तु ते स्मृताः ॥ Ms. 9. 259. 2 an elephant-driver or keeper; Pt. 1. 161. 3 a superintendent of elephants. (-**त्री**) 1 the wife of a chief minister. 2 the wife of a spiritual teacher. -**मायः** an epithet of Vishnu. -**माया** worldly illusion, which makes the material world appear really existent. -**मारी** cholera, an epidemic. -**माहेश्वरः** a great worshipper of Mahesvara or Siva. -**मुकः** a crocodile. -**मुनिः** 1 a great sage. 2 N. of Vyāsa. (-**नि** n.) any medicinal herb or drug. -**मूर्धन्** m. an epithet of Siva. -**मूलं** a large radish. (-**लः**) a kind of onion. -**मूल्य** a. very costly. (-**र्यः**) a ruby. -**मृगः** 1 any large animal. 2 an elephant. -**मेघः** the coral tree. -**मोहः** great infatuation of mind. (-**हः**) an epithet of Durgā. -**यज्ञः** 'a great sacrifice,' a term applied to the five daily sacrifices or acts of peity to be performed by a householder; अग्न्यायने ब्रह्मयज्ञः विद्युयज्ञस्तु तर्पणम् । होमो देवो (or देवयज्ञः) बलिर्नैति (or मृत-यज्ञः) दूषणोऽतिविपुजनम् Ms. 3. 70, 71,

72. -**यमकं** 'a great Yamaka'; i. e. a stanza all the four lines of which have exactly the same words, though different in sense; e. g. see Ki. 15. 52 where विकारादीर्जगतीशमार्गणः has four different senses; cf. also Bk. 10. 19. -**यात्रा** 'the great pilgrimage,' the pilgrimage to Benares. -**याम्यः** an epithet of Vishnu. -**युगं** 'a great Yuga,' consisting of the four Yugas of mortals, or comprising 4,320,000 years of men. -**योगिन्** m. 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 of Vishnu. 3 a cock. -**रजतं** 1 gold. 2 the thorn-apple. -**रजम्** 1 safflower. 2 gold. -**रत्नं** a precious jewel. -**रथः** 1 a great chariot. 2 a great warrior or hero; कुतः प्रभाषो पन-जयस्य महारथजयदयस्य विपक्षिमुत्पादयितुं Ve. 2; R. 9. 1; Si. 3. 22; (a महारथ is thus defined:—यको दशसहस्राणि योषयेयस्तु धन्विना । शस्त्रशास्त्रप्रवीणश्च विज्ञेयः स महारथः ॥). -**रस** a. very savoury. (-**सः**) 1 a sugarcane. 2 quicksilver. 3 a precious mineral. (-**सं**) sour rice-water. -**राजः** 1 a great king, sovereign or supreme ruler. 2 a respectful mode of addressing kings or other great personages (my lord, your majesty, your highness). -**रूतः** a kind of mango tree. -**राजिकाः** (m. pl.) an epithet of a class of gods (said to be 220 or 236 in number). -**राज्ञी** the chief queen, principal wife of a king. -**राजिः**, **जी** f. see महाप्रलय. -**राष्ट्रः** 'the great kingdom', N. of a country in the west of India, the country of the Marāṭhās. 2 the people of Mahārāshtra; the Marāṭhās (pl.). (-**ष्ट्री**) N. of the principal Prākṛita dialect; the language of the people of the Mahārāshtra; cf. Dandin:—महाराष्ट्राश्रयो माषा प्रकृष्टं प्राकृतं विदुः Kāv. 1. 34. -**रूप** a. mighty in form. (-**रः**) 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 resin. -**रेतस्** m. an epithet of Siva. -**रीड** a. very dreadful. (-**री**) an epithet of Durgā. -**रीरवः** N. of one of the 21 bells; Ms. 4. 88-90. -**लक्ष्मी** 1 the great Lakshmi, or Sakti of Nārāyaṇa. 2 a young girl who represents the goddess Durgā at the Durgā festival. -**लिङ्गं** the great Linga or Phalus. (-**ङ्गः**) an epithet of Siva. -**लोलः** a crow. -**लोह** a magnet. -**वनं** 1 a large forest. 2 N. of a large forest in Vrindāvana. -**वराहः** 'the great boar', an epithet of Vishnu in his third or boar incarnation. -**वसः** the porpoise. -**वाक्यं** 1 a long sentence. 2 any continuous composition or literary work. 3 a great proposition, principal sentence such as तत्त्वसि, ब्रह्मवेदं सर्वं &c. -**वातः** a stormy wind, violent wind. -**वार्तिक** N. of the Vārtikas of Kātyāyana on Pāṇini's Sūtras. -**विदेहा** N. of a certain वि or condition of the mind in the

Yoga system of philosophy. -विभावा a rule giving a general option or alternative. -विषुव the vernal equinox. -संक्रातिः *f.* the vernal equinox (the sun's entering the sign Aries). -वीरः 1 a great hero or warrior. 2 a lion. 3 the thunderbolt of Indra. 4 an epithet of Vishnu. 5 of Garuda. 6 of Hanumat. 7 a cuckoo. 8 a white horse. 9 a sacrificial fire. 10 a sacrificial vessel. 11 a kind of hawk. -वीर्या an epithet of सञ्ज्ञा, the wife of the sun. -वृषः a great bull. -वेग *a.* very swift or fleet. (-गः) 1 great speed, excessive velocity. 2 an ape. 3 the bird Garuda. -वेल *a.* billowy. -व्याधिः *f.* 1 a great disease. 2 a very bad kind of leprosy (black leprosy). -व्याहृतिः *f.* a great mystical word; *i. e.* सूत्र, ध्रुवस् and स्वर. -व्रत *a.* very d votional, rigidly observing vows. (-तं) 1 a great vow, a great religious observance. 2 any great or fundamental duty; प्राणैरपि हिता वृत्तिरदोहो व्याजवर्जनं । आत्मनीव प्रियाधानमेतन्मैत्रिमात्रतः Mv. 5. 59. -व्रतिन् *m.* 1 a devotee, an ascetic. 2 an epithet of Siva. -शक्तिः 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 of Kārtikeya. -शंखः 1 a great conch-shell; Bg. 1. 15. 2 the temporal bone, forehead. 3 a human bone. 4 a particular high number. -शठः a kind of thorn-apple. -शब्द *a.* making a loud sound, very noisy, boisterous. -शलकः a kind of sea-crab or prawn; Ms. 3. 272. -शालः a great householder. -शिरस् *m.* a kind of serpent. -शुक्तिः *f.* a pearl-shell. -शुक्ला an epithet of Sarasvati. -शुभं silver. -शुद्धः (*दी* *f.*) 1 a Śūdra in a high position. 2 a cowherd. -इमशानं an epithet of Benares. -अमणः an epithet of Buddha. -आसः a kind of asthma. -अस्ता 1 an epithet of Sarasvati. 2 of Durgā. 3 white sugar. -संक्रातिः *f.* the winter solstice. -सती a very chaste woman. -सत्ता absolute existence. -सत्यः an epithet of Yama. -सत्त्वः an epithet of Kubera. -संधिविग्रहः the office of the minister of peace and war -सन्नः an epithet of Kubera. -सर्जः the bread-fruit of jacktree, -सर्तपनः a kind of very rigid penance; see Ms. 11. 212. -संधिविग्रहिकः a minister of peace and war. -सारः a kind of Khadira tree. -सारथिः an epithet of Aruna. -साहसं great violence or outrage, great audacity. -साहसिकः a dacoit, highwayman, a daring robber. -सिंहः the fabulous animal called Sarabha. -सिद्धिः *f.* a kind of magical power. -सुखं 1 great pleasure. 2 copulation. -सुहृन्मा sand. -सुतः a military drum. -सेनः 1 an epithet of Kārtikeya. 2 the commander of a large army. (-ना)

a great army. -स्कंधः a camel. -स्थली the earth. -स्थानं a great position. -स्वनः a kind of drum. -हंसः an epithet of Vishnu. -हविस् *n.* clarified butter. -हिमवत् *m.* N. of a mountain.

महिक्का Frost, mist.

महित *p p.* Honoured, worshipped, esteemed, revered; see मह्. -तं The trident of Siva.

महिम्न *m.* 1 Greatness (fig. also), अयि मलयज महिमायं कस्य गिरामस्तु विषयस्ते Bv. 1. 11. 2 Glory, majesty, might, power; Ku. 2. 6; U. 4. 21. 3 high rank, exalted rank, or position, dignity 4 One of the Siddhis, the power of increasing size at will; see सिद्धि.

महिरः The sun.

महिला 1 A woman. 2 An amorous or intoxicated woman; विरहेण विकलहृदया निर्जलमीनायते महिला Bv. 2. 68. 3 The creeper called Priyanganu. 4 A kind of perfume or fragrant plant (रेणुका). -Comp. -आह्वया the Priyangu creeper. महिलारोप्यं *N.* of a city in the south.

महिषः 1 A buffalo; (considered as the vehicle of Yama); गार्हता महिषा निपानसलिलं दुर्गमुहुस्तदितं S. 2. 6. 2 N. of a demon killed by Durgā. -Comp. -अर्धनः an epithet of Kārtikeya -असुरः the demon Mahisha. -वातिनी, 'मयनी, 'मर्दनी, 'सुवनी epithets of Durgā. -धनी an epithet of Durgā. -ध्वजः an epithet of Yama. -पालः, -पालकः a buffalo-keeper. -बहनः, -बाहन epithets of Yama; कृतान्तः किं साक्षात्माहिषबहोऽस्माविति पुनः K. P. 10.

महिषी 1 A she-buffalo, buffalo-cow; Ms. 9. 55; Y. 2. 159. 2 The principal queen, queen-consort; महिषसिखः R. 1. 48, 2. 25, 3. 9. 3 A queen in general. 4 The female of a bird. 5 A lady's maid, female servant (सेविका). 6 An immoral woman. 7 Money acquired by the prostitution of one's wife; cf. माहिषिक. -Comp. -पालः a keeper of she buffaloes. -स्तम्भः a pillar adorned with a buffalo's head.

महिषमत् *a.* Possessing, rich or abounding in buffaloes.

मही 1 Earth; as in महीपाल, महीभृत् &c.; मही रम्या शय्या Bh. 3. 79. 2 Ground, soil. 3 Landed property or estate, land. 4 A country, kingdom. 5 N. of a river, falling into the gulf of Cambay. 6 (In geom.) the base of any plane figure. -Comp. -इनः, ईश्वरः a king; न न मही नमहीनपराक्रमे R. 9. 5. -कंप an earthquake. -क्षित् *m.* a king, sovereign; R. 1. 11. 85; 19. 20. -जः 1 the planet Mars. 2 a tree. (-जं) wet ginger. -तल surface of the earth. -दुर्ग an earth fort. -धरः 1 a mountain; R. 6. 52; Ku. 6. 89. 2 an epithet of

Vishnu. -ध्रः 1 a mountain; Bb. 2. 10; Si. 15. 24, R. 3. 60, 13. 7. 2 an epithet of Vishnu. -नाथः, -पः, -पतिः-धुक् *m.*, -मघवन् *m.*, -महेंद्रः a king; Bg. 1. 20; R. 2. 34, 6. 12. -पुत्रः, -सुतः, -सुतः 1 the planet Mars. 2. epithets of the demon Naraka. -पुत्री, -सुता an epithet of Sitā. -प्रकंपः an earthquake. -प्ररोहः -रुद् *m.*, -रुहः a tree, Ki. 5. 10; Si. 20. 49. -प्राचीर, -प्रावरः the sea. -भर्तृ *m.* a king. -भृत् *m.* 1 a mountain; Ku. 1. 27, Ki. 5. 1. 2 a king, sovereign. -लज्जा an earthworm. -सुरः a Brāhmaṇa. -महीयस् *a.* Greater, larger, more powerful or weighty or important, mightier, stronger (compar. of महत् 1. v.). -*m.* A great or noble-minded man; प्रकृतिः खलु सा महीयसः सहते नान्यसुखं यथा Ki. 2. 21; Si. 2. 13.

महीला, महेला A woman, female.

मा *ind.* A particle of prohibition (rarely of negation) usually joined with the Imperative; मद्वाणि मां कुर्व विषादमनादरेण Bv. 4. 41; also (a) with the Aorist, when the augment अ is dropped; पापे रतिं मा कुंथाः Bb. 2. 77; मा सुसुदत् खलु भवतमन्यजन्मा मा ते मलीमसविकार-धना मतिधैरुः Mā. 1. 32; (b) the Imperfect (the augment being dropped here also); मा चैनमभिभाषथाः Rām.; (c) the Future, or Potential mood; in the sense of 'lest', 'that not'; लघु एनां परिनायस्व मा कस्यापि तपस्विना हस्ते पतियति S. 2; मा कश्चिन्ममाप्यनर्थो भवेत् Pt. 5; मा नाम देव्याः किमप्यनिष्टमुत्पन्नं भवेत् K. 307; (d) the present participle when a curse is implied; मा जीवन्त्यः परावज्ञादुःखदग्धोपि जीवति Si. 2. 45; or (e) with potential passive participles; मेवं ग्रथ्यम्. मा is sometimes used without any verb; मा तावत् 'oh! do not (say or do) so; मा मेवं; मा नाम राक्षसः Mk. 3 'may it not be the police'; see under नाम. Sometimes मा is followed by स्म and is used with the Aorist or Imperfect with the augment dropped and rarely with the potential mood; केच्यं मा स्म गमः पार्थ Bg. 2. 3; मा स्म प्रतीपं गमः S. 4. 17; मास्म सीमंतिनी काचिज्जनयेत्युत्रमहिशम्.

मा 1 The goddess of wealth, Lakshmi; तमाखुपत्रं राजेंद्र भज माज्ञानदायकं Subha'sh. 2 A mother. 3 A measure. -Comp. -पः, -पतिः epithets of Vishnu.

मा 2 P., 3. 4. A (माति, मिमंते or मीयते, मित) 1 To measure; व्यपित मिमान इवावापि पदानि Si. 7. 13. 2 To measure or mark off, limit; see मित. 3 To compare with (in size), measure by any standard; Ku. 5. 15. 4 To be in, find room or space in, be contained or comprised in; तनो मयुस्त्रन न केतमद्विपस्तपोयः नास्यागमसंभवा मुदः Si. 1. 23; बुद्धिं गेष्वा-स्थानि जेष मांतीः 3. 73; 10. 50; माति मातृमश-क्याऽपि यशोराशिर्वदन् ते K. P. 10. -*Caus.*

(मापयति-ते) To cause to be measured, measure or mete out; एतेन मापयति मिचिषु कर्ममार्ग Mk. 3. 16. -Desid. (मित्सति-ते) To wish to measure &c. -With अद् 1 to infer, deduce (from some premises &c.); धूमादग्निमनुमाय T. S.; Ku. 2. 25; to guess, conjecture; अन्यमीयत छुद्धेति ज्ञातेन वयुषेव सा R. 15. 77; 17. 11. 2 to reconcile. -उप to compare, liken; तेनोपमीयेत तमालनील Si. 3. 8; स्तनौ मांसयथी कनककलशावियुपमितौ Bh.3. 20. -निस्र 1 to make, create, bring into existence; निर्मातुं प्रभवेमनोहरमिदं रूपं पुराणो मुनिः V. 1. 4; यस्मादेव ह्युद्राणां मात्राभ्यो निर्मितो वृषः Ms. 7. 5, 1. 13. 2 (a) to build, form, construct; स्नातुनिर्मिता एते पाशाः H. 1. (b) to cause to be settled, colonize (as a town &c.); निर्मिते निर्मोऽर्थे मधुरा मधुराकृतिः R. 15. 28. 3 to cause, produce; शलाकाजनिमित्तव Ku. 1. 48; निर्मातु मर्मव्यथा Git. 3. 4 to compose, write; स्वनिर्मिता टीकया समेते काव्यः 5 to prepare, manufacture (in general). -परि 1 to measure. 2 to measure off, limit. -प्र 1 to measure. 2 to prove, establish, demonstrate. -स 1 to measure. 2 to make equal, equalize; कांताममिततयोपदेशयुजे K.P. 1; see संमित. 3 to liken, compare. 4 to be comprised or contained in; सुणालसूत्रमपि ते न संमाति स्तान्तरे Subhāsh.

मांस n. 1 Flesh. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for मांस after acc. dual.).

मांस Flesh, meat; समांसो मधुपर्कः U. 4. (The word is thus fancifully derived in Ms. 5. 55:—मांसं मधुविता-ऽद्य यस्य मांसनिहास्यहम् । एतन्मांसस्य मांसत्वं प्रवर्तति मनीषिणः ॥). 2 The flesh of fish. 2 The fleshy part of a fruit. -सः 1 A worm. 2 N. of a mixed tribe, selling meat. -Comp. -अद्, -अद्, -आदिन्, -भक्षक a. flesh-eating, carnivorous (as an animal); Bk. 16. 28, Ms. 5. 15. -अगलः-लं a piece of flesh hanging down from the mouth. -अशनं flesh-eating. आहारः animal food. -उपजीवित् m. a dealer in flesh. -ओदनः 1 meal of flesh. 2 rice boiled with flesh. -कारि n. blood. -ग्रंथिः a gland. -जं, तेजस् n. fat. -द्रविन् m. a kind of sorrel. -निर्वासः the hair of the body. -पिटकः-कं 1 a basket of flesh 2 a large quantity of flesh. -पित्तं a bone. -पेशी 1 a muscle. 2 a piece of flesh. 3 an epithet of the fetus from the 8th to the 14th day. -भेच्छ, भेदित् a. cutting the flesh. -योनिः a creature of flesh and blood. -विक्रयः sale of meat. -सारः, -स्नेहः fat. -हस्ता skin.

मांसल a. 1 Fleishy. 2 Muscular, lusty, brawny; U. 1. 3 Fat, strong, powerful; शास्त्राः शतं मांसलाः Bv. 1. 34. 4 Deep (as sound); U. 6. 25. 5

Increased i bulk or quantity; Māl. 9. 13.

मांसिकः A utcher.

माकंदः The mango tree; Bv. 1. 29. -क्षी 1 The myrobalan tree. 2 Yellow sandal. 3 N. of a city on the Ganges.

माकर a. (री f.) Belonging to the sea-monster Makara q. v.

माकरंद a. (क्षी f.) Derived from, relating to, the juice of flowers; full of or mixed with honey, Māl. 8. 1; 9. 12.

माकलिः 1 N. of Mātali, the charioteer or Indra. 2 The moon.

माक्षि(क्षी)क a. (क्षी f.) Coming or derived from a bee. -कं 1 Honey; Bv. 4. 33. 2 A kind of honey-like mineral substance. -Comp. -आभ्रयं, -जं bees'-wax. -फलः a kind of cocoa-nut. -शर्करा candied sugar.

मागध a. (क्षी f.) Relating to or living in the country of Magadha or the people of Magadha. -धः 1 A king of the Magadhas. 2 N. of a mixed tribe, said to have been the offspring of a Vaisya father and a Kshatriya Mother, (the duty of the members of this caste being that of professional bards); Ms. 10. 11, 17; Y. 1. 94. 3 A bard or panegyrist in general. -धः (pl.) N. of a people, the Magadhas. -क्षी 1 A princess of the Magadhas; R. 1. 57. 2 The language of the Magadhas, one of the four principal kinds of Prakṛita. 3 Long pepper. 4 White cumin. 5 Refined sugar. 6 A kind of jasmine. 7 A variety of cardamoms.

मागधा, मागधिका Long pepper.

मागधिकः A king of the Magadhas.

माघः 1 N. of a lunar month (corresponding to January-February). 2 N. of a poet, the author of the Sisupālavadhā or Māgha-kāvya; (the poet describes his family in Si. 20. 80-84 and thus concludes:— श्रीशब्दरस्यकृतसर्गसमाविलक्ष्य लक्ष्मीपतेऽश्रितकीर्तिनचार माघः । तस्यात्मजः सुकविकीर्तिदुराज्ञयादः काव्यं व्यपच शिशुपाल-वधाभिधानम् ॥); उपमा कालिदासस्य भारवेरधर्गीरवं । दंडिनः पदालालिख्य माघे संति त्रयो गुणाः ॥ Udb. -क्षी The day of full moon in the month of Māgha.

माघमा A female crab.

माघवत a. (क्षी f.) Belonging to Indra. -क्षी The east. -Comp. -चारं the rainbow; U. 5. 11.

माघवन a. (क्षी f.) Belonging to or ruled by Indra; ककुभं समस्तुरुत माघवनी Si. 9. 25; अवनीवल्लभेय साधु मन्ये न वनी माघवनी विलासहेतुः Jāg.

माघय The flower of the kunda creeper.

मांक्ष 1. P. (मांक्षति) To wish or desire, long for.

मांगलिक a. (क्षी f.) 1 Auspicious, tending to good fortune, indicative of auspiciousness; मुद्रमस्य मांगलिककृत्यकृतां ध्वजः प्रवेष्टुमुत्तममया Ki. 6. 4; Mv. 4. 35; Bv. 2. 57. 2 Fortunate.

मांगल्य a. Auspicious, indicative of good fortune; S. 4. 5. -ल्यं 1 Auspiciousness, prosperity, welfare, good fortune. 2 A blessing or benediction. 3 A festivity, festival—any auspicious rite. -Comp. -सुद्वंजः a drum beaten on auspicious occasions; U. 6. 25.

माचः A way, road.

माचलः 1 A thief, robber. 2 A crocodile.

माचिका A fly.

मांजिष्ठ a. (क्षी f.) Red as madder. -ङ्ग Red colour.

मांजिष्ठिक (क्षी f.) Dyed or tinged with madder; U. 4. 20; Mv. 1. 18.

माठरः 1 N. of Vyāsa. 2 A Brāhmaṇa. 3 A distiller (शौक्षिक Sk.). 4 One of the attendants on the sun.

माठी An armour, mail.

माढः 1 A species of tree. 2 Weight, measure.

माढिः f. 1 The young leaf before it opens. 2 Honouring. 3 Sadness, dejection. 4 Poverty. 5 Anger, passion. 6 The border or hem of a garment. 7 A double tooth.

माणवः 1 A lad, boy, youth, youngster. 2 A little man, mannikin (used contemptuously). 3 A pearl-necklace of sixteen (of twenty) strings.

माणवकः 1 A youth, boy, lad, youngster. (oft. used contemptuously). 2 A little man, dwarf-mannikin; मायामाणवकं हरिं Bhāg. 3 A, silly fellow. 4 A scholar, religious student. 5 A pearl-necklace of sixteen (or twenty) strings.

माणवीन a. Boyish, childish.

माणव्यं A company of lads or boys.

माणिका A particular weight (equal to eight palas).

माणिक्यं A ruby.

माणिक्या A small house-lizard.

माणिवंध माणिमंध, Rock-salt.

मांडलिक a. (क्षी f.) Relating to, or ruling, a province. -कः The ruler of a province.

मातंगः 1 An elephant, Si. 1. 64. 2 A man of lowest caste, a Chāṇḍāla. 3 A Kirāta, a mountaineer or barbarian. 4 (At the end of comp.) Any thing the best of its kind; e. g. बलाहकमातंगः. -Comp. -दिवाकरः N. of a poet. -नक्रः a crocodile as large as an elephant; R. 13. 11.

मातरिपुरुषः 'One who can act like a man only against his mother', a poltroon, cowardly boaster.

मातरिश्वन् *m.* Wind; पुनरुपति विविक्तै-
मोतिशिवचूर्णं ज्वलयति मन्त्राग्निं मालतीनां
रजोभिः Si. 11. 17, Ki. 5. 36.

मातलिः *N.* of the charioteer of
Indra. -**Comp.** -सारथिः an epithet of
Indra.

माता *A* mother.

मातामहः *A* maternal grand-father.
-ह्यै (dual) The maternal grand-
father and grandmother. -ह्यी The
maternal grand-mother.

मतिः *f.* 1 Measure. 2 *A* thought,
idea, conception.

मत्तुलः 1 *A* maternal uncle; Bg. 1.
26; Ms. 2. 130, 5. 81. 2 The
Dhattāra plant. 3 *A* kind of snake.
-**Comp.** -पुत्रकः 1 the son of a mater-
nal uncle. 2 the fruit of the
Dhattāra plant.

मातुल्यः See मातुलिंग.

मातुला, मातुलानी, मातुली 1 The wife
of a maternal uncle; Ms. 2. 131; Y.
3. 232. 2 Hemp.

मातुलिंगः, मातुल्यः *A* kind of
citron tree; (धुवी) भावाः प्रेक्षितामातुल्य-
वृक्षः प्रेयो विधास्यति वा Mā. 6. 19. -**मं**
The fruit of this tree, a citron.

मातुल्यः (ची *f.*) The son of a
maternal uncle.

मातु *f.* 1 *A* mother; मातृवत्परदोरपु-
यः पश्यति स पश्यति. सहस्रं तु पितृन् माता गीर-
वेणातिरिच्यते Subhāsh. 2 Mother, as a
term of respect or endearment;
मातुलंभिः भजस्व कविद्वयं Bh. 3. 61, 87;
अभि मातुर्देवजनसंभवे देवि सति U. 4. 3 *A*
cow. 4 An epithet of Lakṣmī. 5
An epithet of Durgā. 6 Ether, sky.
7 The earth. 8 *A* divine mother;
मातुष्यो बलिमुपहर Mk. 1. -*pl.* An
epithet of the divine mothers, said
to attend on Siva, but usually on
Skanda. (They are usually said to
be 8; ब्राह्मी मातृदेवी चंडी वाराही वैष्णवी तथा ।
कौमारी चैव चामुंडा चर्चिकेश्वर मातरः ॥ or,
according to some, only seven; ब्राह्मी
मातृदेवी चैव कौमारी वैष्णवी तथा । मातृदेवी चैव
वाराही चामुंडा सप्त मातरः ॥ Some increase
the number to sixteen) -**Comp.**
-केशवः a maternal uncle. -गणः the
collection of; the divine mothers.
-मंथिनी an unnatural mother. -गामिन
m. one who has committed incest
with his mother. -गोत्रं a mother's
family. -घातः, घातकः, घातिव *m.*, -घ्नः
a matricide. -घातकः 1 a matricide.
2 an epithet of Indra. -वृक्षः the
group of divine mothers. -देव *a.*
having a mother for one's god, ador-
ing mother like a god. -नन्दनः an
epithet of Kārtikeya. -पक्ष *a.* belong-
ing to the mother's side or line.
(-पक्षः) maternal kinsmen. -पितृ
(dual) (forming मातापितरौ or
मातरपितरौ) parents. -पुत्रौ (मातापुत्रौ)
a mother and son. -पूजनं worship
of the divine mothers. -पुत्रः, पुत्रवत्

a maternal kinsman; R. 12. 12.
(-*pl.*) a class of relatives on the
mother's side; they are thus specifi-
ed: -मातुः पितुः स्वसुः पुत्रा मातुर्मतुः स्वसुः हुताः
मातुर्मतुः पुत्राश्च विज्ञेया मातृवंशवाः ॥ -मंडलं
the collection of the divine mothers.

-मातु *f.* an epithet of Pārvatī. -सुखः
a foolish fellow, simpleton. -वज्रः a
sacrifice offered to the divine
mothers. -वत्सलः an epithet of
Kārtikeya. स्वसु *f.* (मातृवत्सु or मातुः
स्वसु) a mother's sister, a maternal
aunt. -स्वसेयः (मातृवत्सेयः) a mother's
sister's son. (ची) the daughter of
a maternal aunt; so मातृवत्सीयः -या.

मातृकः *a.* 1 Coming or inherited
from a mother; मातृकं च अनुसृजितं द्युत
R. 11. 64, 90. 2 Maternal. -कः *A*
maternal uncle. -का 1 *A* mother.
2 *A* grandmother. 3 *A* nurse. 4 *A*
source, origin. 5 *A* divine mother.
6 *N.* of certain diagrams written
in characters supposed to have a
magical power. 7 The character of
alphabet so used (pl.)

मात्र *a.* (त्रा, ची *f.*) An affix add-
ed to nouns in the sense of 'measur-
ing as much as', 'as', high or long,
or broad as, 'reaching as far as'; as
in ऊहमात्री भित्तिः (in this sense the
word may as well be considered to
be मात्रा at the end of comp. q. v. be-
low). -त्र 1 *A* measure, whether of
length, breadth, height, size, space,
distance or number; usually at the
end of comp.; e. g. अंगुलिमात्रं a
fingers breadth; किंचिन्मात्रं गत्वा to
some distance; क्रौञ्चमात्रे at the dis-
tance of a Krosa; रेखात्रमात्रं even the
breadth of a line, as much as a line;
R. 1. 17; सूक्ष्ममात्रं, निमिषमात्रं the space
of an instant; शतमात्रं a hundred in
number; सूक्ष्ममात्रं as high or big as
an elephant; तालमात्रं, यवमात्रं &c. 2 The
full measure of anything, the whole
or entire class of things, totality;
जीवमात्रं or प्राणिमात्रं the entire class of
living beings; मनुष्यमात्रो मर्त्यः every
man is mortal. 3 The simple measure
of anything, the one thing and no
more, often translatable by 'mere,'
'only', 'even'; जातिमन्त्रेण H. 1. 58 by
mere caste; सिद्धिमात्रेण समुद्री व्याकुलीकृतः
2. 149 by a mere wag-tail; वाचात्रमात्रेण
जायते S. 2 'merely by words'; so अर्थ-
मात्रं, संमानमात्रं Pt. 1. 83; used with past
participles मात्रं may be translated by
'as soon as', 'no sooner than', 'just';
विद्धमात्रः R. 5. 51 'as soon as pierced',
'when just pierced'; सुकृमात्रे just after
eating; प्रविद्धमात्र एव तपभवति S. 3. &c.

मात्रा 1 *A* measure; see मात्रं above
2 *A* standard of measure,
standard, rule. 3 The correct
measure. 4 A unit of measure. a foot.

5 *A* moment. 6 *A* particle, an
atom. 7 *A* part, portion; नरेन्द्र-
मात्राभित्तौ रवत्वात् R. 3. 11. 8 *A* small
portion, a little quantity, a small
measure only, see मात्र (3). 9 Ac-
count, consideration; राजति किंयती मात्रा
Pt. 1. 40 'of what account or con-
sideration is a king', i. e. I hold
him of no account; कायस्थ इति लक्ष्मी
मात्रा Mn. 1. 10 Money, wealth. 11
(In prosody) a prosodial or syllabic
instant, the time required to pro-
nounce a short vowel. 13 An element.
14 The material world, matter. 15
The upper part of the Nāgari char-
acters. 16 An ear-ring. 17 An orna-
ment, jewel. -**Comp.** -अर्धं half of a
prosodial instant. -उद्देश्य, -वृत्तं a metre
regulated by the number of prosodial
instants it contains, e. g. the Aryā.
-भण्डा a money-bag. -तन्मः attachment
to or regard for household posses-
sions or property; Ms. 6. 57. -समकः
N. of a class of metres, see App. 1.
-स्पर्शः material contact, contact with
material elements; Bg. 2. 14.

मात्रिका *A* syllable or prosodial
instant (= मात्रा above.)

मात्सर *a.* (री *f.*); मात्सरिक *a.* (की
f.) Jealous, envious, malicious, spite-
ful.

मात्सर्यं Envy, jealousy, spite, malice;
अहो वस्तुनि मात्सर्यं Ks. 21. 49; Ki. 3. 53

मात्स्यिकः *A* fisherman.

माथः 1 Stirring, churning, shaking
about. 2 Killing, destruction. 3 *A*
way, road.

माथुर *a.* (री *f.*) 1 Coming from
Mathurā. 2 Produced in Mathurā. 3
Dwelling in Mathurā.

मादः Intoxication, drunkenness. 2
Joy, delight. 3 Pride, arrogance.

मादक *a.* (दिका *f.*) 1 Intoxicating,
maddening, stupefying. 2 Gladden-
ing. -नः *A* gallinule.

मादन *a.* (नी *f.*) Intoxicating &c.;
see मादक. -नः 1 The god of love. 2
The thorn-apple. -नं 1 Intoxication.
2 Delighting, exhilaration. 3 Cloves.

मादनीयं An intoxicating drink.

मादुक्ष *a.* (की *f.*), मादुक्ष *a.*, मादुक्ष
a. (की *f.*) Like me, resembling me;
प्रवृत्तिसाराः बहु मादुक्षो विरः Ki. 1. 25; U.
2; उपचारी केव कल्प इति तु मादुक्षः R. G.

मादुका *A* Prince of the Madras.
मादुक्की *N.* of the second wife of
Pāṇḍu.

माद्वी *N.* of the second wife of
Pāṇḍu. -**Comp.** -नन्दनः an epithet of
Nakula and Sahadeva. -पतिः an epi-
thet of Pāṇḍu.

माद्वेयः An epithet of Nakula and
Sahadeva.

माधव *a.* (वी *f.*) 1 Honey-like,
sweet. 2 Made of honey. 3 Vernal.
Relating to the descendants of Madhu -

-वः 1 N. of Krishna, राधामाधववर्जयन्ति यमुनाकुले रहः केलयः Gt. 1; माधवे मा कुरु मानि-
नि मानमेय 9. 2 The spring season, a friend of Cupid; स्मर पर्युक्त एष माधवः Ku. 4. 28; स माधवेनामिमेतेन सख्या (अनुप-
यातः) 3. 23. 3 The month called Vaishākha; मासुरस्य मधुमाधवाविह R. 11. 7.
4 N. of Indra. 5 N. of Parasurāma. 6 N. of the Yādavas (pl.); Si. 16.
52. 7 N. of a celebrated author, son of Māyana and brother of Sāyana and Bhoganāth, and supposed to have lived in the fifteenth century. He was a very reputed scholar, numerous important works being ascribed to him; he and Sāyana are supposed to have jointly written the commentary on the Rīgveda; श्रुतिस्मृति-
सदाचारपालको माधवो बुधः। स्मार्त व्याख्याय सर्वार्थं द्विजार्थं श्रौत उच्यतः। J. N. V. -Comp.
-वली = माधवी q. v. -औ vernal beauty.
माधवकः A kind of intoxicating liquor (produced from honey).

माधविका N. of a creeper; माधविका-
परिमललिप्ति Gt. 1.

माधवी 1 Candied sugar. 2 A kind of drink made from honey. 3 The spring-creeper (वासंती), with white fragrant flowers; पञ्चानामिव शोषणेन मरुता स्पृष्टा लता माधवी S. 3. 10; Me. 78. 4 The sacred basil. 5 A procuress, bawd. -Comp. -लता the spring creeper.

-वनं a grove of Mādhavī creepers.

माधवीय a. Relating to Mādhava.

माधुकर a. (सी f.) Relating to or resembling a bee; as in माधुकरि वृत्तिः. -री 1 Collecting alms by begging from door to door, as a bee collects honey by moving from flower to flower. 2 Alms obtained from five different places.

माधुरं The flower of the Mallikā-creeper.

माधुरी 1 Sweetness, sweet or savoury taste; वदने तव त्र माधुरी सा Bv. 2. 161; कामालसस्वर्वाभापरमाधुरीमधुरम् बाजा विपाको मम 4. 42, 37, 43. 2 Spirituous liquor.

माधुर्य 1 Sweetness, pleasantness; माधुर्यमोष्टे हरिणान् गृहीतुं R. 18. 13. 2 Attractive beauty, exquisite beauty; रूपं किमप्यनिर्वाच्यं तनोर्माधुर्यमुच्यते. 3 (In Rhet.) Sweetness, one of the three (according to Mammata) chief Guṇas in poetic compositions; चित्तद्वी-
माधमयो ह्लादि माधुर्यमुच्यते S. D. 606; see K. P. 8 also.

माध्य a. Central, middle.

माध्यदिनः N. of a branch of Vājāsaneyins. -नं A branch of the शुक्र or white Yajurveda (followed by the Mādhyandinas).

माध्यम a. (सी f.) Belonging to the middle portion, central, middle, middle most.

माध्यमक a. (मिका f.) माध्यमिक a. (की f.) Middle, central.

माध्यस्थ्य, माध्यस्थ्य 1 Impartiality. 2 Indifference, unconcern; अस्वर्धनामग-
मनेन साधुर्माध्यस्थ्यमिष्टेऽप्यलवर्तयेत् Ku. 1. 52.
3 Intercession, mediation.

माध्यह्निक a. (की f.) Belonging to noon.

माध्व a. (ची f.) Sweet. -ध्वः A follower of Mādhva. -ची A kind of liquor (made from honey).

माध्वीक 1 A kind of spirituous liquor, distilled from the flowers of the tree called Mādhva. चक्षाम मधु माध्वीकं Bk. 14. 94. 2 Wine distilled from grapes; साध्वी माध्वीकं चित्ता न भवति भवतः Gt. 12 (=मधो Com.) 3 A grape. -Comp. -फलं a kind of cocoa-nut.

माव् 1. 1 A. (मीमांसते = desid. of मन् q. v.). -II. 1 P., 10 U. = Caus. of मन् q. v.

मानः 1 Respect, honour, regard, respectful consideration; मानद्रविणा-
ल्लेता Pt. 2. 159; Bg. 6. 7; so मानधन &c. 2 Pride (in a good sense), self-reliance, self-respect; जन्मिनो मानहीनस्य वृणस्य च समा गतिः Pt. 1. 106; R. 16. 81. 3 Haughtiness, pride, conceit, self-confidence. 4 A wounded sense of honour. 5 Jealous anger, anger excited by jealousy (especially in women); anger in general मुञ्च मयि मानमनिदानं Gt. 10; माधवे मा कुरु मानिनि मानमेय 9; Si. 9. 84; Bv. 2. 56. -नं 1 Measuring. 2 A Measure, standard. 3 Dimension, computation. 4 A standard of measure, measuring rod, rule. 5 Proof, authority, means of proof or demonstration; वेदोऽपि माधुर्योऽन-
रसमात्रधर्मयोक्तोऽस्तेषां रसधर्मवे किं मानं R. G.; मानाभावात् (frequently occurring in controversial language). 6 Likeness, resemblance. -Comp. आसक्त a. given to pride, haughty, proud.

-उत्कृतिः f. great respect or honour.

-उन्मादः infatuation of pride. -कलहः, कलिः a quarrel caused by jealous anger. -क्षतिः f., भंगः, हानिः f. injury to reputation or honour, humiliation, insult, indignity. -ग्रन्थिः injury to honour or pride. -द्वः a. 1 showing respect. 2 proud. -द्वः a measuring-rod; स्थितः पुण्यया इव मानद्वः Ku. 1. 1.

-धन a. rich in honour; महीतसो मानधनो धनार्थिताः Ki. 1. 19. -धानिका a cucumber. -परिखण्डनं mortification, humiliation. -भंग see मानक्षति. -महत् a. rich or great in pride, greatly proud; किं जीर्णं वृणमति मानमहतामग्रसरः केसरी Bh. 2. 29. -योगः the correct mode of measuring or weighing; Ms. 9. 330. -रन्ध्रा a sort of clepsydra, a perforated water-vessel, which, placed in water and gradually filling, serves to measure time. -सूत्रं 1 a measuring cord. 2 a chain (of gold &c.) worn round the body.

मानःशिल a. Consisting of red arsenic (मनःशिला).

माननं-ना 1 Honouring, respecting. 2 Killing; Si. 16. 2.

माननीय a. Fit to be honoured, worthy of honour, deserving to be honoured (with gen.); मेनां सुनीनामपि माननीयां Ku. 1. 18; R. 1. 11.

मानव a. (ची f.) 1 Relating to or descended from Manu; मानवस्य राजर्षि-
वंशस्य प्रसवितारं सवितारं U. 3; Ms. 12. 107. 2 Human. -वः 1 A man, human being; मनोविज्ञा मानवानां ततोऽयं प्रथितोऽभवत्। ब्रह्मक्षत्रादयस्त्वस्मान्मनो जतारु मानवाः Mb.; Ms. 2. 9; 5. 35. 2 Mankind (pl.). -सं A particular fine. -Comp. -इन्द्रः, -देवः

-पतिः a lord of men, king, sovereign; R. 14. 32. -धर्मशास्त्रं the institutes of Manu. -राक्षसः a demon or fiend in the form of a man; तेषां मानवराक्षसाः परहितं स्वार्थाय निव्रति ये Bh. 2. 74.

मानवत् a. Proud, arrogant, haughty, high-spirited. -री A haughty or high-spirited woman (angry through jealous pride).

मानव्य A number of boys or youths (माणव्यं).

मानस a. (सी f.) 1 Pertaining to the mind, mental, spiritual (opp. शारीर). 2 Produced from the mind, sprung at will; किं मानसी वृष्टिः S. 4; Ku. 1. 18; Bg. 10. 6. 3 Only to be conceived in the mind, conceivable. 4 Tacit, implied. 5 Dwelling on the lake Mānasa. -सः A form of Vishnu. -सं 1 The mind, the heart; सपदि मदनानलो दहति मम मानसं Gt. 10; अपि च मानसमन्वदिभिः Bv. 1. 113; मानसं विषये-
विना (भाति) 116. 2 N. of a sacred lake on the mountain Kailāsa; कैलासशिखरे राम मनसा विमर्तितं सरः। ब्रह्मणा प्राणिदं यस्मात्तदुन्मानसं सरः॥ Rām; (it is said to be the native place of swans, who are described as migrating to its shores every year at the commencement of the breeding season or the monsoons; मेघव्यामा दिशो दृष्ट्वा मानसोत्सुकचेतसा। कूजितं राजहंसाणां नेदं द्युपुरजिजितं V. 4. 14. 15; यस्यास्तोत्रे कृत-
वस्तयो मानसं संनिहन् माध्यास्यंति व्यपगतशुष-
स्तामपि प्रेष्य हंसाः Me. 76; see Me. 11; Ghat. 9 also); B. 6. 26; Me. 62; Bv. 1. 3. 3 A kind of salt. -Comp.

-आलयः a swan, goose. -उत्क a. eager to go to Mānasa; Me. 11.

-ओकस्, -चारिन् m. a swan. -मन्मन् m. 1 the god of love. 2 a swan.

मानसिक a. (की f.) Mental, spiritual. -कः An epithet of Vishnu.

मानिका 1 A kind of spirituous liquor. 2 A kind of weight.

मानित p. p. Honoured, respected, esteemed.

मानिन् a. 1 Fancying, considering, regarding, (at the end of comp.);

as in पंडितमानिन्. 2 Honouring, respecting; (at the end of comp.). 3 Haughty, proud, possessed of self-respect; परामर्शोऽप्युत्सव एव मानिनां Ki. 1. 41; परवृद्धिमत्तरि मनो हि मानिनां Si. 15. 1. 4 Entitled to respect, highly honoured; Bk. 19. 24. 5 Disdainful, angry, sulky. -म. A lion. -नी 1 A woman possessed of self-respect, strong-minded, resolute, proud (in a good sense); चतुर्विंशतिशानवमत्यमानिनी Ku. 5. 53; R. 13. 38 2 An angry woman, or one offended with her husband (through jealous pride); माधवे मा कुरु मानिनि मानमये Git. 9; Ki. 9. 36. 3 A kind of odoriferous plant.

मातृष a. (की f.) 1 Human; मातृषी तदुः, मातृषी वाक् &c.; R. 1. 60, 16. 22; Bg. 4. 12; 9. 11; Ma. 4. 124. 2 Humane, kind. -वः 1 A man, human being. 2 An epithet of the three signs of the zodiac; Gemini, Virgo and Libra. -नी A woman. -वं 1 Humanity. 2 Human effort or action.

मातृषक a. (की f.) Human, mortal.

मातृष्य, मातृष्यक 1 Human nature, humanity. 2 Mankind, the race of human beings. 3 A collection of men.

मानोऽङ्गक Beauty, loveliness. मातृषिकः One who is conversant with charms or spells, a conjurer, sorcerer.

मातृषी 1 Slowness, dulness, tardiness. 2 Weakness.

मातृषारः, मातृषारवः A kind of tree.

मातृष 1 Dulness, laziness, slowness. 2 Stupidity. 3 Weakness, feeble state; अग्निमातृष. 4 Apathy. 5 Sickness, illness, indisposition.

मातृषात् m. N. of a king of the solar race, son of Yuvanāśva (being born from his own belly). As soon as he came out of the belly, the sages said 'क एव भास्यति', whereupon Indra came down and said 'मा भास्यति'; the boy was, therefore, called Māndhātṛi.

मातृषय a. (वी f.) Relating to or caused by love; आचार्यक विजयि मातृषयमावितसिन् Māl. 1. 26; 2. 4.

मातृष pot. p. 1 To be revered or respected; अहमपि तव मातृषा हेतुमिस्तेष्व तैश्च Māl. 6. 26. 2 Respectable, honourable, venerable; R. 2. 45; Y. 1. 111.

मातृष 1 Measuring. 2 Forming, making. -नः A balance

मातृषः The god of love.

मातृष a. (मी f.) 1 My, mine. 2 Uncle (used in voc.).

मातृषक a. (मिका f.) 1 My, mine, belonging to my side; मातृषकः पंडितश्चैव केमकुर्वत संजय Bg. 1. 1. 2 Selfish,

covetous, greedy. -कः 1 A miser. 2 A maternal uncle.

मातृषकीन a. My, mine; यो मातृषकीनस्य मनसो द्वितीयं निर्वचनं Māl. 2; Bv. 2. 32; 3. 6.

मातृषः 1 A conjurer, juggler. 2 A demon, an evil spirit.

मातृष 1 Deceit, fraud, trick, trickery; a device, an artifice; Pt. 1. 359. 2 Jugglery, witchcraft, enchantment, an illusion of magic; स्वप्नो तु मातृष दुःमित्रो तु S. 6. 7. 3 (Hence) A unreal or illusory image, a phantom, illusion, unreal apparition; मातृषा मनोऽज्ञाव परीक्षितोऽसि R. 2. 62; oft. as the first member of comp. in the sense of 'false', 'phantom', 'illusory'; e. g. मातृषचनं false words; मातृषमृग &c. 4 A political trick or artifice, diplomatic feat. 5 (In Vedānta phil.) Unreality, the illusion by virtue of which one considers the unreal universe as really existent and as distinct from the Supreme Spirit. 6 (In Sān. phil.) The Pradhāna or Prakṛiti. 7 Wickedness. 8 Pity, compassion. 9 N. of the mother of Buddha. -Comp. आचार्य a. acting deceitfully. -आत्मक a. false, illusory. -उपजीविन् a. living by fraud; Pt. 1. 288. -कारः, -कृत्, -जीविन् m. a conjurer, juggler. -वः a crocodile. -देवी N. of the mother of Buddha. -सुतः Buddha. -धर a. deceitful, illusive. -पदु a. skilled in deception, fraudulent, deceitful. -प्रयोगः 1 deceitfulness, employment of tricks or fraud. 2 employment of magic. -सुग a phantom deer, an illusory or false deer. -यंत्रं an enchantment. -योगः employment of magic. -वचनं false or deceitful words. -वादः the doctrine of illusion, a term applied to Buddhism. -विद् a. skilled in deception or magical arts. -सुतः an epithet of Buddha.

मातृषात् a. 1 Deceitful, fraudulent. 2 Illusory, unreal, deceptive. 3 Skilled in magical arts, employing magical powers. -m. An epithet of Kamsa. -नी N. of the wife of Pradyumna.

मातृषविन् a. 1 Using deceits or tricks, employing stratagems, deceitful, fraudulent; व्रजंते ते मुदाविपः परामर्शं भवन्ति मातृषविषु येन नायिनः Ki. 1. 30. 2 Skilled in magic. 3 Unreal, illusory. -m. A magician, conjurer. 2 A cat. -n. A gall-nut.

मातृषिक a. 1 Deceitful, fraudulent. 2 Illusory, unreal. -कः A juggler. -कं A gall-nut.

मातृषिन् See मातृषविन्. -m. 1 A conjurer. 2 A rogue, cheat. 3 N. of Brahmā or Kāma.

मातृषः 1 The sun. 2 Bile, bilious humour; (n. also in this sense).

मातृष a. (री f.) 1 Belonging to or arising from a peacock. 2 Made of the feathers of a peacock. 3 Drawn by a peacock (as a car). 4 Dear to a peacock. -रः A flock of peacocks.

मातृषकः, मातृषिकः A peacock-catcher.

मारः 1 Killing, slaughter, slaying; अशेषप्राणिनामासीदमारो दश वत्सरान् Rāj. T. 6. 64. 2 An obstacle, hindrance, opposition. 3 The god of love; स्वामात्मा कुटिलः करोतु कवरीमारोपि मारोचये Gīt. 3; (where मार primarily means 'killing'); Nāg. 1. 1. 4 Love, passion. 5 The thorn-apple (पुष्प). 6 An evil one, destroyer; (according to Buddhists). -Comp. -अंक a. 'marked by love', displaying signs of love; मारके रतिकलिसंदलरणारे Gīt. 12. -आभिष्टः (सुः ?) an epithet of a Buddha. -अरिः, -रिपुः Siva. -आत्मक a. murderous; कथं मारामकं त्वयि विश्वासः कर्तव्यः H. 1. -जित् m. 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 of a Buddha.

मारकः 1 Any pestilential disease, plague epidemic. 2 The god of love. 3 A murderer, destroyer in general. 4 A hawk.

मारकत a. (ती f.) Belonging to an emerald; काचः कांचनसंसर्गाद्भेदे मारकती युति H. Pr. 41.

मारण 1 Killing, slaying, slaughter, destruction; पशुमारणकर्मद्वारणः S. 6. 1. 2 A magical ceremony performed for the purpose of destroying an enemy. 3 Calcination. 4 A kind of poison.

मारिः f. 1 A pestilence, plague. 2 killing, ruin.

मारिच a. (वी f.) Made of pepper. मारिचः A respectable, worthy or venerable man, used in dramas in the voc. as a respectful mode of address by the Sūtradhāra to one of the principal actors; see U. 1; Māl. 1.

मारी 1 Plague, pestilence, an epidemic. 2 Pestilence personified (the goddess presiding over plagues and identified with Durgā).

मारीचः 1 N. of a demon, son of Sunda and Tāḍakā. He assumed the form of a golden deer, and thus anted Rāma to a considerable distance from Sītā; so that Rāvana found a good opportunity to carry her off. 2 A large or royal elephant. 3 A kind of plant. -वः A collection of pepper-shrubs.

मारुहः 1 A serpent's egg. 2 Cow-dung. 3 A way, road.

मारुत a. (ती f.) 1 Relating to or arising from the Maruts. 2 Relating to wind, aerial, windy. -तः 1 Wind; R. 2. 12, 34; 4. 54; Ma. 4. 122. 2 The god of wind, the deity presid-

ing over wind. 3 Breathing. 4 Vital air, one of the three essential humours of the body. 5 The trunk of an elephant. -**न** The lunar mansion called Svāti. -**Comp.** -अस्रनः a snake. -आत्मजः, सुतः, पुत्रः 1 epithets of Hanumat. 2 of Bhīma.

मार्गतिः 1 An epithet of Hanumat; R. 12. 60. 2 Of Bhīma.

मार्कंडेयः, मार्कंडेयः N. of an ancient sage. -**Comp.** -पुराण N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas (composed) by this sage).

मार्ग 1. 1 P., 10 U. (मार्गति, मार्गयति-ते) 1 To seek, seek for. 2 To hunt after, chase. 3 To strive to attain, strive after; आत्मोत्कर्षं न मार्गेत परेषां परिनिर्व्या। स्वयमेव मार्गेत विप्रकर्षं पृथग्जनात् Subhāsh. 4 To solicit, beg, ask for; वरं वरेण्यो वृत्ते-रमार्गति Bk. 1. 12; Y. 2. 66. 5 To ask in marriage. -II. 10 U. (मार्गयति-ते) 1 To go, move. 2 To decorate, adorn. -WITH परि to seek, look out for.

मार्गः 1 A way, road, path (fig. also); अग्निशिल्पमार्गमादेशय S. 5; so विचारमार्गमहितेन चेतसा Ku. 5. 42; R. 2. 72. 2 A course, passage, the tract passed over; वायोऽस्मि परिवहस्य वदति मार्ग S. 7. 7. 3 Reach, range; Ki. 18. 40. 4 A scar, mark (left by a wound &c.); R. 4. 48; 14. 4. 5 The path or course of a planet. 6 Search, inquiry, investigation. 7 A canal, channel, passage. 8 A means, way. 9 The right way or course, proper course; सुमार्ग, अमार्ग. 10 Mode, manner, method, course, usage, शक्ति R. 7. 71.; so कुल°, शास्त्र°, धर्म° &c. 11 Style, diction; इति वेदमार्गस्य प्राणा दश गुणाः स्मृताः Kāv. 1. 41; वाचां विविधमार्गाणां 1. 9. 12 The anus. 13 Musk. 14 The constellation called मृगशिरस्. 15 The month called मार्गशीर्ष. -**Comp.** -तोरण a triumphal arch erected on a road; R. 11. 5. -दर्शकः a guide. -धेनुः, धेनुकं, a measure of distance equal to 4 krosas. -द्वेष्टनं a barricade. -रक्षकः a road-keeper, guard. -शोधकः a pioneer. -स्थ a. travelling, way-faring. -दुर्ग्वी a palace on a high road.

मार्गकः The month called मार्गशीर्ष. मार्गण-गा 1 Begging, requesting, soliciting. 2 Seeking, looking out for, searching. 3 Investigating, inquiry, examination. -जः 1 A beggar, supplicant, mendicant. 2 An arrow; दुर्भाराः स्मरमार्गजाः K. P. 10; अमेदि तचाह-नममार्गजैर्वेदस्य पीजैरपि धैर्यं कुक् N. 1. 46; Vikr. 1. 77, R. 9. 17, 63. 3 The number 'five.'

मार्गशिरः, मार्गशिरस् m., मार्गशीर्षः N. of the ninth month of the Hindu year (corresponding to November-December) in which the full-moon is in the constellation मृगशिरस्.

मार्गशीर्षि, मार्गशीर्षी The full-moon day in the month of मार्गशीर्ष.

मार्गिकः 1 A traveller. 2 A hunter. मार्गित p. p. 1 Sought, searched, inquired after. 2 Hunted after, desired, solicited.

मार्क 10 U. (मार्कयति-ते) 1 To purify, cleanse, wipe; of. ज. 2 To sound.

मार्जः 1 Cleansing, purifying, scouring. 2 A washerman. 3 An epithet of Vishṇu.

मार्जक a. (जिका f.) Cleansing, purifying, scouring.

मार्जन a. (नी f.) Cleansing, purifying. -नं 1 Cleansing, cleaning, purifying. 2 Wiping or rubbing off. 3 Effacing, wiping away. 4 Cleansing the person by rubbing it with unguents. 5 Sprinkling the person with water by means of the hand, a blade of Kusa grass &c. -नः The tree called Lodhra. -ना 1 Cleansing, purifying, cleaning. 2 The sound of a drum; मादुरी मद्यति मार्जना मनांसि M. 1. 18. -नी A broom, brush.

मार्जारः (लः) A cat; कपोल मार्जारः पय इति करोल्लेहि शशिनः K. P. 10. 2 A pole-cat. -**Comp.** -कंदः a peacock. -करणं a kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment.

मार्जोरकः 1 A cat. 2 A peacock. मार्जारी 1 A female cat. 2 A civet-cat. 3 Musk.

मार्जारीयः 1 A cat. 2 A Śūdra. मार्जितं p. p. 1 Cleansed, scoured, purified. 2 Swept, brushed. 3 Adorned.

मार्जिता Curds with sugar and spices.

मार्तंडः 1 The sun; अयं मार्तंडः किं स खलु तुरीः सवामरितः K. P. 10; U. 6. 3. 2 The Arka tree. 3 A hog. 4 The number twelve. (Also मार्तंड).

मार्तिक a. (की f.) Made of clay, earthen. -कः 1 A kind of pitcher. 2 The lid of a pitcher. -कं A clod or lump of earth; गुरुमध्ये हरिणाक्षी मार्तिकश्चक्रेतिद्विदुक्तं मा Bv. 2. 49.

मार्तव्य Mortality.

मार्दवः A drummer. -नं A city, town.

मार्दविकः A drummer.

मार्दवं Softness (lit. and fig.), pliancy, weakness; अभितप्तमयोऽपि मार्दवं भजते R. 8. 43 'becomes soft'; स्वशरीर-मार्दवं Ku. 5. 18. 2 Mildness, indulgence, gentleness, leniency; Bg. 16. 2.

मार्दविक a. (की f.) Made of grapes. -कं Wine; Śi. 8. 30.

मार्मिक a. Having a deep insight into, fully conversant with the essence, beauty, &c.; (= मर्मज्ञ q. v.) मार्मिकः की मर्दानामन्तरेण मधुव्रते Bv. 1. 117, 1. 8, 4. 40.

मार्म See मारि.

मार्दिः f. Cleansing, scouring, purifying.

मालः 1 N. of a district in the west or south-west of Bengal. 2 N. of a tribe of barbarians, a mountaineer. 3 N. of Vishṇu. -ल 1 A field. 2 A high ground, rising or elevated ground; (मालमुन्नतभूतलं); क्षेत्रमारुह्य मालं Me. 16 (शैलमायमुन्नतस्थलं Malli.). 3 Deceit, fraud. -**Comp.** -चक्रकं the hip-joint.

मालकः 1 The Nimba tree. 2 A wood near a village. 3 A pot made of a cocoa-nut shell. -कं A garland.

मालति-ती f. 1 A kind of jasmine (with fragrant white flowers); तन्मन्ये कविदेगं भृंगतरुणेनास्वादिता मालती G. M.; जालकैर्मालतीनां Me. 98. 2 A flower of this jasmine; शिरसि वकुलमाला मालतीभिः समेता Re. 2. 24. 3 A bud, blossom (in general). 4 A virgin, young woman. 5 Night. 6 Moon-light. -**Comp.** -क्षारकः borax. -पत्रिका the shell of a nutmeg. -फलं a nutmeg. -माला a garland of jasmine flowers.

मालय a. (यी f.) Coming from the Malaya mountain. -यः Sandal-wood.

मालवः 1 N. of a country, the modern Mālva' in central India. 2 N. of a Rāga or musical mode. -वाः (pl.) The people of Mālva. -**Comp.** -अधीशः, -इन्द्रः, -द्वपतिः a king of Mālva.

मालवकः 1 The country of the Mālavas. 2 An inhabitant of Mālva. मालसी N. of a plant.

माला 1 A garland, wreath, chaplet; अनपिगतपरिमलापि हि हरति दर्शं मालतीमाला Vās. 2 A row, line, series, succession;

गंडोद्गीनालामाला Māl. 1. 1; आबद्धमालाः Me. 9. 3 A group, cluster, collection. 4 A string, necklace; as in रत्नमाला. 5 A rosary, chain; as in अक्षमाला. 6 A streak; as in तदिमाला, विद्युन्माला. 7 A series of epithets. 8 (In drama) The offering of several things to obtain a wish. -**Comp.** -उपमा a variety of Upamā or simile, in which one Upamēya is compared to several Upamānas; e. g. अन्येनेव.

राज्यश्रीर्द्विन्नेनेव मनस्विता। मन्त्रो साय विपदिन पद्मिनीव हिमांभसा K. P. 10. -कारः, कारः 1 a garand-maker, florist, gardener; कुटी मालाकारो वकुलमपि कुत्रापि निद्वे Bv. 1. 54; Pt. 1. 220. 2 the tribe of gardeners. -वृणं a kind of fragrant grass. -क्षीपकं a variety of क्षीपक; Mammata thus defines it:-मालादी-

पकमायं वैद्योत्तरयुगावहम् K. P. 10; see the example given ad loc.

मालिकः 1 A florist, gardener. 2 A dyer, painter.

मालिका 1 A garland. 2 A row, line, series. 3 A string, necklace. 4 A variety of jasmine. 5 Lin-seed. 6 A daughter. 7 A palace. 8 A kind of bird, 9 An intoxicating drink.

मालिन् *a.* 1 Wearing a garland. 2 (At the end of comp.) crowned or wreathed with, encircled by; सङ्ग-मालिनी पृष्ठी; अङ्गुमालिन्, मरीचिमालिन्, ऊर्मिमालिन् &c. -*m.* A florist, garland-maker. -नी 1 A female florist, the wife of a garland-maker. 2 N. of the city of Champā. 3 A girl seven years old representing Durgā at the Durgā festival. 4 N. of Durgā. 5 The celestial Ganges. 6 N. of a metre; see App I.

मालिन्यं 1 Dirtiness, foulness, impurity. 2 Pollution, defilement. 3 Sinfulness. 4 Blackness. 5 Trouble, affliction.

मालुः *f.* 1 A kind of creeper. 2 A woman. -*Comp.* -धानः a kind of snake.

मालुरः 1 The *Bilva* tree. 2 The *Kapiltha* tree.

मालेया Large cardamoms.

माल्य *a.* Proper for or relating to a garland. -ह्य 1 A garland, wreath; माल्येन तं निर्वचने जघान Ku. 7. 19; Ki. 1. 21. 2 A flower; Bg. 11. 11; Ms. 4. 72. 3 A chaplet or garland worn on the head. -*Comp.* -आपणः a flower-market. -जीवकः a florist, garland-maker. -पुष्पः a king of hemp. -हृदिः a florist.

माल्यवत् *a.* Wreathed, crowned. -*m.* 1 N. of a mountain or mountain range; U. 1. 33; R. 13. 26. 2 N. of a demon, son of Suketu. [He was the maternal uncle and minister of Ravana and aided him in many of his schemes. In early times he propitiated the god Brahman by his austere penance, as a reward of which the splendid island of Lanka was caused to be built for him. He lived there with his brothers for some years, but afterwards left it, which was then occupied by Kubera. Afterwards when Ravana ousted Kubera from the island, Malyavat returned with his relatives and lived with him for a long time.]

मालुः N. of a particular mixed tribe.

मालुवी A wrestling or boxing match.

माषः 1 A bean; (the sing. being used for the plant and the Pl. for the fruit or seed); तिलेभ्यः प्रति यच्छति माषान् Sk. 2 A particular weight of gold; माषो विंशतिनो मागः पणस्य परिकीर्तितः or गुंजाभिर्दशमिर्माषः. 3 A fool, blockhead. -*Comp.* -अद्ः, -आद्ः a tortoise. -आज्यं a dish of beans cooked with ghee. -आज्ञः a horse. -ऊन *a.* less by a Māsha. -वर्षकः a goldsmith.

माषिक *a.* (की *f.*) Worth a Māsha.

माषीर्णं, माष्यं A field of kidney-beans.

मास *m.* = मास *q. v.* (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for मास after acc. dual).

मासः सं 1 A month; (it may be चांद्र, सौर, सावन, नाक्षत्र or वाहेस्वय); न मासं प्रतिपद्यते मां चेन्मतसि मेयलि Bk. 8. 95. 2 The number 'twelve'. -*Comp.*

-अनुमासिक *a.* monthly. -अंतः the day of new moon. -आहार *a.* eating-only once a month. -उपवासिनी 1 a woman who fasts for a whole month. 2 a procuress, a lascivious or lewd woman (ironically). -कालिक *a.* monthly. -जात *a.* a month old, born a month ago. -जः a kind of gallinule. -देय *a.* to be paid in a month. -प्रमितः the new-moon. प्रवेशः the beginning of a month. -मानः a year.

मासकः A month.

मासरः The scum of boiled rice, rice-gruel.

मासलः A year.

मासिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to a month. 2 Happening every month, monthly. 3 Lasting for a month. 4 Payable in a month. 5 Engaged for a month. -जं A funeral rite or Srāddha performed every new-moon (during the first year of a man's death); पितृणां मासिकं माद्रमन्वाहार्यं विदुर्मुखाः.

मासीन *a.* 1 One month old. 2 Monthly.

मासुरी A beard.

माह 1. U. (माहति-ते) To measure.

माहाकुल *a.* (ली *f.*), **माहाकुलीन** *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Nobly born, of noble family, of illustrious descent.

माहाजनिक *a.* (की *f.*) **माहाजनीन** *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Fit for merchants. 2 Fit for great persons.

माहात्मिक *a.* (की *f.*) High-minded, magnanimous, noble, dignified, glorious.

माहात्म्यं 1 Magnanimity, noble-mindedness. 2 Majesty, dignity, exalted position. 3 The peculiar virtue of any divinity or sacred shrine; or a work giving an account of the merits of such divinities or shrines; as देवीमाहात्म्य, शनिमाहात्म्य &c.

माहाराजिक *a.* (की *f.*) Fit for a great king, imperial, royal.

माहाराज्यं Sovereignty.

माहाराष्ट्री See महाराष्ट्री.

माहिरः An epithet of Indra.

माहिष *a.* (की *f.*) Coming or derived from a buffalo or a buffalo cow; १४ माहिषं दाधि.

माहिषकः A buffalo-keeper.

माहिषिकः 1 A buffalo-keeper, a herdsman. 2 The paramour of an unchaste woman; माहिषीयुच्यते नारी या च स्वाद्यं विचारिणी। तां दृष्ट्वा कामयति यः स

दे माहिषिकः स्मृतः ॥ Kālikā Purāṇa. 3 One who lives by the prostitution of his wife; माहिषीयुच्यते नारी भगवतोर्जितं धनं। उपजीवति यस्तस्याः स दे माहिषिकः स्मृतः ॥ Sridhara on V. P.

माहिषमती N. of a city, the hereditary capital of the Haihaya kings, R. 6. 43.

माहिष्यः A mixed caste sprung from a Kshatriya father and a Vaisya mother.

माहेंद्र *a.* (त्री *f.*) Relating to Indra; Ku. 7. 84; R. 12. ४६. -त्री 1 The east. 2 A cow. 3 N. of Indrāṇi.

माहेय *a.* (त्री *f.*) Terrestrial. -चः 1 The planet Mars. 2 Coral.

माहेयी A cow.

माहेश्वरः A worshipper of Siva.

मि 5 U. (मिनोति, मिन्दे; rarely used in classical literature). 1 To throw, cast, scatter. 2 To build, erect. 3 To measure. 4 To establish. 5 To observe, perceive.

मिच्छ 6 P. (मिच्छति) 1 To hinder, obstruct. 2 To annoy.

मित *p. p.* 1 Measured, meted or measured out. 2 Measured off, bounded, defined. 3 Limited, measured, moderate, little, scanty, sparing, brief (words &c.); पृष्ठः सत्यं मितं वेत्ते

स भूयोर्हो महीयुजा Pt. 1. 87; R. 9. 34. 4 Measuring, of the measure of; (at the end of comp.) as in गृह्यसूत्रचिन्दा-मिति वर्षे *i. e.* in 1889. 5 Investigated, examined; (see मा). -*Comp.* -अक्षर *a.* 1 brief measured short, concise; Ku. 5. 63. 2 composed in verse, metrical. -अर्थ *a.* of measured meaning. -आहार *a.* sparing in diet. (-रः) moderation in eating. -भाषित्, -वाच *a.* speaking little or measured words; महीयांसः प्रकृत्या मितभाषिणः Si. 2. 13.

मितंगम *a.* Going slowly. -मः An elephant.

मितपच *a.* 1 Cooking a measured portion, cooking little. 2 Sparing, niggardly, stingy.

मितिः *f.* 1 Measuring, a measure, weight. 2 Accurate knowledge. 3 Proof, evidence.

मित्रः 1 The sun. 2 N. of an Aditya and usually associated with Varuna. -चं 1 A friend; तन्मित्रमापदि सुखे च सम-क्रियं यत् Bh. 2. 68; Me. 17 2 An ally, the next neighbour of a king; cf. मंडल. -*Comp.* -आचारः conduct towards a friend. -उदयः 1 sun-rise. 2 the welfare or prosperity of a friend. -कर्मन् *n.*, -कार्यं, कृत्यं the business of a friend, a friendly act or service; R. 19. 31. -हन् *a.* treacherous. -दुह, -दाहिन् *a.* hating a friend, treacherous to a friend, a false or treacherous friend. -भावनः friendship. -भेदः

breach of friendship. -वत्सल a. kind to friends, of winning manners. -हत्या the murder of a friend.

मित्रयु a. 1 Friendly-minded. 2 Winning friends.

मिष् 1 U. (मेषतिने) 1 To associate with. 2 To unite, pair, copulate. 3 To hurt, injure, strike, kill. 4 To understand, perceive, know. 5 To wrangle.

मिषस् ind. 1 Mutually, reciprocally, to each other; Ms. 2.147; oft. in comp.; मिषःप्रत्यये S. 2; मिषःसमवायु S. 5. 2 In secret or private, secretly, privately; मत्तुः प्रसदं प्रतिनेयं सूत्रं वक्तुं मिषः प्राकृतैवेत्येनं Ku. 3. 2; 6.1; R. 13.1.

मिषिलः N. of a king. -लाः (pl.) N. of a people. -ला N. of a city, capital of the country called Videha, q. v.

मिथुन 1 A pair, couple; मिथुने परिकल्पिते त्वया सहकारः फलिनी च नन्विमी R. 8. 61; Me. 18; U. 2. 6. 2 Twins. 3 Union, junction. 4 Sexual union, copulation, cohabitation. 5 The third sign of the zodiac. Gemini. 6 (In gram.) A root compounded with a preposition. -Comp. -भावः 1 forming a couple, state of being a pair. 2 copulation. -व्रतित्व a. practising cohabitation.

मिथुनेचरः The ruddy goose (चक्रवाक) cf. द्वंद्वचर.

मिथ्या ind. 1 Falsely, deceitfully, wrongly, incorrectly; oft. with the force of an adjective; मयौ महानोऽल इति प्रभावात्सत्यमपि यथा न मिथ्या R. 18. 42; यदुवाच न तन्मिथ्या 17. 42; मिथ्यैव व्यसनं वदन्ति युगयामीहमिन्दः कुतः S. 2. 5. 2 Invertedly, contrarily. 3 To no purpose, in vain, fruitlessly; मिथ्या कारये परिचेषणां राक्षसायिः Bk. 8. 44; Bg. 18. 59. (मिथ्या बद्-वत् to tell a falsehood, lie; मिथ्या कृ to falsify; मिथ्या भू to turn out false, be false; मिथ्या गृह् to misunderstand, mistake. At the beginning of comp. मिथ्या may be translated by 'false, untrue, unreal, sham, pretended, feigned' &c.) -Comp. -अव्यवसितिः f. a figure of speech, an expression of the impossibility of a thing by making it depend upon an impossible contingency; किंचिमिथ्यास्वादिदृश्यं मिथ्या-र्यातक्येनम् । मिथ्याव्यवसितिर्वैद्यां पश्यत् सन्नजं बहून् । Kunal. -अपवादः a false charge. -आभयानं a false assertion. -अभियोगः a false or groundless charge. -अभिज्ञानं calumny, false accusation. -अभिज्ञापः 1 a false prediction. 2 a false or unjust claim. -आचारः wrong or improper conduct. -आहारः wrong diet. -उत्तरं a false or prevaricating reply. -उपचारः pretended kindness or service. -कर्म n. a false act. -कोपः -कोपः

feigned anger. -कयः a false price. -ग्रहः -ग्रहणे misconception, misunderstanding. -चर्या hypocrisy. -ज्ञानं a mistake, error, misapprehension. -दर्शनं heresy. -दुष्टिः f. heresy, holding heretic or atheistic doctrines. -पुरुषः a man only in appearance. -प्रतिज्ञा a. false to one's promise, perfidious. -फलं an imaginary advantage. -मतिः delusion, mistake, error. -वचनं, वाक्यं a falsehood, lie. -वार्ता a false report. -साक्षिन् m. a false witness.

मिष्ट I. 1 A., 4. 10. U. (मेदते, मेद्यतिने, मेद्यतिने) 1 To be unctuous or greasy. 2 To melt. 3 To be fat. 4 To love, feel affection. -II. 1 U. (मेदतिने) see मिष्ट.

मिद्धं 1 Sloth, indolence. 2 Torpor, sleepiness, dulness (of spirits also.).

मिष्ट 1. 10. P. (मिदति, मिद्यति) See मिष्ट II.

मिन्त्र 1 P. (मिन्वति) 1 To sprinkle, moisten. 2 To honour, worship.

मिल 6 U. (मिलतिने, generally मिलति; मिलित) 1 To join, be united with, accompany; रुमपवतो मिलितः Ratn. 4. 2 To come or meet together; meet, gather, assemble; ये चान्ये सहृदः सद्यस्मिन्ने द्रव्यामिलाषाकुलास्ते सर्वे मिलति H. 1. 210; यतीः किं न मिलन्ति Amaru. 10; मिलितशिलीमुख &c. Git. 1; स पात्रेसमितोऽन्यत्र भोजनान्मिलितो न यः Trik. 3 To be mixed or united with, come in contact with; मिलति तव तोवैद्यमदः G. L. 7. 4 To meet or encounter (as in fighting); close, close with. 5 To come to pass, happen. 6 To find, fall in with. -Caus. (मेलयतिने) To bring together, assemble, convene.

मिलनं 1 Joining, meeting, assembling together. 2 Encountering. 3 Contact, being mixed with, coming in contact with; म्यालनिलयमिलनेन गलमिष कलपति मलयसमीरे Git. 4.

मिलित p. p. 1 Come together, assembled, encountered, combined. 2 Met, encountered. 3 Mixed. 4 Put together, taken in all.

मिलिदः A bee; परिगतमकरंदमार्मिकास्ते जगति भवतु चिरायुषो मिलिदाः Bv. 1. 8, 15.

मिलिदकः A kind of snake.

मिष्ट 1 P. (मेषतिने) 1 To make a sound or noise. 2 To be angry.

मिष्ट 10 U. (मिश्रयतिने); strictly a denom. from मिश्र) To mix, mingle, unite, blend, combine, add; वाचं न मिश्रयति यद्यपि मे वचोभिः S. 8. 31; न मिश्रयति लोचने Bv. 2. 140.

मिश्र a. 1 Mixed, blended, mingled, combined; गन्धं पयं च मिश्रं च तत् त्रिविधं व्यवस्थितं Kāv. 1. 11, 31, 32; R. 16. 32. 2 Associated, connected. 3 Manifold, diverse. 4 Tangled, intertwined. 5 (At the end of comp.) Having a mixture of, consisting for

the most part of. -अः 1 A respectable or worthy person; usually affixed to the names of great men and scholars; आर्यमिश्राः प्रमाणं M. 1; वासिष्ठमिश्राः, मंडनमिश्राः &c. 2 A kind of elephant. -अं 1 A mixture. 2 A kind of radish. -Comp. -जः a mule. -वर्ण a. of a mixed colour. (-र्ण) a kind of black aloewood. -शब्दः a mule.

मिश्रक a. 1 Mixed, mingled. 2 Miscellaneous. -कः 1 A compounder. 2 An adulterator of mercantile goods. -कं Salt produced from salt soil.

मिश्रण Mixing, blending, combining.

मिश्रित p. p. 1 mixed, blended, combined. 2 Added. 3 Respectable.

मिष्ट I. 6 P. (मिषति) 1 To open the eyes, wink. 2 To look at, look helplessly; जातवेदोऽमुखात्मायी मिषतामाच्छिनचि नः Ku. 2. 46. 3 To rival, contend, emulate. With उद् 1 to open the eyes; उन्मिषमिमिषयति Bg. 5. 9. 2 to open (as the eyes); Ku. 4. 2. 3 to open, bloom, be expanded. 4 to rise, 5 to shine, glitter. -नि to shut the eyes; Bg. 5. 9. -II. 1 P. (मेषति) To wet, moisten, sprinkle.

मिषः Emulation, rivalry. -अं Pretext, disguise, deceit, trick, fraud, false or outward appearance; बालमेनमेकेन मिषेणानिष Dk. (often used like उल्ल v. v., to indicate an उत्प्रेष); म रोमकुपैषमिषाज्जगत्कृता कृताश्च किं द्रव्यज्ञानविद्वः N. 1. 21. वदने निविशेति शो मुञ्चती पिशुनानां रसनामिषेण धात्रा Bv. 1. 111.

मिष्ट a. 1 Sweet. 2 Dainty, savoury; किं मिष्टमन् सरसकराणां 'who cast pearls before swine.' 3 Moistened, wetted. -अं A sweet-meat.

मिष्ट 1 P. (मेदति; मीढ) 1 To make water. 2 To wet, moisten, sprinkle. 3 To emit semen.

मिहिका Mist, snow.

मिहिरः 1 The sun; गयि तावन्मिहिरादपि निर्वेयोऽधुत् Bv. 2. 34; यति मय्यचिरादिदाव-मिहिरज्वालाशतैः शुष्कतां 1. 16; N. 2. 36; 13. 54. 2 A cloud. 3 The moon. 4 Wind, air. 5 An old man.

मिहिराजः An epithet of Siva.

मी 19 U. (मीनाति, मीमति; seldom used in classical literature) 1 To kill, destroy, hurt, injure. 2 To lessen, diminish. 3 To change, alter. 4 To transgress, violate. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (मयति, माययतिने) 1 To go, move. 2 To know, understand (गतित्वयोः). -III. 4 A. (मीयते) To die, perish.

मीढ p. p. 1 Urined, watered. 2 Passed (as urine).

मीढुटमः, मीढुट् m. An epithet of Siva.

मीनः 1 A fish; सुवमीन इव हृदः R. 1. 73; मीनो ह इत कृतयो गतिमयुषेत् Bv. 1.

17. 2 the twelfth sign of the zodiac (Pisces). 3 The first incarnation of Vishnu; see मत्स्यावतार. -Comp. -अहं रो, fish-sprawn. -आवातिन्, वातिन् m. 1 a fisherman; 2 a crane. -आलवः the sea. -कैतवः the god of love. -गंधा an epithet of Satyavati. -गंधिका a pond, pool of water. -रंका; -रंगः a king-fisher.

मीनरः The sea-monster called Makara q. v.

मीम् 1 P. (मीमति) 1 To go move. 2 To sound.

मीमांसकः 1 One who investigates or inquires into, an investigator, examiner. 2 A follower of the system of philosophy called मीमांसा q. v. below.

मीमांसनं Investigation, examination, inquiry.

मीमांसा 1 Deep reflection, inquiry, examination, investigation; रसगंगा-धरमानीं करोति कुतुकेन काव्यमिमांसा R. G.; so दृक्, अलंकार &c. 2 N. of one of the six chief Darsanas or systems of Indian philosophy. It was originally divided into two systems:—the पूर्वमीमांसा or कर्ममीमांसा founded by Jaimini; and the उत्तरमीमांसा or ब्रह्ममीमांसा ascribed to Bādarāyaṇa; but the two systems have very little in common between them, the first concerning itself chiefly with the correct interpretation of the ritual of the Veda and the settlement of dubious points in regard to Vedic texts; and the latter dealing chiefly with the nature of Brahman or the Supreme Spirit. The पूर्वमीमांसा is, therefore, usually styled only मीमांसा or the Mimāṃsā, and the उत्तरमीमांसा, वेदान्त which, being hardly a sequel of Jaimini's system, is now considered and ranked separately); मीमांसाकृतमुन्मथाय सहसा हस्ती मुनिं जैमिनिं Pt. 2. 33.

मीरः 1 The ocean. 2 A limit, boundary.

मील 1 P. (मीलति, मीलित) 1 To close (as the eyes), close or contract the eye-lids, wink, twinkle; एने विन्यति मीलति क्षणमपि क्षिप्रं तदालोकनात् Gt. 10. 2 To close, be closed or shut (as eyes or flowers); नयनयुग-ममीलत् Si. 11. 2; तस्यां मीमिलतुर्नेत्रे Bk. 14. 54. 3 To fade, disappear, vanish. 4 To meet or be collected (for मिल). -Caus. (मीलयति) To cause to shut, close, shut (eyes, flowers &c.); शेषान्मासान्मय चतुरो लोचने मीलयित्वा Me. 110. -WITH. -आ Caus. to shut; नेत्रे चामीलयन् Kāv. 2. 11. -उद् 1 to open (as the eyes); उदधी लीच लोचने Bk. 15. 102, 16. 8. 2 To be awakened or roused, Si. 10. 72. 3 to expand, blow; Ki. 4. 3; Māl. 1. 38. 4 to be dif-

fused or spread, cluster round; उन्मीलन्मधुगंध &c Gt. 1; U. 1. 20. 5 to appear, spring up, rise, become manifest; खं बाहुज्वलने जलं क्षितिरिति त्रैलोक्यमुन्मीलति Prab. 1. 2; Bv. 2. 72 (Caus.) to open; तदनुन्मीलय चक्षुरायतं V. 1. 5; Mk. 1. 33. -नि 1 to shut the eyes; R. 12. 65; Ms. 1. 52. 2 to close the eyes in death, die; निमिमील नरोत्तमप्रिया हतचंद्रा तमसेव कौमुदी R. 8. 38. 3 to obscure (fig.); प्रजालोपनिमिलितः R. 1. 68. 4 to be closed or shut (as eyes, flowers &c.); निमिलितानामिव पंकजानां R. 7. 64. 5 to disappear, vanish, set (fig. also); नरो जिवलोकोऽयं निमिलति निमिलति H. 3. 145; चैर्विमीलितमक्ष्णा Hariv. (-Caus.) to shut, close; उन्मीलतापि दृष्टिर्निमिलितेवाधकरणे Mk. 1. 33; न्यमिमिलदञ्जनयनं नलिनी Si. 9. 11; ललापयं न्यमिलयत् Kāv. 2. 261; Ku. 3. 36; 5. 57; R. 19. 28. -स 1 to be shut or closed. (-Caus.) 1 to shut or close; उपांतसंमिलितलोचने दृष्टः R. 3. 26; 13. 10. 2 to obscure, darken, make dim; विचारश्चेत्यं प्रमयति च संमिलयति च U. 1. 36.

मलिनं 1 Closing of the eyes, winking, twinkling. 2 Closing the eyes. 3 The closing of a flower.

मीलित p. p. 1 Snut, closed. 2 Twinkled. 3 Half-opened, unblown. 4 Vanished, disappeared. -त् (In Rhet.) A figure of speech in which the difference or distinction between two objects is shown to be completely obscured on account of their similarity—whether natural or artificial—in some respects; it is thus defined by Mammāṭa:—समेन लक्षणा वस्तु वस्तुना यन्निगृह्यते विजेनागंतुना वापि तन्मीलितमिति स्थितं K. P. 10.

मीम् 1 P. (मीयति) 1 To go, move. 2 To grow fat.

मीवरः The leader of an army, a general.

मीवा 1 The tapeworm. 2 Wind.

मुः 1 An epithet of Siva. 2 Bondage, confinement. 3 Final emancipation. 4 A funeral pile.

मुकुब्जकः An onion.

मुकुः Liberation, deliverance; especially, final emancipation.

मुकुटं 1 A crown, tiara, diadem; मुकुट-रत्नमरीचिमेरुसुशतं R. 9. 13. 2 A crest. 3 A peak, point.

मुकुडी Cracking or snapping the fingers.

मुकुटः 1 N. of Vishnu or Krishna. 2 Quicksilver. 3 A kind of precious stone. 4 N. of one of the nine treasures of Kubera. 5 A kind of drum.

मुकुरः 1 A mirror, looking-glass; गुणिनामपि निजस्वरूपतिपातिः परत एव संभवति। स्वमहिमदर्शनमशुभो मुकुटस्तले जायते यस्मात् Vās., Si. 9. 73; N. 22. 43. 2 A bud; see मुकुल. 3 The handle of a potter's wheel. 4 The Bakula tree.

मुकुलः-लं 1 A bud; आविर्भूतप्रथममुकुलः कंदलीश्रावुकच्छं Me. 21; R. 9. 31; 15. 99. 2 Anything like a bud; आलक्ष्यं तमुकुलम् (तनयात्) S. 7. 17. 3 The body. 4 The soul or spirit. (मुकुलीक means 'to close in the form of a bud,' Ku. 5. 63).

मुकुलित a. 1 Having buds, budded, blossoms. 2 Half-closed, half-shut; द्रमुकुलितनयनसरोजं Gt. 2; Ku. 3. 76.

मुकुडः, मुकुडकः A kind of bean.

मुक्त p. p. 1 Loosened, relaxed, slackened. 2 Set free, liberated, relaxed. 3 Abandoned, left, given up, set aside, taken off. 4 Thrown, cast, discharged, hurled. 5 Fallen down, dropped down from. 6 Drooping, unnerved; मुक्तेरव्यवैराग्येण Dk. 7 Given, bestowed. 8 Sent forth, emitted. 9 Finally saved or emancipated, (see मुक्). -क्तः One who is finally emancipated from the bonds of worldly existence, one who has renounced all worldly attachments and secured final beatitude, an absolved saint; मुमाशितेन गीतेन युवतीनां च लीलया मनो न भिद्यते यस्य स वै मुक्तोऽथवा मुक्तः ॥ Subhā'sh. -Comp. -अंबरः a Jaina mendicant of the digambara class. -आत्मन् a. finally saved or emancipated. (-m.) 1 the soul absolved from sins or from worldly matter. 2 a person whose soul is absolved. -आसन a. rising from a seat. -कच्छः a Buddhist. -कच्छकः a snake that has cast off its slough. -कंठ a. raising a cry. (-ठं) ind. bitterly, loudly, aloud; R. 14. 68. -करः, हस्त a. open-handed, liberal, bountiful. -चक्षुस् m. a lion. -वसन see मुक्तांबर.

मुक्तकं 1 A missile, a missile weapon. 2 Simple prose. 3 A detached stanza, the meaning of which is complete in itself; see Kāv. 1. 3; मुक्तकं श्लोक एवैकश्रमत्कारक्षमः सताम्.

मुक्ता 1 A pearl; हारोपे हरिणांक्षाणां लुटति स्तनमंडले। मुक्तानामप्यवस्थंयं के वयं समर्पयः हराः Amaru. 100 (where मुक्तानां means also 'of absolved saints'). Pearls are said to be produced from various sources, but particularly from oyster-shells:—करीन्द्रजीमूतवराहशंखमत्स्यादिशुक्रयुद्भव-बेणुजानि। मुक्ताफलानि प्रथितानि लोके तेषां तु शुक्रयुद्भवमेव वृत्तिः ॥ Malli.). 2 A barlot, courtesan. -Comp. -अगारः, अगारः the pearl-oyster. -आवलिः -ली f. -कलापः a pearl-necklace. -गुणः a pearl-necklace, string of pearls; Me 46; R. 16. 18. -जालं a string or zone of pearls. -वामन् n. a string of pearls. -पुष्पः a kind of jasmine. -पद्मः f. the pearl-oyster -मालंयः a string of pearls. -फलं 1 a pearl; Ku. 1. 6; R. 3. 28; 16. 62. 2 a kind of flower. 3 the custard-apple. 4 camphor. -मणिः a pearl. -मातृ f. the pearl-oyster. -स्तता,

मुञ्च I. 1. A. (मुञ्चते) To deceive, cheat; see मुञ्च. -II. 6 U. मुञ्चतिने, मुञ्क) 1 To loose, set free, release, let go, let loose, liberate, deliver (from captivity &c.); वनाय ... यशोवतो वेमुञ्चतेमुञ्चि R. 2, 1. 3. 20; Ms. 8.202; मोक्षते मुञ्चन्दीनां वेणीवीर्यविध्वतिभिः Ku. 2. 61; R. 10 47; मा भवतिगाति मुञ्चतु V. 2 'let not thy limbs droop', 'do not despond'. 2 To set free, loosen (as the voice); कंठ मुञ्चति बर्हिणः समदनः Mk. 5. 14, loosens his throat or voice i. e. raises a cry. 3 To live, abandon, quit, give up, lay aside, relinquish; तारिर्गता मितमतां वर मुञ्च शय्या R. 5. 66; मुनिष्ठाप्रणयस्तुतोपिना मम च मुञ्कमिदं तमसा मनः R. 6. 7; मौलं मुञ्चति किं च कैवकुले Bv. 1. 4; आभिषेते शशिनि तमसा मुञ्चमिव राशिः V. 1. 8; Ms. 96, 41; R. 3. 11. 4 To set apart, take away, except, see मुञ्क्त्वा. 5 To dismiss, send away. 6 To cast, throw, hurl, fling, discharge; स्नेहे शरान्मुञ्चते R. 9. 58; Bp. 15. 53. 7 To emit, drop, pour

forth or down, shed, let fall (tears &c.); अपसृतपुष्पा मुच्यन्तेऽपणीव लताः S. 4. 11; चिरविरहजं मुच्यते वायुमुष्णं Me. 12; Bk. 7. 2. 8 To utter, give forth; Māl. 9. 5; Bk. 7. 57. 9 To give away, grant, bestow. 10 To put on (A). 11 To void (as excrement). -*Pass.* (मुच्यते) To be loosed or released, be freed or absolved from; मुच्यते सर्वपापेषु &c. -*Caus.* (मोचयति-ते) 1 To cause to be freed or liberated. 2 To cause to shed. 3 To loose, set at liberty, liberate. 4 To extricate, disentangle. 5 To unyoke, unharness. 6 To give away, bestow. 7 To gladden, delight. -*Desid.* 1 (मुमुक्षुति) To wish to free or liberate. 2 (मुमुक्षते, मोक्षते) To long for final emancipation. -*With* अव to take off or down, put away. -*आ* 1 to wear, put on, tie round or fasten; आमुच्यतीवामरणं द्वितियं R. 13. 21; 12. 86; 16. 74; Ki. 11. 15; आमुच्यद्वर्मे रत्नादयः Bk. 17. 6. 2 to cast, throw, discharge; आमोक्ष्यते स्वयि कटाक्षान् Me. 35. -*उच्* 1 to unfasten; R. 6. 28. 2 to loosen, liberate; free from. 3 to take or pull off, keep or put aside, give up, abandon Bk. 3. 22. निच् 1 to free, liberate; release; हिमनिमुक्तयोर्गोषे चित्राचंदनसौरिव R. 1. 46; Bg. 7. 28. 2 to leave, quit, abandon. -*परि* 1 to free, release, liberate; मेघोपरिपरिमृक्तशार्ङ्गवक्त्रा Rs. 3. 7; Ch. P. 9. 2 to leave, quit, abandon. -*प्र* 1 to free, liberate, release. 2 to throw, cast, hurl. 3 to shed, emit, seed forth. -*प्रति* 1 to free, liberate, release, set free; गृहीतप्रतिमुक्तस्य R. 4. 43; अमुं तुरंगं प्रतिमोक्तमर्हसि 3. 46. 2 to put on, wear. 3 to quit, leave, abandon. 4 to throw, cast or discharge at. -*वि* 1 to free, liberate. 2 to give up, lay aside, abandon, quit; विमुच्य वासांसि गुरुणि सन्नतं Rs. 1. 7. 3 to let go, let loose, Bk. 7. 50. 4 to except, leave apart; Ku. 4. 31. 5 to shed, pour down (tears); चिरमश्रूणि विमुच्य राघवः R. 8. 25. 6 to throw, cast. -*त* to shed, discharge.

सुचकः Lac.

सुहृद् (सु) कुन्दः 1 N. of a tree. 2 N. of an ancient king, son of Māndhātṛi. [For having assisted the gods in their wars with the demons he got, as a reward, the boon of long and unbroken sleep. The gods also decreed that whosoever dared to interrupt his sleep should be burnt to ashes. When Krishna wanted to kill the mighty Kālayavana he cunningly decoyed him to the cave of Muchukunda and on his entering it he was burnt down by the fire which emanated from the king's eye]. -*Comp.* -*प्रसादकः* an epithet of Kṛishṇa.

सुधिरः 1 A deity. 2 Virtue. 3 Wind.

सुचिलिङ्गः A kind of flower,

सुधुदी 1 Snapping the fingers. 2 A fist.

सुक्, सुक् 1 P. 10 U. (मोजति, मुंजति, मोजयति-ते, मुंजयति-ते) 1 To cleanse, purify. 2 To sound.

सुंजः 1 A sort of rush or grass (of which the girdle of a Brāhmaṇa should be made); Ms. 2. 43. 2 N. of a king of Dhārā (said to be the uncle of the celebrated Bhoja). -*Comp.* -*केशः* 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 of Viṣṇu. -*कोशिक* m. an epithet of Viṣṇu. -*वयनं* investiture with the sacred thread (or girdle). -*वासस्* m. an epithet of Siva.

सुंजरः The fibrous root of the lotus.

सुद् I. 1 P. 10 U. (मोटति, मोटयति-ते) 1 To crush, break, grind, powder. 2 To blame, rebuke (in this sense 6 P. also.)

सुण 6 P. (मुणति) To promise.

सुद् 1 P. (सुटति) To crush, grind.

सुड् I 1 P., (सुंजति) 1 To shave, shear. 2 To crush, grind. -II. 1 A. (सुंजते) To sink.

सुड a. 1 Shaved. 2 Lopped. 3 Blunt. 4 Low, mean. -*डः* 1 A man with a shaved or bald head. 2 A bald or shaven head. 3 The forehead. 4 A barber. 5 The trunk of a tree stripped of its top branches. -*डा* A female mendicant of a particular order. -*ह* 1 The head. 2 Iron. -*Comp.* -*अयसं* iron. -*फलः* a coconut tree. -*मंडली* a number of shaven heads. -*लोहं* iron. -*शालिः* a kind of rice.

सुडकः 1 A barber. 2 The trunk of a tree stripped of its top branches, a pollard. -*के* The head. -*Comp.* उपनिषद् f. N. of an Upanishad of the Atharvaveda.

सुंजने Shaving the head, tonsure.

सुंजित p. n. 1 Shaved. 2 Lopped. -*ते* Iron.

सुंजिच् m. 1 A barber. 2 An epithet of Siva.

सुत्वं A pearl.

सुद् I. 10 U. (मोदयति-ते) 1 To mix, blend. 2 To cleanse, purify. -II. 1 A. (मोदते, मुदित; *caus.* मोदयति-ते *desid.* मुमुदिते or मुमुदिते) To rejoice, be glad or happy, be joyful or delighted; यश्चे दास्यामि मोदिष्य इत्यज्ञानविमोहिताः Bg. 16. 15; Ms. 2. 232. 3. 191; Bk. 15. 97. -*With* अनु to approve of, allow, permit, sanction; R. 14. 43. -*आ* 1 to be glad or joyous, rejoice. 2 to be fragrant. (-*Caus.*) to scent, perfume; परिमलैरामोदयंती दिशः Bv. 1. 56. -*प्र* to be extremely glad, to be very much delighted, R. 6. 86, Māl. 5. 23.

सुद्, सुद् f. Joy, delight, pleasure, gladness, satisfaction; पितुर्मुदं तेन ततान सोऽमेकः R. 3. 25; अहन् पुरो हरतिकी सुदमाद-

धानः Si. 5. 58; 1. 23; विषादे कथं विदधति जडाः प्रत्युत मुदं Bh. 3. 25; द्विपरणमुदा Git. 11; Ki. 5. 25; R. 7. 30.

सुदित् p. p. Pleased, rejoiced; delighted, glad, joyous. -*त* 1 Pleasure, delight, joy, happiness. 2 A kind of sexual embrace. -*ता* Joy, delight.

सुदिरः 1 A cloud; प्रज्जुरपुंदरधनुर्मुदिरजिमेदुर-मुदिरुवेण Git. 2; or सुंचसि नाद्यापि रुचं भामिनि सुदिरालिखिष्य Bv. 2. 88. 2 A lover, libertine. 3 A frog.

सुधो Moonlight.

सुद्दः 1 A kind of kidney-bean. 2 A lid, cover. 3 A kind of sea-bird. -*Comp.* -*सुज्*, -*मोजिच्* m. a horse.

सुद्दरः 1 A hammer, mallet; as in मोहसुद्दरः (a small poem by Sankarāchārya) R. 12. 73. 2 A club, mace. 3 A staff for breaking clods of earth. 4 A kind of dumb-bell. 5 A bud. 6 A kind of jasmine (said to be n. also in this sense.)

सुद्धलः A kind of grass.

सुद्धः A kind of bean.

सुद्धर्ण 1 Sealing, stamping, printing, marking. 2 Closing, shutting.

सुद्धयति Den. P. 1 To seal; अनया सुद्धया सुद्धयेन Mu. 1. 2 To stamp, mark, impress. 3 To cover, close up (fig.); विवराणि सुद्धयेन् द्राघूर्णयुरिव सज्जो जयति Bv. 1. 90.

सुद्धा 1 A seal, an instrument for sealing or stamping; especially a seal-ring, signet ring; अनया सुद्धया सुद्धयेन Mu. 1; नामसुद्धासुराप्यनुवाच परस्परमश्लोक-यतः S. 1. 2 A stamp, print, mark, impression; चतुःसमुद्रयः K. 191; सिद्ध-सुद्धाकितः (बाहुः) Git. 4. 3 A pass, pass-port (as given by a seal-ring); अगृहीतसुद्धः कटकानिष्कामसि Mu. 5. 4 A stamped coin, piece of money. 5 A medal. 6 An image, sign, badge, token. 7 Shutting, closing, sealing; सेवोष्ठमुदा स च कण, शाः U. 6. 27; क्षिपामि द्रासुदा मदनकलहच्छेदमुलमा Māl. 2. 12. 8 A mystery. 9 N. of certain positions of the fingers practised in devotion or religious worship. -*Comp.* -*अक्षरं* 1 a letter of the seal. 2 a type (modern use). -*कारः* a maker of seals. -*मार्गः* an opening believed to exist in the crown of the head through which the soul is said to escape at death; cf. ब्रह्मरंध्र.

सुद्धिका A seal-ring; see सुद्धा.

सुद्धित a. 1 Sealed, marked, impressed, stamped; त्यागः सप्तसुद्धमुद्रितमही-निर्व्याजदानावधिः Mv. 2. 36; काश्मीरसुद्धितसुरो पुच्छनस्य Git. 1; स्वयं सिद्धोऽपि द्विपरणमुदा सुद्धित इव 11. 2 Closed, sealed up. 3 Unblown.

सुधा ind. 1 In vain, to no purpose, uselessly, unprofitably; यत्किंचिदपि संवीक्ष्य कुर्वते हसितं सुधा S. D. 2 wrongly, falsely, रात्रिः सैव पुनः स एव दिवसो मत्वा सुधा जंतवः Bh. 3. 78. v. l.

हुनि: 1 A sage, a holy man, saint, devotee, an ascetic; हुनीनामस्य वासः Bg. 10. 37; गुणः शब्दो हुनिरिति सुतः केवलं राजपुत्रः S. 2. 14; R. 1. 8; 3. 49; Bg. 2. 56. 2 N. of the sage Agastya. 3 Of Vyāsa. 4 Of Buddha. 5 The mango-tree. 6 The number 'seven'. -pl. The seven sages. -Comp. -अन्नं (pl.) the food of ascetics -ईशः, ईश्वरः a great sage. -त्रयं 'the triad of sages', i. e. Pāpini, Kātyāyana, and Patanjali (who are considered to be inspired saints); हुनित्रयं नमस्कृत्य, or त्रिमुनि व्याकृतं Sk. -हिरण्यं copper. -हुनवः a great or eminent sage. -पुत्रकः 1 a wag-tail. 2 the *Damanaka* tree. -प्रेषजं 1 the fruit of the yellow myrobalan. 2 fasting. -व्रतं an ascetic vow : Ku. 5. 48.

हुं 1 P. (हुयति) To go, move.

हुमुखा Desire of liberation or of final emancipation.

हुमुखा a. 1 Desirous of releasing or liberating. 2 Wishing to discharge. 3 About to shoot (arrows &c.). B. 9. 58. 4 Wishing to be free from worldly existence, striving after final emancipation. -सुः A sage striving after final emancipation or beatitude; Ku. 2. 51; Bg. 4. 15; V. 1. 1.

हुमुचानः A cloud.

हुमूर्च्छा Desire of death; Bk. 5. 57.

हुमुं ०. Being on the point of death, about to die.

हृ 6 P. (हृति) To encircle, surround, encompass, entwine.

हृः N. of a demon slain by Krishna. -ई Encompassing, surrounding. -Comp. -अरिः 1 an epithet of Krishna; हृतरिभारतपुत्रदर्शयन्ती Git. 1. 2 N. of the author of Anargharāghava. -नजत्, -हिर, -भिर, -मर्दनः, -रिडुः, -वैरिणः, -हृत् m. epithets of Krishna or Vishnu; प्रकीर्णहृदिविदुर्जयति मुजवंशो हृत्तितः Git. 1; हृवेरिणो राविकामवे च नजतं 10.

हृजः 1 A kind of drum or tabour; अनेन नैदिस्तहस्तज्जख &c. Māl. 1. 1; सर्वज्ञात् प्रहृजुजाः Ms. 64. 56; M. 1. 22; Ku. 6. 41. 2 A stanza artificially arranged in the form of a drum; also called हृजपंच, see K. P. 9. ad loc. -Comp. -फलः the jack-fruit tree.

हृजा 1 A large drum. 2 N. of Kubera's wife.

हृदला N. of a river (supposed to be the same as Narmadā).

हृदल N. of a river rising in the country of the Kerala; (mentioned in U. 3 along with तमसा); हृदलामाकृतोऽतमममलैतकं रजः R. 4. 55.

हृदली A flute, pipe. -Comp. -धरः an epithet of Krishna.

हुर् 1 P. (हुर्ति. मुर्ति or मुर्तः the word is written as हुर् or मुर्) 1 To settle into a solid form, coagulate, congeal. 2 To faint, swoon, faint away; loose consciousness, become senseless, वतलुयाति मुर्च्छत्यपि Git. 4; क्रीडानिर्जितविश्व मुर्च्छितजनावाने किं पारुषं Git. 3; Bk. 15. 55. 3 To grow, increase, become strong or powerful; मुर्च्छं सज्जे तेजो हविषेव हविर्भूजः R. 10. 79; मुर्च्छं सख्यं रामस्य 12. 57; मुर्च्छ-त्यसौ विकाराः प्रायेणस्वयमेव S. 5. 18; 4 To gather strength, thicken, become dense; तमसां निशि मुर्च्छतां V. 3. 7. 5 (a) To take effect on; छाया न मुर्च्छति मलौपहतप्रसिद्धे मुर्च्छे तु दर्पणतले मूलभावकाया S. 7. 32. (b) To prevail against, have power against; न पादपोन्मूलनशक्ति रंहः शिलोच्चये मुर्च्छति मातृत्वं R. 2. 34. 6 To fill, pervade, penetrate, spread over; Ku. 6. 59; R. 6. 9. 7 To be a match for. 8 To be frequent. 9 To cause to sound loudly. -Caus. (मुर्च्छयति-ते) To stupefy, cause to faint; म्लेच्छामुर्च्छयते Git. 1. -With विति to faint, swoon. -सं 1 to faint, swoon. 2 to grow strong or powerful, gather strength, become intense; Ki. 5. 41.

हुर् 1 A fire made of chaff, chaff-fire; स्मरहताशनमुर्ध्वचूर्णतां दधुरिवाग्रवणस्य रजःकणाः Si. 6. 6. 2 The god of love. 3 N. of one of the horses of the sun.

हुर् 1 P. (हुर्वति) To bind, tie.

हुडादी A kind of grain.

हु (स)ली A small house-lizard.

हु 1. 9 P. (हुष्णाति, मुषति; desid. मुषतिवति) 1 To steal, filch, rob, plunder, carry off (said to govern two acc.; देवदत्तं शतं हुष्णाति, but very rarely used in classical literature); हुष्णात् रत्नानि Si. 1. 51; 3. 38; हुष्णस्य हुष्णाद् वधु जैत्रभोजः Ki. 3. 41. 2 To eclipse, cover, envelop, conceal; सैन्येण हुषितार्कदीपितः R. 11. 51. 3 To captivate, enrapture, ravish. 4 To surpass, excel; हुष्णञ्च श्रियमशोकानां रक्तैः परिजनावरैः मतिर्विरागनानां च कोकिलप्रमत्तवर्णि Ku. 55. 113; Ratn. 1. 24; Bk. 9. 32; Me. 47. -With परि to rob, deprive of; परिमुषिः तरलं त्रिभुवनं Māl. 5. 30. -य to take away, obscure; Bk. 17. 60. -II. 1 P. (मुषति) To hurt, injure, kill. -III. 4 P. (हुषति) 1 To steal. 2 To break, destroy; Bk. 15. 16.

हुषकः A mouse.

हुषल See हुत्तल.

हुषा-शी A crucible.

हुषित p. p. 1 Robbed, stolen, plundered. 2 Taken away, carried off, ravished. 3 Deprived of, free from. 4 Cheated, deceived; हेनैव मुषितोऽस्मि K.

हुषितवः Stolen property.

हुष्कः 1 A testicle. 2 The scrotum. 3 A muscular or robust man. 4 A

mass, heap, quantity, multitude. 5 A thief. -Comp. -देशः the region of the scrotum. -युग्मः a eunuch, a castrated person. -शोकः swelling of the testicles.

हुष्ट p. p. Stolen; S. 5. 20. -हु Stolen property.

हुष्टिः m. f. 1 The clenched hand. first; कर्णतमेव विभिदे निविडोपि मुष्टिः R. 9. 58; 15. 21; Si. 10. 59. 2 A handful; fistful, इयमाकमुष्टिपरिवर्तितः S. 4. 14; R. 19. 57; Ku. 7. 69; Me. 68. 3 A handle or hilt. 4 A particular measure (=apala). 5 the penis. -Comp. -देशः the middle of a bow, that part of it which is grasped in the hand. -युत्तं a kind of game. -पातः boxing. -वेधः 1 clenching the fist. 2 a handful. -उद्धं a pugilistic encounter, boxing.

हुष्टिकः 1 A goldsmith. 2 A particular position of the hands. 3 N. of a demon. -कं A pugilistic encounter, fist-cuffs. -Comp. -अंतकः an epithet of Balarāma.

हुष्टिका The fist.

हुष्टिधयः A child, baby, infant.

हुष्टीमुष्टि ind. Fist-to fist, hand-to-hand fighting.

हुडकः Black mustard.

हुस् 4 P. (हुस्यति) To cleave, divide, break into pieces.

हुसलः लं 1 A mace, club. 2 A pestle (used for cleaning rice); हुसलमिदमिषं च पातकलि मुहुःश्रुयाति कलेन हुडकेन Mu. 1. 4; Ms. 6. 56. -Comp. -आयुधः an epithet of Balarāma. -उल्लुखलं a pestle and mortar.

हुसलाहुसलि ind. Club against club.

हुसलिव m. 1 An epithet of Balarāma. 2 Of Siva.

हुसल्य a. To be pounded or put to death with a club.

हुस्त 10 U. (हुस्तयति-ते) To heap up, gather, collect, accumulate.

हुस्तः स्ता-स्तं A kind of grass; विश्वं कियतां बराहतिभिर्मुस्तास्तः पवले S. 2. 6; R. 9. 59; 15. 19. -Comp. -अवः, -आवः hog.

मर्च्छं 1 A pestle. 2 A tear.

हुह 4 P. (हुषति, हुष or हुह) 1 To faint, swoon, lose consciousness, become senseless; हुहं हुहमाहं तां स्मर-वेव मुमोह सः Bk. 6. 21. 1. 20; 15. 15. 2 To be perplexed or bewildered, to be disturbed in mind. 3 To be foolish, stupid or infatuated. 4 To err, mistake. -Caus. (मोहयति-ते) 1 To stupefy, infatuate; मा हुहयन्तु भवे-तमन्यजन्मा Māl. 1. 32. 2 To confound, bewilder, perplex; Bg. 3. 2, 4. 16. -With परि to be bewildered or perplexed. (-Caus. Atm.) to entice, beguile, allure; Bk. 8. 63. -यं 1 to be stupefied or infatuated. -नि 1 to be confused, bewildered, or perplexed, be embarrassed; Bg. 2. 72; 3. 6.

27. 2 to be foolish or infatuated. -स 1 to be perplexed. 2 to be foolish or ignorant. (-Caus.) to infatuate, stupefy; अथर्वसुसुदेन संमोहिता Git. 12.

सुहिर *a.* Silly, foolish, stupid. -रः 1 The god of love. 2 A fool, block-head.

सुहृत् *ind.* 1 Often, constantly, repeatedly, frequently; श्रीवामनामिरामं सुहृत्पुत्राति सन्देह दत्तः S. 1. 7, 2. 6; generally repeated in this sense; सुहृत्सुहृत्: over and over again, often and often; सुहृत् सञ्जयानेऽपि कः हजति सुहृत्सुहृत्: 3 For a time or moment, awhile; Me. 115; generally used with successive clauses in the sense of 'now now', 'at one time-at another time'; सुहृत्सुहृत्ते बाला सुहृत्: पतति विह्वला। सुहृत्सुहृत्ते भोवा सुहृत्: कञ्जति रोदिती॥ Subhāsh.: Mu. 6. 3. -**Comp.** -भावा, -बचत् *n.* repetition, tautology. -धुक् *m.* a horse.

सुहृत् -र्त्त 1 A moment, any short portion of time, an instant; नवाब्दानां सुहृत्सुहृत्ते R. 3. 53; संध्याभरेण सुहृत्तः Pt. 1. 194; Me. 19; Ku. 7. 50. 2 A period, time (auspicious or otherwise). 3 A period of 48 minutes. -र्त्तः An astrologer.

सुहृत् 1 An instant, a moment. 2 A period of 48 minutes.

सु 1 P. (मन्ते) To bind, fasten, tie.

सू *a.* 1 Dumb, silent, mute, speechless; सूं करोति वाचालं; सूकांज (वानरं) Ku. 3. 42; सखीमिव वीक्ष्य विपाद-सूं Glt. 7. 2 Poor, miserable, wretched. -सूः 1 A mute; मोनान्मूः H. 2. 26, v. 1.; Ms. 7. 149. 2 A poor or miserable man. 3 A fish. -**Comp.** -अंश a form of Durgā. -भावाः silence, muteness, dumbness.

सूक्ष्म *m.* Muteness; dumbness, silence.

सुहृत् *p. p.* 1 Stupefied, infatuated. 2 Perplexed, bewildered; confounded, at a loss; किं कर्तव्यतासुहृत्: 'being at a loss what to do'; so हृषुहृत् Me. 68. 3 Foolish, silly, dull, stupid, ignorant; अल्पस्य देतोर्षेह हास्यमिच्छन्निवारसुहृत्: प्रतिभाति न त्वं R. 2. 47. 4 Mistaken, erring, deceived, gone astray. 5 Abortive. 6 Confounding. -रः A fool, blockhead, dolt, an ignorant person; सुहृत्: परमत्वेनदुःखिः M. 1. 2. -**Comp.** -आत्मन् *a.* 1 stupefied in mind. 2 Foolish, stupid, silly. -सूः a dead fetus. -सूयः a wrong notion, misconception, misapprehension. -चेतन, चेतन् *a.* foolish, silly, ignorant; अथगच्छति सुहृत्चेतनः विवनाशं हृदि सत्वमार्गं R. 8. 88. -धी, -दुहि, -मति *a.* foolish, stupid, silly, simple; Ki. 1. 30. -सस्व *a.* infatuated, insane.

सू *a.* 1 Bound, tied. 2 Confined.

सू *Urine*; नाथू सूं समुत्सृजेत् Ms. 4. 56; सूं चकार made water. -**Comp.**

-आघातः a urinary disease. -आशयः the lower belly. -उरसं see सुवसं. -सूचः painful discharge of urine, strangury. -कोशः the scrotum. -अयः insufficient secretion of urine. -जठरः the swelling of the belly caused by retention of urine. -क्षेपः a urinary disease. -निरोधः retention of urine. -पतनः a civet-cat. -पथः the urinary passage. -परीक्षा uroscopy or examination of urine. -पुः the lower belly. -मार्गः the urethra. -वर्धक *a.* diuretic. -सूः -लं urinary colic. -संयः urinary obstruction, a painful and bloody discharge of urine.

सूचयति Den. P. To make water; तिङन्सूचयति Mbb.

सूचल *a.* Promoting the secretion of urine, diuretic.

सूचित *a.* Discharged or voided as urine.

सूक्ष्म *a.* Stupid, dull-headed, foolish, silly. -सूः 1 A fool, blockhead; न तु प्रतिविष्टसूक्ष्मजनविचमाराधयेत् Bh. 2. 6, 8; सूक्ष्म बलादपराधिनं मां प्रतिपादयिष्यति V. 2. 2 A kind of bean. -**Comp.** -सूयं folly, stupidity, ignorance.

सूक्ष्म *a.* (जी. f.) 1 Stupefying, producing insensibility or stupor (an epithet applied to one of the five arrows of Cupid). 2 Increasing, augmenting, strengthening. -न 1 Fainting, swooning. 2 (In music) The rising of sounds, an intonation, a duly regulated rise and fall of sounds, conducting the air and the harmony through the keys in a pleasing manner, changing the key or passing from one key to another; modulation, melody; सुहृदीभवायामविज्ञेय-सूक्ष्मना Si. 1. 10; सूयौ सूयः स्वयमपि कृता सूक्ष्मना विस्मरन्ती Me. 86; वर्णनामपि सूक्ष्मनां रगं तारं विराजिष्युः M. 3. 5; सप्त स्वराद्यो यानां सूक्ष्मनाश्चैकविंशतिः Pt. 5. 54; (य सूक्ष्मना or सूक्ष्मना is thus defined:—कमास्वरानां समानामारोहश्चावरोहणम्। सा सूक्ष्मसूच्यते वाम-स्था पताः सप्त सप्त च॥ see Malli. on Si. 1. 10 for further information).

सूक्ष्म 1 Fainting, swooning; R. 7. 44. 2 Spiritual ignorance or delusion. 3 A process in calcining metals; सूक्ष्मं कृतो यतो वा विद्वान् पारदोऽयं सः Bv. 1. 82.

सूक्ष्मल *a.* Fainted, insensible, senseless.

सूक्ष्म *p. p.* 1 Fainted, swooning, insensible. 2 Foolish, stupid, silly. 3 Increased, augmented. 4 Made violent, intensified. 5 Perplexed, bewildered. 6 Filled. 7 Calined.

सू *a.* 1 Fainted, insensible. 2 Stupid, foolish. 3 Embodied, incarnate; सुतो विवस्वतस इव नो भिन्नसंयोगः S. 1. 33; यसाश्च इव सुतो सर्वः स्नेहा-

शितलः U. 3. 14; R. 2. 69; 7. 70; Ku. 7. 42; Pt. 2. 99. 4 Material, corporeal. 5 Solid, hard.

सूतिः *f.* 1 Anything which has definite shape and limits, material element, matter, substance. 2 A form, visible shape, body, figure; Mu. 2. 2; R. 3. 27; 14. 54. 3 An embodiment, incarnation, personification, manifestation; कल्पसूतिः V. 3. 4; Pt. 2. 159. 4 An image, idol, a statue. 5 Beauty. 6 Solidity, hardness. -**Comp.** -धर, -संचर *a.* embodied, incarnate; U. 6. -यः a worshipper of an image, one who is in charge of an idol.

सूतिमत् *a.* 1 Material, corporeal. 2 Embodied, incarnate, personified; शङ्खेनला सूतिमती च सत्क्रिया S. 5. 15; तत्र सूतिमानिच यदोत्पन्नः करः U. 1. 18; R. 12. 64. 3 Hard, solid.

सूय *m.* 1 The forehead, brow. 2 The head in general; नतेन सूयां हरिः यदीयः Si. 1. 18; R. 16. 81; Ku. 3. 12. 3 The highest or most prominent part, top, summit, peak, head; अतिष्ठन्मनुजैर्द्वारां सूयिं देवपतिर्विषा Mb. 'stood at the head of all kings' &c.; सूयां पर्वतसूयनि; S. 5. 7; Me. 17. 4 (Hence) A leader, head, chief, foremost, prominent. 5 Front, van, forefront; स किल संयुगसूयि सहायतो मयवतः प्रतिपद्य महारथः R. 9. 19. -**Comp.** -अंशः the crown of the head. -अभिषिक्त *a.* consecrated, crowned, inaugurated; R. 16. 81. (-क्तः) 1 a consecrated king. 2 a man of the Kshatriya caste. 3 a minister. 4 -सूयसिक्त (1) q. v. -अभिषेकः consecration, inauguration. -अवसिक्तः 1 N. of a particular mixed tribe sprung from a Brāhmana father and a Kshatriya mother. 2 a consecrated king. -कणी, -करी *f.* an umbrella. -जः 1 the hair (of the head); ययाकुला सूयजाः S. 1. 30; शिलकाय विनीयसूयजा Ku. 4. 4 'she tore her hair for grief'. 2 The mane. -उयोतिक्ष् *n.* see जयद्रथ or सुदामा. -सूयः the Sīrisha tree. -रसः the scum of boiled rice. -वेष्टनं a turban, diadem.

सूय *a.* 1 Being in or on the head. 2 Cerebral or lingual, a term applied to the letters क, ख, द, ड, ङ, ण, र, and ह; जडराणां सूयः 3 Chief, pre-eminent, most excellent.

सूय See सूयन्.

सूय -वी, सूयिका A kind of creeper from the fibres of which bow-strings and the girdle of Kshatriyas are made.

सू 1 I U. (सूति-ने) To take or strike root, be firm, stand fast. -II. 10 U. (सूचयति-ने, सूचिन) To plant, cause to grow, rear. -With उच् to root out, extirpate, eradicate; Ki. 1. 41;

to destroy, annihilate. -निस् to root out, eradicate.

मूलं 1 A root (fig. also); तरुमूलानि गृहीतवन्ति तेषां S. 7. 20; or शाखिनो धौतमूलाः 1. 20; मूलं कथं to take or strike root; बद्वलस्य मूलं हि महद्भरतरोः क्षिप्रः Si. 2. 38. **2** The root, lowest edge or extremity of anything; कस्याश्चिदासीदशना तदानी-मंगुडमूलपितृमृगशेषा R. 7. 10; so पार्श्वमूले Me. 89. **3** The lower part or end, base, the end of anything by which it is joined to something else; बाह्यमूलं Si. 7. 32; so पादमूलं, कर्णमूलं, ऊरुमूलं &c. **4** Beginning, commencement; आमूलार्च्छातिमिच्छामि S. 1. **5** Basis, foundation, source, origin, cause; सर्वं गार्हस्थ्यमूलकः Mb.; रक्षोगृहे स्थितिमूलं U. 1. 6; इति केनाप्युक्तं तत्र मूलं सूर्यं 'the source or authority should be found out.' **6** The foot or bottom of anything: पर्वतमूलं, निरिमूलं &c. **7** The text, or original passage (as distinguished from the commentary or gloss). **8** Vicinity, neighbourhood. **9** Capital, principal stock. **10** A hereditary servant. **11** A square root. **12** A king's own territory; स गुप्तमूलप्रत्ययः R. 4. 26; Ms. 7. 184. **13** A vendor who is not the true owner; Ms. 7. 202 (अस्मान्निवेष्टिता Kull.). **14** The nineteenth lunar mansion containing 11 Stars. **15** A thicket, copse. **16** The root of long pepper. **17** A particular position of the fingers. -**Comp.** आधारं 1 the navel. **2** a mystical circle above the organs of generation. -आमं a radish. -आयतनं original abode. -आशिन् a. living upon roots. -आहं a radish. -उच्छेदः utter destruction, total eradication. -कर्मन् n. magic. -कारणं the original or prime cause; Ku. 6. 13. -कारिका a furnace, an oven. -कच्छः a kind of penance, living only upon roots. -केशरः a citron. -गुणः the coefficient of a root. -जः a plant growing from a root. (-जं) green ginger. -देवः an epithet of Kamsa. -द्वयं, धनं principal, stock, capital. -धातुः lymph. -निकृत्तन a. destroying root and branch. -पुरुषः 'the stockman', the male representative of a family. -प्रकृतिः f. the Prakṛiti or Pradhāna of the Sāṅkhyas (q. v.). -फलवृक्षः the bread-fruit tree. -भद्रः an epithet of Kamsa. -भृत्यः an old or hereditary servant. -वचनं an original text. -वित्तं capital, stock. विमुजः a chariot. -शाकटः, शाकिनं a field planted with edible roots. -स्थानं 1 base, foundation. **2** the Supreme Spirit. **3** wind, air. -स्रोतस् n. the principal current or fountain-head of a river.

मूलकः क 1 A radish. **2** An esculent root. -कः A kind of poison. -**Comp.** -पोतिका a radish,

मूला 1 N. of a plant. **2** The asterism Mūla.

मूलिक a. Radical, original. -कः A devotee, an ascetic.

मूलिन् m. A tree.

मूलिन a. Growing from a root.

मूली A small house-lizard.

मूलरः 1 A king. **2** The Indian epikenard.

मूल्य a. 1 To be eradicated. **2** Purchasable. -रत्नं 1 Price, worth, cost; क्रीणति स्म प्राणमूल्ययशोसि Si. 18. 15, Sānti. 1. 12. **2** Wages, hire, salary. **3** Gain. **4** Capital, principal.

मूय 1 P. (सृजति, सृजित) To steal, rob, plunder.

मूयः 1 A rat, mouse. **2** A round window, an air-hole.

मूयकः 1 A rat, mouse. **2** A thief. -**Comp.** -अरातिः a cat. -वाहनः an epithet of Ganesa.

मूयणं Stealing, pilfering.

मूया, मूयिका 1 A female rat. **2** A crucible.

मूयिकः 1 A rat. **2** A thief. **3** The Sīrisha tree. **4** N. of a country.

-**Comp.** -अंकः -अंचनः -रथः epithets of Ganesa. -अवः a cat. -अरातिः a cat. -उत्करः, स्थलं a molehill.

मूयिकारः A male rat.

मूवी, मूयिकः मूयिका A rat, mouse.

मू 6 A. (but P. in the Perfect, the two Futures and the Conditional) (म्रियते, मृत) To die, perish, decess, depart from life. -**Caus.** (मारयति ने) To Kill, slay. -**Desid.** (मृयंति) 1 To wish to die. **2** To be about to die, be on the point of death. -**With अद्** to die after, follow in death; R. 8. 85.

मूय See मृय.

मृग 4 P., 10 A. (सृजति, सृजते, सृजित) 1 To seek, search for, seek after; न तस्मान्निष्यति सृजते हि तत् Ku. 5. 45; गता दृता दूरं कचिदपि परितः शयितुं G. L. 25. **2** To hunt, chase, pursue. **3** To aim at, strive for. **4** To examine, investigate; अविचलितमनोभिः सपक्षैर्मृगमाणः Māl. 5. 1; अंतर्ध्वं सुसुप्तमिन्धनमितपाणादिभिर्मृग्यते V. 1. 1 'inwardly sought or investigated'. **5** To ask for, beg of one; एतावदेव मृग्ये प्रतिपक्षहेतोः M. 5. 20.

मृगः 1 A quadruped, an animal in general; नामिषको न संस्कारो सिंहस्य क्रियते मृगे । विक्रमाजितराज्यस्य स्वयमेव मृगेदता; see मृगापि below. **2** A deer, an antelope; विश्वासो-पगमादभिन्नगतयः शब्दं सहते मृगाः S. 1. 14; R. 1. 40, 50; आश्रममृगोयं न हतयः S. 1. 3. **3** Game in general. **4** The spots on the moon represented as an antelope. **5** Musk. **6** Seeking, search. **7** Pursuit, chase, hunting. **8** Inquiry, investigation. **9** Asking, soliciting. **10** A kind of elephant. **11** N. of a particular class of men; मृगे तुष्टा च विचिणी; वदति मयुरवाणीं दीर्घनेत्रोऽतिमूर्खप्रलमतिमुदेहः शीघ्रवेगो मृगोऽयम् Sābdak. **12** The lunar mansion

called मृगशिरस्. **13** The lunar month called मार्गशीर्ष. **14** The sign Capricornus of the zodiac. -**Comp.** -अक्षी a fawn-eyed or deer-eyed woman. -अंकः 1 the moon. **2** camphor. **3** the wind. -अंगना a doe. -अजिनं a deer's skin. -अंबजा musk. -अवः, अद्वनः, अंतकः, a small tiger or hunting leopard, hyena. -अधिपः, अधिराजः a lion; केतरी विदुरक्षितमृगस्यो मृगापिः Si. 2. 53; मृगाधिराजस्य वचो निशम्य R. 2. 41. -अरातिः 1 a lion. **2** a dog. -अरिः 1 a lion. **2** a dog. **3** a tiger, **4** N. of a tree. -अशनः a lion. -आविर् m. a hunter. -आस्यः the sign Capricornus of the zodiac. -इंद्रः 1 a lion; ततो मृगेदस्स मृगेदगमी R. 2. 30. **2** a tiger. **3** the sign Leo of the zodiac. °आसनं a throne. °आस्यः an epithet of Siva. °चटकः a hawk. -इष्टः a variety of jasmine. -ईक्षणा a fawn-eyed woman. -ईश्वरः 1 a lion. **2** the sign Leo of the zodiac. -उत्तमं -उत्तमंगं the constellation मृगशिरस्. -काननं a park. -गामिनी a kind of medicinal substance. -जलं mirage. °स्नानं bathing in the waters of the marage; i. e. an impossibility. -जीवनः a hunter, fowler. -तृष्, तृषा, तृष्णा, तृष्णिका f. mirage; मृगवृष्णाभिस् स्नातः; see तृष्ण. -वंशः, वंशकः a dog -वृक्षः a fawn-eyed woman; तदीयद्विस्तारि स्तनमृगलमासीन्मृगदशः U. 6. 35. -यूः a hunter. -द्विज् m. a lion. -धरः the moon. -धूतः, धूतकः a jackal. -नयना a fawn-eyed woman. -नाभिः 1 musk; Ku. 1. 54; Rs. 6. 12; Ch. P. 8; R. 17. 24. **2** the musk-deer; R. 4. 74. °जा musk. -पतिः 1 a lion. **2** a roe-buck. **3** a tiger. -पालिका the musk-deer. पितुः the moon. -प्रभुः the lion. -च (व) धाजीवः a hunter. -चंघिनी a net for catching deer. -मवः musk; कुचतटीगतो याचन्मातृमिलति. तव तोयैश्चमदः G. L. 7; मृगमदतिलकं लिखति सपुलकं मृगमिव रजनीकरं Git. 7. °वासा a musk-bag. -मंत्रः N. of a class of elephants. -मातुका a doe. -मृगः the sign Capricornus of the zodiac. -मृगं a herd of deer. -राज् m. 1 a lion; Si. 9. 18. **2** a tiger. **3** the sign Leo of the zodiac. -राजः 1 a lion; R. 6. 3. **2** the sign Leo of the zodiac. **3** a tiger. **4** the moon. °धारिन्, °लक्ष्मन् m. the moon. -रिपुः a lion. -रोम wool. °ज woollen cloth. -लाङ्घनः the moon; अंकाधिरोपितमृगश्चंद्रमा मृगलाङ्घनः Si. 2. 53. °जः the planet Mercury. -लेखा the deer like streak on the moon; मृगलेखासुषसीव चंद्रमाः R. 8. 42. -लोचनः the moon. (-ना, नी) a fawn-eyed woman. -वाहनः Wind. -वापः 1 a hunter. **2** Sirius or the dog-star. **3** an epithet of Siva. -श्रावः a fawn; मृगशविः समेषितो जनः S. 2. 18. -शिरः, शिरस् n., -शिरा N. of the fifth lunar mansion consisting of three stars. -शीर्ष the constellation मृगशिरस् (-र्षः) the lunar month Mārgaśīrṣa.

-शिरिन् *m.* the constellation सुगशिरम्.
-श्रेष्ठः *a* tiger. -हन् *m.* a hunter.
सुगणा Searching, looking out for, inquiry, research.

सुगया Hunting, chase, मिष्टैव व्यसनं
वदन्ति सुगयाभीष्टान्तेदः कुतः S. 2. 5 ; सुगया-
वादिना मातयेन S. 2; सुगयावेव, सुगयाविहारिन् &c.
सुगयुः 1 A hunter, fowler ; इति नोप-
शयस्योऽपि शयलसुगयुर्गन् Si. 2. 80. 2 A
jackal. 3 An epithet of Brahman.

सुगय 1 The chase, hunting ; Ki. 13. 9. 2 A target.

सुगी 1 A female deer, doe. 2 Epilepsy. 3 N. of a particular class of women. -Comp. -दृष्टा *f.* a woman with eyes like those of a doe or fawn. -पतिः an epithet of Krishna.

सुगय *a.* To be sought or inquired after to be hunted; तव सुलं सुगयम्.

सुख I. 1 P. (माज्जितं) To sound. -II. 2 P. 10 U. (माज्जितं, (माज्जितं-ते; desid. मिश्रति or मिश्रजिषति) 1 To wipe, or wash off, cleanse, clean, sweep clean (fig. also); स्वेदलान्ममार्जं Si. 3. 79; दोषप्रवादमश्नुन् 5. 28. 2 To rub, stroke. 3 To make smooth, curry (as a horse). 4 To deck, adorn. 5 To purify, wash with water, sharpen; लङ्: खङ्गात् ममाशुम् मसुखं परस्वधान् Bk. 14. 92 (शुद्धात् चङ्गः or शोधितवतः) - WITH अथ 1 to rub, stroke. 2 to wash off. -उद् 1 to wipe off, remove ; R. 15. 32. -निस् 1 to wipe off, wash out. -परि 1 to wipe off or away, wash out, remove ; (पाच्यं) त्वामेव पत्याः परिमार्ज्यमेच्छन् R. 14. 35. 2 to rub, stroke. -य 1 to wipe off or out, remove, atone for ; स्वभावलोलेत्यशः प्रसृष्टं R. 6. 31 ; प्राणिपात-
लेपं प्रमादुक्तामा V. 3 ; M. 4. -वि 1 to wipe off or away, wipe out. 2 to purify, cleanse. -स 1 to sweep clean, purify. 2 to wipe off or out, wipe away, remove. 3 to rub, stroke. 4 to strain, filter.

सुजा : A kind of drum.

सुजा 1 Cleansing, purifying, washing, ablution. 2 Cleanliness, purity ; Bk. 2. 13 (सुद्धिः). 3 Complexion, pure skin or clear complexion.

सुजित *a.* Wiped off or away, cleansed, removed.

सुडः An epithet of Siva.

सुडा, सुडानी, सुडी An epithet of Párvati; शंके सुं रेकालकूटमपि सुडो सुडानापतिः Gt. 12.

सुण 6 P. (सुणति) To: kill, slay, destroy.

सुणालः लं The fibrous root of a lotus, a lotus-fibre ; मंगेपि हि सुणालानामु-
बन्धति तंतवः H. 1. 95; सुवं सुणालादिं राजहंसी V. 1. 19; Ra. 1. 19; V. 3. 13. -लं The root of a fragrant grass (परिणमूल). -Comp. -अंगः a bit of lotus-fibre. -सूतं the fibre of a lotus-stalk.

सुणालिका, सुणाली A lotus stalk or fibre ; परिशुद्धितसुणालीमालां Mb. 1. 22; or परिशुद्धितसुणालीबुर्बलान्यंगकानि U. 1. 24.

सुणालिन् *m.* A lotus.

सुणालिनी 1 A lotus-plant. 2 An assemblage of lotuses. 3 A place abounding with lotuses.

सुत *p. p.* 1 ead, deceased. 2 As good as dead, useless, inefficacious ; सुतो द्रविः पुरुषो सुते मैथुनमप्रजं । सुतमशोविष्य याद्वै सुतो यज्ञस्त्वदाक्षिणः ॥ Pt. 2. 94. 3 Calced, reduced ; सुच्छां गतो सुतो वा नि-
दर्शनं पारदोऽज्ञ रसः Bv. 1. 82. -तं 1 Death. 2 Food obtained by begging, alms; see अशुतं (8). -Comp. -अंगः a corpse. -अंशः the sun. -अज्ञाचं impurity contracted through the death of a relation; see अज्ञौच. -उद्भवः the sea, ocean. -कल्प *a.* almost dead, insensible. -सृष्टः a grave. -दारः a widower. -नियतकः one who carries out dead bodies to the cemetery. -मत्तः, मत्तकः a jackal. -संस्कारः funeral or obsequial rites. -संजीवन *a.* reviving the dead. (-नं, नी) the revival of a dead person. (-नी) a charm for reviving the dead. -सुतकः bringing forth a still-born child. -स्नानं ablu-
tion after a death. or funeral.

सुतकः कं A dead person, a corpse; प्रवं ते जीर्णतोपहृष्ट सुतका मंदमतयो न वेपामान्दं जनयति जगदाय मीनेतः Bv. 4. 39. -कं Impurity contracted through the death of a relation. -Comp. -अंतकः a jackal.

सुतंहः The sun.

सुतालकं A kind of clay.

सुतिः *f.* Death, dying.

सुत्तिका 1 Clay, earth; Ms. 2. 182. 2 Fresh earth. 3 A kind of fragrant earth.

सुतुः 1 Death, decease; जातस्य हि प्रवो सुतुर्ध्वं जन्म सुतस्य च Bg. 2. 27. 2 Yama, the god of death. 3 An epithet of Brahmā. 4 Of Vishnu. 5 Of Mayā. 6 Of Kali. 7 The god of love. -Comp. -तुर्यः a kind of drum beaten at obsequial rites. -नाशकः quicksilver. -पाः an epithet of Siva. -पाशः the noose of death or Yama. -पुडवः the sugar-cane. -प्रतिवज्ज *a.* liable to death. -फलाली the plantain. -बीजः, -बीजः a bamboo-cane. -राज *m.* Yama, the god of death. -लोकः 1 the world of the dead, the world of Death or Yama. 2 earth, the world of mortals; cf. मर्यलोक. -वंचनः 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 a raven. -सुतिः *f.* a female crab.

सुतुजयः An epithet of Siva.

सुस्ता, सुस्ता 1 Earth, clay. 2 Good earth or clay. 3 A kind of fragrant earth.

सु 9 P. (सुदति, सुदति) 1 To squeeze, press, rub; मम च सुदति स्त्रियं पाल्ये त्वद्गन्धिवतने Ve. 5. 40. 2 To trample or tread upon ; crush to pieces, kill, destroy, pound, bruise, ulverize: तायमदिसादीच Bk. 15 15 ; बलान्युद्धात-

नामवक्त्रः R. 18. 5. 3. To rub, stroke, rub against, touch; Si. 4. 61. 4 To overcome, surpass. 5 To wipe away, rub off, remove. -WITH अभि to squeeze, crush, trample upon. -अव to tread or trample upon. -उप 1 to squeeze, press. 2 to destroy, kill, crush; यानिकाननुपसृच N. 5. 110. -परि 1 to press, squeeze ; परिशुद्धितसुणालीबुर्बलान्यंगकानि U. 1. 24. 2 to kill, destroy. 3 to wipe away, rub off -प्र to crush, bruise, pound, kill. -वि 1 to press, squeeze. 2 to bruise, crush, pound; Ms. 4. 70. 3 to kill, destroy. -सं to squeeze together, bruise, pound, kill.

सुद *f.* 1 Clay, earth, loam; आमोदं कुसुममव मेदेव पचे सुदं न हि कुसुमानि धारयन्ति । Subhāsh. ; प्रभवति शुचिर्बिषोदग्रहे मणिर्न सुदो चयः U. 2. 4. 2 A piece of earth, lump of clay. 3 A mound of earth. 4 A kind of fragrant earth. -Comp. -कणः a small clod or lump of earth. -करः a potter. -कस्त्रं an earthen vessel. -यः a kind of fish. -चयः (सुचयः) a heap of earth. -पचः a potter. -पात्रं, भांडं earthenware, a vessel of clay. -पिंडः a clod of earth, a lump of clay. -बुद्धिः 'clod-poted', a blockhead; मया च मयिदुद्धिना तथैव गृहीतं S. 6. -लोष्टः a clod of earth. -शकटिका (सुच्छकटिका) a small car of earth, a toy-cart; (it is the name of a celebrated play by Sūdraka).

सुदंगः 1 A kind of drum or taber. 2 A bamboo-cane. -Comp. -फलः the bread-fruit tree.

सुदर *a.* 1 Sporting, sportive. 2 Transient, evanescent.

सुदा See: मद *f.*

सुदित *p. p.* 1 Pressed, squeezed; सुतद्वदिता बालवनिता Bh. 2. 44. 2 Crushed, pounded, ground down, trampled upon, killed. 3 Rubbed off, removed. (see सुद.)

सुदिनी Good or soft earth.

सुदु *a.* (दु or ही *f.*; compar. मदीयम्; superl. मदीयं) 1 Soft, tender, subtle, pliant, delicate: सुदु तीक्ष्णतरं यदुच्येन तद्विदं मन्मथ दृश्यते त्वयि M. 3. 2; अथवा सुदु वस्तु हिसितुं सुदुनैवारभते प्रजातकः R. 8. 45, 57; S. 1. 10; 4. 10. 2 Soft, mild, gentle; न खरो न च सुयसा सुदुः R. 8. 9; बाणं कुणसुदुमानाः प्रतिसंजहार 9. 47 'with his mind softened with pity'; 11. 83; S. 6. 1; महर्षिमुदुतामगच्छन् R. 5. 54 'relented'; स्वातमुलमनिलो नदीरविः पातव-
त्पि सुदुस्तदुमं 11. 76 'even a soft or gentle breeze' &c. 3 Weak, feeble; सर्वथा सुदुरली राजा H. 3; ततस्ते सुदुरोऽसुवन मयवाः शरपीडिताः Mb. 4 Moderates. -दुः The planet Saturn. -दु ind. Softly, gently, in a sweet manner ; स्वनासि सुदु कर्णातिक्रमः S. 1. 23; बाद्यते सुदु वेणुं Gt. 5. -Comp. -अंग *a.* of delicate limbs. (-नं) tin. (-नी) a delicate woman.

-उत्पल the soft i. e. blue lotus.
-काष्ठापसं lead. -कोष्ठ a. having
bowels which are relaxed or easily
affected by medicines. -ममन a.
having a gentle or lounging gait.
(-ना) a goose, female swan. -चमिन्
-छदः, स्वच्, त्वच् m. a kind of birch
tree. -पत्रः a rush or reed. -पर्वकः,
-पर्वन् n. a reed, cane. -पुष्पः the
Siri'sha tree. -पूर्व a. gentle at first,
bland, coaxing. -भाषिन् a. sweet
speaking. -रोमन् m., -रोमकः a. horn.
-रशः a. soft to the touch.

सुदुलक Gold.

सुदुल a. 1 Soft, tender, delicate. 2
Mild, gentle. -लं 1 Water. 2 A
variety of aloewood.

सुद्री, सुद्रीका A vine or bunch of
grapes; वाचं तदीयां परिणीय सुद्रीं सुद्रीकया
तुल्यसं स हसः N. 3. 60; Bv. 4. 13, 37.

सुध 1 U. (मर्षति-ते) To be moist or
to moisten.

सुधं War, battle, fight; सत्त्वविहितमनुलं
युजोर्ध्वलमस पश्यत युधेऽपि कुप्यतः Ki. 12.
39; R. 13. 65; Mv. 5. 13.

सुन्मय a. Earthen; R. 5. 2.

सुल 6 P. (सुलति, सुल) 1 To touch,
handle. 2 To rub, stroke. 3 To
consider, reflect, deliberate. -WITH
अभि to touch, handle. -आ 1 to
touch, handle, lay hands on (fig.
also); नवातपायुष्टसरोजचारुभिः Ki. 4. 14;
शरासनज्यां सुहृदाममर्शं Ku. 3. 64; Si. 9.
34. 2 to seize upon, eat up; R. 5. 9.
3 to attack, assail; आसुष्टं नः पदं परैः
Ku. 2. 31. -ररा 1 to touch, rub or
stroke gently; परासुष्टं हर्षजडेन पाणिना
तदीयमगं कुलिशमगं कितं R. 3. 68; Si. 17.
11; Mk. 5. 28. 2 to lay hands on,
attack, assail, seize; Mk. 1. 39. 3 to
defile, pollute, outrage. 4 to reflect-
think, consider; किं भवितेति सशोकं पंकज-
नयना परासुष्टति Bv. 2. 53. 5 to think
of mentally, praise (स्तु); श्रयारंभे विद्म-
विधाताय समुचितेदधेवतां यथकृत्परसुष्टति K. P.
1. -परि 1 to touch, graze; शिखरसुष्टतिः
परिसुष्टेवल्लोकं Bk. 10. 45. 2 to find. -वि
1 to touch. 2 to think, consider,
reflect, ponder (over); वृणते हि विसृङ्ग-
कारिणं गुणलुब्धाः स्वयमेव संपदः Ki. 2. 30;
रामप्रवासे व्यसुष्टाश्च दोषे जनापवादं सन्नेदसुष्टुं
Bk. 3. 7, 12. 24; Ku. 6. 87; Bg. 18.
63. 3 to perceive, observe. 4 to
examine, test; तद्व्यमवादिनं मां च शास्त्रे
प्रयोगे च विसुष्टु M. 1.

सुल I. 1 P. (मर्षति) To sprinkle.

-II. 1 U. (मर्षति-ते) To bear, endure
&c. (usually 4 U.) -III. 4. 10. U.
(सुष्यति-ते, मर्षयति-ते, मर्षति) 1 To suffer,
bear, endure, put up with; तत्किमिदम-
कार्यमनुष्ठितं देवेन-लोको न सुष्यतीति U. 3. 1.
9. 62. 2 To allow, permit. 3 To
pardon, forgive, excuse; forbear;
सुष्यतु लवस्य बालिशतां तातपादाः U. 6; प्रथम-
मिति प्रेश्व बुद्धिजनस्यैकोऽपराधो भगवता मर्षयि-
तव्यः S. 4; आर्यं मर्षय मर्षय Ve. 1; महाब्राह्मण
मर्षय Mk. 1.

सुषा 1 Falsely, wrongly, untruly,
lyingly; यद्वक्त्रं सुदुरीकसे न धनिनां त्रणे न
चाटुं सुषा Bh. 3. 147; सुषामासिंधो Bv. 2.
21. 2 In vain, to no purpose, use-
lessly. -Comp. -अध्यायिन् m. a kind
of crane. -अर्थक a. 1 untrue. 2
absurd. (-कं) an absurdity, an
impossibility. -उद्यं falsehood, lying,
a false statement; तत्किं मन्यसे राजपुत्रि
सुषोद्यं तदिति U. 4. -ज्ञानं ignorance,
error. -भाषिन्, -वादिन् m. a liar. -वाच्
f. an untrue or satirical speech,
satire, irony. -वादः 1 an untrue
speech; a lie, falsehood. 2 insincere
speech, flattery. 3 irony, satire.

सुपालकः The mango tree.

सुध p. p. 1 Cleansed, purified. 2
Besmeared. 3 Dressed, cooked. 4
Touched. 5 Considered, deliberated.
6 Savoury, agreeable. -Comp. -गंधः
a savoury or agreeable smell.

-गतिः f. 1 Cleansing, cleaning,
purifying. 2 Cooking, dressing,
preparation. 3 Touch, contact.

मे 1 A. (मयते, मित; desid. भिस्ते) To
exchange or barter. -WITH नि or
विनि to exchange or barter.

मेकः A goat.

मेकलः 1 N. of a mountain; (also
मेखल) 2 A goat. -Comp. -अद्रिजा,
-कन्यका, -कन्या epithets of the river
Narmadā.

मेखला 1 A belt, girdle, waistband,
zone in general (fig. also); any-
thing which girds or surrounds, मही-
सामरमेखला 'the sea-girt earth'; रत्नातु-
विह्वलमेखलाया दिशः सपत्नी मय दक्षिणस्याः R.
6. 63; Ra. 6. 2. 2 Particularly, the
girdle or zone of a woman; नितंबविभे-
दसुदुलमेखलेः Rs. 1. 4, 6; R. 8. 64; मेखला-
मुपेत गोत्रस्त्रिलिखितं वंशं Ku. 4. 8. 3 The
triple girdle worn by the first three
castes; cf. Ms. 2. 42. 4 The slope
of a mountain (नितंब); अमिखलं संचरतां
घनानां Ku. 1. 5; Me. 12. 5 The hips.
6 A sword-belt. 7 A sword-knot or
string fastened to the hilt. 8 The
girth of a horse. 9 N. of the river
Narmadā. -Comp. -पदं the hips.
-बंधः investiture with the girdle.

मेखलालः An epithet of Siva.

मेखलिन् m. 1 An epithet of Siva.

2 A religious student, a Brah-
machārin, q. v.

मेघः 1 A cloud; कुर्वज्जनमेघका इव
दिशो मेघः समुचिते Mk. 5. 23, 2, 3 &c.
2 A mass, multitude. 3 A fragrant
grass. -चं Talc. -Comp. -अध्वन् m.,
-पथः, -मार्गः 'the path of clouds',
atmosphere. -अंतः the autumn. -अरिः
the wind. -अस्थि n. hail. -आख्यं talc.
-आगमः the approach of rains, the
rainy season. -आटोपः a dense or
thick cloud. -आडंबरः thunder.
-आनंदा a kind of crane. -आनंदिन्
m. a peacock. -आलोकः the
appearance or sight of clouds; मेघा

लोके भवति सुखिनोऽन्यथावृत्ति चेत् Me. 3.
-आस्पदं the sky, atmosphere. -उदकं
rain. -उदयः the rising of clouds.
-कफः hail. -कालः the rains, rainy
season. -गर्जनं, गर्जना thunder.
-चितकः the Chātaka bird. -जः a
large pearl. -जालं 1 a dense mass of
clouds. 2 talc. -जीवकः, -जीवनः the
Chātaka bird. -ज्योतिस् m. n. lightn-
ing. -डंबरः thunder. -दीपः lightning.
-द्वारं the sky, atmosphere. -नादः 1
the roar of clouds, thunder. 2 an
epithet of Varuṇa. 3 of Indrajit, son
of Rāvaṇa. -अञ्जलासिक, -अञ्जलासकः
a peacock. -जित् m. an epithet of
Lakshmaṇa. -निघोषः thunder. -पंक्तिः,
-माला a line of clouds. -पुष्टं 1
water. 2 hail. 3 river-water. -यसवः
water. -सुति a thunderbolt. -मंडलं
the firmament, sky. -माल, -मालिन् a.
cloud-capt. -योनिः fog, smoke. -रवः
thunder. -वर्णा the Indigo plant.
-वर्त्मन् n. the atmosphere. -वह्निः
lightning. -वाहनः 1 an epithet of
Indra; अयति स्म मेघमिव मेघवाहनः Si. 13.
18. 2 an epithet of Siva. -विस्फुजितं
1 thunder, rumbling of clouds. 2 N.
of a metre; see App. I. -वेष्टमन् n.
the atmosphere. -सारः a kind of
camphor. -सुहृद् m. a peacock.
-स्तनितं thunder.

मेघकर a. Producing clouds.

मेघक a. Black, dark-blue, dark-
coloured; कुर्वज्जनमेघका इव दिशो मेघः
समुचिते Mk. 5. 23; U. 6. 25; Me. 59.
-कः 1 Blackness, the dark blue
colour. 2 An eye of a peacock's tail.
3 A cloud. 4 Smoke. 5 A nipple. 6
A kind of gem. -कं Darkneess.
-Comp. -आपगा an epithet of the
Yamunā.

मेघ, मेघ 1 P. (मेदति, मेदति) To be
mad.

मेदुला The myrobalan tree
(आमलकी).

मेदः 1 A ram. 2 An elephant driver
or keeper.

मेदिः, मेधिः 1 A pillar, post. 2 A
pillar in the midst of a threshing-
floor to which oxen are bound. 3 A
post to which cattle are bound. 4 A
prop for supporting the shafts of a
carriage.

मेदूः A ram. -द्वं The male organ of
generation, penis; (मस्य) मेदू चोन्मादशु-
क्राभ्यां हीनं क्लीबं स उच्यते. -Comp. -चर्मन्
n. the prepuce. -जः an epithet of
Siva. -रोगः a venereal disease.

मेदूकः 1 A arm. 2 The penis.

मेदः, मेदः An elephant-keeper.

मेदः, मेदकः A ram.

मेदूः See मेदू.

मेध 1 U. (मेधति-ते) 1 To meet. 2
To meet one another (Atm.). 3 To
revile. 4 To know, understand. 5
To hurt, injure, kill.

मेधिका, मेधिनी A kind of grass.
 मेधः 1 Fat. 2 A particular mixed tribe. 3 N. of a serpent-demon. -Oomp. -जः a species of bdellium. -मिहः N. of a degraded tribe.
 मेधकः Liquor used for distillation.
 मेधस् n. 1 Fat, marrow (one of the seven dhātus of the body and supposed to lie in the abdomen); Ms. 3. 182; Y. 1. 44. 2 Corpulence, fat of the body; मेधस्तेदुकोहं लघु भवत्यनयोयं ऋगुः S. 2. 5. -Oomp. -अर्धः a fatty tumour. -कृत् m. n. flesh. -ग्रन्थिः a fatty tumour. -जः, -तेजस् n. a bone. -पिहः a lump of fat. -वृद्धिः f. 1 increase of fat, corpulence. 2 enlargement of the scrotum.

मेधस्विन् a. 1 Fat, corpulent. 2 Strong, robust; Si. 5. 64.

मेदिनी 1 The earth; न मामवति सद्दीपा रत्नसुरि मेदिनी R. 1. 65; चंचलं बहु नितान्त-मुज्जता मेदिनीमणि हरलरातयः Ki. 13. 53. 2 Ground, land, soil. 3 Spot, place. 4 N. of a lexicon (मेदिनीकोश). -Oomp. -ईशः, -पतिः a king. -द्वयः dust.

मेधुर a. 1 Fat. 2 Smooth, unctuous, soft. 3 Thick, dense; Mā. 8. 11; thick with, full of, covered with, (usually with instr. or at the end of comp.); मेधेमेधुरम्वरं Gīt. 1; मकरदंष्ट्रवर्गलम्बदाकिनीमेधुरं (पदारविदं) 7.

मेधुरित a. Thickened, made dense; U. 1.

मेघ a. 1 Fat. 2 Dense, thick.

मेघ 1 U. See मेघ.

मेघः 1 A sacrifice, as in नरमेघ, अश्व-मेघ. 2 A sacrificial animal or victim. -Oomp. -जः an epithet of Viṣṇu.

मेघा (changed to मेघ in Bah. comp. when preceded by सु, दुष् and the negative particle अ) 1 Retentive faculty, retentiveness (of memory); जीर्णरणावती मेघा Ak. 2 Intellect; intelligence in general; Bg. 10. 34; Ms. 3. 263; Y. 3. 174. 3 A form of Sarasvatī. 4 A sacrifice. -Oomp. -अतिथिः N. of a learned commentator on Manusmṛiti. -रुद्रः an epithet of Kālidāsa.

मेघावत् a. Wise, intelligent.

मेघाविन् a. 1 Very intelligent, having a good memory. 2 Intelligent, wise, endowed with intellect. -m. 1 A learned man, sage, scholar. 2 A parrot. 3 An intoxicating drink.

मेघि See मेघि.

मेघय a. 1 Fit for a sacrifice; Y. 1. 194; Ms. 5. 54. 2 Relating to a sacrifice, sacrificial; मेघेनाहमेजः R. 13. 3. 3 Pure, sacred, holy; R. 1. 84, 3. 31, 14. 81. -वपः 1 A goat. 2 A Khadira tree. 3 Barley (according to Medint). -व्या N. of several plants.

मेनका 1 N. of an Apsaras (mother of Sakuntalā). 2 N. of the wife of Himālaya. -Oomp. -आत्मजा N. of Pārvatī.

मेना 1 N. of the wife of Himālaya; मेनां सुनीनामि माननीयां (उपमे) Ku. 1. 18, 5. 5. 2 N. of a river.

मेनावः 1 A peacock. 2 A cat. 3 A goat.

मेधिका, मेधी N. of a plant (Mar. मेरी, from the leaves of which reddish dye is extracted, wherewith to colour the tips and nails of fingers, the soles of the feet and the palms of the hand).

मेप् 1 A. (मेते) To go, move.

मेय a. 1 Measurable, to be measured. 2 Capable of being estimated. 3 Discernible, capable of being known (जेय).

मेरुः 1 N. of a fabulous mountain (round which all the planets are said to revolve; it is also said to consist of gold and gems); विमज्ज मेरुं यद्विंशत् कृतः N. 1. 16; स्वात्मन्येव सयाहममहिमा मेरुं मे रोचते Bb. 3. 151. 2 The central bead in a rosary. 3 The central gem of a necklace. -Oomp. -धामन् m. an epithet of Siva. -यंत्रं a figure shaped like a spindle.

मेरुकः Incense.

मेलः Meeting, union, intercourse, a company, an assembly. (Also मेलकः.)

मेलनं 1 Union, junction, 2 Association. 3 Mixture.

मैला 1 Union, intercourse. 2 A company, an assembly, a society. 3 Antimony. 4 The indigo plant. 5 Ink. 6 A musical scale. -Oomp. -अंधुकः, -अंधुः, -नंदः, -नंदः, -नंदः an inkstand, ink-bottle.

मेरु 1 A. (मेते) To worship, serve, attend upon.

मेरुः 1 A ram, sheep. 2 The sign Aries of the zodiac. -Oomp. -अंधः an epithet of Indra. -कंबलः a woollen blanket or rug. -पालः, -पालकः a shepherd. -मांसं mutton. -यूयं a flock of sheep.

मेरा Small cardamoms.

मेधिका, मेधी A ewe.

मेहः 1 Making water, passing urine. 2 Urine. 3 A urinary disease. 4 A ram. 5 Goat. -Oomp. -झी turmeric.

मेहनं 1 Passing urine. 2 Urine. 3 The penis.

मेघ a. (जी. f.) 1 Belonging to a friend. 2 Given by a friend. 3 Friendly, well-disposed, amicable, kind; Ms. 2. 87; Bg. 12. 13. 4 Relating to the god Mitra (as a Mubhṛta); Ku. 7. 6. -जः 1 A high or perfect Brāhmaṇa. 2 N. of a particular mixed tribe; Ms. 10. 23. 3

The anus. -जी 1 Friendship, good will. 3 Intimate connection or association, union, contact; प्रत्यवेष्टु स्फुटिकमलामोदमेरीकपायः Me. 31. 3 The lunar mansion called अनुराधा. -जं 1 Friendship. 2 Voiding or evacuation of excrement; Ms. 4. 152. 3 The lunar mansion अनुराधा (मेघं in the same sense.)

मेघकं Friendship.

मेघावरुणः 1 An epithet of Vālmiki. 2 Of Agastya. 3 N. of one of the officiating priests at a sacrifice.

मेघावरुणिः 1 An epithet of Agastya. 2 Of Vasishṭha. 3 Of Vālmiki.

मेघेय a. (जी. f.) Relating to a friend, friendly. -यः N. of a mixed tribe.

मेघेयकः N. of a mixed tribe; Ms. 10. 33.

मेघेयिका A contest between friends or allies (मित्रयुद्धं).

मेघ्य Friendship, alliance.

मेथिलः A king of Mithilā; R. 11. 32, 48. -ली N. of Sitā; R. 12. 29.

मेथुन a. (नी. f.) 1 Paired, coupled. 2 United by marriage. 3 Relating to copulation. -नं 1 Copulation, sexual union; सत् मेथुनमयं Pt. 2. 94. 2 Marriage 3 Union, connection. -Oomp. -ज्वरः the excitement of sexual passion. धर्मिन् a. copulating. -वैराग्यं abstinence from sexual intercourse.

मेथुनिका Union by marriage, matrimonial alliance.

मेधावकं Wisdom, intelligence.

मेनाकः N. of a mountain, son of Himālaya and Menā, who alone retained his wings (when Indra clipped those of other mountains) on account of his friendship with the ocean; cf. Ku. 1. 20. -Oomp.

-स्वयं f. an epithet of Pārvatī.

मेनालः A fisherman.

मेदुः N. of a demon killed by Kṛishṇa. -Oomp. -हन् m. an epithet of Kṛishṇa.

मेरेयः -य, मेरेयकः -कं A kind of intoxicating drink; अविजनि वधूभिः पतिमेरेयकिं Si. 11. 51; G. L. 34.

मेलिदुः A bee.

मोकं The cast-off skin of an animal.

मोक्ष 1 P., 10 U. (मोक्षति, मोक्षयति ते) 1 To release, set free, liberate, emancipate. 2 To loose, untie, undo. 3 To wrest away. 4 To cast, hurl, fling. 5 To shed.

मोक्षः 1 Liberation, release, escape freedom; साधुना तव वंशे मोक्षे च प्रभवति K. Me. 61; लब्धमोक्षाः शुकादयः R. 17. 20; युवाणां च पुत्रो मोक्षं 17. 19. 2 Rescue, deliverance, delivery. 3 Final emancipation, deliverance of the

soul from recurring births: or transmigration, the last of the four ends of human existence; see अर्थ; Bg. 5. 28, 18. 30; R. 10. 84; Ms. 6. 35. 4 Death. 5 Falling down, dropping down, falling off; वनस्पतीमर्मपत्र-मोक्षः Ku. 3. 31. 6 Loosening, untying, unbinding; वेणिमोक्षोत्सुकानि Me. 99. 7 Shedding, causing to fall down or flow; बाष्पमोक्ष, अधुमोक्ष. 8 Shooting, casting, discharging, बाष्पमोक्षः S. 3. 5. Scattering, strewing. 10 Acquittance or discharge of an obligation (debt &c.). 11 (In astr.) The liberation of an eclipsed planet, the end of an eclipse. -Comp. उपायः a means of obtaining final emancipation. -देवः an epithet applied to Hionen Thsaag, the celebrated Chinese traveller. -द्वारं the sun. -पुरी an epithet of the town called कांची.

मोक्षणं 1 Releasing, liberating, emancipating, setting at liberty. 2 Rescuing, deliverance. 3 Loosening, untying. 4 Giving up, abandoning, resigning. 5 Shedding. 6 Squandering.

मोक्ष a. 1 Vain, useless, fruitless, unprofitable, unsuccessful; यज्वा मोक्ष वस्त्रायुगे नाथमे लब्धकामा Me. 6; मोक्षवृत्ति कलमस्य चेदिति R. 11. 39; 14. 65; Bg. 9. 12. 2 Aimless, purposeless, indefinite. 3 Left, abandoned. 4 Idle. -चः A fence, an enclosure, a hedge. -चं ind. In vain, to no purpose, uselessly. -Comp. -कर्म्म a. engaging in useless rites. -दुष्पा a barren woman.

मोक्षोऽलिः A hedge, fence.

मोक्षः 1 The plantain tree. 2 The tree called शोभाजन. -चा 1 The plantain tree. 2 The cotton shrub. 3 The indigo plant. -चं A plantain fruit.

मोक्षकः 1 A devotee, an ascetic. 2 Emancipation, deliverance. 3 A plantain tree.

मोक्षन a. (नी f.) Releasing, freeing from. -ने 1 Releasing, liberating, setting free, emancipating. 2 Unyoking. 3 Discharging, emitting. 4 Acquittance of a debt or obligation. -Comp. -पट्टकः a filter.

मोक्षवित्तु a. Releasing, setting free. मोक्षचटः 1 The pith or fruit of the banana. 2 Sandal wood.

मोक्षकः -कं A pill. -कं A couple of broken blades of Kusa grass given at a Sraddha (युग्मकुसुमपत्रं).

मोक्षनं, मोक्षनकं Crushing, pressing, grinding, breaking.

मोक्षयिते Silent involuntary expression of affection towards an absent lover, as when a woman, her mind being taken up by her lover, scratches the ear &c. when he is remembered or talked of; it is thus defined by उज्ज्वलमायिः—कतस्मरणवातादि

हिंदि तद्भावमावतः। प्राकट्यमभिलाषस्य मोक्षयित-मुद्यते see S. D. 141 also.

मोक्षः 1 Delight, pleasure, joy, gladness; यज्वांदाश्च मोक्षश्च U. 2. 12; R. 5. 15. 2 Perfume, fragrance. -Comp. -आलयः the mango tree.

मोक्षक a. (का, की f.) Pleasing, delighting, gladdening. -कः, -कं A sweetmeat in general; Y. 1. 289. -कः N. of a mixed tribe (sprung from a Kshatriya father and a Śūdra mother).

मोक्षने 1 Joy, pleasure. 2 The act of pleasing. 3 Wax.

मोक्षयंतिका, मोक्षयंती A kind of jasmine (Arabian).

मोक्षिन् a. 1 Glad, pleased, cheerful. 2 Gladdening, delighting. -नी 1 N. of various plants (अजमोदा, मल्लिका, युधिका). 2 Musk. 3 An intoxicating or spirituous liquor.

मोक्षदः 1 A kind of plant with sweet juice. 2 The milk of a cow recently calved. -दं The root of the sugarcane.

मोक्षः 1 A thief, robber. 2 Theft, robbery. 3 Plundering, stealing, taking away, removing (fig. also); नं पुष्पमोक्षमर्हत्युपानलता Mk. 1, दृष्टिमोक्षे प्रदोषे Gtt. 11. 4 Stolen property. -Comp. -कृत् m. a thief.

मोक्षकः A robber, thief.

मोक्षणं 1 Robbing, plundering, stealing, defrauding. 2 Cutting. 3 Destroying.

मोक्ष Theft, robbery.

मोक्षः 1 Loss of consciousness, fainting, a swoon, insensibility; मोक्षनांतर्यतनुरियं लक्ष्यते सुख्यमाना V. 1. 8; Ku. 3. 73. 2 Perplexity, delusion, embarrassment, confusion; यज्वात्वा न पुनर्मोक्षमेव यास्यसि पांडव Bg. 4. 35. 3 Folly, ignorance, infatuation; तिनीर्दुस्तरं मोक्षदु-द्वेनासि सागरं R. 1. 2; S. 7. 25. 4 Error, mistake. 5 Wonder, astonishment. 6 Affliction, pain. 7 A magical art employed to confound an enemy 8 (In phil.) Delusion of mind which prevents one from discerning the truth (makes one believe in the reality of worldly objects and to be addicted to the gratification of sensual pleasures). -Comp. -कलिल the thick net or snare of delusion. -निद्रा overweening confidence. -मंत्रः a deluding spell. -रात्रिः f. the night when the whole universe will be destroyed. -शास्त्रं a false doctrine or precept.

मोक्षन a. (नी f.) 1 Stupefying. 2 Be wildering, perplexing, puzzling. 3 Deluding, infatuating. 4 Fascinating. -नः 1 An epithet of Siva. 2 N. of one of the five arrows of Cupid. 3 The thorn-apple (बहुर). -नं 1 Stupefying. 2 idle per-

plexing, puzzling. 3 Stupor; loss of sensation. 4 Infatuation, delusion, mistake. 5 A seduction, temptation. 6 Sexual intercourse; Mā. 4. 7 A magical charm employed to bewilder an enemy. -Comp. -अस्त्रं a missile which fascinates or bewitches the person against whom it is used.

मोक्षनकः The month of Chaitra.

मोहित p. p. 1 Stupefied. 2 Perplexed, bewildered. 3 Deluded, fascinated, infatuated, beguiled.

मोहिनी 1 N. of an Apsaras. 2 A fascinating woman (the form assumed by Vishnu at the time of cheating the demons of nectar.) 3 The flower of a kind of jasmine.

मोक्ष (कु)लिः A crow; U. 2. 29.

मोक्षिकं A pearl; मोक्षिकं न गजे गजे Subhāsh. -Comp. -आवली a string of pearls. -शुक्रिका a female who prepares pearl-necklaces. -दानं n. a string of pearls. -प्रतवा a pearl-muscle.

-शुक्तिः f. a pearl oyster -सरः a necklace or string of pearls.

मोक्ष्यं Dumbness, muteness, speechlessness.

मोक्ष्य Precedence, superiority.

मोक्षरिः N. of a family; पदे पदे मोक्षरिभिः कृतार्चनं K.

मोक्षर्य 1 Talkativeness, garrulity. 2 Abuse, defamation, calumny.

मोक्ष्य 1 Silliness, foolishness. 2 Artlessness, simplicity, innocence. 3 Charm, beauty.

मोक्ष The fruit of the plantain tree.

मोक्ष a. (जी f.) Made of Munja grass. -जः A blade of Munja grass.

माजी The girdle of a Brāhmaṇa made of a triple string of Munja grass; Ku. 5. 10; Ms. 2. 42. -Comp. -निबधनं, -बंधनं binding on the Munja grass girdle, investiture with the sacred thread; Ms. 2. 27, 169.

मोक्षं 1 Ignorance, stupidity, folly. 2 Childishness.

मोक्षं A quantity of urine.

मोक्षिकः A confectioner.

मोक्षलिः A crow.

मोक्षीन a. Fit for being sown with beans, or sown with beans (as a field).

मौनं Silence, taciturnity; मौनं सर्वाय-साधनं; मौनं त्वज 'open your lips'; मौनं समाचर 'hold your tongue.' -Comp. -मुद्रा the attitude of silence. -व्रतं a vow of silence.

मौनिन् a. (नी f.) Observing a vow of silence, silent, taciturn; Bg. 12. 19. -m. A holy sage, an ascetic, a hermit.

मौरजिकः A drummer.

मौख्यं Folly, stupidity.

मौर्वः N. of a dynasty of kings beginning with Chandragupta; मौर्वं नवे राजानि Mu. 4. 15; मौर्वीहर्षणार्थीभिरचाः

प्रकल्पिताः Mbh.; (there is a difference of opinion among scholars as to the meaning of the word मौर्वी in this passage).

मौर्वी 1 A bow-string; मौर्वीकिणाको भुजः S. 1. 13; मौर्वी पञ्चुवि चातता R. 1. 19; 18. 48; Ku. 3. 55. 2 A girdle made of Mūrvā grass (to be worn by a Kshatriya); Ms. 2. 42.

मौल a. (ला, -ली f.) 1 Radical, original. 2 Ancient, old, of long standing (as a custom). 3 Nobly born, of a good family. 4 Brought up in the service of a king for generations, holding office from ancient times, hereditary; Ms. 7. 54; R. 19. 57. -लः An old or hereditary minister; R. 12. 12, 14. 10; 18. 38.

मौलि a. Head, foremost, best; अखिल-पामिलानां मौलिना सौरमेज Bv. 1. 121. -लिः 1 The head, the crown of the head; मौली वा रत्नजालि Ve. 3. 40; R. 13. 59; Ku. 5. 79. 2 The head or top of anything, top-most point; U. 2. 30. 3 The Asoka tree. -लिः (m. or f.) 1 A crown, diadem, tiara; Bv. 1. 73. 2 Hair on the crown of the head, tuft or lock of hair; जटामौलि Ku. 2. 16 (जटाजूट Malli.). 3 Braided hair, hair-braided and ornamented; Ve. 6. 34. -लिः, -ली f. The earth. -Comp. -मणिः, -रत्न a crest-jewel, a jewel worn in the crown. -संज्ञक a head-ornament. -सुकुटं a crown, tiara.

मौलिक a. (की f.) 1 Radical. 2 Chief, principal. 3 Inferior.

मौल्य Price.

मौल्य Playing at fisticuffs, a boxing or pugilistic encounter.

मौलिकः A rogue, cheat, sharper.

मौसल a. (ली f.) 1 Formed like a club, club-shaped. 2 Fought with clubs (as a battle). 3 Relating to the battle with clubs (as a parvan).

मौहूर्तः, मौहूर्तिकः An astrologer.

म्रा 1 P. (मनाति, म्रात) 1 To repeat (in the mind). 2 To learn diligently. 3 To remember. -WITH म्रा 1 to think of, meditate upon; पादांजुजह्वमनारतमा-मनंत Bv. 4. 32. 2 to hand down

traditionally, lay down, mention, consider, speak of; त्वामामनन्ति प्रकृतिं पुरुषार्थप्रवर्तिनी Ku. 2. 13, 5. 81, 6. 31. 3 To study, learn, commit to memory; यद् ब्रह्म सत्यानाम् Ku. 6. 16; Bk. 17. 30. -समा 1 to repeat. 2 to lay down, prescribe; तं हि धर्मसूत्रकारः समामनन्ति U. 4. म्रात p. p. 1 Repeated. 2 Learnt, studied.

म्र 1 P. (प्रक्षति) 1 To rub. 2 To heap, collect accumulate. II. 10 U. (प्रक्षयति-ने) 1 To heap, accumulate. 2 To smear, rub, anoint. 3 To mix, combine.

म्रक्षः Hypocrisy, dissimulation.

म्रक्षणं 1 Smearing the body with unguents. 2 Anointing, smearing in general. 3 Accumulating, heaping up. 4 Oil, ointment.

म्र 1 A. (म्रदेते, caus. म्रयति-ने) To pound, grind, crush, trample upon.

म्रदिमम् m. 1 Tenderness, softness.

2 Mildness, weakness; (स्वमिदुः) हिमा-छमाद्यु यस्तं तन्मादिहः स्फुटं फले SI. 2. 49.

म्र 1 P. (म्राचती) To go, move.

म्र 1 P. (म्राचति) To go, move.

म्र 10 U. (म्रक्षयति-ने) To cut or divide.

म्रात p. p. Faded, withered.

म्रान p. p. 1 Faded, withered. 2 Wearied, weary, laid out. 3 Enfeebled, weak, feeble, faint. 4 Sad, dejected, melancholy. 5 Foul, dirty. -Comp. -अय a. weak-bodied. (-गी) a woman during her menses. -मनस a. depressed in mind, dispirited, disheartened.

म्रानिः f. 1 Fading, withering, decay. 2 Languor, lassitude, weariness. 3 Sadness, dejection. 4 Foulness.

म्रायत्-म्रायिन् a. Withering, growing thin or emaciated.

म्रास्तु a. 1 Becoming faded or withered. 2 Growing thin or emaciated. 3 Growing languid or weary.

म्रिल्ल a. 1 Spoken indistinctly (as by barbarians), indistinct. 2 Barbarous. 3 Withered, faded. -म् An indistinct or barbarous speech.

म्रुच, म्रुच See म्रुच, म्रुच.

म्लेच्छ, or म्लेच्छ 1 P., 10 U. (म्लेच्छति म्लेच्छयति, म्लिच्छ, म्लेच्छित) To speak confusedly, indistinctly, or barbarously.

म्लेच्छः 1 A barbarian, a non-Aryan (one not speaking the Sanskrit language or not conforming to Hindu or Aryan institutions), a foreigner in general; ग्राह्या म्लेच्छादि-क्षिप्तु विरोधादर्थे. सति J. N. V.; म्लेच्छान् म्रुचयते, or म्लेच्छनिवहयिष्ये कलयसि कर्वाले Git. 1. 2 An outcast, a very low man, Baudhāyana thus defines the word: -गोमांसस्त्रादिको यस्तु विरुद्धं बहु भाषते। सर्वाचारविहीनश्च म्लेच्छ इत्यभिधीयते। 3 A sinner, wicked person. -च्छ Copper. -Comp. -आख्य copper. -आख्य copper. -कंदूः garlic. -जातिः f. a savage or barbarian race, a mountaineer, barbarian. -देशः, -मंडलं a country inhabited by Non-Aryans or barbarians, a foreign or barbarous country; Ms. 2. 23. -भाषा a foreign language. -भोजनः wheat. (-नं) barely. -चार a. speaking a barbarous or foreign language; Ms. 10. 45.

म्लेच्छित p. p. Spoken indistinctly or barbarously. -म् 1 A foreign tongue. 2 An ungrammatical word or speech.

म्लेह, म्लेह (म्लेह-ति) To be mad.

म्लेष्ट 1 A (म्लेष्टे) To worship-serve.

म्ले 1 P. (म्लायति, म्लान) 1 To fade, wither; म्लायतां, म्लहाणां Bv. 1. 36; Si. 5. 43. 2 To grow weary or languid to be fatigued or exhausted; पदि... मल्लवुर्न मणिद्विभोषिती R. 11. 9; Bk. 14. 6. 3 To be sad or dejected; to be downcast or dispirited; मल्लो साय विषादेन K. P. 10; म्लायते मे मनो हीदे Mb. 4 To become thin or emaciated. 5 To disappear, vanish. -WITH परि 1 to fade, wither; परिम्लानमुखाश्रितो Ku. 2. 2; R. 14. 50. 2 to be dejected or dispirited. -म् 1 to fade, wither. 2 to be sad or dejected. 3 to be languid. 4 to be dirty or foul, to be soiled.

य.

यः 1 One who goes or moves, a goer, mover. 2 A carriage. 3 Wind, air. 4 Union. 5 Fame. 6 Barley.

यकम् *n.* The liver. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections and is optionally substituted for यकृ after acc. dual).

यकृत् *n.* The liver or any affection of it. -*Comp.* -आत्मिका: a kind of cockroach. -उदरं enlargement of the liver. -कोषः the membrane enveloping the liver.

यक्षः 1 *N.* of a class of demi-gods who are described as attendants of Kubera, the god of riches and employed in guarding his gardens and treasures; यक्षोत्पत्ता यक्षपतिं पनेशं रक्षन्ति वे प्रासगदादिहस्ताः Hariv., Ms. 1, 66; Bg. 10. 23, 11. 22. 2 A kind of ghost or spirit. 3 *N.* of the palace of Indra. 4 *N.* Of Kubera. -क्षी A female Yaksha. -*Comp.* -अधिपः, -अधिपतिः, -ईशः Kubera, the lord of Yakshas. -आचसः the fig-tree.

-कर्मन् an ointment consisting of camphor, agallochum, musk and Kakkola (according to others, also sandal and saffron) mixed in equal proportions; (कर्मायुक्तस्तूरीककोलेर्यक्ष-कर्मन्: Ak.; कुङ्कुमायुक्तस्तूरी कर्मन् चन्दनं तथा । महासुगन्धामयुक्तं नामतो यक्षकर्मन्: ॥). -ग्रहः the being possessed by Yakshas or evil spirits. -तक्षः the fig-tree. -धूपः resin, incense. -रसः a kind of intoxicating drink. -राज *m.*, -राजः *N.* of Kubera. -रात्रिः *f.* the festival called Dīpālī, q. v. -विस्तः one who is like a Yaksha, i. e. the guardian of wealth, but who never uses it.

यक्षिणी 1 A female Yaksha. 2 *N.* of the wife of Kubera. 3 A certain female fiend in the service of Durgā. 4 A sylph or fairy (holding intercourse with mortals).

यक्ष्मः, यक्ष्मन् *m.* 1 Pulmonary disease, consumption. 2 A disease in general. -*Comp.* -ग्रहः an attack of consumption. -ग्रस्त *a.* consumptive. -क्षी grapes.

यक्षिन् *a.* One who is affected by or suffers from consumption; Ms. 3. 154.

यज् 1 *U.* (यजति-ते, इट्; *pass.* इज्यते; *desid.* यिष्यति-ते) 1 To sacrifice, worship with sacrifices (often with instr. of words meaning 'a sacrifice'); यजत राजा ऋतुभिः Ms. 7. 79; 5. 53, 6. 36, 11. 40; Bk. 14. 90; 80 अयमेवेनेजे, पाकमेवेनेजे &c. 2 To make an oblation to (with acc. of the deity and instr. of the means of sacrifice or oblation); यजुना रुद्रं यजते

Sk.; यस्तिलैर्वजते यितुम् Mb. Ms. 8. 105, 11. 118. 3 To worship, adore, honour, revere. -*Caus.* (यजयति-ते) 1 To cause to sacrifice. 2 To assist at a sacrifice. -*WITH* आ, परि, प्र to offer sacrifices, bring oblations to. -सं to adore, worship; समयष्टाज्जमंडलं Bk. 15. 96.

यजतिः A technical name for those sacrificial ceremonies to which the verb यजति is applied; see जुहोति for further information.

यजत्रः A Brāhmaṇa who maintains consecrated fire (अग्निहोत्रिन्). -त्रं Maintenance of consecrated fire.

यजन् 1 The act of sacrificing. 2 A sacrifice; देवयजनसंभवे देवि सीते U. 4. 3 A place of sacrifice.

यजमानः 1 A person who performs a regular sacrifice and pays its expenses. 2 A person who employs a priest or priests to sacrifice for him. 3 (Hence) A host, patron, rich man. 4 The head of a family. -*Comp.* -शिष्यः the pupil of a sacrificing Brāhmaṇa (of one who himself performs a sacrifice); S. 4.

यजिः 1 A sacrificer. 2 The act of sacrificing. 3 A sacrifice; दानमध्ययनं यजिः Ms. 10. 79.

यजुस् *n.* 1 A sacrificial prayer or formula. 2 A text of the Yajurveda, or the body of sacred Mantras in prose muttered at sacrifices; cf. मन्त्रे. 3 *N.* of the Yajurveda. -*Comp.* -विद् *a.* knowing the sacrificial formulæ. -वेदः the second of the three (or four, including the Atharvaveda) principal Vedas, which is a collection of sacred texts in prose relating to sacrifices; it has two chief branches or recensions;—the तैत्तिरीय or कृष्णयजुर्वेद and वाजसनेयि or शुक्लयजुर्वेद.

यज्ञः 1 A sacrifice, sacrificial rite; यज्ञेन यज्ञमयजंत देवाः; तस्माद्यज्ञात्सर्वदुतः &c. 2 An act of worship, any pious or devotional act. (Every householder, but particularly a Brāhmaṇa, has to perform five such devotional acts every day; their names are:—धृतयज्ञ, मनुष्ययज्ञ, पितृयज्ञ, देवयज्ञ, and ब्रह्मयज्ञ, which are collectively called the five 'great sacrifices', see महायज्ञ, and the five words separately). 3 *N.* of Agni. 4 of Vishnu. -*Comp.* -अंशः a share of sacrifice. -युक् *m.* a deity, god; Ku. 3. 14. -अ(आ)गारः-रं a sacrificial hall. -अंगं 1 a part of a sacrifice. 2 any sacrificial requisite, a means of a sacrifice; यज्ञांगयोगित्वमवेक्ष्य यस्व Ku. 1. 17. (-गः) 1 the

glomerous fig-tree (जुव्वर). 2 *N.* of Vishnu. -अरिः an epithet of Siva. -अज्ञानः a god. -आत्मन् *m.*, -ईश्वरः *N.* of Vishnu. -उपकरणं any utensil or implement necessary for a sacrifice. -उपवीतं the sacred thread worn by members of the first three classes (and now even of other lower castes) over the left shoulder and under the right arm; see Ms. 2. 63; (originally यज्ञोपवीतं was the ceremony of investiture with the sacred thread). -कर्मन् *a.* engaged in a sacrifice. (-*m.*) a sacrificial rite. -कल्प *a.* of the nature of a sacrifice or sacrificial offering. -कीलकः the post to which the sacrificial victim is fastened. -कुंडं a hole in the ground made for receiving the sacrificial fire. -कृत् *a.* performing a sacrifice. (-*m.*) 1 *N.* of Vishnu. 2 a priest conducting a sacrifice. -ऋतुः 1 a sacrificial rite. 2 a complete rite or chief ceremony. 3 an epithet of Vishnu. -ज्ञः a demon who interrupts sacrifices. -वक्षिणा a sacrificial gift, the fee given to the priests who perform a sacrifice. -वक्षिणा 1 admission or initiation to a sacrificial rite. 2 performance of a sacrifice; Ms. 5. 169. -द्रव्यं anything (e. g. a vessel) used for a sacrifice. -पतिः 1 one who institutes a sacrifice, see यजमान. 2 *N.* of Vishnu. -पशुः 1 an animal for sacrifice, a sacrificial victim. 2 a horse. -पुरुषः, -फलदः epithets of Vishnu. -भागः 1 a portion of a sacrifice, a share in the sacrificial offerings. 2 a god, deity. -भुक् *m.* a god, deity. -भूमिः *f.* a place for sacrifice, a sacrificial ground. -भुत् *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. -भोज्ज *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. or Krishna. -रसः रेतस् *n.* Soma. -वराहः Vishnu in his boar-incarnation. -वलिः-ली *f.* the Soma plant. -वाटः a place prepared and enclosed for a sacrifice. -वाहनः an epithet of Vishnu. -वृक्षः the fig-tree. -वेदिः, वी *f.* a sacrificial altar. -शरणं a sacrificial shed or hall, a temporary structure under which a sacrifice is performed. -शाला a sacrificial hall. -शेषः-श्रेष्ठ the remains of a sacrifice; यज्ञशेषं तथासत Ms. 3. 285. -अष्टा the Soma plant. -सदस् *n.* a number of people at a sacrifice. -संभारः materials necessary for a sacrifice. -मारः an epithet of Vishnu. -सिद्धिः *f.* the completion of a sacrifice. -सूत्रं see यज्ञोपवीत. -सेनः an epithet of king Drupada. -स्थाणुः a

sacrificial post. -हन् *m.*, -हनः an epithet of Siva.

यज्ञिकः The Palāsa tree.

यज्ञिय *a.* 1 Belonging to or fit for a sacrifice, sacrificial. 2 Sacred, holy, divine. 3 Adorable, worthy of worship. 4 Devout, pious. -यः 1 A god, deity. 2 The third or Dvāpāra age. -Comp. -देशः the land of sacrifices; कृष्णसारस्तु वरति युगो यव स्वभावतः । स त्रेयो यज्ञियो देशो वल्लच्छदेशस्ततः परः ॥ Ms. 2. 23. -शाला a sacrificial hall.

यज्ञीय *a.* Sacrificial. -यः The Udumbara tree -Comp. -वृक्षपादपः the tree called विकंकत.

यजन् *a.* (यजन्त्री *f.*) Sacrificing, worshipping, adoring &c. -*m.* 1 One who performs sacrifices in accordance with Vedic precepts, a performer of sacrifices; नीपान्वयः पार्थिव एष यज्वा R. 6. 46, 1. 44, 3. 39, 18. 11; Ku. 2. 46. 2 *N.* of Vishnu.

यत् 1 *A* (यत्ते, यति) 1 To attempt, endeavour, strive, try (usually with inf. or dat.); सवः कल्ये वयसि यत्ते लघुमर्थो हृष्टोऽथ V. 3. 1. 2 To strive after, be eager or anxious for, long for, या न ययौ त्रियमन्वचधुन्यः सास्तरागमना यतमानं Si. 4. 45; R. 9. 7. 3 To exert oneself, persevere, labour. 4 To observe caution, be watchful; Bg. 2. 60. -*Caus.* (यतयति-ते) 1 To return, repay, requite, recompense, restore. 2 To despise, censure. 3 To encourage, animate. 4 To torture, distress, annoy. 5 To prepare, elaborate. -*With आ* 1 to strive, endeavour. 2 to rest or depend upon (with loc.); वयं त्वयायतामहे Mv. 1. 49. -*निस्* *caus.* 1 to return, restore; निर्यातय हस्तन्यसं V. 5; Ms. 11. 164. 2 to requite, repay, retaliate; रामलक्ष्मणयोरेवं स्वयं निर्यातयामि वै Rām. -*य* to try, attempt, strive. -*यति* to try, (-*Caus.*) to restore, return; see यत् with निस्. -*सं* to struggle, contend; देवादुरा वा एतुलोकेषु संयेतिरे.

यत *p. p.* 1 Restrained, curbed, controlled, subdued. 2 Limited, moderate. -*सं* The spurring of an elephant by means of the rider's feet. -*Comp.* -आत्मन् *a.* governing oneself, self-restrained, curbing the senses; (तस्मै) यतात्मने रोचयितुं यतस्व Ku. 3. 16, 1. 55. -आहार *a.* moderate or temperate in eating, abstemious. -इन्द्रिय *a.* one who has restrained his senses or subdued his passions, pure, chaste. -चित्त. -मनस्. -मानस् *a.* subdued in mind. -वाच् *a.* restraining one's speech, observing silence, reticent; see वाग्यन्. -व्रत *a.* 1 observing vows. 2 keeping to one's engagements or promised observances.

यतन् Exertion, effort.

यतम *a.* (-*मत्* *n.*) Who or which of many.

यतर *a.* (-*रत्* *n.*) Which of two.

यतस् *ind.* (often used merely for the abl. of the relative pronoun यद्) 1 From whence (referring to persons or things), from what, from which place or quarter; यतस्त्वया ज्ञानम-शेषमात्रं R. 5. 4 (यतः = यस्मात् from whom); यतश्च भयमाशुकेत्याची तां कल्पयेद्वा Ms. 7. 189. 2 For which reason, wherefore. 3 As, since, for, because; उवाच चैनं परमा-र्थतो हर् न वेत्ति दूतं यत एवमात्य मां Ku. 5. 75; R. 8. 76; oft. with ततः as correlative; R. 16. 74. 4 From which time forward, ever since. 5 That, so that. (यतस्ततः means 1 from which place soever, from any quarter whatever. 2 from any person whatever. 3 anywhere soever, on all sides, in any direction; Ms. 4. 15. यतो यतः 1 from whatever place. 2 from whom-soever, from any person whatever 3 wherever, in whatever direction; यतो यतः पट्टचरणोऽभिवर्तते S. 1. 24; Bg. 6. 26; यतः प्रयुति from which time forward). -*Comp.* -भव *a.* arising from which. -मूल *a.* originating in, or sprung from, which.

यतिः *pron. a.* (declined only in pl.; nom. and acc. यति) As many, as often, how many.

यतिः *f.* 1 Restraint, check, control. 2 Stopping, ceasing, rest. 3 Guidance. 4 A pause in music. 5 (In prosody) A caesura; यतिर्जिह्वद्विभ्रामस्थानं कविभिरुच्यते सा विच्छेदविरामाद्यैः पदैर्वाच्या निजेच्छया ॥ Chand. M. 1; प्रत्येयानां त्रेण त्रिगुणयतिर्युता स्रग्धरा कीर्तिरयम्. 6 A widow. -*तिः* An ascetic, one who has renounced the world and controlled his passions; यथा दानं विना हस्ती तथा ज्ञानं विना यतिः Bv. 1. 119.

यतित *a.* Tried, attempted, endeavoured, striven after.

यतिन् *m.* An ascetic.

यतिनी *A* widow.

यत्नः 1 An effort, exertion, attempt, endeavour, trial; यत्ने कृते यदि न सिध्यति कोऽत्र दोषः H. Pr. 31. 2 Diligence, assiduity, perseverance. 3 Care, zeal, watchfulness, vigilance; महान्दियत्नस्तव देवदारी R. 2. 56; प्रतिपात्रमाधीयतां यत्नः S. 1. 4 Pains, trouble, labour, difficulty; शेषावनिर्माणविधौ विधातुलवण्य उवाच इवात यत्नः Ku. 1. 35, 7. 66; R. 7. 14.

यत्र *ind.* 1 Where, in which place, whither; सेवसा (योः) चलति यत्र हि चिन् N. 5. 57; Ku. 1. 7, 10. 2 When; as in यत्र काल. 3 Whereas, because, since, as. (यत्र यत्र means wherever; यत्र यत्र धूमस्तत्र तत्र वह्निः T. S. यत्रतत्र in whatever place; everywhere; यत्रकुत्र यत्रकचन-कपि 1 wheresoever, in

whatever place; 2 whensoever, at whatever time; 3 whenever, as often as; 4 hither and thither.)

यत्रत्य *a.* Of which place, dwelling in which place.

यथा *ind.* 1 Used by itself यथा has the following senses:—(a) as, in the manner mentioned; यथाज्ञापयति महाराजः 'as your Majesty orders'; (b) namely, as follows; तद्यथातुभूयते; Pt. 1; U. 2. 4; (c) as, like (showing comparison and used to express the point of similarity); आसीदिवं द्वा-रथस्य गृहे यथा श्रीः U. 4. 8; Ku. 4. 34; प्रभावप्रभवं कांतं स्वाधीनपतिका यथा (न मुच्यते) K. P. 10; (d) as, as for example, for instance; यत्र यत्र धूमस्तत्र तत्र वह्निर्वया महानसे T. S.; Pt. 1. 288; 3. 68; (e) that (used to introduce direct assertions with or without इति at the end); अकथितोऽपि ज्ञायत एव यथामात्रोक्तोऽपि वनस्येति S. 1.; विदितं खलु ते यथा स्मरः क्षणमप्युत्सहेत न मां विना Ku. 4. 36; (f) so that, in order that; दृश्यं तं चौरसिंहं यथा व्यापादयामि Pt. 1. 2 Used correlatively with तथा, यथा has the following senses:—(a) as, so (in which case एवं and तद्वत् often take the place of तथा); यथा वृक्षस्तथा फलं or यथा बीजं तथाऽङ्कुरः; Bg. 11. 29; in this case एवं is frequently added to either यथा or तथा or to both to make the equality of relation more marked or striking; बहुचतुष्केऽपि यथैव शान्ता प्रिया तज्जास्य तथैव सीता U. 4. 16; न तथा नापते स्फंभो (or शीतं) यथा वाचति नापते; (as much-as, as-as,); Ku. 6. 70; U. 2. 4, V. 4. 33. In this sense तथा is often omitted, in which case यथा has sense (c) in 1 above; (b) so-that (तथा standing for 'so' and यथा for 'that'; यथा वैष्णुजनशोच्या न भवति तथा निर्वाह्य S. 3; तथा प्रयतेथा यथा नोपहंस्यसे जनैः K. 109; तस्मान्मुच्ये यथा तात संविधातुं तथाहीसि R. 1. 72; 3. 66, 14. 66, 15. 68. (c) since-therefore, as (because); so; यथा इतो-मुखागतैरपि कलकलः श्रुतस्तथा तर्कयामि &c. Māl. 8; sometimes तथा is omitted; मंदं मंदं गुरुति पवनश्चातुल्लो यथा त्वां...सविध्यते भवंतं बलाकाः Me. 9; (d) if-then, as surely as-so surely (a strong form of assertion or adjuration); बाह्वन्मःकर्मिभिः पत्न्यौ व्यभिचारो यथा न मे (तथा विश्वं मे देवि मामंतर्वातुमर्हसि R. 15. 81.; यथायथा-तथा-तथा the more-the more, the less-the less; यथायथा यौवनमतिविक्रमं तथा तथावधेतास्य संतापः K. 59; Ms. 8. 286; 12. 73; यथा-तथा in any manner, in whatever way; यथा कथंचित् any how, some how or other. *N. B.* As the first member of Avyayibhāva comp. यथा is usually translated by 'according to, according as, in accordance with, in conformity to, in proportion to, not exceeding'; see

compounds below. -अंशः, अंशतः *ind.* in due proportions, proportionately. -अधिकारं *ind.* according to authority. -अधीत *a.* as read or studied, conformable to the text. -अनुपूर्वः, -अनुपूर्वः, -अनुपूर्वः *ind.* in regular order or succession, successively. -अनुभूतं *ind.* 1 according to experience. 2 by previous experience. -अनु रूपं *ind.* in exact conformity, properly. -अभिमत, -अभिमत, -अभिमत, -अभिमत *a.* as wished, intended or desired, agreeably to desire. -अर्थ *a.* 1 conformable to truth, true, real, correct; सौम्येति च भाष्ये यथार्थमासी R. 14. 44; 80 यथार्थानुभवः correct or right perception; यथार्थवक्ता. 2 conformable to the true meaning, true to the sense, right, appropriate, significant; करिष्यामि नामास्य (i. e. शत्रुघ्न) यथार्थमनियमात् R. 15. 6; युधि सयः शत्रुपाल तं यथार्थं Si. 16. 85; Ki. 8. 49 Ku. 2. 16. 3 fit, suitable. (-र्थ, अथतः) truly, rightly, properly. -अक्षर *a.* significant or true to the syllable; V. 1. 1. -नामन् *a.* one whose name is true to its meaning, or fully significant. (Whose deeds are according to his name) : धृवासिद्धिरपि यथार्थनामः सिद्धिं न मन्यते M. 4; परंतपो नामयथार्थनामा R. 6. 21. -वर्णः a spy (for यथावर्ण). -अर्ह *a.* 1 according to merit, as deserving. 2 appropriate, suitable, just. -वर्णः a spy, an emissary. -अर्हः, -अर्हः *ind.* according to merit or worth; R. 16. 30. -अर्हणं *ind.* 1 according to propriety. 2 according to worth or merit. -अवकाशं *ind.* 1 according to room or space. 2 as occasion may occur, according to occasion, leisure or propriety. 3 in the proper place; शालं वृक्षं यथावकाशं निराय R. 6. 14. -अवस्थां *ind.* according to the condition or circumstances. -आख्यात *a.* as mentioned before, before-mentioned. -आख्यानं *ind.* as before stated -आगत *a.* foolish, stupid. (-तं) *ind.* as one came, by the same way as one came; यथागतं मातलिस्तारयिष्ये R. 3. 67. -आचारं *ind.* as customary or usual. -आम्नातं, -आम्नायं *ind.* as laid down in the Vedas. -आरंभं *ind.* according to the beginning, in regular order or succession. -आवातं *ind.* according to one's dwelling, each to his own dwelling. -आसरे *ind.* 1 according to wish or intention. 2 according to the agreement. -आश्रमं *ind.* according to the Asrama or period in one's religious life. -इच्छा, -इच्छा, -इच्छित *a.* according to wish or desire, agreeably to one's desire, as much as desired, as desired or wished for. (-च्छ, -च्छ, -तं) *ind.* 1 according to wish or desire, at will or pleasure; R. 4. 51. 2 as much as may be wanted, to the heart's content; यथेष्टं वृषजे मांसं; Ch. P.

3. -ईक्षितं *ind.* as personally seen, as actually perceived. -उक्तं, -उदित *a.* as said or told above, aforesaid, above-mentioned; यथोक्ताः सवृत्ताः Pt. 1; यथोक्त-व्यापारा S. 1; R. 2. 70. -उचित *a.* suitable, proper, due, fit. (-तं) *ind.* duly, suitably, properly. -उत्तरं *ind.* in regular order or succession, one after another; संवयेव यथोत्तरं S. D. 729. -उत्साहं *ind.* 1 according to one's power or might. 2 with all one's might. -उद्दिष्ट *a.* as indicated or described. (-ष्टं) or उद्दिष्टं *ind.* in the manner indicated. -उपजीवं *ind.* according to pleasure or desire. -उपदेशं *ind.* as advised or instructed. -उपयोगं *ind.* according to use or requirements, according to circumstances. -काम *a.* conformable to desire. (-नं) *ind.* agreeably to desire, at will or pleasure, to the heart's content; यथाकामार्तितायेन R. 1. 6; 4. 51. -कालिन् *a.* free, unrestrained. -कालः the right or due time, proper time; R. 1. 6. (-लं) *ind.* at the right time, opportunely, seasonably; सौपत्यैर्जजागर यथाकालं स्वपन्नपि R. 17. 51. -कृत *a.* as agreed upon, done according to rule or custom, customary; Ms. 8. 183. -क्रमं, -क्रमेण *ind.* in due order or succession, regularly, in due form, properly; R. 3. 10, 9. 26. -क्षमं *ind.* according to one's power, as much as possible. -ज्ञात *a.* foolish, senseless, stupid. -ज्ञानं *ind.* to the best of one's knowledge or judgment. -उपेष्टं *ind.* according to rank, by seniority. -तथ *a.* 1 true, right. 2 accurate, exact. (-थं) a narrative of the particulars or details of anything, a detailed or minute account. (-थं) *ind.* 1 exactly, precisely. 2 fitly, properly, as the case really may be. -दिक्, -दिशं *ind.* in all directions. -निर्दिष्ट *a.* as mentioned before, as specified above; यथानिर्दिष्टव्यापारा सस्ती &c. -न्यायं *ind.* justly, rightly, properly; Ms. 1. 1. -पुरं *ind.* as before, as on previous occasions. -पूर्व *a.* -पूर्वक *a.* being as before, former; R. 12. 48. (-र्व) -पूर्वकं *ind.* 1 as before; Ms. 11. 187. 2 in due order or succession, one after another; एते मान्या यथापूर्व Y. 1. 35. -प्रदेशं *ind.* 1 in the proper or suitable place; यथाप्रदेशं विनिवेशितेन Ku. 1. 49. संजयामास यथाप्रदेशं कंठेयुषं R. 6. 83, 7. 34. 2 according to direction or precept. -प्रधानं, -प्रधानतः *ind.* according to rank or position, according to precedence; आलोकमानेन पुराणेशान् संभावयामास यथाप्रधानं Ku. 7. 46. -प्राणं *ind.* according to strength, with all one's might. -प्राप्त *a.* suitable to circumstances. -प्राथितं *ind.* as requested. -चलं *ind.* to the

best of one's power, with all one's might. -भागं, भागशः *ind.* 1 according to the share of each, proportionately. 2 each in his respective place; यथाभाग-संवस्थिताः Bg. 1. 11. 3 in the proper place; यथाभागमवस्थिताः R. 6. 19. -भूतं *ind.* according to what has taken place, according to truth, truly, exactly. -मुखीन *a.* looking straight at (with gen.); (सुगः) यथामुखीनः सीतायाः पुत्रे बहु लोभम् Bk. 5. 48. -यथं *ind.* 1 as is fit, fitly, properly; Ki. 8. 2. 2 in regular order, severally, by degrees. वीजवन्तो मुखायथा विप्रकीर्णं यथायथं S. D. 337. -युक्तं, -योगं *ind.* according to circumstances, fitly, suitably. -योग्य *a.* suitable, fit, proper, right. -रुचं, -रुचि *ind.* according to one's liking or taste. -रूपं *ind.* 1 according to form or appearance. 2 duly, properly, fitly. -वस्तु *ind.* as the fact stands, exactly, accurately, truly. -विधि *ind.* according to rule or precept, duly, properly; यथाविधि हुताग्नीनं R. 1. 6; संवत्सरोपसर्गिण्या मेधिलिखी यथाविधि 15. 31, 3. 70. -विभवं *ind.* in proportion to one's income, according to means. -वृत्त *a.* as happened, done or acted. (-त्तं) the actual facts, the circumstances or details of an event. -शक्ति, -शक्त्या *ind.* to the best of one's power, as far as possible. -शास्त्रं *ind.* according to the scriptures, as the law or ordinances; Ms. 6. 88. -श्रुतं *ind.* 1 as heard or reported. 2 (यथाश्रुति) according to Vedic precepts. -संख्यं a figure of speech in Rhetoric; यथासंख्यं क्रमेणैव क्रमिकाणां समन्वयः K. P. 10; e. g. शत्रुं मित्रं विपत्तिं च जय रंजय भंजय Chandr. 5. 107. (-ख्यं), -संख्येन *ind.* according to number, respectively, number for number; Y. 1. 21. -समयं *ind.* 1 at the proper time. 2 according to agreement or established usage. -संभव *a.* possible. -सुखं *ind.* 1 at will or pleasure. 2 at ease, comfortably, pleasantly, so as to give pleasure; अंके निवाय कर्मोक्तं यथासुखं ते संवाहयामि चरणान्नत पद्मतामो S. 3. 22; R. 8. 48, 4. 43. -स्थानं the right or proper place. (-नं) *ind.* in the proper place, duly. -स्थित *a.* according to circumstances or actual facts, as it stands; Bk. 8. S. 2 truly, properly. -स्वं *ind.* 1 each his own, respectively; अज्यासते चौर्युतो यथास्वं R. 13. 22; Ki. 14. 43. 2 Individually; R. 17. 65. 3 duly, properly, rightly.

यथावत् *ind.* 1 Duly, fitly, properly, rightly; oft. with the force of an adjective; अथापिपद्मायुधितो यथावत् Bk. 2. 21; लिपेर्यथावद्ग्रहणेन R. 3. 28. 2 According to rule or precept, as enjoined by rules; ततो यथावद्विहितान्तराय R. 19; Ms. 6. 1; 8. 214.

यद् *pron. a.* (Nom. sing. m. यः f. या, n. यत्-द्) The relative pronoun corresponding to 'who', 'which' or 'what' in English. (a.) Its proper correlative is तद्; यस्य दुर्द्धर्तं तस्य; but sometimes इदम्, अदम्, एतद्, take the place of तद्; sometimes the relative is used alone, its antecedent being supplied from the context. Not unfrequently two relatives are used in the same sentence; यद्दे रोचते यस्मि भवेत्तत्तस्य सुदं. (b) When repeated, the relative pronoun has the sense of 'totality', and may be translated by 'whoever', 'whatever', in which case the correlative pronoun is generally repeated; यो यः शर्जं विमर्ति स्वयज-ग्रन्थः पांडवानां चतुर्नां... कीर्णोऽस्तस्य तस्य स्वय-मिह जगतामंतकस्यांतकीर्णं Ve. 3. 30. (c) When joined with the interrogative pronoun or its derivatives with or without the particles चिद्, चन्, वा or अपि, it expresses the sense of 'whatever', 'any whatsoever', 'any'; येन केन प्रकारेण anyhow, some how or other; यन्मुखापि, यो वा कोवा, यः कश्चन &c.; यस्मिन्नेतद् 'this is a mere trifle'; यानि कानि च मित्राणि &c. -*ind.* As an indeclinable यद् is frequently used 1 to introduce a direct or subordinate assertion with or without इति at the end; सत्योयं जनप्रवादो यस्मिन्संपदमनुपबन्धातीति K. 73; तस्य कदाचिन्निता समुत्पन्ना यदर्थोत्पत्त्यु-पायाश्चित्तमिषाः कृत्याश्च Pt. 1. 2 or in the sense of 'because', 'since'; शिवमाचरितं लते त्वया मे ... यदियं पुनरुत्पत्त्यानिनाशं परिवृत्तार्थं मुक्षी मयाय इह V. 1. 17; or किं शेषस्य भ-रण्या न वपुषि ह्मनं न शिष्येयं यत् Mu. 2. 18; R. 1. 27, 87; in this sense यद् is often followed by तद् or ततः as its correlative; see N. 22. 46. -*Comp.* -*अपि ind.* although, though; दकः पथा यदपि भवतः Me. 27. -*अर्थे ind.* 1 for which, wherefore, why, on which account; यत्तत्तं यदर्थमस्मि हरिणा भव-रक्षकांश्च प्रेषितः S. 6; Ku. 5. 52. 2 since, because; दूनं देवं न शक्यं हि पुष्पेणातिवर्तितुम्-यदर्थं यत्नवानेव न लभे विप्रतां विभो Mb. -*कारण, -कारणात् ind.* 1 wherefore, on which account. 2 since, because. -*कृते ind.* wherefore, why, for which person or thing. -*भविष्यः* a fatalist (one who says 'what will be will be', Pt. 1. 318. -*वा ind.* or else, whether; नैतद्विद्वाः कतरनो गरीयो यद्वा जयेम यदि वा नो जयेयुः Bg. 2. 6; (often used by commentators in suggesting an alternative meaning). -*वृत्तं* an adventure. -*सत्यं ind.* to be sure, to speak the truth, truly, forsooth; अम-गलाशेषया वो वचनस्य यस्तस्य कपितमिव मे हृदयं Ve. 1, Mu. 1; Mk. 4.

यदा *ind.* 1 When, at the time when; यदा यदा whenever; यदेवतदेव at the very time, as soon as; यदाप्रमृति -तदाप्रमृति from what time-from that

time forward. 2 If (=यदि); एवं नैव यदा करिष्येते दोषो वसंतस्य किं Bh. 2. 93. 3 Whereas, since, as.

यदि *ind.* 1 If, in case (showing condition and in this sense, generally used with the potential mood, but sometimes also with the future or present tense; it is usually followed by तर्हि and sometimes by ततः, तदा, तत् or अत्र); प्राणिस्तपोमित्रयवामितं मदीयः कृत्यं घटेत सहदो यदि तच्छ्रुतं स्यात् Mā. 1. 9; वदसि यदि किञ्चिदपि दंतवृत्तिकीष्टदी हरति दूरतमिरुतिधोरं Git. 10; यत्ने कृते यदि न सिद्धयति कोव (=कस्तर्हि) दोषः H. Pr. 35. 2 Whether, if; वद प्रदोषि स्फुट-चंद्रतारका विभावरी यदरुणाय कल्पते Ku. 5. 44. 3 Provided that, when. 4 If perchance, perhaps; यदि तावदेवं क्रियतां perhaps you might do so; पूर्व स्पृष्टं यदि किल भवेदंगममिस्तत्रेति Me. 103; Y. 3. 104 (यद्यपि) means 'though' 'although'; Si. 16. 82; Bg. 1. 38; S. 1. 31; यद्विवा or; यद्वा जयेम यदि वा नो जयेयुः Bg. 2. 6; Bh. 2. 83; or perhaps, or rather and if necessary; oft. expressed by the reflexive pronoun; U. 1. 12. 4. 5.

यदुः N. of an ancient king, the eldest son of Yayāti and Devayāni and ancestor of the Yādavas. -*Comp.* -*कुलोद्भवः, -नन्दनः, -श्रेष्ठः* epithets of Krishna.

यद्बुद्धा 1 Acting as one likes, self-will, independence (of action). 2 Chance, accident; usually used in the instrumental singular in this sense and translated by 'accidentally', 'by chance'; किंनरमिथुनं यद-च्छयाऽद्वाक्षति K. 'chanced or happened to see' &c. वसिष्ठवपुश्च यदच्छयाऽऽगता अत-प्रभावा दृष्टोऽयं नाद्वी R. 3. 42; V. 1. 10; Ku. 1. 14. -*Comp.* -*अभिज्ञः* 1 volun- tary or self-offered witness. -*संवादः* 1 accidental conversation. 2 spontan- eous or incidental intercourse, accidental meeting.

यद्बुद्धतत् *ind.* Accidentally, by chance.

यद् *m.* 1 A director, governor, ruler. 2 A driver (as of an elephant carriage); coachman, charioteer; यत्तां गजस्याम्बपतद्गजस्य R. 7. 37; अथ यंतरामादिह्य युयान् विश्रामयेति सः 1. 54. 3 An ele- phant driver or rider.

यद् 1. 10. U. (यंत्रयति, यंत्रयति-ने) To restrain, curb, check, bind, fasten, compel; शापयंत्रितपीलस्यवलाकारकचग्रहैः R. 10. 47. -*With नि* 1 to curb, restrain, fetter. 2 to fasten, bind. -*सं* to check, restrain, stop; संयंत्रितो मया रयः S. 7.

यंत्रं 1 That which restrains or fastens, any prop or support, a stay; as in गृहयंत्र (see the quotation under this word). 2 A fetter, band, fastening, tie, thong. 3 A surgical instrument, especially a blunt in-

strument (opp. शस्त्र). 4 Any in- strument or machine, an appliance, a contrivance, implement in gene- ral; कृपयंत्र Mk. 10. 59 'a machine for drawing up water from a well'; so तेल°. जल° &c. 5 A bolt, lock. 6 Restraint, force. 7 An amulet, a mystical or astronomical diagram used as an amulet. -*Comp.* -*उपलः* a mill, mill-stone. -*कर्मिक* a kind of magical basket. -*कर्मिकृत् m.* an artist, artisan. -*गृहं* 1 an oil-mill. 2 a manufactory. -*चिह्नितं* any magi- cal work, an enchantment. -*द्वारं a.* secured by a bolt (as a door). -*नालं* a mechanical pipe or tube. -*पुत्रकः, -पुत्रिका* a mechanical doll, a puppet furnished with contrivances, such as strings, for moving the limbs. -*प्रवाहः* an artificial stream of water; R. 16. 49. -*मार्गः* a canal or an aqueduct. -*शरः* an arrow or any mis- sile shot off by means of ma- chinery.

यंत्रकः 1 One well acquainted with machinery. 2 A mechanist. -*कं* 1 A bandage (in medic.). 2 A turner's wheel or lathe.

यंत्रणं-या 1 Restraining, curbing, stopping; करयंत्रणं दूतुरंतरे पालिखं चतुष्टेन पक्षती N. 2. 2. 2 A restraint, restric- tion; check; हृदयं नृणां तत्क्षणमन्वभूवन्नयोन्य-लोलानि विलोचनानि Ku. 7. 75; R. 7. 23. 3 Fastening binding (बंध); निविडपीन-कुचद्वययंत्रणा तमपराधमथात् प्रतिबन्धती N. 4, 10. 4 Force, compulsion, constraint, trouble, pain or anguish (arising from compulsion). अलमलसुचारयंत्रणया M. 4. 5 Guarding, protecting. 6 A bandage.

यंत्रिणी, यंत्रिणी A wife's younger sister.

यंत्रिन् *a.* or *s.* 1 Furnished with harness or trappings (as a horse). 2 One who pains, a tormentor. 3 One who possesses an amulet.

यम् 1 P. (यच्छति, यतः; desid. विव्यंति), 1 To check, curb, restrain, control subdue, stop, suppress; यच्छेद्वा ह्मनसी प्रज्ञः Kaṭh.; यत्तच्छिन्नामन् Bg. 4. 21; see यत. 2 To offer, give, bestow. -*Caus.* (यमयति-ने) To restrain, check &c. -*With आ* 1 to extend, lengthen, stretch out; यच्छे-पाणि-आयच्छते Sk.; स्वांग-मायच्छमानः S. 4 v. l. 2 to draw up or back; आयच्छति कृपाव्रज्जु Sk.; बाणमुद्यतमा- संसीत् Bk. 6. 119. 3 to restrain, hold in, suppress, suspend (as breath). Ms. 3. 217, 11. 100, Y. 1. 24. 4 to stretch oneself, grow long (Atm.). 5 to grasp, possess, have; श्रियमायच्छ-मानामिच्छमाभिरुदमा Bk. 8. 46. 6 to bring or lead towards. -*उद्* (usually Atm.) 1 to raise, list up, elevate; बाहू उदय्य S. 1; परस्य दंष्ट्रं नोदच्छेत् Ms. 4. 104, R. 11. 17, 15. 23; Bk. 4. 31. 2

to become ready, set about, begin (with dat. or inf.), उद्यच्छमाना यमनाय सुः R. 16. 29; Bk. 8. 47. 3 to strive, strive hard for; उद्यच्छति वेदे Sk. 4 to reign, manage, govern. -उप (Atm.) 1 to marry; भवान्मित्रः समयादिनामुपायस्तं S. 5. (मेन) आत्मादुत्तरां विधिनोपयेमे Ku. 1. 18; R. 14. 87; Si. 15. 27. 2 to seize, hold, take, accept, possess; शस्त्राण्युपा-
यस्तं जिवराणि Bk. 1. 16; 15. 21; 8. 33. 3 to show, indicate; Rk. 7. 101. -नि 1 to restrain, curb, check, control, govern; प्रकृत्या नियताः स्वया Bg. 7. 20; (यतां) शशाक मेना न नियंतुमुद्यमात् Ku. 5. 5 'could not dissuade her' &c. 2 to suppress, suspend, hold in (as breath &c.); Ms. 2. 192; न कथंचन दुर्गेतिः प्रकृतिं स्वां नियच्छति Ms. 10. 59. 'does not suppress or conceal' &c. 3 to offer, give; को नः कुले निवपनानि नियच्छतीति S. 6. 24. 4 to punish chastise; नियतव्यश्च राजभिः Ms. 9. 213. 5 to regulate or direct in general. 6 to attain, obtain; तालजश्चाप्रयासेन मोक्षमार्गं नियच्छति Y. 3. 115; Ms. 2. 93. 7 to assume. (-Caus.) 1 to restrain, control, regulate, check, punish; नियमयसि विमार्गस्थितानाचदंडः S. 5. 8. 2 to bind, fasten; Si. 7. 50; R. 5. 73. 3 to moderate, mitigate, relieve; Ku. 1. 61 विनि to curb, control; Bg. 6. 24. -सं 1 to restrain, curb, check, control (Atm.); Bg. 6. 36; Ms. 2. 100. 2 to bind, imprison, fasten, confine, बानरं मा न संयसीः Bk. 9. 50; M. 1. 7; R. 3. 20; 42. 3 to gather (Atm.); वीक्षिन्त्येच्छते Sk. 4 to shut, close; Bg. 8. 12.

यमः 1 Restraining, controlling, curbing. 2 Control, restraint. 3 Self-control. 4 Any great moral or religious duty or observance (opp. नियम); तसं येन नियमेन तपोयुज्यते N. 13. 16. यम and नियम are thus distinguished: -शरिरसाधनापेक्षं नित्यं यमकर्म तयमः। नियमस्तु स यमकर्म नित्यमार्गतुसाधनं॥ Ak.; see Malli. on Ki. 10. 10 also. The yamas are usually said to be ten, but their names are given differently by different writers; e. g. ब्रह्मचर्यं दया क्षातिर्वि सत्यमकल्कता। अहिंसास्तेयमाधुर्यं दमश्चेति यमाः स्मृताः॥ Y. 3. 313; or आदुर्यश्च दया सत्यमहिंसा क्षातिरार्जवम्। प्रीतिः प्रसादो माधुर्यं मार्दवं च यमा दश॥; sometimes only five yamas are mentioned: -अहिंसा सत्यवचनं ब्रह्मचर्यमकल्कता। अस्तेयमिति षष्ठेति यमाख्यानि व्रतानि च॥). 5 The first of the eight angas or means of attaining Yoga; the eight angas are: -यमनियमसनप्राणायामप्रत्याहार-धारणाध्यानसमाधयोऽष्टावंगानि. 6 The god of death, death personified, regarded as a son of the sun; दशमये त्वयि यमद्वि दंडधारे U. 2. 11. 7 A twin; यमस्मिन्ने प्रति यमी च (e. i.) नकुलसहदेवौ कथैव नास्ति Ve. 2. 25; यनयोश्चैव गर्भेषु जन्मतो ज्येष्ठता मता Ms.

9. 126. 8 One of a pair or couple. -न A pair or couple. -Oomp. -अनुयः, -अनुवरः a servant or attendant of Yama. -अंतकः an epithet of 1 Siva. 2 of Yama. -किंकरः 'Yama's servant', a messenger of death. -कीलः N. of Vishnu. -ज a. twin-born, twin; ब्रतारो आवा यमजी U. 6. -इतः 1 a messenger of death. 2 A crow. -द्वितीया the second day in the bright half of Kārtika when sisters entertain their brothers (Mar. भाऊजी.); cf. भावद्वितीया. -धानी the abode of Yama; नरः संसारते विशति यम-धार्मिजवनिः Bk. 3. 112. -भगिनी N. of the river Yamunā. -यातना the tortures inflicted by Yama upon sinners after death; (the word is sometimes used to denote 'horrible tortures,' 'extreme pain'). -राज m. Yama, the god of death. -सभा the tribunal of Yama. -द्वय a building with two halls, one facing the west and the other facing the north.

यमकः 1 Restraint, check. 2 A twin. 3 A great moral or religious duty see यम (4). -क 1 A double bandage. 2 (In Rhet.) Repetition in the same stanza (in any part of it) of words or syllables similar in sound, but different in meaning, a kind of rhyme; (of which various kinds are enumerated: see -Kāv. 3. 2. 52); आह्वितं वर्णसंघातगोचरो यमकं विदुः Kāv. 1. 61, 3. 1; S. D. 640.

यमन a. (नी f.) Restraining, curbing, governing &c. -न 1 The act of restraining, curbing or binding. 2 Stopping, ceasing. 3 Cessation, rest. -नः The god of death, Yama.

यमनिका A curtain, screen; cf. जवनिका.

यमल a. Twin; one of a couple. -लैः The number 'two'. -लौ (dual) A pair. -लौ, -ली A pair, couple.

यमवत् a. One who has restrained his passions, self-controlled; यमवता-मवती च धुरि स्थितः R. 9. 1.

यमसात् ind. In the hands of Yama, to the power of Yama; यमसात् कृ 'to hand over to death.'

यमुना N. of a celebrated river (regarded as a sister of Yama). -Oomp. -यानु m. Yama, the god of death.

ययाति N. of a celebrated king of the lunar race, son of Nahusha. [He married Devayani, daughter of Sukra, and Sarmishtha, daughter of the king of Asuras, was told by her father to be her servant as a sort of recompense for her insulting conduct towards her on a previous occasion; (see Devayani). But Yayati fell in love with this servant and privately married her. Aggrieved at this Devayani went to her father and

complained of the conduct of her husband, on whom, therefore, Sukra inflicted premature infirmity and old age. Yayati, however, propitiated him and obtained from him permission to transfer his decrepitude to any one who would consent to take it. He asked his five sons, but all refused except Puru, the youngest. Yayati accordingly transferred his infirmity to Puru, and being fonder more in the prime of youth, passed his time in the enjoyment of sensual pleasures. This he did for 1000 years, and yet his desire was not satisfied. At last, however, with a vigorous effort he renounced his sensual life, restored his youth to Puru, and, having made him successor to the throne, repaired to the woods to lead a pious life and meditate upon the Supreme Spirit.]

ययावरः ययावर q. v.

यविः-यी m. 1 A horse fit for the Asvamedha (or any) sacrifice; Si. 15. 69. 2 A horse in general.

यहि ind. 1 When, while, whenever. 2 Because, since; (its proper correlative is यदि or एतद्; but it is seldom used in classical literature).

यवः 1 Barley; यवाः प्रकीर्णा न भवंति शालयः Mk. 4. 17. 2 A barley-corn or the weight of a barley-corn. 3 A measure of length equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{8}$ of an angula. 4 A mark on the fingers of the hand resembling a barley-corn and supposed according to its position to indicate wealth, progeny, good fortune &c. -Oomp. -अक्षरः, -प्ररोहः a shoot or blade of barley. -आद्यवर्ण the first fruits of barley. -क्षारः saltpetre, nitre, nitrate of potash. -क्षोदः, -चूर्ण, -पिष्ट barley-meal. -फलः a bamboo. -लासः salt-petre, nitre. -शकः-शकजः an alkaline salt prepared from the ashes of burnt barley-straw, nitre. -सुरं malt-liquor, beer.

यवनः 1 A Greek, an Ionian. 2 Any foreigner, of barbarian; Ms. 10. 44; (the word is applied at present to a Mahomedan or a European also). 3 A carrot.

यवनानी The writing of the Yavanas.

यवनिका, यवनी 1 A Yavana female, a Greek or Mahomedan woman; यवनी नवनीतकोमलांगी Jag.; यवनीमुखपद्मानां सेहे मधुमदं न सः R. 4. 61; (from dramas it appears that Yavana girls were formerly employed as attendants on kings, particularly to be in charge of their bows and quivers; cf. यव बाणासनहस्ताभिर्यवनीभिः परिवृत इत यवामच्छति त्रियवयस्यः S. 2; यविद्य शाङ्गहस्ता यवनी S. 6; यविद्य चापहस्ता यवनी V. 5. &c.). 2 A curtain.

यवसं Grass, fodder, meadow grass; यवसेचनं Pt. 1; Y. 3. 30; Ms. 7. 75.

यवाग्र f. Rice-gruel, sour-gruel made from rice or from any other kind of grain, such as barley; यवाग्रिर्लव्वा Susr.; सूत्राय कल्पते यवाग्रः Mbh.

यवानिका, यवानी A kind of bad barley; (दुष्टो यवो यवानी).

यविष्ठ A. Youngest, very young; (superl. of युवन् q. v.). -ष्ठः The youngest brother.

यवीयस् a. Younger, very young (compar. of युवन् q. v.). -m. 1 A younger brother. 2 A Sūdra.

यशस् Fame, reputation, glory, renown; विस्तीर्यते यशो लोके तैलविंदुरिवामसि Ms. 7. 34; यशस्तु रक्ष्यं परतो यशोचने: R. 3. 48, 2. 40. -Comp. -कर a. (यशस्कर) conferring glory, glorious; Ms. 8. 387. -काम a. (यशस्काम) 1 desirous of getting fame. 2 aspiring, ambitious. -कायं, -ज्ञरीरं body in the form of fame; यशःज्ञरीरं भव मे दयालुः R. 2. 57; Bh. 2. 24. -वृ a. (यशोवृ) conferring fame. (-वृः) quicksilver. (-वृ) N. of the wife of Nanda and foster-mother of Krishna. -घन a. or s. one whose wealth or valued treasure is fame, rich in fame, very renowned; अपि स्वदेहात् किमन्तद्विधायात् यशोपनानां हि यशो गरीयः R. 14. 35, 2. 1. -वटहः a double-drum. -शेष a. remaining only in fame, having nothing left behind except glory; i. e. dead; cf. कीर्तिशेष. (-शः) death.

यशस्य a. 1 Leading to glory or distinction; Ms. 2. 52. 2 Renowned, famous, glorious.

यशस्विन् a. Famous, glorious, renowned.

यष्टिः-क्षी f. 1 A stick, staff. 2 A cudgel, mace, club. 3 A column, pillar, pole. 4 A perch, as in वासयष्टि. 5 A stem, support. 6 A flag-staff; as in ध्वजयष्टि. 7 A stalk, stem. 8 A branch, twig; कदंबयष्टिः स्फुटकोरक्षेव U. 3. 42; so वृत्तयष्टिः Ku. 6. 2; सहकारयष्टिः &c. 9 A string, thread (as of pearls), a necklace; विमुच्य साहामहार्यनिश्चया विलोलयष्टिप्रविद्धवचनं Ku. 5. 8; R. 13. 54. 10 Any creeping plant. 11 Anything thin, slim or slender (at the end of comp. ater words meaning 'the body'); तं वीक्ष्य वेपथुमती सरसंगयष्टिः Ku. 5. 85 'with her slender or delicate frame perspiring'. -Comp. -ग्रहः a club-bearer, staff-bearer. -निवासः 1 a stick or rod serving as a perch for peacocks &c.; वृक्षशया यष्टिनिवासमगात् R. 16. 14. 2 a pigeon-house resting on upright poles. -प्राण a. 1 feeble or powerless. 2 out of breath.

यष्टिका A lapwing.

यष्टिका 1 A staff, stick, pole, club. 2 A pearl-necklace (of one string). यष्टी see यष्टि.

यष्टु m. A worshipper, sacrificer.

यत् 1. 4. P. (यसति, यस्यति, यस्त) To strive, endeavour, labour. -Caus. (यासयति-ते) To put to trouble. -WITH आ 1 to strive, endeavour, exert oneself, Mu. 3. 14. 2 to weary oneself, be fatigued or exhausted; नायस्यसि तपस्यंती Bk. 6. 69, 15. 54. (-Caus.) to trouble, torment, afflict. -य to strive, endeavour.

या 2 P. (याति, यात) 1 To go, move, walk, proceed; ययौ तदीयामवलम्ब्य चागुलिं R. 3. 25; अन्यययौ मध्यमलोकपालः 2. 16. 2 To march against, invade; Ms. 7. 183. 3 To go to, march towards, set out for (with acc., dat. or with यति). 4 To pass away, withdraw, depart. 5 To vanish, disappear; यातस्तवापि च विवेकः Bv. 1. 68; मायक्रमेण हि धनानि मयंति याति Mk. 1. 13. 6 To pass away or by, elapse (as time); यौवनमनिवर्ति याते तु K. P. 10. 7 To last. 8 To happen, come to pass. 9 To go or be reduced to any state, be or become (usually with the acc. of abstract noun). 10 To undertake; न त्वस्य सिद्धौ यास्यामि सर्वयापारमात्मना Ku. 2. 54. 11 To have carnal intercourse with. 12 To request, implore. 13 To find out, discover. (The meanings of या, like those of गम्, are variously modified according to the noun with which it is connected; e. g. नाशं या to be destroyed; वाच्यतां या to incur blame or censure; लघुतां या to be slighted; प्रकृतिं या to regain one's natural state; निद्रां या to fall asleep; वशं या to submit, go into one's possession; उदयं या to rise; अस्तं या to set, decline; परं या to reach the other side of, to master, surmount, get over; पदं या to attain to the position of; अग्रे या to go before, take the lead, lead; अघो या to sink; विपर्ययं या to undergo a change, to be changed in appearance; शिरसा महीं या to bend the head down to the ground &c.). -Caus. (यापयति-ते) 1 To cause to go or proceed. 2 To remove, drive away; R. 9. 31. 3 To spend, pass (time); तावत्कोकिलं विरसात् यापय दिवसान् Bv. 1. 7; Ms. 89. 4 To support, nourish. -Desid. (यियासति) To wish to go, to be about to go &c. -WITH अति 1 to go beyond, transgress, violate. 2 to surpass. -अधि to go away or forth; escape; कुतोऽयियास्यसि कूर निहर्तस्तेन पत्रिभिः Bk. 8. 90. -अनु 1 to follow, go after (fig. also); अनुयास्यमुनितनयां S. 1. 29; Ku. 4. 21; Bk. 2. 77. 2 to imitate, equal; न किलाहुययुस्तस्य राजानो रक्षितुर्यशः R. 1. 27; 9. 6; Si. 12. 3. 3 to accompany. -अनुसं to go to in succession. -अप

to go away, depart, retreat. -अभि 1 to approach, go or repair to; अभिययौ स हिमाचलमुच्छित्ते Ki. 5. 1; R. 9. 27. 2 to march against, attack; R. 5. 30. 3 to devote oneself to. -आ 1 to come to, arrive, approach. 2 to reach or attain to, undergo, be in any particular state; क्षयं, तुलां, नाशं &c. -उप 1 to approach, go towards; Ki. 6. 16. 2 to attain (to a particular state); सत्यं, तनुतां, रजं &c. -निस् 1 to go out, go out of; R. 12. 83. 2 to pass, elapse (as time). -परि to walk round, go round, circumambulate. -प 1 to walk, go; वस्ताञ्जितं नगरदैवतवत्प्रयासि Mk. 1. 27. 2 to walk on, set out. -यति to go back, return; R. 1. 75; 15. 18, 8. 90. -यद्युद् to go forth to meet (as a mark of respect), to greet, welcome; तानध्वीनध्व्यमादाय द्वास्त्युद्ययौ गिरिः Ku. 6. 50; Ms. 22; R. 1. 49. -विनिस् to go out, go away, pass out of; प्राणास्तस्या विनियुः. -सं 1 to go away, depart, walk away; Bg. 15. 8. 2 to go to, go or enter into; तथा क्षीराणि विहाय जीर्णान्यानि संयाति नवानि देही Bg. 2. 22. 3 to reach to.

यागः 1 An offering, a sacrifice, an oblation. 2 Any ceremony in which oblations are presented; R. 8. 30.

याच 1 A. (याचते; rarely याचित, याचित) To beg, ask, solicit, request, entreat; implore (with two acc.); बलिं याचते बहुधा Sk.; पितरं प्रणिश्रव्य पादयोः परित्यागमयाचतात्मनः R. 8. 12; Bk. 14. 105. (With prepositions the meanings of this root are not materially changed.)

याचकः (की. f.) A mendicant, beggar, petitioner; तुणादपि लघुस्तुलस्तादपि च याचकः Subhāsh.

याचनं-जा 1 Asking; begging, entreating, soliciting. 2 A request, an entreaty, a petition; याचना मानना-शाय; वक्ष्यतामभयाचनंजलिः R. 11. 78.

याचनकः A beggar, suitor, petitioner.

याचिष्यु a. Disposed to beg, habitually begging or soliciting.

याचित p. p. Asked, solicited, begged, entreated, requested.

याचितकं A thing got by begging, anything borrowed for use.

याचत्रा 1 Begging, asking. 2 Mendicancy. 3 Request, solicitation, entreaty; याचत्रा माया वरमधिगुणे नाथे लब्धकामा Me. 6.

याजकः 1 A sacrificer, a sacrificing priest. 2 A royal elephant. 3 An elephant in rut.

याजनं The act of performing or conducting a sacrifice; Ms. 3. 65; 1. 88.

याज्ञसेनी A patronymic of Draupadi.

याज्ञिक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to a sacrifice. -*कः* A sacrificer or a sacrificing priest.

याज्य *a.* 1 To be sacrificed. 2 Sacrificial. 3 One for whom a sacrifice is performed. 4 One who is allowed by Śāstras to sacrifice. -*ज्यः* A sacrificer, the institutor of a sacrifice. -*ज्यं* The presents or fee received for officiating at a sacrifice.

यात *p. p.* 1 Gone, marched, walked. 2 Passed, departed, gone away. (see या) -*ते* 1 Going, motion. 2 A march. 3 The past time. -*Comp.*

-*याम*, -*याम्* *a.* 1 stale, used, spoiled, rejected, become useless; अयात-यामं *वयः* Dk. 2' raw, halfcooked (as food); यातयामं गतरसं पूति पशुवितं च यत् Bg. 17. 10. 3 aged, exhausted, worn out.

यातनं 1 Return, requital, recompense, retaliation; as in वैरयातनं. 2 Vengeance, revenge. -*ना* 1 Requital, recompense, return. 2 Torment, acute pain, anguish. 3 The torments inflicted by Yama upon sinners, the tortures of hell (pl.).

यातुः 1 A traveller, a way-farer. 2 Wind. 3 Time. -*m.*, -*n.* An evil spirit, a demon, Rākshasa. -*Comp.* -*यानः* an evil spirit, a demon; Bk. 2. 21; R. 12. 45.

यातु *f.* A husband's brother's wife. यात्रा 1 Going, motion, journey; Mv. 6. 1; R. 18. 16. 2 The march of an army, expedition, invasion; मार्गशीर्षे शुभे मासि यायायात्रां महीपतिः Ms. 7. 182; Pt. 3. 37, R. 17. 56. 3 Going on a pilgrimage; as in तीर्थयात्रा. 4 A company of pilgrims. 5 A festival, fair, festive or solemn occasion; कालत्रिमास्यस्य यात्राप्रसंगेन Māl. 1; U. 1. 6 A procession, festive train; प्रवृत्ता सङ्ग यात्राभिमुखं मालती Māl. 6; 6. 2. 7 A road. 8 Support of life, livelihood, maintenance; यात्रामात्रप्रसिद्धयर्थं Ms. 4. 3; शरीरयात्रापि च ते न प्रसिध्येदकमणः Bg. 3. 8. 9 Passing away (time). 10 Intercourse; यात्रा चैव हि लोकाङ्गी Ms. 11. 184; लोकयात्रा Ve. 3; Ms. 9. 27. 11 Way, means, expedient. 12 A custom, usage, practice, way; एषादिता लोकयात्रा निर्यं क्षीयुमयोः परा Ms. 9. 25. (लोकाचारः Kull.). 13 A vehicle in general.

यात्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Marching. 2 Relating to a journey or campaign. 3 Requisite for the support of life. 4 Usual, customary. -*कः* A traveller. -*कं* 1 A march, an expedition or campaign. 2 Provisions, supplies (for a march).

याथातथ्यं 1 Reality, truth. 2 Rectitude, propriety.

याथातथ्यं 1 Real or correct nature, truth, true character; न संति याथातथ्यविदः

विनाकिनः Ku. 5. 77; R. 10. 24. 2 Justness, suitableness. 3 Accomplishment or attainment of an object.

यादवः A descendant of Yadu.

यादव *n.* Any (large) aquatic animal, a sea-monster; यादवसि जलजैतवः Ak.; वरुणो यादवसामहं Bg. 10. 29; Ki. 5. 29; R. 1. 16. -*Comp.* -*पतिः*, -*नाथः* (also यादवसंपतिः and यादवसानाथः) 1 the ocean. 2 N. of Varuna; R. 17. 81.

यादृश *a.* (की *f.*), यादृशः, यादृशा *a.* (की *f.*) What like, of which sort or nature; Ms. 1. 42; Bg. 13. 3.

यादृच्छिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Voluntary, spontaneous, independent. 2 Accidental, unexpected.

यानं 1 Going, moving, walking, riding; as गजयानं, उष्ट्रं, रथं &c. 2 A voyage, journey; सद्ययानकुशलाः Ms. 8. 157; Y. 1. 14. 3 Marching against, attacking (one of the six Gupas or expedients in politics); अहितान्तर्यमीतस्य रणे यानं Ak.; Ms. 7. 160. 4 A procession, train. 5 A conveyance, vehicle, carriage, chariot; यानं सस्मार कौतरे R. 15. 45, 13. 69; Ku. 6. 76; Ms. 4. 120. -*Comp.* -*यात्रं* a ship, boat. -*भगः* shipwreck. -*मुखं* the forepart of a carriage, the part where the yoke is fixed.

यापनं-*चा* 1 Causing to go away; driving out, expulsion, removal. 2 Cure or alleviation (of a disease). 3 Spending or passing time, as in कालयापनं. 4 Delay, procrastination. 5 Support, maintenance. 6 Practice, exercise.

याप्य *a.* 1 To be removed, expelled or rejected. 2 Low, contemptible, trifling, unimportant. -*Comp.* -*यार्जं* a litter or palanquin.

यामः 1 Restraint, forbearance, control. 2 A watch, one-eighth part of a day, a period of three hours; पश्चिमायामिनीयामात्यसादृमिव चेतना R. 17. 1; so यामवती, त्रियामा &c. -*Comp.* -*घोषः* 1 a cock. 2 a gong or metal-plate on which night watches are struck; मद्रध्वनित्याजितयामतृषु R. 6. 56. -*यमः* a stated occupation for every hour. -*वृत्तिः* *f.* being on watch or guard.

यामलं A pair, couple.

यामवती Night, Ki. 8. 56.

यामिः-*सी* *f.* 1 A sister (see जामि); Si. 15. 53. 2 Night.

यामिकः A watchman, one on duty or guard at night; N. 5. 110.

यामिका, यामिनी Night, सविता विधयति विधुरपि सवितरति दिवंति यामिन्यः । यामिनयंति दिनानि च मुखदुःखवशीकृते मनसि ॥ K. P. 10. -*Comp.* -*पतिः* 1 the moon. 2 camphor.

यामुन *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to or coming from, or growing in, the Yamunā. -*नं* A kind of collyrium.

यामुनेदकं Lead.

याम्य *a.* 1 Southern, द्वारं रश्मिर्तुषांभ्यं Bk. 14. 15. 2 Belonging to or re-

sembling Yama. -*Comp.* -*अयनं* the winter solstice. -*उत्तर* *a.* going from south to north.

याम्या 1 The south. 2 Night.

यायजूकः A performer of frequent sacrifices, one who constantly performs sacrifices (इत्याशीलः); तं यायजूकः सह मिषुमुख्ये Bk. 2. 20.

यायावरः A Vagrant mendicant, saint; योयावराः पुष्पफलेन चाम्ये प्राणधुरंभ्यां जगत्-चर्चनं Bk. 2. 20; महाभागस्तस्मिन्मज्जनि वायावर-कुले B. R. 1. 13 (where वायावर is the name of a family).

यावः, यावकः-*कं* 1 Food prepared from barley. 2 Lac, red dye; लम्बते स्म परिकृतयात्मा यावकेन विद्यतापि युवत्याः Si. 10. 9, 15. 13; Ki. 5. 40.

यावत् *a.* (ती *f.*) (As a correlative of तावत्) 1 As much as, as many as, (यावत् standing for 'as' and तावत् for 'as much or as many'); दुरे तावत्मेवास्य तनोति रविरातं । दीर्घिकाकमलोमेयो यावन्मोक्ष साध्यते Ku. 2. 33; ते तु यावत् एवाजौ तावच्च दृष्टौ स ते R. 12. 15, 17. 17. 2 As great, as large, how great or large; यावानार्थं उदपाने सर्वतः संयुतोक्ते । तावान्सर्वं उ वेदेषु ब्राह्मणस्य विज्ञातः Bg. 2. 46, 18. 65. 3 All, whole (where the two together have the sense of totality or सकल्य); यावद् दत्तं तावद्दत्तं G. M. -*ind.* 1

Used by itself यावत् has the following senses; (a) as far as, for, upto, till; (with acc.); स्तन्यत्यागं यावत्पुत्रयोर्विश्वस्य U. 7; कियंतमवर्षं यावदस्मच्चरितं चित्रकरोपाक्षितं U. 1; सर्पकोटरं यावत् Pt. 1. (b) just, then, in the meantime (denoting an action intended to be done immediately); तयावत् गृहिणीमाहूय संगीतकमनुष्ठितिं S. 1; यावदिमां छायामाश्रित्य प्रतिपालयामि S. 3. 2 Used correlatively यावत् and तावत् have these senses:— (a) as long as long long as; यावद्विषोपाजिनशकस्तथाभिज-परिहारो रक्तः Moha M. 8. (b) as soon as, scarcely-when, no sooner-than, एकस्य दुःखस्य न यावदंतं गच्छामि ... तावद्वृत्तिरिति सद्य-स्थितं मे H. 1. 204; Me. 105; Ku. 3. 72. (c) while, by the time; आश्रमवासिनेन यावदेक्षयाद्युपावर्तं तावदाद्रिपुष्टाः कियंतां वाजिनः S. 1; often with न when यावत् is translated by 'before'; यावदेते सर्वो नोत्पत्तिं तावदेतेभ्यः प्रवृत्तिरवगमयितव्या V. 4. (d) when, as (= यदा); यावदुत्थाय निरीक्षते तावद्भूतोऽवलोकितः H. 3. -*Comp.* -*अंतः*, -*अंताय* *ind.* upto the end, to the last. -*अर्थ* *a.* corresponding to requirement, as many as may be required to convey the meaning (said of words); यावद-क्षेपदां वाचमेवमावाय माधवः विराम Si. 2. 13. (-*स्य*) *ind.* 1 as much as useful. 2 in all senses; वयमपि च गिरामीरमहे यावदर्थं Bh. 3. 30. v. 1. -*इष्टं*, -*इष्टितं* *ind.* as much as is desired. -*इत्थं* *ind.* as much as is necessary. -*जन्म*, -*जीवं*, -*जीवेन* *ind.* for life, throughout life, for the rest of one's life. -*बलं* *ind.* to the best of one's power. -*भावि*

or उक्त *a.* as much as said. -मात्र *a.* 1 as large, extending as far, of which size or extent, Ku. 2. 33. 2 insignificant, trifling, little. -शक्ति *ind.* as far as possible, to the best of one's power; so वाचस्पत्ये.

यावन *a.* (जी. *f.*) Belonging to the Yavanas; न बदेयावनी भाषा प्रायेः कंड्वेतरापि Subhāsh. -नः Incense.

पावसः 1 A heap of grass. 2 Fodder, provisions.

पाटीक *a.* (की. *f.*) Armed with a club. -कः A warrior armed with a club.

पास्तः *N.* of the author of the Nirukta.

यु. 1. 2 P. (युति, युत; *caus.* याचयति; *desid.* वियविषति or युषयति) 1 To join, unite. 2 To mix, combine. -II. 3 P. (युयति) 3 To separate. -III. 9 U. (युनाति, युनति) To bind, fasten, join, unite. -WITN प्र to hold up, perform. -व्यति to mix; अन्योन्यं स्म व्याति युतः शब्दाश्च शब्देस्तु मीषणात् Bk. 8. 6.

युक्त *p. p.* 1 Joined, united. 2 Fastened, yoked, harnessed. 3 Fitted out, arranged. 4 Accompanied. 5 Furnished or endowed with, filled with, having, possessing (with instr. or in comp.). 6 Fixed or intent on, absorbed or engaged in (with loc.). 7 Active, diligent. 8 Skilful, experienced, clever. 9 Fit, proper, right, suitable (with gen. or loc.). 10 Primitive, not derived (from another word). -क्तः 1 A saint who has become one with the Supreme Spirit. -क्तः A team, yoke. -Comp. -अर्थ *a.* sensible, rational, significant. -कर्मन् *a.* entrusted with some duty. -इद *a.* punishing justly; R. 4. 8. -मनस *a.* attentive. -रूप *a.* fit, proper, worthy, suitable (with gen. or loc.); जन्म यस्य पुरोर्विशेषेण युक्तरूपमिदं तव S. 1. 7; अनुकारिणं पूर्वेषां युक्तरूपमिदं त्वयि 2. 16.

युक्तिः *f.* 1 Union, junction, combination. 2 Application, use, employment. 3 Yoking. 4 A practice, usage. 5 A means, an expedient, a plan, scheme. 6 A contrivance, device, trick. 7 Propriety, fitness, adjustment, aptness, suitability. 8 Skill, art. 9 Reasoning, arguing, an argument. 10 Inference. deduction. 11 Reason, ground. 12 Arrangement (रचना); यत्र खल्वियं वाचोयुक्तिः Māl. 1. 13 (In law) Probability, enumeration or specification of circumstances, such as time, place &c. युक्तिप्रसिद्धिः किं च संवत्सराभोगेति युक्तिः Y. 2. 92. 212. 14 (In dramas). The regular chain or connection of events; cf. S. D. 343. 15 (In rhet.) Emblematical or covert expression of one's purpose or design. 16 Sum, total. 17 Alloying of metal. -Oomp. -कथनं statement of

reasons. -कर *a.* 1 suitable, fit. 2 proved. -ज्ञ *a.* skilled in expedients, invective. -युक्त *a.* 1 suitable, fit. 2 expert, skilful. 3 established, proved. 4 argumentative.

युगं 1 A yoke (*m.* also in this sense); युगव्यायतबाहुः R. 3. 34, 10. 57; Si. 3. 68. 2 A pair, couple, brace; कुचयोर्युगेन तरसा कलिता Si. 9. 72; स्तनयुग S. 1. 19. 3 A couple of stanzas forming one sentence; see युग्म. 4 An age of the world; (the Yugas are four: कृत or सत्य, त्रेता, द्वापर and कलियुग; the duration of each is said to be respectively 1,728,000, 1,296,000; 864,000; and 432,000 years of men, the four together comprising 4,320,000 years of men which is equal to one Mahāyuga q. v.; it is also supposed that the regularly descending length of the Yugas represents a corresponding physical and moral deterioration in the people who live during each age, Krita being called the 'golden' and Kali or the present age the 'iron' age; धर्मसंस्थापनार्थाय संभवामि युगे युगे Bg. 4. 8; युगव्रतपरिवर्तनीयः S. 7. 34. 5 A generation, life; आसन्नमायुगात् Ms. 10. 64; जात्युत्कर्षो युगे ज्ञेयः पंचमे सप्तमेऽपि वा Y. 1. 96 (युगे = जन्मनि Mit.). 6 An expression for the number 'four', rarely for 'twelve'. -Oomp. -अंतः 1 the end of the yoke. 2 the end of an age, end or destruction of the world; युगांतकालप्रतिस्मृतात्मनो जयति यस्यां सविकाशमासत Si. 1. 23; R. 13. 6. 3 meridian, midday. -अवधिः end or destruction of the world; Si. 17. 40. -कीलकः the pin of a yoke. -पार्श्व *a.* going to the side of the yoke, said of an ox while being broken in to the yoke. -बाहु *a.* long-armed; Ku. 2. 18.

युगधरः -रः The pole of a carriage to which the yoke is fixed.

युगपद *ind.* Simultaneously, all at once, all together, at the same time; Ku. 3. 1; oft. in comp.; S. 4. 2.

युगलं A pair, couple, बाहु, हस्त, चरण &c.

युगलकं 1 A pair. 2 A couple of verses forming one sentence; see युग्म.

युग्म *a.* Even; युग्मासु पुत्रा जायन्ते स्त्रियोऽयुग्मासु रात्रिषु । तस्माद्युग्मासु पुत्राश्चौ संविशेदातवे स्त्रिये Ms. 3. 48; Y. 1. 79. -म् 1 A pair couple; see अयुग्म. 2 Junction, union. 3 Confluence (of rivers). 4 Twins. 5 A couple of stanzas forming one grammatical sentence; द्वाभ्यां युग्ममिति श्लोकः. 6 The sign Gemini of the zodiac.

युग्य *a.* 1 Fit to be yoked. 2 Yoked, harnessed. 3 Drawn by; as in अश्वयुगे रयः. -रयः Any yoked or draught animal, especially a chariot-horse; रियुग्यं रथं तस्मै प्रजिघास्य पुरंदरः R. 12. 84.

युज् I. 7 U. (युनक्ति, युंक्ते, युज्) 1 To join, unite, attach, connect, add; तमर्थमिव मारुता हनया यो कर्महसि Ku. 6. 79; see *pass.* below. 2 To yoke, harness, put to; मनुः वक्रयुक्तं तुरंगं पव S. 5. 4; Bg. 14. 3 To furnish or endow with; as in युगयुक्तः. 4 To use, employ, apply; प्रशस्ते कर्मणि तथा सच्छब्दः पार्थ युज्यते Bg. 17. 26; Ms. 7. 204. 5 To appoint, set (with loc.). 6 To direct, turn or fix upon (as the mind &c.). 7 To concentrate one's attention upon; मनः संयम्य मच्चित्तो युक्त आसीत मनसः Bg. 6. 14; युंजन्नेवं सदात्मानं 15. 8 To put, place or fix on (with loc.). 9 To prepare, arrange, make ready, fit. 10 To give, bestow, confer; आशिषं युजुः. -*Pass.* (युज्यते) 1 To be joined or united with; रविः पतिजला तपाख्ये पुनरोचनं हि युज्यते नदी Ku. 4. 44; R. 8. 17. 2 To get, be possessed of; इहेन युज्यस्व S. 5; Mr. 7; R. 2. 65. 3 To be fit or right, be proper to, suit (with loc. or gen.); वा यस्य युज्यते शुभिका तां खलु भावेन तथैव सर्वे वर्गाः पाठिताः Māl. 1; वैलोक्यस्यापि प्रयुक्तं त्वयि युज्यते H. 1. 4 To be ready for, ततो युद्धाय युज्यस्व Bg. 2. 38, 50. 5 To be intent on, be absorbed in, be directed towards; Ms. 3. 75, 14. 35; Ki. 7. 13. -*Caus.* (योजयति-ते) 1 To join, unite, bring together; R. 7. 14. 2 To present, give, bestow; R. 10. 56. 3 To appoint, employ, use; शत्रुभिर्वोजयेच्छत्रुं Pt. 4. 17. 4 To turn or direct towards; पापाविचारयति योजयते हिताय Bh. 2. 72. 5 To excite, urge, instigate. 6 To perform, achieve. 7 To prepare, arrange, equip. -*Desid.* (युज्यसि-ते) To wish to join, yoke, give &c. -*WITH* अनु (Atm.) 1 to ask, question; अन्ययुक्तं गुरुमीश्वरः क्षितेः R. 11. 62, 5. 18, Si. 13, 68. 2 to examine, put on trial; Ms. 8. 79. -*अभि* (Atm.) 1 to exert oneself, set about. 2 to attack, assail; मन्तमभियोकुमुयुक्ते Dk. 3 to accuse, charge; Ms. 8. 183. 4 to claim, demand (as in a law-suit); विभावितिकदेशेन देयं यदभियुज्यते V. 4. 17; Y. 2. 9. 5 say, speak. -*उज्* 1 to excite stimulate to exertion. 2 to endeavour, exert oneself, strive, मन्तमभियोकुमुयुक्ते Dk. 3 to prepare. -*उप* (Atm.) 1 to use, employ; बाहुयुगमुपयुजीत Si. 2. 93; पणवंधुसुखानुमानजः पशुपार्थुं समीक्ष्य तत्फलं R. 8. 21; M. 5. 12. 2 to taste, enjoy, experience (fig. also); R. 18. 46; Bk. 8. 39. 4 to consume, eat; Ms. 8. 40. -*नि* (Atm.) 1 to appoint, depute, order (with loc.); यन्मां विधेयविषये समवाजियुक्ते Māl. 1. 9; असाधुद्वीं तनमवान् काश्यपः य इमामाश्रमधर्मे नियुक्ते S. 1; Ku. 3. 13; R. 5. 29. 2 to join, unite. 3 to prescribe, ordain. (-*Caus.*) 1 to join, unite, provide or endow with, give to; Ku. 4. 42. 2 to yoke, harness. 3 to incite, urge, Bg. 3. 1. -*प्र* (Atm.) 1 to use, employ; अयमपि

च निरं नस्त्वत्तयोयुक्तं R. 5. 75; सद्गतिं साधु-
भावे च सदिस्तेत्ययुज्यते Bg. 17. 26. 2 to
appoint, employ, direct, order; सा मां
प्रयुक्त्याः कुलकीर्तिलोपे Bk. 3. 54; प्रायुक्तं राज्ञि
वत् दुष्करे त्वा 3. 51; Ku. 7. 85. 3 to
give, bestow, confer; आशिषं प्रयुज्यते न
वाहिनी R. 11. 6, 2. 70, 5. 35; 15. 8. 4
to move, set in motion; गृह्ययुक्ताः
(बाललताः) R. 2. 10. 5 to excite,
urge, prompt, drive on; Ku. 1. 21;
Bg. 3. 36. 6 to perform, do; R. 7.
86, 17. 12. 7 to represent on the
stage, act, perform; उच्चरं रामचरिते तत्त्व-
णीतंयुज्यते U. 1. 2; परिषदि प्रयुज्यमानं मम
Ku. 1. 8. to lend for use, put to
interest (as money); Ms. 8. 146;
-वि (Atm.) 1 to leave, abandon.
Ki. 2. 49; R. 13. 63. 2 to separate;
पुरो विद्युक्ते मिथुने कृपावती Ku. 5. 26. 3 to
relax, slacken. -विनि 1 use, expend.
2 to appoint, employ. 3 to divide,
apportion, distribute; प्रत्येकं विनियुक्ताया
कर्यं न ज्ञास्यसि प्रयो Ku. 2. 31. 4 to
disconnect, separate. -सं to be
united with (in pass.); संयोज्यसे स्वेन
ब्रह्महिम्ना R. 5. 55. (-Caus.) to unite,
join. -II. 1. 10 P. (योजति, योजयति)
To unite, join, yoke &c.; see युज् above. -III. 4 A. (युज्यते) to con-
centrate the mind (identical with
the pass. of युज् I)

युज् a. (At the end of comp.) 1
Joined or united with, yoked, drawn
by &c. 2 Even, not odd. -m. 1 A
joiner, one who unites or joins. 2 A
sage, one who devotes himself to
abstract meditation. 3 A pair, couple
(n. also in this sense).

युजानः 1 A driver, charioteer. 2 A
Brāhmaṇa who is engaged in the
practice of Yoga to obtain union
with the Supreme Spirit.

युत p. p. 1 United, joined or
united with. 2 Provided or endowed
with; as in युगयुतो नरः.

युतकं 1 A pair. 2 Union, friend-
ship, alliance. 3 A nuptial gift. 4 A
sort of dress worn by women. 5
The edge of a woman's garment.

युतिः f. 1 Union, junction. 2 Being
endowed with. 3 Gaining possession
of. 4 Sum, addition. 5 (In astr.)
Conjunction.

युद्धं 1 War, battle, fight, en-
gagement, contest, struggle, combat;
वत्सं केयं वार्ता युद्धं युद्धमिति U. 6. 2 (In astr.)
The opposition or conflict of planets;
-Comp. -अवसानं cessation of
hostilities, a truce. -आचार्यः a
military preceptor -उन्मत्त a. frantic
in battle. -कारिन् a. fighting, con-
tending. -युः -युनिः f. a battle-field.
-सार्थः military stratagems or tactics,
manœuvres. -रंगः battle-field, a battle-
arena. -वीरः 1 a warrior, hero, cham-
pion. 2 (in Rhet.) the sentiment of

heroism arising out of military
prowess, the sentiment of chivalrous
heroism; see S. D. 234 and R. G. under
युद्धवीरः. -सारः a horse.

युध् 4 A. (युध्यते, युद्ध) To fight,
struggle, contend with, wage war;
Bg. 1. 23; Bk. 5. 101. -Caus. (योय-
यति-ने) 1 To cause to fight. 2 To
oppose or encounter in fight with;
R. 12. 50. -Desid. (युद्यस्ते) To
wish to fight. -WITH नि to wrestle,
box. -प्रति to encounter in fight,
oppose.

युध् f. War, battle, fight, contest;
निवातयिष्यन्तु यि यादुयानां Bk. 2. 21; सद्सि
वाह्यदृता युधि विक्रमः Bh. 2. 63.

युधानः A warrior, a man of the
warrior caste.

युध् 4 P. (युध्यति) 1 To efface, blot
out. 2 To trouble.

युध् a. A horse.

युद्धसा Desire, of fighting, hostile
intention.

युद्धस्तु a. Wishing to fight, hostile,
bellicose, धर्मक्षेत्रे कुरुक्षेत्रे समवेता युद्धतस्तव
Bg. 1. 1.

युवतिः स्त्री f. 1 A young woman,
any young female (whether of men
or animals); हरयुवतिसंभवं किल मुनेरपत्यं S.
2. 8; so इमंयुवतिः.

युवन् a. (युवतिः स्त्री or युनी f.; com-
par. युवीयस् or कनीयस्; superl. युविष्ठ or
कनिष्ठ) 1 Young, youthful, adult,
arrived at puberty. 2 Strong, healthy.

3 Excellent, good. -m. (nom. युवा,
युवानो, युवानः acc. pl. युवः, instr. pl. युवभिः
&c.) 1 A young man, a youth; सा युनि
तस्मिन्मिलिष्यन्वयं शशाकं शालीनतया न वर्कं R.
6. 81. 2 A younger descendant (the
elder being still alive); जीवति तु वक्ष्ये
युवा P. IV. 1. 113. (see Sk. thereon).
-Comp. -युवतिः a. (तिः स्त्री f.) bald
in youth. -जरत् (स्त्री f.) appearing
old in youth, prematurely old. -राज्
m., -राजः an heir-apparent, a
prince-royal, crown-prince; (असौ)
नृपेण चक्रे युवराजशब्दमाह R. 3. 35.

युष्मद् The base of the second
personal pronoun; (Nom. त्वं, युवा,
युयं) Thou, ycu; (at the beginning
of several compounds).

युष्मादृश् -ज्ञ a. Like you.

यूकः -का A louse; Ms. 1. 45.

युतिः f. Mixing, union, junction,
connection; कर्तुमि वो बहिर्द्वीतीनं विचर्यं पाणि
भिर्दशः Bk. 7. 69.

यूथं A herd, flock, multitude, a
large number or troop (as of beasts);
स्त्रिंशद्वं ममोर्वशी प्रियतमा यूथे तेषां वशा V. 4.
25; S. 3. 5. -Comp. -नाथः, -पतिः
1 the leader of a troop or band. 2
the head of a flock or herd (usually
of elephants), a lordly elephant;
गजयूथं यथिकाशवलकेशी V. 4. 24.

युथिका, -युथी A kind of jasmine or
its flower; युथिकाशवलकेशी V. 4. 24;
Me. 26.

यूपः 1 A sacrificial post (usually
made of bamboo or Khadira wood)
to which the victim is fastened at
the time of immolation; अपेक्ष्यते साधुजेन
वेदिकी इमंशानशूलश्च न यूपसंक्षिप्य Ku. 5. 73.
2 A trophy.

यूपः, -यं, यूपन् m., n. Soup, broth,
pease-soup. (यूपन् has no forms for
the first five inflections and
is optionally substituted for यूप
after acc. dual).

येन ind. (Strictly instr. sing. of
यद् used adverbially) 1 Whereby, by
which, wherefore, on which account,
by means of which; किं तेन मनो हर्तुमलं
स्यात् न शृण्वतां R. 15. 64, 14. 74. 2 so
that; दशयं तं चौरसिंहं येन व्यापादयामि Pt. 4
3 Since, because.

योक्त्रं 1 A cord, rope, thong, halter.
2 The tie of the yoke of a plough.
3 The rope by which an animal is
tied to the pole of a carriage.

योगः 1 Joining, uniting. 2 Union,
junction, combination; उपरागते शशिः
समुपगता रोहिणी योगे S. 7. 22; युगमहतां महते
गुणाय योगः Ki. 10. 25; (चां) योगस्तद्धिचोय-
योर्वास्तु R. 3. 25. 3 Contact, touch,
connection; तमकमारोप्य शरीरयोगजैः हस्ते-
निर्दिष्टं तन्मिवायुतं त्वचि R. 3. 26. 4 Employ-
ment, application, use; यत्तेरुपाययोगेस्तु
शक्यास्ताः परिरक्षितुं Ms. 9. 10; R. 10. 86.
5 Mode, manner, course, means;
कथायोगेन युज्यते H. 1 ' in the course of
conversation '. 6 Consequence,
result; (mostly at the end of comp.
or in abl.); रक्षायोगादयमपि तपः प्रत्यहं
संचिनोति S. 2. 14; Ku. 7. 55. 7 A
yoke. 8 A conveyance, vehicle,
carriage. 9 An armour. 10 Fitness,
propriety, suitability. 11 An
occupation, a work, business. 12 A
trick, fraud, device. 13 An
expedient, a plan, means in general.
14 Endeavour, zeal, diligence,
assiduity; Ms. 7. 44. 15 Remedy,
cure. 16 A charm, spell, incantation,
magic, magical art. 17 Gaining,
acquiring, acquisition. 18 Wealth,
substance. 19 A rule, precept. 20
Dependence, relation, regular order
or connection, dependence of one
word upon another. 21 Etymology
or derivation of the meaning of a
word. 22 The etymological mean-
ing of a word (opp. रूढि). 23 Deep
and abstract meditation, concentra-
tion of the mind, contemplation of
the Supreme Spirit, which in Yōga
phil. is defined as चित्तवृत्तिनिरोधः सती
सती योगविमृष्टेऽहं Ku. 1. 21; योगेनानि तनु-
स्वजां R. 1. 8. 24 The system of
philosophy established by Patanjali,
which is considered to be the second
division of the Sāṅkhya philosophy,
but is practically reckoned as a
separate system. (The chief aim of
the Yōga philosophy is to teach the

means by which the human soul may be completely united with the Supreme Spirit and thus secure absolution; and deep abstract meditation is laid down as the chief means of securing this end, elaborate rules being given for the proper practice of such *Yoga* or concentration of mind). 25 (In arith.) Addition. 26 (In astr.) Conjunction, lucky conjunction. 27 A combination of stars. 28 N. of a particular astronomical division of time (27 such *Yogas* are usually enumerated). 29 The principal star in a lunar mansion. 30 Devotion, pious seeking after god. 31 A spy, secret agent. 32 A traitor, a violator of truth or confidence. -*Comp.* -अंनं a means or attaining *Yoga*; (these are eight; for their names, see यम 5). -आचारः 1 the practice or observance of *Yoga*. 2 a follower of that Buddhist school which maintains the eternal existence of intelligence or विज्ञान alone. -आचार्यः 1 a teacher of magic. 2 a teacher of the *Yoga* philosophy. -आधमनं a fraudulent pledge; Ms. 8. 165. -आसक्त a, engaged in profound and abstract meditation. -आसनं a posture suited to profound and abstract meditation. -हस्तः, हस्ता, हस्त्यरः 1 an adept in or a master of *Yoga*. 2 One who has obtained superhuman faculties. 3 a magician. 4 a deity. 5 an epithet of Siva. 6 of Yājñavalkya. -क्षेमः 1 security of possession, keeping safe of property. 2 the charge for securing property from accidents, insurance. 3 welfare, well-being, security, prosperity; तेषां निष्ठाभिप्रायानां योगक्षेमं ब्रह्मार्हं Bg. 9. 22; मृगयाया मे जनन्या योगक्षेमं ब्रह्म M. 4. 4 property, profit, gain. (-नौ, -भे or -मं i. e. m. or n. dual or n. sing.) acquisition and preservation (of property), gain and security, preserving the old and acquiring the new (not previously obtained); अलम्बलाभो योगः स्यात् क्षेमो लब्धस्य पालनम्; see Y. 1. 100 and Mit. thereon. -चूर्णं a magical powder, a powder having magical virtues; कल्पितमेतन् योगचूर्णमिदं तमोषं चंद्रगुणाय Mu. 2. -ताराका, -तारा the chief star in a *Nakshatra* or constellation. -दानं 1 communicating the *Yoga* doctrine. 2 a fraudulent gift. -धारणा perseverance or steady continuance in devotion. -नाथः an epithet of Siva. -निद्राः 1 a state of half contemplation and half sleep, a state between sleep and wakefulness; i. e. light sleep; योगनिद्रा गतस्य मम Pt. 1; H. 3. 75; Bh. 3. 41. 2 particularly, the sleep of Vishnu at the end

of a *Yuga*; R. 10. 14, 13. 6. -पट्टं a cloth thrown over the back and knees of an ascetic during abstract meditation. -पतिः an epithet of Vishnu. -बलं 1 the power of devotion or abstract meditation, any supernatural power. 2 power of magic. -माया 1 the magical power of the *Yoga*. 2 the power of God in the creation of the world personified as a deity; (मग्नतः सर्जनार्थं शक्तिः). 3 N. of Durgā. -रंगः the orange. -रुद्ध a, having an etymological as well as a special or conventional meaning (said of a word); e. g. the word एकज्ज etymologically means 'anything produced in mud', but in usage or popular convention it is restricted to some things only produced in mud, such as the lotus; cf. the word आतपत्र or 'parasol'. -रोचना a kind of magical ointment said to have the power of making one invisible or invulnerable; तेन च a पतिरुद्धेन योगरोचना मे दत्ता Mk. 3. -चतिका magical lamp or wick. -चाहिन् m., n. a medium for mixing medicines; e. g. honey; ज्ञानाद्रथ्यात्मकत्वाच्च योगवाहिं परं मधु Susr. -चाही 1 an alkali. 2 honey. 3 quicksilver. -विक्रयः a fraudulent sale. -विद् a. conversant with *Yoga*. (-m.) 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 a practiser of *Yoga*. 3 a follower of the *Yoga* doctrines. 4 a magician. 5 a compounder of medicines. -विभागः separation of that which is usually combined together into one; especially, the separation of the words of a *Sūtra*, the splitting of one rule into two or more (frequently used by Patanjali in his *Mahābhāṣya*; e. g. on अद्वैतो मात् P. I. 1. 12). -शास्त्रं the *Yoga* philosophy. -समाधिः the absorption of the soul in profound and abstract contemplation; तमसः परमापद्वयं पुरुषं योगसमाधिना रजुः R. 8. 24; योगविधि 8. 22. -सारः a universal remedy; a panacea. -सेवा the practice of abstract meditation.

योगिन् a. 1 Connected or endowed with. 2 Possessed of magical powers. -m. 1 A contemplative saint, a devotee, an ascetic; सेवायमः परमगहनो योगिनामप्यगम्यः Pt. 1. 285; चक्षुषेः कील कार्तवीर्यः R. 6. 38. 2 A magician, sorcerer. 3 A follower of the *Yoga* system of philosophy. -नी 1 A female magician, witch, sorceress, fairy. 2 A female devotee. 3 N. of a class of female attendants on Siva, or Durgā; (they are usually said to be eight).

योगिहं Lead.

योग्य a. 1 Fit, proper, suitable, appropriate, qualified; योग्योऽयं ह्यप्ये नरः. 2 Fit or suitable for, qualified for

capable of, able to (with loc. dat. or even gen. or in comp.). 3 Useful, serviceable. 4 Fit for *Yoga* or abstract meditation. -रयः A calculator of expedients. -र्या 1 Exercise or practice in general; अपरः प्रणिधानयोग्यया मरुतेः पंचशरीरयोगचरान् R. 8. 19; 80 मानयोग्या Kāv. 2. 243; पदुयोग्या, अन्नयोग्या &c. 2 Martial exercise, drill. -र्यं 1 A conveyance, carriage, vehicle. 2 Sandal-wood. 3 A cake. 4 Milk.

योग्यता 1 Ability, capability; न युद्धयोग्यतामस्य पश्यसि सह राक्षसे Rām. 2 Fitness, propriety. 3 Appropriateness. 4 (In *Nyāya* phil.) Fitness or compatibility of sense, the absence of absurdity in the mutual connection of the things signified by the words; e. g. in अग्निना सिंचति there is no योग्यता; it is thus defined: एकपदार्थोपरपदार्थसंसर्गो योग्यता Tarka. K.

योजनं 1 Joining, uniting, yoking. 2 Applying, fixing. 3 Preparation, arrangement. 4 Grammatical construction, construing the sense of a passage. 5 A measure of distance equal to four *Krosas* or eight or nine miles; न योजनद्वयं दूरं वासमानस्य वृष्ण्या H. 1. 146. 6 Exciting, instigation. 7 Concentration of the mind, abstraction. (= योग q. v.). -ना 1 Junction, union, connection. 2 Grammatical construction. -*Comp.* -गंधा 1 musk. 2 N. of Satyavati, mother of Vyāsa.

योद्ध See योद्ध.

योधः 1 A warrior, soldier, combatant; सहासदीर्घरि योधयुद्धे Mb. 2 War, battle. -*Comp.* -अगारः -रं a soldier's dwelling, a barrack. -धर्मः the law of soldiers, a military law. -संरावः mutual defiance of combatants, a challenge.

योधनं War, battle, contest.

योधिन् m. A warrior, soldier, combatant.

योनिः m. f. 1 Womb, uterus, vulva, the female organ of generation. 2 Any place of birth or origin, source, origin, generating cause, spring, fountain; सा योनिः सर्वैराणां सा हि लोकस्य निर्वृतिः U. 5. 30; Ku. 2. 9, 4. 43; oft. at the end of comp. in the sense of 'sprung or produced from'; Bg. 5. 22. 3 A mine. 4 An abode, a place, repository, seat, receptacle. 5 Home, lair. 6 A family, stock, race, birth, form of existence; as मनुष्ययोनि, पक्षि, पशु, &c. 7 Water. -*Comp.* -युजः the quality of the womb or place of origin. -ज a. born of the womb, viviparous. -देवता the asterism पूर्वफल्गुनी. -भ्रंशः fall of the womb, prolapsus uteri. -रजनं the menstrual discharge. -लिङ्गं the clitoris. -संकरः

mixture of caste by unlawful inter-marriage; Ms. 10. 60.

पौनी See पौनी.

पौष 1 Effacing, blotting out. 2 Anything used for effacing. 3 Confusing, perplexing. 4 Molesting, oppressing, destroying.

पौषा, पौषित्, पौषिता A woman, a girl, a young woman in general; गच्छन्तीनां रमणवसति पौषिता तत्र नक्तं Ms. 37; Si. 4. 42, 8. 25.

पौषिक a. (की f.) 1 Suitable, fit, proper. 2 Logical, based on argument or reasoning. 3 Deducible. 4 Usual, customary. -कः A king's boon companion, cf. नर्मसचिव.

पौगः A follower of the Yoga system of philosophy.

पौगपद्य Simultaneity.

पौषिक a. (की f.) 1 Useful, serviceable, proper. 2 Usual. 3 Derivative, etymological, agreeing with the derivation of the word (opp. कृत or 'conventional'). 4

Remedial. 5 Relating to or derived from Yoga.

पौतक a. (की f.) Forming the rightful or exclusive property of any one, rightfully belonging to any one; विभागमायना ज्ञेया गृहक्षेत्रे पौतकः Y. 2. 149. -कं 1 Private property in general. 2 A woman's dowry, a woman's private property (given to her at marriage); मातुस्तु पौतकं यस्या-कुमारीभाग एव सः Ms. 9. 131.

पौतकं A measure in general.

पौथ a. (धी f.) Warlike.

पौन a. (नी f.) 1 Uterine. 2 Resulting from marriage, matrimonial; Ms. 2. 10. -नं Marriage, matrimonial alliance; Ms. 11. 180.

पौवर्त 1 An assemblage of young women; अवपुत्र्य दिवोपि पौवर्तेन सहाधीतवर्ता-मिमामहे N. 2. 41. 2 The quality of a young woman (beauty &c.), the state of being a young woman; अहो विद्युपौवर्तं वहसि तन्वि पृथ्विता Git. 10 (सहस्रदरीरूपं).

पौवर्त 1 Youth (fig. also), youthfulness, prime or bloom of, youth, puberty; सुपुत्रस्य च पौवर्तस्य च सति मये मनुष्यीः स्थिता V. 2. 7; पौवर्तेन्यस्तविद्यानां R. 1. 8; 6. 50; दिनपौवर्तौथान् 13. 20. 2 A number of young persons, especially women. -Oomp. -अथ a. ending in youth, being a prolonged youth; Ku. 6. 44. -आरभः prime of youth, budding youth. -हर्षः 1 youthful pride. 2 indiscretion natural to youth. -लक्षणं 1 a sign of youth. 2 charm, loveliness. 3 the female breast.

पौवनकं Youth.

पौवनान्धः N. of Mādhāttri, son of Yuvanaśva.

पौवराज्यं The rank or rights of an heir-apparent पौवराज्येभिर्दिकः crowned heir-apparent.

पौष्माक a. (की f.); पौष्माकीय a. Your yours.

र.

रः 1 Fire. 2 Heat. 3 Love, desire. 4 Speed.

रह 1 P. (रहति) To move or go with speed, hasten; नं रहश्चकुंजरं Bk. 14. 98. -Caus. (रहयति-ते according to some 10 U.) 1 To cause to move rapidly, urge on. 2 To cause to flow. 3 To go. 4 To speak.

रहतिः f. Speed, velocity.

रहस्य m. 1 Speed, velocity; R. 2. 34; Si. 12. 7. Ki. 2. 40. 2 Eagerness, violence, vehemence, impetuosity.

रक्त p. p. 1 Coloured, dyed, tinged, painted; आभाति बालातरकसानुः R. 6. 60. 2 Red, crimson, blood-red; सांध्यं तेजः प्रतिनवजनापुष्परक्तं दधानः Me. 36; 80 रक्ताशोक, रक्ताशुक &c. 3 Enamoured, impassioned, attached, affected with love; अयमेवौषधं पश्य रक्तश्चरति चन्द्रमाः Chandr. 5. 58 (where it has sense 2 also). 4 Dear, beloved. 5 Lovely, charming, sweet, pleasant; श्रोत्रेषु संघटति रक्तमासां गीतानुं वारिसुदगवायं R. 16. 64. 6 Fond of play, sporting, playful.

-रक्तः 1 Red colour. 2 Safflower. -रक्ता 1 Lac. 2 The plant गुंजा. -रक्तं 1 Blood. 2 Copper. 3 Saffron. 4 Vermilion. -Oomp. -अक्ष a. 1 red eyed. 2 a fearful. (-क्षः) 1 a buffalo. 2 a pigeon. -अक्षः a coral. -अंगः 1 a bug. 2 the planet Mars. 3 the disc of the sun or moon. -अधिमंथः inflammation of the eyes. -अंबरं a red garment. (-रः) a vagrant devotee wearing red garments. -अर्जुदः a

bloody tumour. -अशोकः the red-flowered Asoka; M. 3. 5. -आधारः the skin. -आभ a. red-looking. -आशयः any viscous containing or secreting blood (as the heart, spleen, or liver). -उत्तरलं the red lotus. -उपलं red chalk, red earth. -कंठ, कंठिन् a. sweet-voiced. (-m.) the cuckoo. -कंदः, कंदलः coral. -कमलं the red lotus. -चंदनं 1 red-sandal. 2 saffron. -चूर्णं vermilion. -छर्दिः f. vomiting blood. -छर्दिः F. vomiting blood. -जिह्वः alion. -तुंडः a parrot. -हृत् m. a pigeon. -धातुः 1 red chalk or orpiment. 2 copper. -पः a demon, an evil spirit. -पल्लवः the Asoka tree. -पा a leech. -पातः blood-shed. -पाद a. red-footed. (-दः) 1 a bird with red feet, a parrot. 2 a war-chariot. 3 an elephant. -पायिन् m. a bug. -पायिनी a leech. -पिंडं 1 a red pimple. 2 a spontaneous discharge of blood from the nose and mouth. -प्रमेहः the passing of blood in the urine. -भव flesh. -मोक्षः, मोक्षणं bleeding. -वटी, वरटी small pox. -वर्गः 1 lac. 2 the pomegranate tree. 3 safflower. -वर्ण a. red-coloured. (-र्णः) 1 red-colour. 2 cochineal insect. (-र्णः) gold -वसन, वासस a. clothed in red. -शासनं vermilion. -शीर्षकः a species of heron. -संघकं the red lotus. -सारं red sandal.

रक्तक a. 1 Red. Impassioned, enamoured, fond of. 3 Pleasing,

amusing. 4 Bloody. -कः 1 A red garment. 2 An impassioned man, amorous person. 3 A sporter.

रक्तिः f. 1 Pleasingness, loveliness, charmingness. 2 Attachment, affection, loyalty, devotion.

रक्तिका The Gunjā plant or its seed used as a weight.

रक्तिमन् m. Redness.

रक्ष 1 P. (रक्षति, रक्षित) 1 To protect, guard, take care of, watch, tend (as cattle); rule, govern (as earth); भवानिमां प्रतिकृतिं रक्षतु S. 6; शासति किंपुत्रो मे रक्षति मोक्षिणीकं इति S. 1. 13. 2 To keep, not to divulge; रहस्यं रक्षति. 3 To preserve, save, spare (often with abl.); अलभ्यं चैव लिप्सेत लभ्यं रक्षेदभयान् H. 2. 8; आपदर्थं वनं रक्षतु H. 1. 42; R. 2. 50, 11. 87. 4 To avoid; Mu. 1. 2. (Prepositions like अभि, परि, सं are prefixed to this root without any material change in meaning).

रक्षक a. (शिका f.) Guarding, protecting. -कः A protector, guardian, guard, watchman.

रक्षणं Protecting, protection, preservation, watching, guarding &c. (Also रक्षं). -णी A rein, bridle.

रक्षस n. An evil spirit, a demon, an imp, a goblin; चतुर्दशसहस्राणि रक्षसां भीमकर्मणाम्। वयश्च दूषणखरात्रिभूषणि। एते इताः U. 2. 15. -Oomp. -ईशः, -नायः an epithet of Rāvaṇa. -जननी night. -सभं an assembly of demons.

रक्षा 1 Protection, preservation, guarding; मयि दृष्टिर्हि लोकानां रक्षा युष्माक-

वस्थिता Ku. 2. 28; Si. 18. 31; S. 1. 14; R. 2. 4, 8; Me. 43. 2 Care, security. 3 A guard, watch. 4 An amulet or mystical object used as a charm, any preservative; as in रक्षा-कण्ड q. v. below. 4 A tutelary deity. 5 Ashes. 6 A piece of silk or thread fastened round the wrist on particular occasions, especially on the full-moon day of Srāvapa, as an amulet or preservative; (रक्षी also in this sense). -Comp. -अधिकृतः 1 one who is entrusted with protection or superintendence, a superintendent or governor. 2 a magistrate. 3 the chief police-officer. -अपेक्षकः 1 a porter, door-keeper. 2 a guard of the women's apartments. 3 a catamite. 4 an actor. -करंडः, -करंडकः a preservative casket, an amulet, a magical or charmed casket; अहो रक्षा-करंडकमस्य मणिर्बिधे न दृश्यते S. 7. -गृहं a lying-in-chamber; रक्षागृहगता दीपाः प्रत्या-क्षिता इवामवत् R. 10. 59. -पञ्चः a species of birch tree. -पालः, -पुरुषः a watchman, guard, police. -प्रदीपः a lamp kept burning, as a sort of protection against evil-spirits. -सूयर्ष, -मणिः, -रत्नं an ornament or jewel worn as an amulet or preservative against evil spirits.

रक्षि, रक्षिन् *a.* Protecting, guarding, ruling &c.; N. 1. 1. -*m.* 1 A protector, guardian, saviour. 2 A guard, watchman, sentinel, policeman; अये पदञ्च इव मा नाम रक्षिणः Mk. 3.

रघुः N. of a celebrated king of the solar race, son of Dilipa and father of Aja. [He appears to have been called *Raghū* from *ragh* or *rangh* 'to go', because his father foresaw that the boy would 'go' to the end of the holy learning as well as of his enemies in battle; cf. R. 3. 21. True to his name, he commenced the conquest of the directions, went over the whole of the then known world, overcame kings in battle, and returned, covered with glory and laden with spoils. He then performed the *Visvajit* sacrifice in which he gave away everything to Brahmanas and made his son Aja successor to the throne]. -Comp. -नन्दनः, -नाथः, -पतिः, -भेडः, -सिंहः &c. epithets of Rāma.

रक *a.* 1 Mean, poor, beggarly, wretched, miserable. 2 Slow. -कः A beggar, wretch, any hungry or half-starved being; तैत्तिरीयः Māl. 5. 16 'the famished or half-starved spirit'; Pt. 1. 254.

रकुः A deer, an antelope; N. 2. 83.

रङ्गः 1 Colour, hue, dye, paint. 2 A stage, theatre, play-house, an arena, any place of public amusement, as

in रंगविज्ञोपज्ञातये S. D. 281. 3 A place of assembly. 4 The members of an assembly, the audience; अहो रङ्गवद्भावि-युक्तिरालेखित इव सर्वतो रङ्गः S. 1; रङ्गस्य दृशी-यित्वा निवर्तते नर्तकी यथा नृत्यात् । पुरुषस्य तथा-स्थानं प्रकाश्य विनिवर्तते प्रकृतिः ॥ Sarva. S. 5 A field of battle. 6 Dancing, singing, acting. 7 Mirth, diversion. 8 Borax. 9 The nasal modification of a vowel; सरङ्गं कण्ठ्येकं रथिवेति निदर्शनं Sik. 30; so, 26, 27, 28. -गः, -नं Tin. -Comp. -अङ्गणं an arena, an amphitheatre. -अवतरणं 1 entrance on the stage. 2 an actor's profession. -अवतारकः, -अवतारिन् *m.* an actor. -आजीवः 1 an actor. 2 a painter; so उपजीवीन् *m.* -कारः, -जीवकः a painter. -चरः 1 an actor, a player. 2 a gladiator. -जं red lead. -देवता the goddess supposed to preside over sports and public diversions generally. -द्वारं 1 a stage-door. 2 the prologue of a play. -मृत्तिः *f.* the night of full moon in the month of Asvina. -मृत्तिः *f.* 1 a stage, theatre. 2 an arena, battle-field. -मंढपः a theatre. -नारु *f.* 1 lac, red dye; or the insect which produces it. 2 a bawd, procuress. -वस्तु *n.* a paint. -वाटः an arena, a place enclosed for plays, dancing &c. -झाला a dancing-hall, a theatre, play-house.

रङ्ग 1. U. (रञ्जिते) 1 To go. 2 To go quickly, hasten; द्वारे रञ्जितुर्गन्ध Bk. 14. 15.

रञ्ज 10 U. (रञ्जयिते, रञ्जिते) 1 To arrange, prepare, make ready, contrive, plan; उप्यायां प्रकरः स्मितेन रञ्जिते नो कुंदाजाल्या-दिभिः Amaru. 40; रञ्जयति शयनं सचकितनयनं Gtt. 5. 2 To make, form, effect, create, produce; मायाविकल्परञ्जितैः स्वप्नैः R. 13. 75; माधुरी मधुविन्दुना रञ्जितुं क्षारांशुपे-रीहते Bh. 2. 6; मौलौ वा रञ्जयजलि Ve. 3. 40. 3 To write, compose, put together (as a work); अथवाटी जगदाशो विश्वहृया-मरीरञ्जत् Asvad. 26; S. 3. 15. 4 To place in or upon, fix on; रञ्जयति चिकुरे कुरवककुसुमं Gtt. 7; Ku. 4. 18, 34; S. 6. 17. 5 To adorn, decorate; Me. 66. 6 To direct (the mind &c.) towards. -WITH आ to arrange. -ञि 1 to arrange. 2 to compose. 3 to effect, produce, make; Me. 95; Bv. 1. 30.

रञ्जन-ना 1 Arrangement, preparation, disposition; अग्निषेकं, संगीतं &c. 2 Formation, creation, production; अन्यैव कापि रचना वचनाबलीनां Bv. 1. 69; so युक्तादि-रचना Me. 50. 3 Performance, completion, accomplishment, effecting; कुरु मम वचनं सत्वरञ्जनं Gtt. 5; R. 10. 77. 4 A literary work or production, work, composition; सङ्गिता वस्तुरचना S. D. 422. 5 Dressing the hair. 6 An array or arrangement of troops. 7 A creation of the mind, an artificial fancy.

रजः See रजस्.

रजकः A washerman.

रजका-की A washerwoman.

रजत *a.* 1 Silvery, made of silver. 2 Whitish. -तं 1 Silver; शुक्लौ रजतमिदमिति ज्ञानं भ्रमः; Ki. 5. 41; N. 22. 52. 2 Gold. 3 A pearl-ornament or necklace. 4 Blood. 5 Ivory. 6 An asterism, a constellation.

रजनिः -नी *f.* Night; हरिश्चन्द्रमानी रजनि-रिदानीमियमपि याति विरामं Gtt. 5. -Comp. -करः the moon. -चरः a night-stalker, demon, goblin. -जलं night-dew, hoar-frost. -पतिः, -रमणः the moon. -सुखं nightfall, evening.

रजनिमन्य *a.* Passing for or looking like night (as day); Bk. 7. 13.

रजस् *m.* 1 Dust, power, dirt; चण्डाल-द्वेष्टरजसा मलिनीभवति S. 7. 17; आत्मोद्धतेषु रजोभिरलंघनीयाः 1. 8; R. 1. 42; 6 32. 2 The dust or pollen of flowers; स्यात्-शेयश्चरजोद्धतेषु रजसाः (पंथाः) S. 4. 10; Me. 33, 65. 3 A mote in a sun-beam, any small particle (of matter); cf. Ms. 8. 132 and Y. 1. 362. 4 A ploughed or cultivated land, arable field. 5 Gloom, darkness. 6 Foulness, passion, emotion, moral or mental darkness; अपथे पदमप्येति हि अतवेतोऽपिरजोनिमीलिताः R. 9. 74. 7 The second of the three Gunas or constituent qualities of all material substances (the other two being सत्त्व and तमस्, रजस् is supposed to be the cause of the great activity seen in creatures; it predominates in men, as *Sattva* and *Tamas* predominate in gods and demons); अतर्गतमपास्तं मे रजसोपि परं तमः Ku. 6. 69; Bg. 6. 27; Māl. 1. 20. 8 Menstrual discharge, menses; Ms. 4. 41, 5. 66. -Comp. -गुणः see (7) above. -तमस्व *a.* being under the influence of both *rajas* and *tamas*. -तोकः, -पुत्रः 1 greediness, avarice. 2 'the child of passion', a term applied to a person to show that he is quite insignificant. -दर्शनं the first appearance of the menstrual excretion, first menstrual flow. -बंधः suppression of menstruation. -रसः darkness. -शुद्धिः pure condition of the menses. -हरः 'dirt-remover', a washerman.

रजसाहुः 1 A could. 2 Soul, heart. रजस्वल *a.* Dusty, covered with dust; R. 11. 60, Si. 17. 61; (where it also means 'being in menses'.) 2 Full of passion (रजस्) or emotion; Ms. 6. 77. -लः A buffalo. -ला 1 A woman during the menses; रजस्वलाः परिमलिनां वरश्चियः Si. 17. 61; Y. 3. 229; R. 11. 60. 2 A marriageable girl.

रज्जुः *f.* 1 A rope, cord, string. 2 N. of a sinew proceeding from the vertebral column. 3 A lock of braided hair. -Comp. -दालकं a kind of wild fowl; so रज्जुदालः. -वेष्टा a rope-basket.

रञ्ज 1. 4. U. (रञ्जिते, रज्यति, रञ्जयते, रज्जयते, desid. रञ्जयति) 1 To be

died or coloured, to redden, become red, glow; कोपरज्यम्मुखश्रीः U. 5. 2; नेत्रे स्वयं रज्यतः 5. 26; N. 3. 120; 7. 60, 22. 52. 2 To dye, tinge, colour, paint. 2 To be attached or devoted to (with loc.); देवानिर्व निवराजकचरत्स्यमेती कुराद्र-ज्यत नले न विदमेषुः N. 13. 38; S. D. 111. 4 To be enamoured of, fall in love with, feel passion or affection for. 5 To be pleased, satisfied or delighted. -Caus. (रंजयति-ते) 1 To dye, tinge, colour, redden, paint; सारंजित्वा चरणी कृतश्रीः Ku. 7. 19, 6. 81; Ki. 1. 40, 4. 14. 2 To please, gratify, propitiate, satisfy; ज्ञानलवदुर्विदग्धं ब्रह्मापि न रंजयति Bh. 2. 3. (रंजयति also in this sense; see Ki. 6. 25); स्फुरत कुच-कुम्भयोरुपरि मणिमंजरी रंजयतु तव हृदयेश Git. 10. 3 To conciliate, win over, keep contented; Ms. 7. 19. 4 To hunt deer (रंजयति only in this sense). -WITH अद् 1 to be red; Si. 9. 7. 2 to be fond of, be devoted or attached to, love, like (with loc., also acc.); Pt. 1. 301; Ms. 3. 173. 3 to be delighted; Bg. 11. 36. -अप 1 to be dissatisfied or discontented (with abl.); नवहीना-दपरज्यते जनः Ki. 2. 49. 2 to become pale or colourless; श्वासापरकापरः S. 6. 5. -उप 1 to be eclipsed; उपरज्यते मणवा-भ्रष्टः Mu. 1. 2 to be tinged or colour-
ed; Si. 2. 10. 3 to be afflicted or distressed. -वि 1 to grow discoloured or soiled, be coarse or rough; केशा अपि विरज्यते निःस्नेहाः किं न सेवकाः Pt. 1. 82 (where it has sense 2 also). 2 to be discontented or disaffected, to dislike, hate; विराजुक्तोऽपि विरज्यते जनः Mk. 1. 53; यं चित्तयामि सततं मयि सा विरक्ता Bh. 2. 2; Bk. 18. 22. 3 to become disgusted with the world and hence to renounce all worldly attachments.

रंजकः 1 A painter, dyer. 2 An exciter, a stimulant. -कं 1 Red sandal. 2 Vermilion

रंजनं 1 Colouring, dyeing, painting. 2 Colour, dye. 3 Pleasing, delighting; keeping, contented, gratifying, giving pleasure; राजा प्रजारंजनलब्धवर्णः R. 6. 21; तथैव सोऽद्भुतवर्णो राजा प्रकृतिरेजनात् 4. 12. 4 Red sandal-wood.

रंजनी The Indigo plant.

रज् 1 P. (रटति, रटित) 1 To shout, scream, yell, cry, roar, howl; वीराभ्रा-रटिडुः शिवाः Bk. 15. 27; पपात राक्षसा यूयो राट ४ मयंकरं 14. 81. 2 To call out, proclaim loudly. 3 To shout with joy, applaud. -WITH अट् to call to, shout at; शिवसद्वचनमपश्यत्पातु राक्षसाकाररटित S. 4.

रजनं 1 The act of crying, screaming or shouting. 2 A shout of applause, approbation.

रज्ज् 1 P. (रजति, रजित) To sound, ring, tinkle, jingle (as anklets &c.); रजजिवाधुनया नमस्तवः पृथग्विभक्तश्रुतिमंडलैः स्वैः Si. 1. 10; चरणरजितमणिनूपुरा परिपूरित-सुखवितानं Git. 2.

रणः -जं 1 War, combat, battle, fight; रणः प्रवृत्ते तत्र भीमः सुवगरक्षसं R. 12. 72; वचोजीवितयोरसौद्विहितिः सखे रणः Subhāsh.

2 A battle-field. -जः 1 Sound, noise. 2 The quill or bow of a lute. 3 Motion, going. -Comp. -अग्रं the front or van of a battle. -अग्रं any weapon of war, a weapon, sword; सस्येदे शोणितं व्योम रणांगानि प्रजज्वलुः Bk. 14; 98. -अंगणं -नं a battle-field. -अवेत a. flying away from battle, a fugitive; स वमार रणापेतां चर्षु पश्चादवस्थिता Ki. 15. 33. -आतोयं, -र्य, -हुंभिः a military drum. -उत्साहः prowess in battle. -क्षितिः f. क्षेत्र, -धुः f. -धूमिः f., -स्थानं a battle-field. -धुरा the front or van of battle, the brunt of battle; ततोऽप्यपद्वितीये बहति रणधुरा को भयस्यावकाशः Ve. 3. 5. -धिय a. fond of war, war-like. -मत्तः an elephant. -मुखं, -मूर्धन्यं m., -शिरस् n. 1 the front of battle, the head or van of fight; S. 6. 30. 7. 26. 2 the van of an army. -रंजः the space between the tusks of an elephant. -रंगः a battle-field. -रणः a gnat, mosquito. (-जं) 1 longing, anxious desire 2 regret for a lost object. -रणकः -कं 1 anxiety, uneasiness, regret (for a beloved object), affliction or torment (as caused by love); रणज-कविर्द्धिं विप्रज्ञावर्तमानं Māl. 1. 41; U. 1. 2 love, desire. (-कः) the god of love. -बाणं a military instrument of music. -शिक्षा military science, the art or science of war. -संकुलं the confusion of battle, a tumultuous fight, mêlée. -सज्जा military accoutrement. -सहायः an ally. -स्वभः a monument of war, trophy.

रणकारः 1 A rattling, clanking, or jingling sound. 2 A sound in general. 3 Humming (as of bees).

रजितं Rattling, ringing, a rattling or jingling sound.

रटः 1 A man who dies without male issue. 2 A barren tree. -डा 1 A slut, whore; a term of abuse used in addressing women; रंटे पंडितमानिनि Pt. 1. 392. v. 1; प्रतिकूलामकुलजं पापां पापादु-वर्तिनीम् । केशेष्वाकृष्य तां रंटां पाखंडेडु नियोजय ॥ Prab. 2. 2 A widow; रंटाः पीनवयोवराः कति मया नोद्गादमालिङ्गिताः Prab. 3.

रत p. p. 1 Pleased, delighted, gratified. 2 Pleased or delighted with, fond of, enamoured of, fondly attached to. 3 Intent on, engaged in, devoted to; (see रत्). -रत् 1 Pleasure. 2 Sexual union, coition; R. 19. 23, 25; Me. 89. 3 The private parts. -Oomp. -अयनी a prostitute, harlot. -अयिन् a. lustful, lascivious. -उड्डी the (Indian) cuckoo. -कञ्जिकं 1 a day. 2 bathing for pleasure. -कीलः a dog. -कुजितं lustful or lascivious murmur. -ज्वरः a crow. -सालिन् m. a libertine, sensualist.

-साली a procuress, bawd. -नारीचः 1 a voluptuary. 2 the god of love, Cupid. 3 a dog. 4 lascivious murmur. -रंघः sexual union, coition. -रिहकः 1 a ravisher or seducer of women. 2 a voluptuary.

रतिः f. 1 Pleasure, delight, satisfaction, joy; S. 2. 1. 2 Fondness for, devotion or attachment to, pleasure in (with loc.); पापे रतिं मा कृथाः Bh. 2. 77; स्वरोपिति रतिः 2. 62; R. 1. 23; Ku. 5. 65. 3 Love, affection; S. D. thus defines it:— रतिर्मनोदुःखेऽप्ये मनसः प्रवणायितं 207; cf. 206 also. 4 Sexual pleasure; दाक्षिण्येदकवाहिनी विग-लित्ता याता स्वदेश रतिः Mk. 8. 38; so रति-सर्वस्वं q. v. below. 5 Sexual union, coition, copulation. 6 The goddess of love, the wife of Kāma or Cupid; साक्षात्कामं नवमिव रतिमालती मायवं यत् Māl. 1. 16; Ku. 3. 23; 4. 45; R. 6. 2. 7 The pudenda. -Oomp. -अंगं, -कुहरं pudendum muliebre. -रुद्रं, -भवनं, -नंदिरं 1 a pleasure-house. 2 a brothel. 3 pudendum muliebre. -तस्करः a seducer, ravisher. -वृत्तिः-ती f. a love-messenger; Ku. 4. 16. -वति., -विद्यः, -रमणः the god of love; अपि नाम मनागतवीर्णोऽपि रतिरममवाणयोचरम् Māl. 1; दयति स्फुटं रतिपतिरिषभः शिततां सवुल्ललाश-रशः Si. 9. 66. -रसः sexual pleasure. -लंपट a. lustful, libidinous, lascivious. -सर्वस्वं the all-in-all or highest es-
sence of sexual pleasure; करं व्याधुमलाः पिबति रतिस्वस्वमधुरं S. 1. 24.

रत्नं 1 A gem, jewel, a precious stone; किं रत्नमच्छा मतिः Bv. 1. 86; न रत्नमन्विष्यति मृग्यते हि तत् Ku. 5. 45. (The ratnas are said to be either five, nine, or fourteen, see the words पंचरत्न, नवरत्न and चतुर्दशरत्न respectively). 2 Anything valuable or precious, any dear treasure. 3 Anything best or excellent of its kind; (mostly at the end of comp.); जातो जातो यदुत्कृष्टं तद्रत्नमभिधीयते Malli.; कम्पा-रत्नमयोनिजम् भवतामास्ते वपं पाथिनः Mv. 1. 30; so पुनं, श्रीं, अपत्यं, &c. 4 A magnet. -Oomp. -अभूषित a. set or studded with jewels. -आकरः 1 a mine of jewels. 2 the ocean; रत्नेषु दुहे-षु बहुध्वमलैरघापि रत्नाकर एव सिंधुः Vikr. 1. 12; रत्नाकरं वीक्ष्य R. 13. 1. -आलोकः the lustre of a gem. -आवली, -माला a necklace of jewels. -अंशुलः a coral. -सखित a. set or studded with gems. -गर्भः the sea. (-भौं) the earth. -वीपः, -प्रदीपः 1 a jewel-lamp. 2 a gem serving as a lamp; अर्चिर्लुगागमि-मुलमपि प्राप्य रत्नप्रदीपात् Me. 68. -मुरदं a diamond. -राज्ज् m. a ruby. -राशिः 1 a heap of gems. 2 the ocean. -साहः N. of the mountain Meru. -सू a. produc-
ing jewels; R. 1. 65. -सू, -वृत्तिः f. the earth.

रत्निः m. f. 1 The elbow. 2 The distance from the elbow to the end

of the closed fist, a cubit. -m. The closed fist. (This word appears to be a corruption of अरति q. v.).

रथः 1 A carriage, chariot, car, vehicle; especially, a war-chariot. 2 A hero (for रथिन्). 3 A foot. 4 A limb, part, member. 5 The body; of. आत्मानं रथिनं विद्धि शरीरं रथमेव तु ॥ Kath. 6 A reed. -Comp. -अक्षः a carriage-axle. अक्षं 1 any part of a carriage. 2 particularly, the wheels of a carriage; रथो रथांगध्वनिना विजज्ञे R. 7. 41; S. 7. 10. 3 A discus, especially of Vishnu; चक्रश्च रति रथांगमदः सततं विमर्षि भुवनेषु लब्धे Si. 15. 26. 4 a potter's wheel. आढ्यः, नानकः, नानमन् m. the ruddy goose (चक्रवाक); रथांगनामन् विद्युतो रथांगध्वनिविनया । अयं त्वां पुच्छति रथी भवेत्तद्वत्तैर्द्वैतः ॥ V. 4. 18; Ku. 3. 37; R. 3. 24; (the male bird is said by poets to be separated from the female at night and to be united at sun rise). वाणिः N. of Vishnu. -ईशः a warrior fighting from a chariot. -ईषा-वा the pole of a carriage. -उद्गहः, -उपस्थः the seat of a chariot, the driving-box. -कक्षारः, -कक्षवा an assemblage of chariots. -कल्पकः an officer who is in charge of a king's chariots. -कारः a coach-builder, carpenter, wheel-wright; रथकारः रथां भार्यां सज्जारं शिरसावहत् Pt. 4. 54. -कुडुषिकः, -कुडुषिन् m. a charioteer, coachman. -कुडुषः-रं the pole or shaft of a carriage. -केतुः the flag of a chariot. -क्षोभः the jolting of a chariot; R. 1. 58. -वर्मेकः a litter, palanquin. -गुप्तिः f. a fence of wood or iron with which a chariot is provided as a protection from collision. -हरणः, -पादः 1 a chariot-wheel. 2 the ruddy goose. -चर्यो chariot-exercise, the use of chariot, travelling by carriage; अन्वयस्तरथचर्याः U. 5. -धुरः f. the shaft or pole of a chariot. -नाभिः f. the nave of the wheel of chariot. -नीहः the inner part or seat of a chariot. -बंधः the fastenings or harness of a chariot. -महोत्सवः-यात्रा the solemn procession of an idol placed in a car (usually drawn by men). -मुखं the forepart of a carriage. -युद्धं 'a chariot-fight,' a fight between combatants mounted on chariots. -वर्मेन् n., -वीथिः high way, main road. -वाहः 1 a carriage-horse. 2 a charioteer. -शक्तिः f. the staff which supports the banner of a war-chariot. -शाला a coach-house, carriage-shed. -सप्तमी the seventh day in the bright half of Māgha.

रथिक a. (की f.) 1 Riding in a carriage. 2 The owner of a carriage.

रथिन् a. 1 Riding or driving in a carriage. 2 Possessing or owning a carriage. -m. 1 An owner of a

carriage. 2 A warrior who fights from a chariot; R. 7. 37.

रथिनः, रथिर a. See रथिन् above.

रथ्यः 1 A chariot-horse; चावस्थयी सृजजवाधुमन्वेव रथ्याः S. 1. 8. 2 A part of chariot.

रथ्या 1 A road for carriages; (hence) a high way, main road; भूयो भूयः सविपनगरिरथ्या पर्वटे Māl. 1. 15. 2 A place where many roads meet. 3 A number of carriages or chariots; Si. 18. 3.

रत् 1 P. (रत्ति) 1 To split, rend. 2 To scratch.

रत् 1 Splitting, scratching. 2 A tooth; tusk (of an elephant); यताश्विन पराचति द्विरावां रत्वा इव Bv. 1. 65. -Comp. -लङ्घनं tooth-bite; जनय रत्तलङ्घनं Git. 10. -छद्ः a lip.

रत्तः A tooth. -Comp. -छद्ः A lip.

रत् 4 P. (रथति, रत्तः caus. रथयति; desid. रत्तिषति or रत्तिस्ति) 1 To hurt, injure, torment, kill, destroy; अक्षं रथितुमरिभे Bk. 9. 29. 2 To dress, cook or prepare (as food).

रत्तिदेवः N. of a king of the lunar race, sixth in descent from Bharata. [He was very pious and benevolent. He possessed enormous riches, but he spent them in performing grand sacrifices. So great was the number of animals slaughtered during his reign both in sacrifices as well as for use in his kitchen that a river of blood is supposed to have issued from their hides which was afterwards appropriately called चर्मण्वति; of. Me. 45. and Malli. thereon].

रतुः 1 A way, road. 2 A river.

रथनं, रथिः f. 1 Injuring, tormenting, destroying. 2 Cooking.

रथं 1 A hole, an aperture, a cavity, an opening, a chasm, fissure; रथिवालक्ष्यमभवेद्देशा R. 13. 56, 15. 2; नासाग्रं Māl. 1. 1; कौचं Me. 57. 2 (a) A weak or vulnerable point, unassailable point; रथोपनिपातितो जयः S. 6; रथान्धेष्वक्षणां द्विषामभिवर्ता ययौ R. 12. 11; R. 15. 17, 17. 61. (b) A defect, fault, an imperfection. -Comp. -अन्वेषिन्, -अनुसारी a. searching or watching for weak points; Mk. 8. 27. -चक्षुः a rat. -वृक्षः a hollow bamboo.

रथ 1. A. (रथते, रथः caus. रथयति-ते; desid. रत्तिस्ति) To begin. -WITH आ or या 1 to begin, commence, set about, undertake; आरभ्यते न खलु विप्रमयेन नीचेः Bh. 2. 27; आरभ्यते ज्येष्ठाः Subhāsh.; Bk. 5. 38; R. 8. 45. 2 to be busy or energetic; Si. 2. 91. -परि to clasp, embrace; ह्युक्तं परिपरि दोष्यो Ki. 11. 80; Bv. 1. 95; Ku. 5. 3; Si. 9. 72. -सं 1 to be agitated, be overwhelmed or affected. 2 to be exasperated or

furious, be enraged or irritated (mostly in p. p.); R. 16. 16.

रथ n. 1 Violence, zeal. 2 Force, strength.

रथ a. 1 Violent, impetuous, fierce, wild. 2 Strong, intense, vehement, powerful, ardent, eager (as desire &c.); रथसा दुर्दितविह्वला Ki. 5. 1; R. 9. 61, Mu. 5. 24. -सः 1 Violence, force, impetuosity, haste, speed, hurry, vehemence; आलीङ्ग केलीरमसेन बाला सुदुर्मनालापमपालपती Bv. 2. 12; रथमिसरण-रमसेन वलंती Git. 16; Si. 6. 13, 11. 23; Ki. 9. 47. 2 Rashness, precipitateness, headlong haste; अतिरमसकृतानां कर्मणामा-विषयेभ्यो हृदयदाही शल्यतुल्यो विपाकः Bh. 2. 99. 3 Anger, passion, rage, fury. 4 Regret, sorrow. 5 Joy, pleasure, delight, मनसि रथसविभवे हरिस्तद्वत् सुकृतेन Git. 5.

रत् 1 A. (रथते, but Paras. when preceded by वि, आ, परि and उप; रत्) 1 To be pleased or delighted, rejoice, be gratified; रहसि रमते Māl. 3. 2, Ms. 2. 223. 2 To rejoice at, be pleased with, take delight in, be fond of (with instr. or loc.); लोलापामैर्वि न रमसे लोचनेर्विपितोऽसि Me. 27; व्यजेह पद्ममेम-रत्त नीती Bk. 1. 2. 3 To play, sport, dally, amuse oneself with; राजाधियाः कैरविष्यो रमते मधुरैः सह Bv. 1. 126 (where the next meaning is also hinted); Bk. 6. 15, 67. 4 To have sexual intercourse with; सा तत्प्रेषे सह रमते H. 3. 5 To remain, stay, pause. -Caus. (रथयति-ते) To please, delight, satisfy. -Desid. (रत्तिस्ति) To wish to sport &c.; Si. 15. 88. -WITH अभि to rejoice, be pleased or delighted, be fond of; Bk. 1. 7; Bg. 18. 45. -आ (Paras.) 1 to take pleasure in, delight in; Bk. 8. 52, 3. 38. 2 to cease, stop, leave off (speaking &c.), end; Ms. 2. 73. -उप (P. and A.) 1 to cease, end, terminate; संगतादुपरराम च लज्जा Ki. 9. 44, 13. 69. 2 to cease or desist from; मयाद्रुणादुपरतं मस्यते त्वा महारथाः Bg. 2. 35; Bk. 8. 54, 55; Ki. 4. 17. 3 to be quiet or calm; Bg. 6. 20. 4 to die; see उपरत. -परि (Paras.) to be pleased or delighted; Bk. 8. 53. -वि (Paras.) 1 to end, terminate, come to an end; अविदितगतयामा रात्रिश्च यरंसीत् U. 1. 27. 2 to cease, desist, stop, leave off; (speaking &c.); पतावदुक्त्वा विरते सुन्दे R. 2. 51; Si. 2. 13; oft. with abl.; हा हंन किमिति चितं विरमति नाद्यपि विषयेभ्यः Bv. 4. 25; U. 1. 33. -सं (Atm.) to be pleased, to rejoice; Bk. 19. 30.

रथ a. Pleasing, delightful, gratifying &c. -नः 1 Joy, delight. 2 A lover, husband. 3 The god of love.

रथे Asa Fetida (रुद्रि). -Comp. -ध्वनिः Asa Fetida.

रस्य *a.* (की *f.*) Pleasing, gratifying, delightful, charming Bk. 6. 72. -*रा*: 1 A lover, husband; पञ्च रागो रमणीयलाभं B. 14. 27; Me. 37, 87; Ku. 4. 21; Si. 9. 60. 2 The god of love. 3 An ass. 4 A testicle. -*र*: 1 Sporting, 2 Dalliance, pastime, amorous sport. 3 Love, sexual union. 4 Joy or pleasure in general. 5 The hip and the loins.

रमणी, रमणी 1 A lovely young woman; कृता रम्या सेयं अमरकुलस्या न रमणी Br. 2. 90. 2 A wife, mistress; भोजः को रमणी विना Subhāsh.

रमणीय *a.* Pleasant, delightful, lovely, charming, handsome; स्मिते नेत्रेभ्यो प्रकृतिरमणीये विकसिते Bv. 2. 90.

रमा 1 A wife, mistress. 2 N. of Lakshmi, the wife of Vishnu and Goddess of wealth. 3 Riches. -*Comp.* -*कांतः*, -*नाथः*, -*पतिः* epithets of Vishnu. -*रुद्रः* turpentine.

रमा 1 A plantain tree; विजितरं मधुरं Gtt. 10; विरोधभातरूपीवरोह N. 22. 43, 2 37. 2 N. of Gauri, 3 N. of an *apsaras*, wife of Nalākūbara and considered as the most beautiful woman in the paradise of Indra; मरुदुग्धेन स्नेही किं रमा हरिणाहिना परम् । तस्मैमपि शिखरेण वा चन्द्रावधत्तः फलस्तनी ॥ N. 2. 37. -*Comp.* -*रुद्र* *a.* (र or रु *f.*) having thighs like the interior of a plantain tree, i. e. full, round and hence lovely; Si. 8. 19; R. 6. 35.

रस्य *a.* 1 Pleasing, pleasant, delightful, agreeable; रम्यास्तपोवनानां किनाः समलोका S. 1. 13 2 Beautiful, lovely, handsome, सरसिजमधुविद्धं शैबलेनापि रस्य S. 1. 20; 5. 2. -*रस्य* The tree called चक्र. -*रस्य* Semen virile.

रस्य 1. A. (रस्यते, रसित) To go, move.

रस्यः 1 The stream of a river, current; जलं जगति रस्यते तोयमादाय गच्छेः Me. 20. 2 Force, speed, velocity; U. 3. 36. 3 Zeal; ardour, vehemence, impetuosity.

रस्यः 1 A woollen cloth, blanket. 2 An eye-lash; युवतिरस्यमलसमाहो भवति को न युवा गतचेतनः 3 A kind of deer.

रस्यः 1 A cry, shriek, scream, yell, roar (of animals &c.), 2 Singing; humming sound (of birds); R. 9. 29. 3 Clamour. 4 Noise or sound in general; घटं, घृणं, वायं &c.

रस्य *a.* 1 Crying, roaring, screaming. 2 Sonorous, sounding उर्कटावधेः घृणं रस्येति ततः Bk. 7. 14. 3 Sharp, hot. 4 Fickle, unsteady. -*रा*: 1 A camel; Si. 12. 2. 2 The cuckoo. -*र* Brass, bell-metal.

रसिः The sun, सप्तगुणसुखदुःखादये हि रसि तिः R. 1. 18. -*Comp.* -*कांतः* the sun-stone (ह्रस्वकत) -*जा*, -*सन्ध्या*, -*द्वयः* -*रस* 1 the planet Saturn. 2 epithets of Karna. 3 of Vall. 4 of Manu

Vaivasvata. 5 of Yama. 6. of Sugriva. -*दिनः*, -*वारः*, -*वासरः* -*र* Sunday. -*संक्रान्तिः* *f.* the sun's entrance into any zodiacal sign.

रसना, रसना 1 A rope, cord. 2 A rein, bridle. 3 A zone, girdle, woman's girdle; रसतु रसनापि तव वनजवनमंडले घोषयतु मम्मथनिदेशं Gtt. 10; R. 7. 10, 8. 57; Me. 35. 4 The tongue; Bv. 1. 111. -*Comp.* -*उपमा* a variety of the figure उपमा; it is 'a string or series of comparisons, which consists in making the *Upameya* in the first comparison the *Upama'na* in the second and so forth; see S. D. 664.

रसिम 1 A string, cord, rope. 2 A bridle, rein; हुक्केषु रसिमन् विरायतपूर्वकायाः S. 1. 8; रसिमसंयमनात् S. 1. 3 A goad, whip. 4 A beam, ray of light; S. 7. 6; N. 22. 56; so हिमरसिम &c. -*Comp.* -*कलापः* a pearl-necklace of 54 threads.

रसिमन् *m.* The sun.

रस्य 1. 1 P. (रसति, रसित) 1 To roar, yell, cry out, scream; करीव वस्यः परस्य रास R. 16. 78; Si. 3. 48. 2 To sound, make a noise, tinkle, jingle &c.; राजन्योपनिषदप्रणय रसति स्त्रीनं यशोवुद्धिः Ve. 1. 25; रसतु रसनापि तव वनजवनमंडले Gtt. 10. 3 To resound, reverberate. -*II.* 10 U. (रसयति-ते, रसित) To taste, relish; यद्विका रसिता Bv. 4. 13; Si. 10. 27.

रसः 1 Sap, juice (of trees); इक्षुरसः, कुसुमरसः &c. 2 A liquid, fluid; Ku. 1. 7. 3 Water; सहस्रगुणसुखदुःखादये हि रसं रसिः R. 1. 19; Bv. 2. 144. 4 Liquor, drink; Ms. 2. 177. 5 A draught, potion. 6 Taste, flavour, relish (fig. also.) (considered in Vais. phil. as one of the 24 *gunas*; the *rasas* are six; कटु, अम्ल, मधुर, लवण, तिक्त and कषाय; परायणः प्रीतिः कथमिव रसं वेनु पुरुषः Mu. 3. 4; U. 2. 2. 7 A sauce, condiment. 8 An object of taste; R. 3. 4. 9 Taste or inclination for a thing, liking, desire; इहे वस्तुन्युपचितरसाः प्रेमराशीभवेति Me 112. 10 Love, affection; जरसा यस्मिन्महार्थो रसः U. 1. 39; प्रसरति रसो निर्वृतिचनः 6. 11. 'a feeling, of love'; Ku. 3. 37. 11 Pleasure, delight, happiness; R. 3. 36. 12 Charm, interest, elegance, beauty. 13 Pathos, emotion feeling. 14 (In poetic compositions) A sentiment; नवरसकविरो निर्मितमादयती मारती कवेर्जयति K. P. 1. (The *rasas* are usually eight;— शृंगारहास्यकरुणारौद्रवीर-भयानकः । वीमलसङ्क्रान्तसंज्ञो वेत्यष्टौ नाट्ये रसाः स्मृताः; but sometimes शोकरस is added thus making the total number 9; निर्बद्धस्याभिभाषेति शोकोपि नवमो रसः K. P. 4; sometimes a tenth, वासस्वरस, is also added. *Rasas* are more or less a necessary factor of every poetic composition, but, according to Visvanātha, they constitute the very essence of poetry; वाक्यं रसात्मकं

वाक्यं S. D. 3.) 15 Essence, pith, best part. 16 A constituent fluid of the body. 17 Semen virile. 18 Mercury. 19 A poison, poisonous drink; as in तक्षिरसवायिनः. 20 Any mineral or metallic salt. -*Comp.* -*अंजनं* vitriol of copper, a sort of collyrium. -*अम्लः*, sour sauce. -*अयनं* 1 an elixir of life (elixir vitae), any medicine supposed to prolong life and prevent old age; निखिलरसायनमहिमो भवेनेष्येण लघुन इव R. G. 2 (fig.) serving as an elixir vitae; i. e. that which gratifies or regales; आनन्दानि हृदयकरसायनानि Māl. 6. 8; मनसश्च रसायनानि U. 1. 36; श्रोत्रं, कर्णं &c. 3 alchemy or chemistry. -*ओष्ठः* mercury. -*आत्मक* *a.* 1 consisting of juice or sentiment. 2 fluid, liquid. -*आभासः* 1 the semblance or mere appearance of a sentiment. 2 an improper manifestation of a sentiment. -*आस्वादः* 1 tasting juices or flavours. 2 perception or appreciation of poetic sentiments, a perception of poetical charm; as in काव्यासुतरसास्वादः. -*इंद्रः* 1 mercury. 2 the philosopher's stone (the touch of which is said to turn iron into gold). -*उज्ज्वलं*, -*उज्ज्वलं* a pearl. -*कर्मज* *n.* preparation of quicksilver. -*केसर* camphor. -*कषयः* gum-myrrh. -*मद* *a.* 1 perceiving flavours. 2 appreciating or enjoying pleasures. -*म*: sugar molasses. -*ज*: blood. -*ज्ञ* *a.* 1 one who appreciates the flavour or excellence of, one who knows the taste of; सांसारिकेषु च हस्तेषु च रसज्ञाः U. 2. 27. 2 capable of discerning the beauty of things. (-*ज्ञः*) 1 a man of taste or feeling, a critic, an appreciative person, a poet. 2 an alchemist. 3 a physician, or one who prepares mercurial or other chemical compounds. (-*ज्ञा*) the tongue; Bv. 2. 59. -*नेत्रज्ञ* *n.* blood. -*वृ*: a physician. -*वात* *n.* quicksilver. -*प्रबंधः* any poetical composition, particularly a drama. -*फलः* the cocoa-nut tree. -*भंगः* the interruption or cessation of a sentiment. -*मय* blood. -*राज*: quicksilver. -*चक्र*: sale of liquors. -*ज्ञा* the science of alchemy. -*सिद्ध* *a.* 1 accomplished in poetry, conversant with sentiments; जयति ते हस्तितः रससिद्धाः कवीवराः Bh. 2. 24. 2 skilled in alchemy. -*सिद्धिः* *f.* skill in alchemy.

रसन् 1 Crying, screaming, roaring, sounding, tinkling, noise or sound in general. 2 Thunder, rumbling or muttering of clouds. 3 Taste, flavour. 4 The organ of taste, the tongue; इयिं रसायकं रसने जिह्वावर्ति T. S.; Bg. 15. 9. 5 Perception, appreciation, sense; सर्वज्ञे रसनायः S. D. 244. -*रसना* See रसना. -*Comp.* -*रस*: a bird. -*लिङ्ग* *m.* a dog.

रसवत् *a.* 1 Juicy, succulent. 2 Tasteful, savoury, sapid, well-flavoured; ससारसुखस्य द्वे एव रसवत्कले । कात्यायनसंज्ञायाः संपदः सज्जनेः सह ॥. 3 Moist, well-watered. 4 Charming, graceful, elegant. 5 Full of feeling or sentiment, impassioned. 6 Full of affection, possessed of love. 7 Spirited, witty. -ती A kitchen.

रसा 1 The lower of infernal regions, hell. 2 The earth, ground, soil; Bv. 1. 59; स्मरस्य युद्धरिणां रसासार-सासा Nalod. 2. 10. 3 The tongue. -Comp. -सलं 1 N. of one of the seven regions below the earth; see पाताल. 2 the lower world or hell in general; राज्यं यातु रसातलं पुनरिदं न प्राणितुं काम्ये Bv. 2. 63; or जातिर्वातु रसातलं Bh. 2. 39.

रसालः 1 The mango tree; भृगा रसालः दुग्धमिति समाश्रयते Bv. 1. 17. 2 The sugar-cane. -ला 1 The tongue. 2 Curds mixed with sugar and spices. 3 Dürvā grass. 4 A vine or grape. -लं (Gum-myrrh, frankincense).

रसिक *a.* 1 Savoury, sapid, tasteful. 2 Graceful, elegant, beautiful. 3 Impassioned. 4 Apprehending flavour or excellence, possessed of taste, appreciative, discriminating; रसं वृत्ते प्रवर्तते काम्यरसिकाः शाङ्खलविक्रीडितं S'nt. 40. 5 Finding pleasure in, taking delight in, delighting in, devoted to (usually in comp.); रसं मालतीं भगवता मद्राश्रमेश्वरसिद्धेन वेषसा सम्भवेन मया न तुल्यं दीयते Mal. 6; so काम्यरसिका Bh. 8. 112; परोपकाररसिकस्य Mk. 6. 19. -कः 1 A man of taste or feeling, an appreciator of excellence or beauty; cf. आसिक. 2 A libertine. 3 An elephant. 4 A horse. -का 1 The juice of sugarcane, molasses. 2 The tongue. 3 A woman's girdle; see रसिका also.

रसित *p. p.* 1 Tasted. 2 Having flavour or sentiment. 3 Gilded. -ते 1 Wine or liquor. 2 A cry, roar, hunder, roaring noise, sound or noise in general; रसितं रसितप्रतिमानमेति Mal. 9. 3.

रसोनः A kind of garlic; cf. लसोन. रस्य *a.* Juicy, savoury, sapid, palatable; रसाः सित्वाः सित्वा हृद्या अहाराः सायिकविद्याः Bg. 17. 8.

रसु 1 P., 10 U. (रसित, रसयिते, रसित) To quit, leave, abandon, forsake, desert; रसयन्पश्येत्तमायतिः Ki. 2. 11.

रस्य Desartion, quitting, separation; सहकार्ये समये सह कारवणस्य केन अमर रसं Nalod. 2. 14.

रह्य *n.* 1 Solitude, privacy, loneliness, retirement, secrecy; R. 3. 3, 15. 92; Pt. 1. 138. 2 A deserted or lonely place, hiding-place. 3 A secret, mystery. 4 Copulation coition. 5 A privy. -ind. Secretly,

clandestinely, privately, in private or secret; अतः परीक्ष्य कर्तव्यं विशेषात्मगतं रहः S. 5. 24; oft. in comp.; वृत्तं रहः प्रणयमन-निषेधमने 5. 22.

रहस्य *a.* 1 Secret, private, clandestine. 2 Mysterious. -स्य 1 A secret (fig. also); स्वयं रहस्यभेदः कृतः V. 2. 2 A mystic spell or incantation, the mystery (of a missile); सरहस्यानि जूम्काक्षाणि U. 1. 3 The mystery or secret of conduct, mystery; रहस्यं साधनामनुष्यं विशुद्धं विजयते U. 2. 2. 4 A secret or esoteric teaching, a mystic doctrine; यत्कोसि मे सखा चेति रहस्यं श्रोतुं दत्तं Bg. 4. 3; Mn. 2. 150. -स्य ind. Secretly, privately; Y. 3. 301; (where it may be taken as an adj. also). -Comp. -आख्यायिन् *a.* telling a secret; रहस्याख्यायीष्व स्वन्ति श्रुत् कर्णीतिकचरः S. 1. 24. -भेदः, -विभेदः disclosure of a secret or mystery. -जतं 1 a secret vow or penance. 2 the mystic science of obtaining command over magical weapons.

रहित *p. p.* 1 Quitted, left, abandoned, deserted. 2 Separated from, free from, deprived or destitute of, without (with instr. or at the end of comp.); रहिते भिक्षुभिर्गमि Y. 3. 59; गुणरहितः, सत्वरहितः &c. 3 Lonely, solitary. -तं Secrecy, privacy.

र 2 P. (रति, रात) To give, grant, bestow; स रातु वो दुःख्यन्तो भवुकानां पत्नरा K. P. 7.

राका 1 The full-moon day, particularly the night; दारिद्र्यं भजते कला-निधिर्यं राकाधुना म्हायति Bv. 2. 72, 54, 94, 150, 165, 175; 3. 11. 2 The goddess presiding over the full moon day. 3 A girl in whom menstruation has just commenced. 4 Itch, scab.

राकस *a.* (सी f.) Belonging to or like an evil spirit, demoniacal, partaking of a demon's nature; U. 5. 30; Bg. 9. 12. -सः 1 A demon, an evil spirit, a goblin, fiend, imp. 2 One of the eight forms of marriage in Hindu law, in which a girl is forcibly seized and carried away after the defeat or destruction of her relatives in battle; राकसे युद्धरणात् Y. 1. 61; cf. Ma. 3. 33 also. (Krishna carried away Rukmini in this manner). 3 One of the astronomical Yogas. 4 N. of a minister of Nanda, an important character in the Mudrārākshasa. -सी A female demon.

राक्षा See लाक्षा; (perhaps an incorrect form).

रागः 1 Colour, hue, dye; Pt. 1. 33. 2 Red colour, redness; अवरः किसलयरागः S. 1. 21. 3 Red dye, red lac; रागेण बालार्णवकोमलेन वृत्तवशलोड-मलेन च Ku. 3. 30, 5 11. 4 Love, passion, affection, amorous or

sexual feeling; मल्लिनेपि रागपूर्णा Bv. 1. 100 (where it means 'redness' also); अथ भवंतमेतरेण कीदृशोऽस्या इति रागः S. 2; see चरुराग also. 5 Feeling, emotion, sympathy, interest. 6 Joy, pleasure. 7 Anger, wrath. 8 Loveliness, beauty. 9 A musical mode or order of sound; (there are six primary Ra'gas; भैरवः कौशिकश्चैव हिंदोलो वृषिकस्तथा । श्रीरागो मेघरागश्च रागाः षडिति कीर्तिताः Bharata; other writers give different names. Each ra'ga has six ra'ginis regarded as its consorts, and their union gives rise to several musical modes). 10 Musical harmony, melody; तवास्मि गीतरागेण हारिण प्रसभं हतः S. 1. 5; अहो रागपरिवाहिणी गीतिः S. 5. 11 Regret, sorrow. 12 Greediness, envy. -Comp. -आत्मक *a.* impassioned. -चूर्णः 1 Acacia Catechu or Khadira tree. 2 red lead. 3 lac. 4 red powder thrown by people over one another at the festival called holi. 5 the god of love. -द्रव्यं a colouring substance, a paint, dye. -बंधः manifestation of feeling, interest created by a proper representation (of various emotions); भावो भावं नुदति विषयद्रव्यबंधः स हव M. 2. 9. -युग्म *m.* a ruby. -सूत्रं 1 any coloured thread. 2 a silk-thread. 3 the string of a balance.

रासिन् *a.* 1 Coloured, dyed. 2 Colouring, painting. 3 Red. 4 Full of passion or feeling, impassioned. 5 Full of love, subject to love. 6 Passionately fond of, devotedly attached to, desirous of, yearning after (at the end of comp.). -म. 1 A painter. 2 A lover. 3 A libertine, sensualist. -मो 1 A modification of a musical mode (राग), of which 30 or 36 kinds are enumerated. 2 A wanton and intriguing woman, a lustful woman.

राघवः 1 A descendant of Raghu, especially Rama. 2 A kind of large fish; Bv. 1. 55.

रांकव *a.* (सी f.) Belonging to the species of deer called ranku, or made from its hair; woollen; Vikr. 18. 31. -रं 1 A woollen cloth made of deer's hair, a woollen garment. 2 A blanket.

राज्ज् 1 U. (राजति-ते, राजित) 1 (a) To shine, glitter, appear splendid or beautiful, be eminent; रजे ब्रह्मवीर्यं सा Bh. 1. 17; राजत् राजति कीदृशेति रागिता-वैषम्यवस्ते वृजः K. P. 10; R. 3. 7; Ki. 4. 24, 11. 6. (b) To appear or look (like), shine (like); तोषांतींस्वरुक्तीं रजे हृत्पिपरंरा Ku. 6. 49. 2 To rule, govern. -Caus. (राजयति-ते) To cause to shine, illuminate, brighten. -With क्ति (Caus.) 1 to cause to

shine, illuminate, make brilliant, adorn, irradiate; दिग्भास्करदुर्गद्विधिति-
शिक्षानिराजितं प्रभुः U. 6. 18; नीरा-
जयति श्रगलाः राधेदीनयुतले Prah. 2.
2 to perform the ceremony called
नीराजन (q. v.) over a person or
thing (wave lights before one as a
mark of respect or by way of
worship); नानावेषमाकीर्णो नीराजितहृदयः
Kām. 4. 66. -वि 1 to shine; Bv. 1.
88. 2 to appear or look like; R. 2. 20.
राज m. A king, chief, prince.

राजकः A little king, a petty
prince. -क A number of kings or
princes, a collection of sovereigns;
सहेन न जगोऽप्यक्रियं किञ्च लोकाधिक्याम
राजकं Ki. 2. 47; Si. 14. 43.

राजत a. (सी f.) Silvery, made of
silver; Si. 4. 13. -त Silver.

राजन् m. 1 A king, ruler, prince,
chief (changed to राजः at the end
of Tat. comp.); वैगराजः, महाराजः &c.;
तथैव सोऽद्वयं राजा प्रकृतिरंजनान् R. 4. 12.
2 A man of the military caste, a
Kshatriya; Si. 14. 14. 3 N. of Yu-
dhishtira. 4 N. of Indra. 5 The
moon; Bv. 1. 126. 6 A Yaksha. -Comp.
-अंगं a royal court, the court-yard
of a palace. -अधिकारिन्, अधिकृतः 1
a government officer or official. 2
a judge. -अधिराजः, ईश्वरः a king of
kings, a supreme king, paramount
sovereign, an emperor. -अनकः 1 an
inferior king, a petty prince. 2 a
title of respect formerly given
to distinguished scholars and
poets. -अपसदः an unworthy
or degraded king. -अभिषेकः
coronation of a king. -अहं aloe-wood,
a species of sandal. -अर्हणं a royal
gift of honour. -आज्ञा a king's edict,
an ordinance, a royal decree. -आभरणं
a king's ornament. -आवलिः स्त्री a
royal dynasty or genealogy. -उपकरणं
(pl.) the paraphernalia of a king,
the insignia of royalty. -ऋषिः (राज-
ऋषिः or राजर्षिः) a royal sage, a
saint-like prince, a man of the Ksha-
triya caste who, by his pious life
and austere devotion, comes to be
regarded as a sage or rishi; i. e.
पुत्रवन्, जनक, विश्वामित्र. -करः a tax or
tribute paid to the king. -कार्यं state-
affairs. -कुमारः a prince. -कुलं 1 a
royal family, a king's family. 2 the
court of a king. 3 a court of justice;
(राजकुलं कथं or निविद् curus. means 'to
sue one in a court of law, lodge a
complaint against'). 4 a royal palace.
5 a king, master (as a respectful
mode of speaking). -नामिन् a. escheat-
ing to the sovereign (as the property
of a person having no heir). -ग्रहं 1
a royal dwelling, royal palace. 2 N.
of a chief city in Magadha (about
75 or 80 miles from Pataliputra).
-विहं insignia of royalty, regalia

-तालः, -ताली a belet-nut tree. -दंडः 1
a king's sceptre. 2 royal authority. 3
punishment inflicted by a king. -दंतः
(for दंतानां राजा) the front tooth; N.
7. 46. -दूतः a king's ambassador, an
envoy. -द्रोहः high treason, sedition,
rebellion. -द्वार f., -द्वारे the gate of a
royal palace. -द्वारिकः a royal porter.
-धर्मः 1 a king's duty. 2 a law or
rule relating to kings (oft. in pl.)
-धानं, -धानिका, -धानी the king's
residence, the capital, metropolis,
the seat of government; R. 2. 10.
-धुर f., -धुरा the burden or responsi-
bility of government. -नयः, नीतिः f.
administration of a state, administra-
tion of government, politics, states-
manship. -नीलं an emerald. -पट्टः a
diamond of inferior quality. -पथः,
-पथतिः f. = राजमार्ग q. v. -पुत्रः 1 a
prince. 2 a Kshatriya, a man of the
military tribe. 3 the planet Mercury.
-पुत्री a princess. -पुरुषः 1 a king's
servant. 2 a minister. -सेव्यः a king's
servant. (-स्व) royal service (more
correctly राजसेव्य). -वैजिह्वः, -वैज्य a.
ascension of royalty, of royal descent.
-युतः a king's soldier. -युव्यः 1 a royal
servant or minister. 2 any public or
government officer. -भोजः a king's
meal, royal repast. -भौतः a king's
fool or jester. -मात्रधरः, -मंत्रिन् m. a
king's counsellor. -मार्गः 1 a high way,
high road, a royal or main road,
principal street. 2 the way, method
or procedure of kings. -सुद्धा the
royal seal. -सहस्रन् m. 'consumption
of the moon', pulmonary consump-
tion, consumption in general; राजसह-
स्रपरिहारिणायै कामयानसमवश्यं या तुला R. 19.
50; राजसहस्रं रोगार्णं समुहः स महीधृता Si. 2.
96; (for explanation of the word see
Malli. thereon, as well as on Si. 13.
29.) -यानं a royal vehicle, a palan-
quin. -योगः 1 a configuration of
planets, asterisms &c. at the birth
of a man which indicates that he is
destined to be a king. 2 an easy
mode of religious meditation (fit for
kings to practise) as distinguished
from the more rigorous one called
हठयोग q. v. -रत्नं silver. -राजः 1 a su-
preme king, sovereign lord, an em-
peror. 2 N. of Kubera; अंतर्वाप्यश्रितमुच्यते
राजराजस्य दृष्टौ Me. 3. 3 the moon.
-रितिः f. bell-metal. -लक्षणं 1 any
mark on a man's body indicating
future royalty. 2 royal insignia, re-
galia. -लक्ष्मीः, श्रीः f. the fortune or
prosperity of a king (personified as
a goddess), the glory or majesty of
a king R. 2. 7. -वंशः a dynasty of
kings. -वंशावलिः genealogy of kings,
royal pedigree. -विद्या 'royal policy',
king-craft, state-policy, statesman-
ship; (cf. राजन्य); so राजशासनं. -विहारः
a royal convnet. -ज्ञासनं a royal edict.

रुपे a royal umbrella with a golden
handle. -ससद् f. a court of justice.
-सदने a palace. -सर्पः black mustard.
-सायुज्यं sovereignty. -सारसः a pen-
cock. -सूयः -यः a great sacrifice per-
formed by a universal monarch (in
which the tributary princes also took
part) at the time of his coronation
as a mark of his undisputed sover-
eignty; राजा वै राजसूयं नृणां भवति Sat. Br.;
cf. सम्राट् also. -स्वयः a horse. -स्व 1
royal property. 2 tribute, revenue.
-हंसः a flamingo (a sort of white
goose with red legs and bill); सप्तस्यंते
नमसि भवतो राजहंसः महायाः Me. 11.
-हस्तिन् m. a royal elephant, i. e. a
lordly and handsome elephant.

राजन्य a. Royal, kingly. -न्यः 1 A
man of the Kshatriya caste, royal
personage; राजन्यान् स्वप्रानिपुण्येऽद्येने R.
4. 87; 3. 48; Me. 48. 2 A noble or
distinguished personage.

राजन्यकं A collection of warriors
or Kshatriyas.

राजन्वत् a. Governed by a just or
good king (as a country, as dis-
tinguished from राजवत् which simply
means 'having a ruler'); सुराजि देशे
राजन्वात् स्वासतोऽन्यत्र राजवान् Ak.). राज-
न्वतीमादुरतेन युधि R. 6. 22; Kāv. 3. 6.

राजस्व a. (सी f.) Relating to or
influenced by the quality *rajas*,
endowed with the quality *rajas* or
passion; ऊर्ध्वं गच्छति सत्त्वस्या मध्ये तिष्ठति.
राजसाः Bg. 14. 18; 7. 12; 17. 2.

राजसत् ind. To the state or in the
possession of a king.

राजिः -जी f. A streak, line, row,
range; सर्वं पंडितराजराजितिलकेनाकारि लोकोचरं
Bv. 4. 44; दानराजिः R. 2. 7; Ki. 5. 4.

राजिका 1 A line, row, range. 2 A
field. 3 Black mustard. 4 Mustard
(used as a weight).

राजिलः A species of innocent and
poisonless snakes; किं महोरागसिर्षपिक्वो
राजिलेषु गरुडः प्रवर्तते R. 11. 27; cf. डेडुम.

राजीवः 1 A kind of deer. 2 A
crane. 3 An elephant. -वः A blue
lotus; Ku. 3. 46. -Comp. -अक्ष a.
lotus-eyed.

राज्ञी A queen, the wife of a king.
राज्यं 1 Royalty, sovereignty, royal
authority; राज्येन किं तद्विरचितवृत्ते R. 2. 53;
4. 1. 2 A kingdom, country, an em-
pire; R. 1. 58. 3 Rule, reign, govern-
ment, administration of a kingdom.
-Comp. -अंगं a constituent member
of the state, a requisite of regal ad-
ministration; these are usually said
to be seven: - स्वाध्यायप्रवृत्तकोषाद्वर्ग-
बलानि च Ak. -अधिकारः 1 authority
over a kingdom. 2 a right to sover-
eignty. -अपहरणं usurpation. -अभिषेकः
inauguration or coronation of a king.
-करः the tribute paid by a tributary
prince. -स्युत a. deposed, or dethron-

ed, -तंत्र the science of government, system of administration, the government or administration of a kingdom; Mu. 1. धुरा, भारः the yoke or burden of government, the responsibility or administration of government. -भंगः subversion of sovereignty. -लोलः greed of dominion, desire of territorial aggrandisement. -व्यवहारः administration, government business. -सुखं the sweets of royalty.

राधा 1 Lustre. 2 N. of a district in Bengal, as also of its capital; गौड़ राष्ट्रमुत्तमं निरुपमा तत्रापि राधापुरी Prabh. 2.

रात्रिः -त्री f. Night; रात्रिर्गता मतिमता च रुच शब्दा R. 5. 63; दिवा काकवाद्भिता रात्रौ तंरति नर्मदा-Comp. -अट्टः 1 a goblin, demon, ghost. 2 a thief. -अंध a. night-blind. -करः the moon. -चरः (also -रात्रिचर) (स्त्री f.) 1 'a night-rover', robber, thief. 2 a watchman, patrol, guard. 3 a demon, ghost, evil-spirit; (तं) यान्. वने रात्रिचरी बुद्धि Bk. 2. 23. -चर्या 1 night-roving. 2 a nightly act or ceremony. -जं a star, constellation. -जलं dew. -जागरः 1 night-watching, wakefulness or sitting up at night; R. 19. 34. 2 a dog. -तरा the dead of night. -पुष्पं a lotus-flower opening at night. -योगः night-fall. -रक्षः, -रक्षकः a watchman, guard. -रागः darkness, obscurity. -वासस n. 1 night-dress, darkness. -विगमः 'end of night', break of day, dawn, day-light. -वेदः, -वेदि m. a cock.

रात्रिदिनं, रात्रिदिवा ind. By night and day, constantly, ceaselessly; रात्रिदिने गेयवदः प्रयाति S. 5. 4.

रात्रिमन्य a. Looking like night (as a cloudy or dark-day); cf. रज्जिमन्य.

रात्र् p. p. 1 Propitiated, pleased, conciliated. 2 Effected, accomplished, achieved, performed. 3 Dressed, cooked (as food). 4 Prepared. 5 Obtained, got. 6 Successful, fortunate, happy. 7 Perfect in magical power; (see रात्र्). -Comp. -अंतः a proved or established fact, a demonstrated conclusion or truth, an ultimate conclusion, doctrine, dogma; सर्ववैनाशिक-रात्राति नितरामनेपक्षित्व इतीदानीमुपपाद्यामः S. B. -अंतित a. demonstrated, established by proof, logically proved.

रात्र् I. 5 P. (रात्रोति, राद्रः desid. रि-स्तति, but रिस्तति 'to wish to kill') 1 To propitiate, conciliate, please. 2 To accomplish, effect, complete, perform, achieve. 3 To prepare, make ready. 4 To injure, destroy, kill, exterminate; वानरा ध्रुवरात्र् रेडुः Bk. 14. 19. -II. 4. P. (रात्र्यति, राद्र्) 1 To be favourable or merciful. 2 To be accomplished or finished. 3 To be successful, to succeed, prosper. 4 To be ready. 5 To kill, destroy. -Caus. (रात्रयति-न्ते) 1 To propitiate. 2

accomplish, complete. -WITH अत्र to propitiate, worship, conciliate. -अत्र 1 to offend, wrong, sin against (with gen. loc. or by itself); वासिष्कस्मिन्पि पूजार्होऽपराद्रा शकुंतला S. 4; अपराद्रोऽस्मि तन्मवतः कण्वस्य S. 7. 2 to miss, not to hit the mark; Si. 2. 27. 3 to annoy, hurt, injure; न तु सीमस्वैव दुभगमपराद्रं युवाति S. 3. 9. -आ to propitiate. (-Caus.) 1 to propitiate, conciliate, please; परेषां वेतासि प्रातिदिनसमारात्र्य बहुधा Bh. 3. 34, 2. 4. 5. 2 to worship, serve; Me. 45. -वि to hurt, injure, offend, wrong; क्रियासमिहारेण विराध्यंतं श्वेतं कः Si. 2. 43; विराद्र एव भवता विराद्रा बहुधा च नः 2. 41.

रात्रः The month called Vaisākha.

रात्रा 1 Prosperity, success. 2 N. of a celebrated Gopt or cowherdness loved by Kṛishṇa (whose amours have been immortalized by Jayadeva in his Gītagovind); तदिह रात्रे गृहं रात्र्य Gīt. 1. 3 N. of the wife of Adhiratha and foster-mother of Karna. 4 The lunar mansion called विशाखा. 5 Lightning.

रात्रिका See रात्रा.

रात्रियः An epithet of Karna.

रात्र् a. 1 Pleasing, delighting, rejoicing. 2 Beautiful, lovely, charming. 3 Obscure, dark-coloured, black. 4 White. -नः 1 N. of three celebrated personages; (a) Parasurāma, son of Jamadagni; (b) Balarāma, son of Vasudeva and brother of Kṛishṇa, q. q. v. v.; (c) Rāmachandra or Śtārāma, son of Dasaratha and Kausalyā and the hero of the Rāmāyana. [When quite a boy, he with his brother was taken by Viśvamitra, with the permission of Dasaratha, to his hermitage to protect his sacrifices from the demons that obstructed them. Rama killed them all with perfect ease, and received from the sage several miraculous missiles as a reward. He then accompanied Viśvamitra to the capital of Janaka where he married Sita by having performed the wonderful feat of bending Siva's bow, and then returned to Ayodhya. Dasaratha, seeing that Rama was growing fitter and fitter to rule the kingdom, resolved to install him as heir-apparent. But, on the eve of the day of coronation, his favourite wife Kaikeyi, at the instigation of her wicked nurse Manthara, asked him to fulfil the two boons he had formerly promised to her, by one of which she demanded the exile of Rama for fourteen years and by the other the installation of her own son Bharata as Yuvaraja. The king was terribly shocked, and tried his best to dissuade her from her wicked demands, but was at last obliged to yield. The dutiful son immediately prepared to go into exile accompanied by his beautiful

young wife Sita and his devoted brother Lakshmana. The period of his exile was very eventful, and the two brothers killed several powerful demons and at last roused the jealousy of Ravana himself. The wicked demon resolved to try Rama by carrying off his beautiful wife for whom he had conceived an ardent passion, and accomplished his purpose being assisted by Maricha. After several fruitless inquiries as to her whereabouts, Hanumat ascertained that she was in Lanka and persuaded Rama to invade the island and kill the ravisher. The monkeys built a bridge across the ocean over which Rama with his numerous troops passed, conquered Lanka and killed Ravana along with his whole host of demons. Rama, attended by his wife and friends in battle, triumphantly returned to Ayodhya where he was crowned king by Vasishtha. He reigned long and righteously and was succeeded by his son Kusa. Rama is said to be the seventh incarnation of Vishnu; cf. Jayadeva:— वितरति विष्णु रणे दिक्पतिकमनीयं दशकुलमालिखिलं रमणीयं। केशव धृतराष्ट्रपतिरूपं जय जगदीश हरे Gīt. 1.] 2 A kind of deer. -Comp. -अनुजः N. of a celebrated reformer, founder of a Vedāntic sect and author of several works. He was a Vaishnava. -अयनं (जं) 1 the adventures of Rāma. 2 N. of a celebrated epic by Vālmiki which contains about 24000 verses in seven Kāndas or books. -गिरिः N. of a mountain; (चक्रं) लिङ्गच्छायातकुरु वसतिं रामगिर्याश्रमेऽपि Me. 1. -चंद्रः N. of Rāma, son of Dasaratha. -दूतः N. of Hanumat. -नवमी the ninth day in the bright half of Chaitra, the anniversary of the birth of Rāma. -सेतुः 'the bridge of Rāma', a ridge of sand between the Indian peninsula and Ceylon now called Adam's bridge.

रामतः ३ Asa Foetida (हिं).

रामणीयक a. (स्त्री f.) Lovely, beautiful, pleasing. -कं Loveliness, beauty; सा रामणीयकनिधिरादिदेवता वा Māl. 1. 21; 9. 47; तरुणस्तन एव शोभते मणिहारा-वक्षिरामणीयकं N. 2. 44.; Ki. 1. 33; 4. 4.

रामा 1 A beautiful woman, a charming young woman; अथ रामा विकसनमुखी बभूव Bv. 2. 16; 3. 6. 2 A beloved, wife, mistress; R. 12. 23, 14. 27. 3 A woman in general; रामा हरति हृदयं प्रसन्नं नराणां Rs. 6. 25. 4 A woman of low origin. 5 Vermilion. 6 Asa Foetida.

रामः A bamboo-staff carried by a religious student or ascetic.

रात्रः 1 A cry, scream, shriek, roar, the cry of any animal. 2 sound in general; मुरजबाधरात्रः M. 1. 21; मधुरिवाव Gīt. 11.

रात्रण a. Crying, screaming, roaring, bewailing. -जः N. of a celebrat-

ed demon, king of Lanka and the chief of the Rākshasas. [He was the son of Visravas by Kesini or Kaikasi and so half-brother of Kubera. He is called *Paulastya* as being a grandson of the sage Pulastya. Lanka was originally occupied by Kubera, but Ravana ousted him from it and made it his own capital. He had ten heads (and hence his names *Dasagriva*, *Dasavadana* &c.) and twenty arms, and according to some, four legs (cf. R. 12. 88 and Malli). He is represented to have practised the most austere penance for ten thousand years in order to propitiate the god Brahma, and to have offered one head at the end of each one thousand years. Thus he offered nine of his heads and was going to offer the tenth when the God was pleased and granted him immunity from death by either god or man. On the strength of this boon he grew very tyrannical and oppressed all beings. His power became so great that even the gods are said to have acted as his domestic servants. He conquered almost all the kings of the day, but is said to have been imprisoned by *Kartavirya* for some time when he went to attack his territory. On one occasion he tried to uplift the Kailasa mountain, but Siva pressed it down so as to crush his fingers under it. He, therefore, hymned Siva for one thousand years so loudly that the God gave him the name *Ravana*, and freed him from his painful position. But though he was so powerful and invincible, the day of retribution drew near. While Rama—who was Vishnu descended on earth for the destruction of this very demon—was passing his years of exile in the forest, Ravana carried off his wife Sita and urged her to become his wife; but she persistently refused and remained loyal to her husband. At last Rama assisted by his monkey-troops invaded Lanka, annihilated Ravana's troops and killed the demon himself. He was a worthy opponent of Rama, and hence the expression रामरावणयोर्द्धं रामरावणयोरिव]

रावणिः 1 N. of Indrajit; रामणिश्रावणयो योदुमारव च मही गतः Bk. 15. 78, 89. 2 Any son of Ravana; Bk. 15. 79, 80.

रासिः 1 A heap, mass, collection, quantity, multitude; वनरासिः, तपिरासिः, यशिरासिः &c. 2 The numbers or figures put down for any arithmetical operation (such as adding, multiplying &c.) 3 A sign of the zodiac. —Comp. —अधिपः the regent of an astrological house. —चक्रं the zodiac. —त्रयं the rule of three. —भागः a fraction. —अनुबंधः the addition of fractions. —भोगः the passage of the sun, moon or any planet through a sign of the zodiac.

राष्ट्र 1 A kingdom, realm, empire; राष्ट्रमंत्रालयि च Ak., Ms. 7. 109, 10. 61. 2 A district, territory, country, region; as in महाराष्ट्र; Ms. 7. 32. 3 The people, nation, subjects; Ms. 9. 254. —द्रुः —द्रुः Any national or public calamity.

राष्ट्रिकः 1 A inhabitant of a kingdom or country, a subject; Ms. 10. 61. 2 The ruler of a kingdom, governor.

राष्ट्रिय a. Belonging to a kingdom. —यः 1 The ruler of a kingdom, king; as in राष्ट्रियपालः Mk. 9. 2 The brother-in-law of a king (queen's brother); श्रुते राष्ट्रियमुखाद्याचदंयलीकदर्शनम् S. 6. (Also राष्ट्रिय.)

रास्रः 1 A. (रास्रे) To cry, scream, yell, sound, howl.

रासः 1 An uproar, a din, confused noise. 2 A sound in general. 3 A kind of dance practised by Krishna and the cowherds, but particularly the *gopi's* or cowherdesses of Vrindavana, उत्सुज्य रासे रसे गच्छंती Ve. 1. 2; रासे हरिमिह विहितविलासं स्मरति मनो मम कृतपरिहासं Git. 2; also Git. 1. —Comp. —क्रीडा, मंडलं a sportive dance, the circular dance of Krishna and the cowherdesses of Vrindavana.

रासकं A kind of minor drama, See S. D. 548.

रासभः An ass, a donkey.

राहित्यं Being without anything, destitution; destituteness.

राहुः 1 N. of a demon, son of Viprachitti and Simhika and hence often called *Saimhikeya* [When the nectar, that was churned out of the ocean, was being served to the gods, Rahu disguised himself and attempted to drink it along with them. But he was detected by the sun and the moon who informed Vishnu of the fraud. Vishnu, thereupon, severed his head from the body, but as he had tasted a little quantity of nectar the head became immortal, and is supposed to wreak its vengeance on the sun and moon at the time of conjunction and opposition; cf. Bh. 2. 34. In astronomy Rahu is regarded, like Ketu, as one of the nine planets or only as the ascending node of the moon.] 2 An eclipse, or rather the moment of occultation. —Comp. —ग्रसनं, —ग्रसः —वर्शनं, —संस्पृशः an eclipse (of the sun or moon). —सूतकं 'the birth of Rahu,' i. e. an eclipse (of the sun or moon); Y. 1. 146; cf. Ms. 4. 110.

रि I. 6. P. (रियति, रिण) To go moves. —II. 9 U. see रि.

रिक्त p. p. 1 Emptied, cleared, evacuated. 2 Empty, void. 3 Devoid or deprived of, without. 4 Hollowed (as hands). 5 Indigent. 6 Divided,

separated; (see रि). —क्त 1 An empty space, vacuum. 2 A forest, desert, wilderness. —Comp. —पाणि, —हस्त a. empty-handed, bringing no present (of flowers &c.), अहमपि देवीं प्रेषितुमरिक्त-पाणिर्भवामि M. 4.

रिक्तक a. See रिक्त.

रिक्ता N. of the fourth, ninth, and fourteenth days of a lunar fortnight.

रिक्त्ये 1 Inheritance, bequest, property left at death; विमजेरन् दत्ताः पित्रोरुर्ध्वं रिक्त्ययुषं समं Y. 2. 117; Ms. 9. 104; ननु गर्भः रिक्त्यमर्हति S. 6. 2 Property in general, wealth, possessions; Ms. 8. 27. 3 Gold. —Comp. —आदाः, —ग्रहाः, —भागिन् m., —हरः, —हारिन् m. an heir.

रिक्ख, रिक्ख (रिखति, रिगति) 1 To crawl, creep. 2 To go slowly.

रिखणं, रिखणं 1 Crawling, creeping (of children who creep on all fours). 2 Deviating (from rectitude) swerving.

रिच् I. 7. U. (रिणाक्ते, रिक्ते, रिक्) 1 To empty, evacuate, clear, purge; रिणञ्चि जलपेस्तोरं Bk. 6. 36; आभिर्भूत शशिनि तमसा रिच्यमानेव राविः V. 1. 8. 2 To deprive of, make destitute of; usually in p. p., see रिक्त. —WITH अति to excel, exceed, surpass (in pass. and with abl.); गृहं तु गृहिणीदीनं कंठाराव-तिरिच्यते Pt. 4. 81, H. 4. 131; Bg. 2. 36; वाचः कर्मातिरिच्यते 'example is better than precept.' —चद् 1 to excel, surpass, exceed. 2 to increase, expand. —च्यति to exceed, surpass; स्तुतिभ्यो व्यतिरिच्यते दूराणि चरितानि ते R. 10. 30. —II. 1. 10 P. (रेचति, रेचयति, रेचित). 1 To divide, separate, disjoin. 2 To abandon, leave. 3 To join, mix. —WITH आ to contract, move playfully or sportively; अरेचितवृचतुरैः कटाक्षैः Ku. 3. 5.

रिदिः 1 A musical instrument. 2 N. of an attendant of Siva; cf. भृगु- (ने) रिदिः 3

रिदुः An enemy, a foe, an opponent.

रिफ् 6 P. (रिफति, रिफित) 1 To utter a rough grating sound. 2 To revile, blame.

रिष् 1. P. (रेषति, रिह) 1 To injure, hurt, harm; तस्येहार्थो न रिष्यते Mb.; तेन यायास्ततः मार्गं तेन गच्छन् रिष्यते Ms. 4. 178. 2 To kill or destroy; Bk. 9. 31.

रिह p. p. 1 Injured, hurt. 2 Unlucky. —हं 1 Mischief, injury, harm. 2 Misfortune, ill-luck. 3 Destruction, loss. 4 Sin. 5 Good luck, prosperity.

रिदिः f See रिह above. —m. A sword.

री I. 4 A. (रियते) To trickle, drip, distil, ooze, flow. —II. 9 U. (रिणाति, रिणति, रिण; caus. रेपयति-ते 1 To go, move. 2 To hurt, injure, kill. 3 To howl,

रिज्या 1 Censure, reproach, blame.
2 Shame, modesty.

रीडकः The back-bone.

रीदर Disrespect, contempt, irreverence.

रीण *p. p.* Oozed, flowed, dripped &c.

रीतिः *f.* 1 Moving, flowing. 2 Motion, course. 3 A stream, river. 4 A line, boundary. 5 A method, mode, manner, way, fashion, course, general way ; रीतिं गिरामश्चतुष्टिकरी तदीयां Bv. 3. 19 ; सर्वत्रैवा विहिता रीतिः Moha M. 2 ; उक्तरीत्या, अन्यैव रीत्या &c. 6 Usage, custom, practice. 7 Style, diction ; पदसंवचना रीतिरंगसंस्थाविशेषवत् । उपकर्त्री रसादीनां सा पुनः स्याच्चतुर्विधा । वैदर्भी चाय गाडी च पांचाली लाटिका तथा S. D. 624-5. 8 Brass, bell-metal ; (रीती also in this sense). 9 Rust of iron. 10 The oxide formed on the surface of metals.

रु 2 P. (रीति, र्वीति, रुत) To cry, howl, scream, yell, shout, roar, to hum (as bees) ; to sound in general ; कर्णं कलं किमपि रीति शनिर्विचित्रं H. 1. 81 ; Bk. 3. 17, 12. 72, 14. 21. -WITH वि 1 to cry, bewail, lament ; ननु सङ्घरी दूरे भत्वा विरौपि समुल्लसः V. 4. 20 ; Bk. 5. 54 ; Ra. 6. 27. 2 to make a noise, sound in general ; न स विरौपि न चापि स शोभते Pt. 1. 75. ; जीणैवाव्युहस्य विरौपि कपाट Mk. 3 ; पते न एव गिरयो विरुन्मयूराः U. 2. 23.

रुक्म *a.* Bright, radiant. -कमः A golden ornament ; Si. 15. 78. -कमं 1 Gold. 2 Iron. -Comp. -कारकः a goldsmith. -पृष्ठक *a.* gilded, coated with gold. -बाह्वनः N. of Droṇa.

रुक्मिन् *m.* N. of the eldest son of Bhisma and brother of Rukmiṇī. रुक्मिणी The daughter of Bhisma and brother of Vidarbha. [She was betrothed by her father to Sisupala, but she secretly loved Krishna, and sent him a letter praying him to take her away. Krishna with Balarama came and snatched her off after having defeated her brother in battle. She bore to Krishna a son named Pradyumna.]

रुक्ष *a.* = रुक्ष *q. v.*

रुग्ण *p. p.* 1 Broken, shattered. 2 Thwarted. 3 Bent, curved. 4 Injured, hurt. 5 Diseased, sick (see रुह). -Comp. -रुय *a.* checked in an onset, foiled in an attack.

रुच् 1 A. (रोचते, रुचि) 1 To shine, look splendid or beautiful, be resplendent ; रुचिरे रुचिरुणविभ्रमाः Si. 6. 46 ; Ms. 3. 62. 2 To like, be pleased with (said of persons), be agreeable to, please (of things) ; used with dat. of the person who is pleased and nom. of the thing ; न स्रजो रुचिरे रमणीयाः Ki. 9. 35 ; यदेव रोचते यस्मिन् भवेत्तत्तस्य हृदं H. 2. 53 ; sometimes with gen. of person ; दारिद्र्याभरणान्ना मरणं मम रोचते न दारिद्र्यं Mk. 1. 11. -Caus. (रोचयति ते)

To cause to like, make pleasant or agreeable ; Ku. 3. 16. -Desid. (रुच-रो चिषते) To wish to like &c. -WITH अभि to like, be agreeable ; यदभिरुचिते भवते V. 2. -प्र 1 to shine very much. 2 to be liked. -वि to shine, be resplendent ; R.; 6. 5 ; 17. 14 ; Bk. 8. 66.

रुच्, रुचा *f.* 1 Light, lustre, brightness ; क्षणदांसु यत्र च रुचिकता गताः Si. 13. 53, 9. 23, 25 ; शिखरमणिरुचः Ki. 5. 43 ; Me. 44. 2 Splendour, loveliness, beauty. 3 Colour, appearance (at the end of comp.) ; चलयन्मृगरुचस्तवालकान् R. 8. 53 ; Ku. 3. 65 ; Ki. 5. 45. 4 Liking, desire.

रुचक *a.* 1 Agreeable, pleasing. 2 Stomachic. 3 Sharp, acrid. -कः 1 The citron. 2 A pigeon. -कं 1 A tooth. 2 A golden ornament especially for the neck. 3 A tonic, stomachic. 4 A wreath, garland. 5 Sochal salt.

रुचा See रुच्.

रुचिः *f.* 1 Light, lustre, splendour, brightness ; रुचिमिदुदले करोत्यजः परिपूर्णं रुचिर्महीपतिः Si. 16. 71 ; R. 5. 67 ; Me. 15. 2 A ray of light ; as in रुचिमर्तु *q. v.* 3 Appearance, colour, beauty (usually at the end of comp.) ; पटलं वहिर्वहलपेकरुचि Si. 9. 19. 4 Taste, relish ; as in रुचिकर. 5 Zest, hunger, appetite. 6 Wish, desire, pleasure ; स्वरुच्या at will or pleasure. 7 Liking, taste ; विमार्गयाश्च रुचिः स्वकति Bv. 1. 125 'liking or love' ; न स क्षितीशोरुचये वभूव ; भिन्नरुचिर्हि लोकः R. 6. 30 ; नाटयं भिन्नरुचेर्जनस्य बहुधाप्येकं समाराधनं M. 1. 4 ; oft. in comp. in the sense of 'indulging in', 'devoted or addicted to' ; हिसारुचेः Mā. 5. 29. 8 Passion, close application to any object. -Comp. -कर *a.* 1 tasteful, savoury, palatable. 2 exciting desire. 3 stomachic, tonic. -भर्तु *m.* 1 the sun ; Si. 9. 17. 2 a husband.

रुचिर *a.* 1 Bright, shining, brilliant, radiant ; हेमरुचिरावर Ch. P. 14 ; कनकरुचिरं, रत्नरुचिरं &c. 2 Tasteful, palatable. 3 Sweet, dainty. 4 Stomachic, exciting appetite. 5 Cordial, restorative. -र 1 A kind of yellow pigment. 2 N. of a metre ; see App. I. -रं 1 Saffron. 2 Cloves.

रुच्य *a.* Bright, lovely &c. ; see रुचिर.

रुच् 6 P. (रुजति, रुग्ण) 1 To break to pieces, destroy ; R. 9. 63, 12. 73, Bk. 4. 42. 2 To pain, injure, disorder, afflict with disease, sometimes with gen. ; रावणस्येह रोक्ष्यति कपयो भीमविक्रमाः Bk. 8. 120. 3 To bend.

रुज्, रुजा *f.* 1 Breaking, fracture. 2 Pain, torment, pang, anguish ; अनिशमपि मकरकेतुर्मनसो रुजमावहन्ममिमतो मे S. 3. 4 ; क रुजा हृदयप्रमाथिनी M. 3. 2 ; वरणं रुजापरीतं 4. 3. 3 Sickness, malady,

disease ; R. 49. 52. 4 Fatigue, toil, effort, trouble. -Comp. -प्रतिक्रिया counteraction or treatment of disease, curing, practice of medicine. -भेषजं a medicine. -सन्नन् *n.* feces, excrement.

रुहः-हं A headless body, trunk ; वेतुर्देवरुहसुडनिकरोर्वीरो विषचे ध्रुवः U. 5. 6, Mā. 3. 17.

रुतं A cry, yell, roar, sound or noise in general ; note (of birds), humming (of bees) ; पक्षिं, हंसं, कोकिलं, अलिं. -Comp. -ज्ञः an augur. -व्याजः 1 simulated cry. 2 mimicry.

रुच् 2 P. (रोदिति, रुदितं ; desid. रुदितिषति) 1 To cry, weep, lament, mourn, shed tears ; निराधरो हा रोदिति कथय केनामिह पुरः G. L. 4 ; अपि यावत् रोदित्यपि दलति वज्रस्य हृदयं U. 1. 28. 2 To howl, roar, scream. -WITH प्र to weep bitterly.

रुदनं, रुदितं Weeping, crying, wailing, lamentation ; अत्यन्तमासीदुदितं वनेषु R. 14. 69, 70, Me. 84.

रुद्ग्र *p. p.* 1 Obstructed, impeded, opposed. 2 Besieged, enclosed, hemmed.

रुद्र *a.* Dreadful, terrific, frightful, formidable. -द्रः 1 N. of a group of gods, eleven in number, supposed to be inferior manifestations of Siva or Sankara, who is said to be the head of the group ; रुद्राण शंकरश्चास्मि Bg. 10. 23 ; रुद्राणामपि धूर्तानः क्षतहंकारशंसिनः Ku. 2. 26. 2 N. of Siva. -Comp. -अक्षः a kind of tree. (-क्षं) the berry of this tree, used for rosaries ; मस्मोद्भूतलन भद्रमस्तु भवते रुद्राक्षमाले शुभं K. P. 10. आवासः 1 'the abode of Rudra' the mountain Kailāsa. 2 N. of Benares. 3 a cemetery ; cf. विनुसन्नगोचर.

रुद्राणी The wife of Rudra, N. of Pārvatī.

रुच् 7 U. (रुणद्धि, रुद्धे, रुद्ध ; desid. रुक्साति-ते) 1 To obstruct, stop, arrest, check, oppose hinder ; impede, prevent, इदं रुणद्धि मां पद्ममेतः कृजितपदपदं V. 4. 21 ; रुद्धालोके नरपतिपथे Me. 37, 91 ; प्राणपानमती रुद्धा Bg. 4. 29. 2 To hold up, preserve, sustain (from falling) ; आशावंचः कुमुदमसृजं प्रायशो लुगनानां सद्यःप्राप्तिं प्राणयि हृदयं विप्रयोगि रुणद्धि Me. 10. 3 To shut up, lock or block up, close up, shut or close ; with loc. ; but sometimes with two acc. ; Bk. 6. 35 ; व्रजं रुणद्धि मां Sk. 4 To bind, confine ; व्यालं बालमुष्णालतंतुमिस्त्री रोद्धुं समुज्जृम्भते Bh. 2. 6. 5 To besiege, invest, blockade ; रुचंतु वारणवटा नगरं मदीयाः Mu. 4. 17 ; अरुणद्यवनः सकृत्तं वा माध्यमिकान् Mbb. ; Bk. 14. 29. 6 To hide, cover, obscure, conceal. 7 To oppress, torment, afflict excessively. -WITH अनु (often used as if the root belong d

to the 4th class) 1 to observe, practise; Ms. 5. 63. 2 to love, be fond of attach oneself to; स्वर्गमनु-रुपते Ki. 11. 78. नानुरोत्ये जगद्गमी Bk. 16. 23. 3 to obey, follow, conform to; नियतिं लोकं इवानुरुप्यते Ki. 2. 12; अनुरूप्यस्व चंद्रकेतोर्वचनं U. 5; मनुचनमनुरुप्यते वा भवान् K. 181. 4 to assent or agree to, approve of. 5 to urge, press. -अव 1 to obstruct, detain S. 2. 2. 2 to confine, lock up, shut up; (sometimes with two acc.); शोकं चिन्मवारुप्यते Bk. 6. 9. 3 to besiege. -उ 1 to obstruct, interrupt, hinder; उपरुप्यते तपोनुष्ठानं S. 4. 2 to disturb, trouble, molest; वीरसत्प्रांवनमुपरुप्यति S. 1. 3 to overcome, subdue; R. 4. 83. 4 to lock up, confine, restrain. 5 To hide, conceal. -नि 1 to obstruct, stop, oppose, block up; व्यरुप्यन्तास्य पंचानं Bk. 17. 49, 16. 20; Mk. 1. 22. 2 to confine, lock up; Ms. 11. 176; Bg. 8. 12. 3 to cover, hide; Ms. 10. 16. -प्रति to obstruct &c. -वि 1 to oppose, obstruct. 2 to contend or quarrel with. 3 to be at variance. -सं 1 to obstruct, detain, stop; स चेत्तु पयि संरुद्धः पशुभिर्वा खेन वा Ms. 8. 295. 2 to impede, obstruct, prevent; R. 2. 43. 3 to hold fast, enchain; वृषमिव लघु लक्ष्मीर्नैव तान् संरु- नद्धि Bh. 2. 17. 4 to seize upon, grasp, catch hold of; Ms. 8. 235.

रुधिर 1 Blood. 2 Saffron. -रः The planet Mars. -Comp. -अज्ञानः 'a blood, eater', a demon, an evil spirit. -आमयः hemorrhage. -पापिन् m. a demon.

रुहः A kind of deer; R. 9. 51, 72.

रुह्य 6 P. (रुहति) To hurt, kill, destroy.

रुह्यत् a. Hurting, disagreeable, displeasing (as words).

रुह्य 1. 4 P. (रुह्यति; rarely रुह्यते; रुहित, रुह) To be angry, to be vexed or annoyed, be offended; ततोऽरुह्यदन्तं Bk. 17. 40; मा मुहो मा रुहोऽधुना 15. 16, 9. 20. -11. 1 P. (रोहति) 1 To hurt, injure, kill. 2 To vex, annoy.

रुह्य, **रुहा** f. Anger, wrath, rage; निर्वधमजातरुहा R. 5. 21; प्रहृष्टनिर्वधरुहा हि सतः 16. 86. 19. 20.

रुह्य 1 P. (रोहति, रुह) 1 To grow, spring up, shoot forth, germinate; रुह्यमग्रावः M. 4. 1, केसरवर्णरुहः Me. 23; किंवादि रोहति तरुः Bh. 2. 87. 2 To grow up, be developed, increase. 3 To rise, mount upwards, ascend. 4 To grow over, heal up (as a wound).

-Caus. (रोपयति ते, रोहयति ते) 1 To cause to grow, plant, put in the ground. 2 To raise up, elevate. 3 To entrust, devolve upon, commit to the care of; पुत्रवत्पुत्रोपि ताभिरुह्यः R. 8. 11. 4 To fix upon, direct towards, cast at; R. 9. 22. -Desid. (रुह्यति) To wish to grow &c. -With अति to ascend, mount (in all senses), ride; R. 7. 37; Ku. 7. 52 (-Caus.) to

elevate, raise, seat; R. 19. 44. -अव to go down, descend; S. 7. 8. -आ to ascend, mount, get upon, ride; (the senses of रुह् with आ are variously modified according to the noun with which it is used; e. g. प्रति-ज्ञां आरुह् to enter upon or make a vow; तुलां आरुह् to rise to equality; संज्ञाय आरुह् to run a risk or be in doubt &c.). (-Caus.) 1 to elevate, raise. 2 to place, fix, direct. 3 to ascribe, impute, attribute. 4 to string (as a bow). 5 to appoint to, charge or entrust with. -प्र to grow, rise; न पूर्वतां नलिनीं प्ररोहति Mk. 4. 17. -वि to grow, shoot up; R. 2. 26; Mk. 1. 9. (-Caus.) to heal (as a wound). -सं to grow; R. 6. 47.

रुह्य, **रुह** a. (At the end of comp.) Growing or produced in; as in मंहीरुह्य, पंकेरुह्य &c.

रुह्य The Dārva grass,

रुह्य a. 1 Rough, harsh, not smooth or soft (as touch, sound &c.); रुह्यस्वरं वाङ्मति वायमोऽयं Mk. 9. 10; Ku. 7. 17. 2 Astringent (taste). 3 Rough, uneven, difficult, austere. 4 Sullied, soiled, dirtied; R. 7. 70; Mu. 4. 5. 5 Cruel, unkind, harsh; नितातरु- ह्याभिविज्जामीनां R. 14. 43; S. 7. 32; Pt. 4. 91. 6 Arid, parched up, dry, dreary; निराश्रयामाः कविद्वारतो भीषणभोगरुह्याः U. 2. 14. (रुह्यीकृ means 'to make rough', 'soil', 'besmear').

रुह्य 1 Making dry or thin. 2 (In medic.) A treatment for reducing fat (of the body).

रुह्य p. p. 1 Grown, sprung up, shot forth, germinated. 2 Born, produced. 3 Grown up, increased, developed. 4 Risen, ascended. 5 Large, great, grown strong. 6 Diffused, spread about. 7 Commonly known, become current or widely known; श्रुताकिल वायत इत्युद्यः क्षत्रस्य शब्दो भवनेषु रुहः R. 2. 53; (here रुह has a sense which is योगरुह q. v.). 8 Popularly accepted, traditional, conventional, popular (as the meaning of a word, or the word itself; as opposed to योगिक or etymological sense); ध्रुवति- रोहिताः शब्दा रुहा आ दिलादयः; नाम रुहमपि च रुदपादि Si. 10. 23. 9 Certain, ascertained.

रुह्य f. 1 Growth; germination. 2 Birth, production. 3 Increase, development, growth, spread. 4 Rife, ascent. 5 Fame, celebrity, notoriety, Si. 15. 26. 6 A tradition, custom, customary or traditional usage; शास्त्राद रुहिर्नीयसी 'custom prevails over precept'. 7 General prevalence, common currency. 8 Popular meaning conventional acceptance of a word, मुख्यार्थेनैव तद्योगे रुहितोऽथ प्रयोजनात् K. P. 2.

रुह्य 10 U. (रुपयति ते, रुपति) 1 To form, fashion. 2 To represent on the stage, act, gesticulate; रुधेनं निरुह्य S. 1. 3 To mark, observe carefully, behold, look at. 4 To find out, seek. 5 To consider, ponder over. 6 To settle, fix upon. 7 To examine, investigate. 8 To appoint. -With वि to deform, disfigure.

रुप 1 Form, figure, appearance; विरूपं रूपवंतं वा पुमान्निवेद्य भुञ्जते Pt. 1. 143; so वरुप, कुरुप. 2 Form or the quality of colour (one of the 24 guṇas of the Vaisesika); चक्षुर्मन्त्रयाश्च जितानि मा- युणे रूपं Tarka.K.; (it is of six kinds: शुक्ल, कृष्ण, पीत, रक्त, हरित, कपिल or of seven, if चित्र be added). 3 Any visible object or thing. 4 A handsome form or figure, beautiful form, beauty, elegance, grace; मानुषीदृश्यं कथं वा स्यादस्य रूपस्य संभवः S. 1. 26; विद्या नाम नरस्य रूपमधिकं Bh. 2. 20; रूपं जरा हंति &c. 5 Natural state or condition, nature, property, characteristic, essence. 6 Mode, manner. 7 A sign, feature. 8 Kind, sort, species. 9 An image, a reflected image. 10 Similitude, resemblance. 11 Specimen, type, pattern. 12 An inflected form, the form of a noun or a verb derived, from inflection (declension or conjugation). 13 The number one, an arithmetical unit. 14 An integer. 15 A drama, play, see रूपक. 16 Acquiring familiarity with any book by learning it by heart or by frequent recitation. 17 Cattle. 18 A sound, a word. (रूप is frequently used at the end of comp. in the sense of 'formed or composed of', 'consisting of', 'in the form of', 'namely', 'having the appearance or colour of', तपोरूपं धनं; धर्मरूपः सखा &c.) -Comp. -अधिबोधः the perception of form or colour of any object by the senses. -अभिग्राहित a. caught in the act, caught red-handed. -आजीवाः a harlot, prostitute, courtesan. -आश्रयः an exceedingly beautiful person. -इन्द्रियं the organ which perceives form and colour, the eye. -उद्भवः a collection of lovely forms; S. 2. 9. -कारः, -कृत् m. a sculptor. -सर्वं inherent property, essence. -धर a. of the form of, disguised as. -नाशनः an owl. -लावण्यं exquisiteness of form, elegance. -विपर्ययः disfigurement, morbid change of bodily form. -शालिन् a. beautiful. -संपद्, -संपत्ति f. perfection or excellence of form, richness of beauty, superb beauty

रूपक A particular coin, a rupee. -क 1 Form, figure, shape (at the end of comp.). 2 Any manifestation or representation. 3 A sign, feature. 4

A kind, species. 5 A drama, play, a dramatic composition; (one of the two main subdivisions of dramatic compositions; it is divided into ten classes; there are eighteen minor divisions of it called उपरूपक); इत्येतन्नामिन्यं तद्व्याख्यानं स्वयं S. D. 272 3. 6 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech corresponding to the English *metaphor*, in which the *Upameya* is represented as being identical with the *Upamāna*; तद्व्यख्यानं य उच्यते उपमेयः K. P. 10 (see *ad loc.* for details). 7 A kind of weight. -**Comp** -सालः a particular time in music. -**शब्दः** a figurative or metaphorical expression.

संज्ञा 1 Metaphorical or figurative description. 2 Investigation, examination.

संज्ञा a. 1 Having form or colour. 2 Bodily, corporeal. 3 Embodied. 4 Handsome, beautiful. -**स्त्री** A beautiful woman.

संज्ञा a. 1 Appearing like. 2 Embodied, incarnate. 3 Beautiful.

संज्ञा a. Beautiful, lovely. -**च** 1 Silver. 2 Silver (or gold) bearing a stamp, a stamped coin, a rupee. 3 Wrought gold.

संज्ञा 1. 1 P. (संज्ञा, संज्ञित) 1 To adorn, decorate. 2 To smear, anoint, cover, overlay (as with dust). -11. 10 U. (संज्ञा, संज्ञित) 1 To tremble. 2 To burst.

संज्ञित p. p. 1 Adorned. 2 Smeared, covered, overspread. 3 Soiled. 4 Made rough or rugged. 5 Pounded.

रे ind. A vocative particle; संज्ञाकर-गृहाणितसिने जानपदाः Mā. 3.

रेखा 1 A line, streak, मङ्गला, दानवेखा, रामरेखा &c. 2 The measure of a line, a small portion, as much as a line; न रेखा मात्रमपि ध्वनीयुः R. 1. 17. 3 A row, range, line, series. 4 Delineation, sketch, drawing; हाव्यं रेखा किंचिदन्वितं S. 6. 14. 5 The first or prime meridian of the Indian astronomers drawn from Lanka to Meru and passing through Ujjayini. 6 Fulness, satisfaction. 7 Deceit, fraud. -**Comp.** -**अंशः** a degree of longitude. -**अंतरं** distance east or west from the first meridian, longitude of a place. -**आकार** a. lineal, formed in lines, striped. -**गणित** geometry.

रेख See **रेख**.

रेखक a. (रेखा f.) 1 Emptying, purging. 2 Purgative, aperient. 3 Emptying the lungs, emitting the breath. -**कः** 1 Emission of breath, breathing out, exhalation, especially through one of the nostrils (opp. **गृह** which means 'inhalation', and **गृह** 'suspending breath'). 2 A syringe. 3 Nitre, salt-petre. -**कं** A purgative, cathartic.

रेखने, -**ना** 1 Emptying. 2 Lessening, diminishing. 3 Emitting the breath. 4 Purging. 5 Evacuation.

रेखित a. Emptied, cleared. -**तं** A horse's gallop.

रेखुः m. f. 1 Dust, an atom of dust, sand &c.; तुरगजुखतस्तथः हि रेखुः S. 1. 31. 2 The pollen of flowers.

रेखुका The wife of Jamadagni and mother of Parasurāma; see **जमदग्नि**.

रेखुः n. Semen virile.

रेख a 1 Contemptible, low, vile. 2 Cruel.

रेख a. Low, vile, contemptible. -**कः** 1 A burr, grating sound. 2 The letter र. 3 Passion, affection.

रेखटः 1 A boar. 2 A bamboo cane. 3 A whirl-wind.

रेखतः The citron tree.

रेखती 1 N. of the 27th constellation which contains thirty-two stars. 2 N. of the wife of Balarāma; Si. 2. 16.

रेखा N. of the river Narmadā; रेखा-संधि वंशहीनस्तले चतः समुत्कटते K. P. 1; R. 6. 43; Me. 19.

रेख 1 A. (रेखने, रेखित) 1 To roar, howl, yell. 2 To neigh.

रेखने, **रेखा** Roaring, neighing.

रे m. (Nom. राः, रायः, रायः) Wealth, property, riches.

रेखतः, **रेखकः** N. of a mountain near Dvārakā; (for a description of this mountain, see Si. 4).

रेख 1 A hole. 2 A boat, ship. 3 Moving, shaking.

रेख A disease, sickness, malady, distemper, infirmity, रोगापयति कमध्य-भूतं न रोगाः H. 3. 117; भोगे रोगमयं Bb. 3. 55. -**Comp.** -**आपतनं** the body. -**आर्त** a. afflicted with disease, sick. -**शान्तिः** f. alleviation or cure of disease. -**हर** a. curative. (-**र**) a medicine. -**हारिन्** a. curative. (-**म**) a physician.

रेखक a. 1 Pleasant, agreeable. 2 Exciting appetite. -**कं** 1 Hunger. 2 Any medicine serving as a tonic or restoring lost appetite, a stimulant, tonic. 3 A worker in glass or artificial ornaments.

रेखन a. (ना or नी f.) 1 Enlightening, illuminating, irradiating. 2 Bright splendid, beautiful, lovely, pleasing, agreeable; Bk. 6. 73. 3 Stomachic. -**नः** A stomachic. -**नं** The bright sky, firmament.

रेखना 1 The bright sky, firmament. 2 A handsome woman. 3 A kind of yellow pigment (= गोरेखना q. v.); R. 6. 65, 17. 24; Si. 11. 51.

रेखमान a. 1 Shining, bright. 2 Lovely, beautiful, charming. -**नं** A tuft of hair on a horse's neck.

रेखिष्युः a. 1 Bright, resplendent, shining, brilliant. 2 Gay, gaily or elegantly dressed, blooming. 3 Exciting appetite.

रोचिस् n. Light, splendour, brightness, flame; Si. 1. 5

रोदने 1 Weeping; see **रदन**. 2 A tear or tears.

रोदस् n. (indual), **रोदस्त्री** f. Heaven and earth; खः अथनमैखः स्थणितरोदशीर्करः Ve. 8. 2; वेदितुं यमाहुर्देवपुत्रं व्याप स्थितं रोदसी V. 1. 1; Si. 8. 15.

रोधः 1 Stopping, arresting, hindering. Si. 10. 89. 2 Obstruction, stoppage, hindrance, prevention, prohibition, suppression; शापादसि प्रतिहता स्थितिरोधः S. 7. 32; उपलरोध Ki. 5. 15; Y. 2. 220. 3 Closing, blocking up, blockade, siege; प्रतिकोपमसिद्धि सा पुरी R. 11. 52. 4 A dam.

रोधनः The planet Mercury. -**नं** Stopping, checking, confining, restraint, check &c.

रोधस् n. 1 A bank, an embankment, a dam; गंगा रोधः पतनकनुषा गृह्णीतव प्रसाद V. 1. 8; R. 5. 42; Mo. 51. 2 A shore, high bank; R. 8. 33. -**Comp.** -**वका**, -**वती** 1 a river. 2 A rapid river.

रोधः A kind of tree (= रोध q. v.).

-**धः** -**धं** Sin. -**धं** Offence, injury.

रोध 1 The act of raising or setting up. 2 Planting. 3 An arrow; Si. 19. 120. 4 A hole, cavity.

रोधण 1 The act of erecting, setting up or raising. 2 Planting. 3 Healing. 4 A healing application. (said of sores.)

रोमकः 1 The city of Rome. 2 A Roman, an inhabitant of Rome (usually in pl.). -**Comp.** -**वचनं** the city of Rome. -**सिद्धांतः** one of the five chief Siddhāntas (so called because it was probably derived from the Romans).

रोमन् n. The hair on the body of men and animals; especially, short hair, bristles or down; Ms. 4. 144; 8. 116. -**Comp.** -**अंकः** a mark of hair; विभ्रती येनरोमांकं R. 1. 83. -**अचः** a thrill (of repture, horror, surprise &c.), horripilation; हर्षादुत्तमयादिभ्यो रोमांचो रोमाविक्रिया S. D. 167. **अञ्चित** a. with the hair erect or thrilled with joy. -**अंतः** the hair on the back or upper side of the hand. -**आली**, -**आपलि**: -**ली** f. a line of hair on the abdomen (above the navel); शिला भूमख्यं परिभवति रोमावलिः U. P. 10; see **रोमराजि** also. -**उद्गमः** -**उद्गदः** erection of the hair (on the body), thrill, horripilation; Ku. 7. 77. -**द्वयः**, -**द्वयः** a pore of the skin. -**केशरः**, **केशरः** a whisk, *chowrie*, -**पुलकः** bristling of the hair, thrill Ch. P. 34. -**पुलि**: 'the place of the hair', i. e. the skin. -**रं** a pore of the skin. -**राजि**, -**जी**, -**लता** f. a line of hair on the abdomen (above the navel); राजा नवी नवरो(लो)मराजिः Ku. 1. 38; Si. 9. 22. -**विकारः**, -**विक्रिया**: -**विभेदः** thrill, horripilation; Ki. 9 46;

Ku. 5. 10. -हर्षः bristling of the hair, thrill; वेपथुश्च शरिते मे रोमहर्षश्च जायते Bg. 1. 29. -हर्षण a. causing thrill or horripilation, thrilling, awe-inspiring; एतानि खलु सर्वधृतरौ(लो)महर्षणानि द्रोणोप्यानि U. 2. संवादमिमनश्रीमद्भूतं रोमहर्षणं Bg. 18. 74. (-णः) N. of Sūta, a pupil of Vyāsa who narrated several Purāṇas to Saunaka. (-ण) erection of hair on, the body, thrill.

रोमंथ 1 Ruminating, chewing the cud; छायावद्धकदंबकं शुकुलं रोमंथमभ्यस्यत S. 2. 8. 2 (Hence) Frequent repetition.

रोमश a. Hairy, shaggy, woolly. -शः 1 A sheep, ram. 2 A hog, boar.

रोरुदा Violent weeping, excessive lamentation; लुम्बन् सशोको भुवि रोरुदावान् Bk. 3. 32.

रोलंबः A bee; तस्या रोलंबावली केशजातं Dk.; Bv. 1. 118.

रोषः Anger, wrath, rage; रोषोपि निर्मल-विय रमणीय एव Bv. 1. 71, 44.

रोषण a. (णी f.) Angry, irascible, wrathful, passionate. -णः 1 A touchstone. 2 Quicksilver. 3 A desert soil containing salt.

रोहः 1 Rising, height, attitude. 2 The raising of anything (as of a number from a smaller to a higher

denomination). 3 Growth, development (fig.). 4 Bud, blossom, shoot.

रोहणः N. of a mountain in Ceylon. -ण The act of mounting, riding, ascending, growing or healing.

-Comp. -द्रुमः the sandal tree.

रोहित a. tree in general. -न्ती A creeper.

रोहिः 1 A kind of deer. 2 A religious man. 3 A tree. 4 A seed.

रोहिणी 1 A red cow. 2 A cow in general; Si. 12. 40. 3 N. of the fourth lunar mansion (containing five stars) figured by a cart; she was one of the several daughters of Dakṣha and is regarded as the most favourite consort of the moon; उपरागांते शाश्विनः समुपगता रोहिणी योगं S. 7. 22. 4 N. of a wife of Vasudeva and mother of Balarāma. 5 A young girl in whom menstruation has just commenced; नववर्षा च रोहिणी. 6 Lightning.

-Comp. -पतिः, -विषयः, -वल्लभः the moon. -रमणः 1 a bull. 2 the moon.

-शकटः the constellation Rohini figured by a cart; रोहिणीशकटमर्कनंदनश्रीद्रिगति रुषिरोऽथवा शशी Pt. 1. 213 (= Bri. S. 47. 14.).

रोहित a. (रोहिता or रोहिणी f.) Red, red-coloured. -न्तः 1 Red colour. 2 A fox. 3 A kind of deer. 4 A

species of fish. -न्त 1 Blood. 2 Saffron. -Oomp. -अभ्यः fire.

रोहिणः 1 A kind of fish. 2 A kind of deer.

रोह्य 1 Hardness, dryness, aridity. 2 Roughness, harshness, cruelty; प्रति-वेधरोह्यं R. 5. 58.; निदेश 14. 58.

रोद्र a. (द्रा-वी f.) 1 'Rudra-like', violent, irascible, wrathful. 2 Fierce, savage, terrible, wild. -द्रः 1 A worshipper of Rudra. 2 Heat, ardour, warmth, passion, warth. 3 The sentiment of wrath or furiousness; see S. D. 232 or K. P. 4. -द्र 1 Wrath, rage. 2 Formidableness, fierceness, savageness. 3 Heat, warmth, solar heat.

रोप्य a. Made of silver, silver, like silver. -त्वं Silver.

रोरव a. (वी f.) 1 Made of the hide of Ruru; R. 3. 31. 2 Dreadful, terrible. 3 Fraudulent, dishonest. -वः 1 A savage. 2 N. of one of the hells; Ms. 4. 88.

रोहिणः 1 The sandal tree. 2 The fig-tree.

रोहिणेयः 1 A calf. 2 N. of Balarāma. 3 The planet Mercury. -यं An emerald.

रोहिण् m. A kind of deer.

रोहिणः See रोहिण. -रं A kind of grass.

ल.

लः 1 An epithet of Indra. 2 A short syllable (in prosody). 3 A technical term used by Pāṇini for the ten tenses and moods (there being ten lakāras).

लक् 10 U. (लक्षयति-ते) 1 To taste. 2 To obtain.

लकः 1 The forehead. 2 An ear of wild rice.

लकचः, लकुचः A kind of bread-fruit tree. -चं The fruit of this tree.

लकुटः A club, cudgel.

लककः 1 Lac. 2 A tattered cloth, a rag.

लकिका A Lizard.

लक्ष I. 1 A. (लक्षते, लक्षित) To perceive, apprehend, observe, see. -II. 10 U. (लक्षयति-ते, लक्षित) 1 To notice, observe, see, find, perceive; आर्यपुत्रः शून्यद्वयः इव लक्ष्यन् V. 2; R. 9. 72, 16. 7. 2 To mark, denote, characterize, indicate; सर्वधृतरौ(लो)महर्षणानि द्रोणोप्यानि Ma. 9. 35. 3 To define; इदानीं कारणं लक्षयति &c. 4 To indicate secondarily, mean or signify in a secondary sense; यथा गंगाशब्दः स्रोतासि सञ्चाय इति तदं लक्षयति तद्वत् यदि तदेऽपि सञ्चायः स्यात्तत्र-योजनं लक्षयत् K. P. 2.; अत्र गंगाशब्दो बाही-

कार्यं लक्षयति S. D. 2. 5 To aim at. 6 To consider, regard, think. -With -अभि to mark, see. -आ to see, perceive, observe; आलक्ष्यदंतमुकुलान् S. 7. 17; नातिपर्याप्तमालक्ष्य मल्लुक्षिरथ भोजनं R. 15. 18. -उप 1 to look at, observe, behold, mark; सम्यगुपलक्षितं भवत्या S. 3. 2 to mark, put a sign upon; Y. 1. 30, 2. 151. 3 to denote, designate. 4 to imply in addition, include more than what is actually expressed; नक्षत्रं शब्देन ज्योतिःशास्त्रमुपलक्ष्यते Kull. on Ms. 3. 162. 5 to mind, have in view. 6 to consider, regard. -वि 1 to observe, see, notice. 2 to characterize, distinguish. 3 to be confused or abashed, be bewildered; निर्व्यापारविलक्षितानि सात्वय बलानि U. 6. -न्त 1 to observe, perceive, see, notice; आश्चर्य-दर्शनः संलक्ष्यते मनुष्यलोकः S. 7; संलक्ष्यते न छिदुरेति हारः R. 16. 62 'is not noticed or known'; 8. 42. 2 to test, prove, determine; हेमन्तः संलक्ष्यते स्योः विगुद्धिः श्यामिकापि वा R. 1. 10. 3 to hear, learn, understand. 4 to characterize, distinguish.

लक्षे 1 One hundred thousand (m. also in this sense); इच्छति यती सहस्रं

सहस्री लक्षमीहते Subhāsh.; नयो लक्षास्तु विज्ञेयाः Y. 3. 102. 2 A mark, butt, aim, target; प्रत्यक्षवदाकाशे लक्षे नपुष्पा Mu. 1. 3 A sign, token, mark. 4 Show, pretence, fraud, disguise; as in लक्षस्तः 'feigning sleep.' -Oomp. -अधीशः a person possessing a lac or lacs.

लक्षक a. Indicating indirectly, expressing secondarily. -कं One hundred thousand.

लक्षणं 1 A mark, token, sign, indication, characteristic, distinctive mark; वपुर्बुद्धलं कलहसलक्षणं Ku. 5. 67; अनारम्भो हि कार्याणां प्रथमं बुद्धिलक्षणं Subhāsh.; अव्याक्षिपो भविष्यत्याः कार्यसिद्धिर्हि लक्षणं R. 10. 6, 19. 47; गर्भलक्षणं S. 5; पुरुषलक्षणं 'the sign' or organ of virility. 2 A symptom (of a disease). 3 An attribute, a quality. 4 A definition, accurate description. 5 A lucky or auspicious mark on the body (these are considered to be 32); द्वारिंशत्लक्षणो-पेतः. 6 Any mark or feature of the body (indicative of good or bad luck); क तद्विषयं क च पुण्यलक्षणा Ku. 5. 37; क्लृप्तावहा मर्तुरलक्षणां R. 14. 5. 7 A

name, designation, appellation (oft. at the end of comp.); विशाललक्षणा राजधानी Me. 25, N. 22. 41. 8 Excellence, merit, good quality; as in अहितलक्ष्म R. 6. 71 (where Malli. renders it by प्रख्यातगुण and quotes Ak. गुणः प्रतीते ते तु कृतलक्षणाहितलक्षणी). 9 An aim, a scope, an object. 10 A fixed rate (as of duties); Ms. 8. 406. 11 Form, kind, nature. 12 Effect, operation. 13 Cause, occasion. 14 Head, topic, subject. 15 Pretence, disguise (= लक्ष); प्रसूतलक्षणा: Māl. 7. -णः The crane. -णः An aim, object. 2 (In Rhet.) 1 An indirect application or secondary signification of a word, one the of three powers of a word; it is th is defined:—सुखार्थवापि तयोर्गो रुदितोऽयं प्रयोजनात् । अन्योऽर्थो लक्ष्यते यस्मा लक्षणादिति किंवा K. P. 2; see S. D. 13 also. 3 A goose. -Comp. -अन्वित a. possessed of auspicious marks. -ज्ञ a. able to interpret or explain marks (as on the body). -घ्न a. ill-fated, unlucky. -लक्षणा = जहल्लक्षणा q. v. -संनिपातः branding, stigmatizing.

लक्ष्मण a. 1 Serving as a mark. 2 Having good marks.

लक्ष्मण ind. By hundreds of thousands; i. e. in large numbers.

लक्षित p. p. 1 Seen, observed, marked, beheld. 2 Denoted, indicated. 3 Characterized, marked, distinguished. 4 Defined. 5 Aimed at. 6 Indirectly expressed, indicated, hinted at. 7 Inquired into, examined.

लक्ष्मण a. 1 Having marks. 2 Possessed of good or auspicious marks, fortunate, lucky. 3 Prosperous, thriving. -णः 1 The crane. 2 N. of a son of Dasaratha by his wife Sumitrā. [He was so much attached to Rama from his very childhood that he became ready to accompany him during his travels and took no small part in the several events that took place during the fourteen years of Rama's exile. In the war of Lanka he killed several powerful demons, but particularly Meghanada, the most heroic of the sons of Ravana. He was at first mortally wounded by Meghanada by means of a magical weapon, but was restored to life by Sushena by means of the medicinal drugs fetched by Maruti. One day, Time in the disguise of a hermit came to Rama and said that he who should happen to see them converse in private should be immediately abandoned, which was agreed to Lakshmana on one occasion intruded on their privacy and made the word of his brother true by throwing himself into the Sarayu, (see R. 15. 92-95). He married Urmila by whom he had two sons Angada and Chandraketu].

-णः A goose. -ण 1 A name, an appellation. 2 A mark, sign, token. Comp. -मत्सु: N. of Sumitrā, mother of Lakshmana.

लक्ष्मण m. 1 A mark, sign, token, characteristic; Si. 11. 30; Ki. 11. 28, 14. 64; R. 19. 30; Ku. 7. 43. 2 A speck, spot; मलिनमपि हिमांशोर्लक्ष्म लक्ष्मी तनोति S. 1. 20; Māl. 9. 25. 3 Definition -m. 1 The crane or Sārasa bird. 2 N. of Lakshmana.

लक्ष्मी: f. 1 Fortune, prosperity, wealth; सा लक्ष्मीरुपकृते यया परेषां Ki. 8. 18; तुणमिव लघुलक्ष्मीर्बे तान् संरुणद्धि Bh. 2. 17. 2 Good fortune, good luck. 3 Success, accomplishment; U. 4. 18. 4 Beauty, loveliness, grace, charm, splendour, lustre; मलिनमपि हिमांशोर्लक्ष्म लक्ष्मी तनोति S. 1. 20; Māl. 9. 25; लक्ष्मी-मुवाह सकलस्य शशांकपूर्ति: Ki. 2. 59, 5. 39, 52, 9. 2; Ku. 3. 49. 5 The goddess of fortune, prosperity and beauty, regarded as the wife of Vishnu. (She is said to have sprung from the ocean along with the other precious things or 'jewels' when it was churned for nectar by the gods and demons); इयं गेहे लक्ष्मी: U. 1. 38. 6 Royal or sovereign power, dominion; (oft. personified as a wife of the king and regarded as a rival of the queen); तामेकभार्यां परिवादमारो: साध्वी-मपि त्यक्तवती नृपस्य । वक्षस्यसंपदमुल्लं वसन्ती रेजे सपत्नीरहितेन लक्ष्मी: ॥ R. 14. 86, 12. 26. 7 The wife of a hero. 8 A pearl. 9 N. of turmeric. -Comp. -ईशः 1 an epithet of Vishnu. 2 the mango tree. 3 a prosperous or fortunate man. -कान्तः 1 an epithet of Vishnu. 2 A king. -रुद्धः the red lotus flower. -तालः a kind of palm. -नाथः an epithet of Vishnu. -पतिः 1 an epithet of Vishnu. 2 a king; विहाय लक्ष्मीपतिलक्ष्म कस्युर्क Ki. 1. 44. 3 the betel-nut tree. 4 the clove tree. -पुत्रः 1 a horse. 2 N. of Cupid or Kāma. -पुण्यः a ruby. -पूजनं the ceremony of worshipping: Lakshmi (performed by the bridegroom in company with his bride after she has been brought home). -पूजा the worship of Lakshmi performed on the day of new-moon in the month of Asvina (chief y by bankers and traders whose commercial or official year closes on that day). -फलः the Bilva tree. -रमणः an epithet of Vishnu. -वसति: f. 'Lakshmi's abode' the red lotus-flower. -वारः Thursday. वेष्टः turpentine. -सखः a favourite of Lakshmi. -सहजः, सहोदरः epithets of the moon.

लक्ष्मीवत् a. 1 Possessed of good fortune, fortunate, lucky. 2 Wealthy, rich, thriving. 3 Handsome, lovely, beautiful.

लक्ष्म pot. p. 1 To be looked at or observed, visible, observable, perceptible; दुर्लक्ष्याविज्ञा मदनो हि वृत्ति: Ki. 17. 23. 2 Indicated or recognizable by (with instr. or in comp.) दूरलक्ष्यं सुरपतिवदुश्चारुणा तोरणेन Me. 75; प्रवेष्टमानापरलक्ष्यकोपसा Ku. 5. 74, R. 4. 5, 7. 60. 3 To be known or found out, traceable; Ku. 5. 72, 81. 4 To be marked or characterized. 5 To be defined. 6 To be aimed at. 7 To be expressed or denoted indirectly. 8 To be regarded or considered as. -लक्ष्यं 1 An aim, a butt, mark, target, mark aimed at (fig also); लक्ष्यः स च धन्विना यदिषवः सिध्यति लक्ष्ये बने S. 2. 5; दृष्टि लक्ष्ये तु बध्नन् Mu. 1. 2; R. 1. 61, 6. 11, 9. 67; Ku. 3. 47, 64; 5. 49. 2 A sign, token. 8 The thing defined (opp. लक्षण); लक्ष्यं देशे लक्षणस्यावर्तनम-व्याप्ति: Taraka K. 4 An indirect or secondary meaning, that derived from लक्षणा q. v.; वाच्यलक्ष्यव्यंया अर्था: K. P. 2. 5 A pretence, sham, disguise; इदानीं परीक्षे किं लक्ष्यमुत्तुन परमार्थसुखमिदं द्रव्यं Mk. 3, 3. 18; कंदर्पप्रवणमनसः सखीसिसिद्धि-लक्ष्येन प्रतियुवमंजलिं चकार Si. 8. 35, R. 6. 58. 6 A lac, one hundred thousand. -Comp. -क्रम a. the method or order of which is (indirectly) preceptible, as a dhvani. -मेदः, -वेधः hitting the mark; Ki. 3. 27. -सुप्त a. feigning sleep. -हन् a. hitting the mark (-m.) an arrow.

लक्ष्, लक्ष् 1 P. (लक्षति, लंक्षति) To go, move.

लक्ष् I. 1 P. (लगति, लग्) 1 To adhere or stick to, cling to, attach oneself to; इयमथ हंसस्य करानवासेमंदाक्षलक्ष्मा लगति स्म पश्चात् N. 3. 8; गमनसमये कंठे लग्ना निरुध्म निरुध्म मां Māl. 3. 2. 2 To touch, come in contact with; कर्णे लगति वाग्यस्य प्रणिरयो विद्युज्यते Pt. 1. 305; यथा यथा लगति शीत-वातः Mk. 5. 11. 3 To touch, affect, have an effect on, go home; विदितेति गेति हि पुर एव जने सपदीप्तिः खलु लगति गिरः Si. 9. 69. 4 To become united, to meet, cut (as lines). 5 To follow closely, ensue or happen immediately; अनावृष्टिः संक्रमते लग्ना Pt. 1. 6 To engage, detain, occupy (one); तत्र दिनानि कतिचलुगिष्यति Pt. 4 ' I shall be detained there for some days '. -WITH अव to adhere or stick to; R. 16. 68. -आ to stick to; Kāv. 3. 50. -वि to stick or adhere to, cling to. -II. 10 U. (लगयति-ते) 1 To taste. 2 To obtain.

लग्न a. Lovely, handsome, beautiful.

लग्नित a. 1 Adhered or clung to. 2 Connected with, attached to. 3 Got, obtained.

लग्नः, लघुरः लघुलः A club, stick, staff, cudgel

लग्न p p. 1 Adhered or clung to, stuck, held fast; लतापिष्टे पकावली लग्न

V. 1. 2 Touching, coming in contact with. 3 Attached to, connected with. 4 Clinging or sticking to, remaining on. 5 Cutting, meeting (as lines). 6 Following closely, impending. 7 Busy with, closely occupied about. 8 Auspicious. (See लृ). -ग्र: 1 A bard, minstrel. 2 An elephant in rut. -ग्र 1 The point of contact or intersection, the point where the horizon and the ecliptic or the path of planets meet. 2 The point of the ecliptic white at any given time is at the horizon or on the meridian. 3 The moment of the sun's entrance into a zodiacal sign. 4 A figure of the twelve zodiacal signs. 5 An auspicious or lucky moment. 6 (Hence) A decisive moment, time for action. -Comp. -अह: -विनं, -द्विषतः, -वासरः an auspicious day, a day chosen as lucky for the performance of any work. -कालः, -सुहृत्, -वेला, -समयः auspicious time, the time fixed upon (by astrologers &c.) as auspicious for the performance of any work (marriage &c.). -नक्षत्रं an auspicious asterism. -मंडलं the zodiac. -मासः an auspicious month. -सुद्धिः f. auspiciousness of the zodiacal signs etc. for the performance of any work.

लघकः A surety, bail, bondsman.

लघिका Incorrect form of लघिका q. v. लघयति Den. P. 1 To make light, lighten (lit.). ; नितातुर्गुर्वी लघयिष्यता धुर R. 13.35. 2 To alleviate, lighten, lessen, mitigate ; V. 3. 13 ; R. 11. 62. 3 To make light of, slight, despise ; Ki. 2. 18; make inferior or insignificant; Ki. 5. 4; 13. 38.

लघिमन् m. 1 Lightness, absence of weight. 2 Lightness, smallness, insignificance. 3 Littleness, levity, lowness or meanness of spirit ; मातृपुत्रासुलो लघिमा प्रत्यक्षमणि मां नियोजयति K. 4 Thoughtlessness, frivolity. 5 The supernatural power of assuming excessive lightness at will, one of the eight Siddhis q. v.

लघिष्ठ a. Lightest, lowest, very light &c. (superl. of लघु q. v.).

लघीयस् a. Lighter, lower, very light &c.; (compar. of लघु q. v.).

लघु a. (धु or घी f.) 1 Light, not heavy; तृणादपि लघुस्तूलस्तूलादपि च याचकः Subhāsh.; रिकः सर्वो भवति हि लघुः पूर्णता गौरवाय Me. 20 (where the word means 'contemptible' also); R. 9. 6. 2. 2 Little, small, diminutive; Pt. 1 253.; Si. 9. 38, 78. 3 Short, brief, concise; लघुसंदेशपदा सरस्वती R. 8. 77. 4 Trifling, trivial, insignificant, unimportant; कायस्थ इति लघ्वी मात्रा Mu. 1. 5 Low, mean, despicable, contemptible; Si. 9. 23; Pt. 1. 106. 6 Weak, feeble. 7 Wretched, frivolous. 8 Active, light,

nimble, agile; S. 2. 5. 9 Swift, quick rapid; किंचित् पश्चाद् वज्र लघुगतिः Me. 16; R. 5. 45. 10 Easy, not difficult; R. 12. 66. 11 Easy. to be digested, light (as food). 12 Short (as a vowel in prosody). 13 Soft, low, gentle. 14 Pleasant, agreeable, desirable; R. 11. 12, 80. 15 Lovely, handsome, beautiful. 16 Pure, clean. -ind. 1 Lightly, meanly, contemptuously. 2 Quickly, swiftly; लघु लघुस्थिता S. 4 'risen very early'. -N. 1 Agallochum, a particular variety of it. 2 A particular measure of time. -Comp. -आशिन, -आहार a. eating little, moderate in diet, abstemious. -उक्तिः f. a brief mode of expression. -उत्थान, -समुत्थान a. working actively, doing work rapidly. -काय a. light bodied. (-यः) a goat. -कम a. having a quick step, going quickly. -खड्गिका a small bedstead. -गोधूमः a small kind of wheat. -चित्त, -चेतस्, -मनस्, -हृदय a. 1 light minded, low-hearted, little-minded, mean-hearted. 2 frivolous. 3 fickle, unsteady. -जंगलः a kind of quail (लवक). -द्राक्षा a small stoneless grape. -द्राविन् a. melting easily. -पाक a. easily digested. -पुण्यः a kind of Kadamba. -प्रयत्न a. 1 pronounced with slight articulation (as a letter). 2 indolent, lazy. -चदुरः, -चदुरी f. a kind of jujube. -मूः humble birth or origin. -भोजनं a light repast. -मांसः a kind of partridge. -मूलं the lesser root of an equation. -मूलकं a radish. -लघं a kind of fragrant root (नीरमूल). -वासस a. wearing light or pure clothes. -विक्रम a. having a quick step, quick-footed. -वृत्ति a. 1 ill-behaved, low, vile. 2 light, frivolous. 3 mismanaged, ill-done. -वेदिन् a. making a clever hit. -हस्त a. 1 light-handed, clever, dexterous, expert ; R. 9. 63. 2 active, agile. (-स्तः) an expert or skilful archer.

लघुता, -त्वं 1 Lightness, levity. 2 Smallness, littleness. 3 Insignificance, unimportance, contempt, absence of dignity; इन्द्रोऽपि लघुतां याति स्वयं प्रख्यापितैः कुणैः. 4 Dishonour, disrespect; Pt. 1. 140, 353. 5 Activity, quickness. 6 Shortness, brevity. 7 Ease, facility. 8 Thoughtlessness, frivolity. 9 Wantonness.

लघ्वी 1 A delicate woman. 2 A light carriage ; Si. 12. 24.

लंका 1 N. of the capital and residence of Ravana and identified with the island of Ceylon or the chief town in it ; according to some Lankā was much larger than the present island of Ceylon. It was originally built for Mālyavat q. v. 2 An unchaste woman, a prostitute,

harlot. 3 A branch. 4 A kind of grain. -Comp. -अधिप, -अधिपतिः, -ईशः, ईश्वरः, नाथः, पतिः 'lord of Lankā'; i. e. Ravana or Bibhishana. -अरिः an epithet of Rāma. -दाहिन m. an epithet of Hanumat.

लंखनी The bit of a bridle.

लंघः 1 Lameness. 2 Union, association. 3 A lover, paramour.

लंघकः A lover, paramour.

लंघलं A plough.

लंघलं The tail of an animal ; cf. लागल.

लंघ् 1 U. (लंघति-ते, लंघित ; desid. लिङ्लिपि-ते) 1 To spring, leap, go by leaps. 2 To mount upon. ascend; अन्ये चालविशुः शैलान् Bk. 15. 32. 3 To go beyond, transgress; लंघते स्म मुनिरेष विमानान् N. 5. 4. 4 To fast, abstain from food. 5 To dry, dry up (Paras.). 6 To seize upon, attack, eat up, injure; पल्लवान् हरिणो लंघितुमानच्छति M. 4. -Caus. or 10 U. (लंघयति-ते) 1 To leap or spring over, go beyond; समरः पुत्रगण्डेन क्रमेणैकेन लंघितः Mb.; Ms. 4. 38. 2 To pass over, traverse (as distance); R. 1. 47. 3 To mount upon, ascend; R. 4. 52. 4 To violate, transgress, disobey; R. 9. 9; Y. 2. 187. 5 To offend, insult, disrespect, disregard; हस्त इव भूतिमलिनो यथा यथा लंघयति खलः सृजनं । दर्पणमिव ते कुरुते तथा तथा निर्मलच्छायां ॥ Vās. 6 To prevent, oppose, stop, avoid, avert; मायं न लंघयति कोपि विशिष्टगीतं Subhāsh.; Mk. 6. 2. 7 To attack, seize upon, injure, hurt; R. 11. 92. 8 To excel, surpass, outshine, eclipse; (यशः) जगत्काशं तद्गोपमिज्या भवदुरुल्लघयितुं ममोद्यतः R. 3. 48. 9 To cause to fast. 10 To shine. 11 To speak. -WITH अभि 1 to go beyond, spring over. 2 to violate, transgress, disobey. -उद् 1 to go over, pass or cross over, go beyond; Si. 7. 74. 2 to mount upon, ascend. 3 to violate, transgress; Mu. 1. 10; Si. 12. 57. -वि 1 to pass or spring over, traverse; निवेशयामास विलंघिताम् R. 5. 42, 16, 32; Si. 12. 24. 2 to violate, transgress, overstep, disregard, neglect; गंतुं प्रवृत्ते समये विलंघ्य Ku. 5. 25; R. 5. 48. 3 to violate the limits of propriety; R. 9. 74. 4 to rise towards, ascend or go up to; Ki. 5. 1; N. 5. 2. 5 to give up, abandon, leave aside; मनो बन्धनान्तरात् विलंघ्य सा R. 3. 4. 6 to surpass, excel; इति कर्णोत्पले प्रायस्तत्र दृष्ट्या विलंघ्यते Kāv. 2. 224. 7 to cause to fast.

लंघनं 1 Leaping, jumping. 2 Going by leaps, traversing, passing over, going, motion in general; ययमेव पयि शीघ्रलंघनाः Ghat. 8. 3 Mounting, ascending, rising up to (fig. also) नभोलघन R. 16. 33; जनैर्ययुधैः पदलंघनोत्सुकः Ku. 5. 64 'wishing to attain or aspire to a high position'. 4 Assault

ing, storming, capturing; as in दुर्ग-
लघनं. 5 Exceeding, going beyond,
overstepping, violating, transgression;
आज्ञालघनं, नियमलघनं &c. 6 Disregarding,
despising, treating with contempt,
slighting; प्रणिपातलघनं प्रमादकामा V. 3;
M. 3. 22. 7 An offence, affront,
insult. 8 A harm, an injury; as in
आतपलघनं q. v. 9 Fasting, abstinence;
Si. 12. 25 (where it means 'leaping'
also). 10 One of the paces of a horse.

लंघित p. p. 1 Lept over, passed
over. 2 Traversed. 3 Transgressed,
violated. 4 Disregarded, insulted,
disrespected; (see लङ्).

लङ् 1 P. (लङ्घति) To mark, see;
cf. लङ्.

लज्ज 1. 6 A. (लज्जते) To be ashamed.
-II. 1 P. (लज्जति) To blame &c.; see
लज्ज J. -III. 10 P. (लज्जयति) 1 To seem,
appear, shine. 2 To cover, conceal;
(according to some लाजयति also in
this sense).

लज्ज 6 A. (लज्जते, लज्जित) To be
ashamed, to blush.

लज्जका The wild cotton tree.

लज्जा 1 Shame; कामातुराणां न मयं न
लज्जा Subhāsh.; विहाय लज्जा R. 2. 40;
Ku. 1. 48. 2 Bashfulness, modesty;
शृंगारलज्जा निरूपयति S. 1; Ku. 3. 7; R. 7.
25. 3 N. of the sensitive plant.
-Comp. -अन्वित a. modest, bashful.
-आवह, -कर a. (रा or री f.) causing
shame, shameful, disgraceful, igno-
minious. -कलिल a. bashful, modest
-रहित, -शून्य, -हीन a. shameless,
impudent, immodest.

लज्जालु a. Modest, bashful. -m. f.
N. of the sensitive plant.

लज्जित p. p. 1 Modest, bashful. 2
Ashamed, abashed.

लज्ज 1. 1 P. (लज्जति) 1 To blame,
censure, traduce. 2 To: roast, fry.
-II. 10 U. (लज्जयति) 1 To injure,
strike, kill. 2 To give. 3 To speak.
4 To be strong or powerful. 5 To
dwell. 6 To shine.

लज्ज: 1 A foot. 2 The end of a
lower garment tucked into the waist-
band; cf. कक्षा. 3 A tail.

लज्जा 1 A current. 2 An adulteress.
3 N. of Lakshmi. 4 Sleep.

लज्जिका A prostitute, harlot.

लज्ज 1 P. (लज्जति) 1 To be a child. 2
To act like a child. 3 To talk like a
child, prattle. 4 To cry.

लज्ज: 1 A fool, blockhead. 2 A
fault, defect. 3 A robber.

लज्जक: A cheat, rogue, rascal,
villain.

लज्जमा. (Connected with the Prā-
krita लङ्घ which appears to be deriv-
ed from it) Charming, handsome,
beautiful, attractive, lovely; अलिकतः
कालो लटमललनामो गल्लम: Bh. 3. 32 (where
commentators render लटम by सलाषण्य)

तस्याः पादसंश्लेषेण: शोभते लटमञ्जवः Vikr. 8.
6. Bilhana has used this word in
three more places of the same book,
where it appears to mean 'a young
pretty woman'; e. g. किं वा वर्णनया समस्तलटमालं-
कारतामिष्यति 8. 86; अनर्घ्यलाषण्यनिधानधुमिर्न
कस्य लोभं लटमा तनोति 9. 68; केशशंखविभवेर्लट-
मानां विडितामिव जगाम तमिह 11. 18.

लङ्घ: A rogue, rascal; see लङ्क.

लङ्घ: 1 A horse. 2 A dancing boy.
3 N. of a caste. -ङ्घ 1 A kind of bird.
2 A curl on the forehead. 3 A
sparrow. 4 A kind of musical in-
strument. 5 A game. 6 Safflower. 7
An unchaste woman.

लङ्घ 1. 1 P. (लङ्घति) To play, sport,
dally. -II. 1 P., 10 P. (लङ्घति, लङ्घयति)
1 To throw, toss. 2 To blame. 3 To
loll the tongue. 4 To harass, annoy.
-III. 10 U. (लङ्घयति) 1 To fondle,
caress. 2 To annoy.

लङ्घ a. Beautiful, handsome (a
Prākṛita word).

लङ्घ = लङ्क q. v.

लङ्घ: लङ्घुक: A kind of sweetmeat
(a round ball of sugar, wheat or
rice-flour, ghee and spices).

लङ्घ 1 P., 10 U. (लङ्घति, लङ्घयति) 1
To toss upwards, throw up. 2 To
speak.

लङ्घे Excrement, ordure.

लङ्घ: London (a modern formation
probably from the French *Londres*).

लता 1 A creeper, creeping plant;
लतामिवेन परिणतमस्या रूपं V. 4; लतेव संल-
मनोऽपहृवा R. 3. 7 (often used as the
last member of compounds, especial-
ly with words meaning 'arm', 'eye-
brow', 'lightning', to denote beauty,
tenderness, thinness, &c.; घृजलता, बाहु,
लता, घृलता, विघृलता; 80 खङ्ग, अलङ्क &c.;
cf. Ku. 2. 64; Me. 47; S. 3. 15; R. 9.
45. 2 A branch. 3 The creeper called
Priyangu. 4 The *Mādhavi* creeper.
5 Musk-creeper. 6 A whip or the
lash of a whip. 7 A string of pearls.
8 A slender woman. -Comp. -अंतं a
flower. -अंबुजं a kind of cucumber.
-अर्कः a green onion. -अलङ्क: an
elephant. -आननः a particular posi-
tion of the hands in dancing. -उद्धमः
the upward winding or climbing of
a creeper. -करः a particular position
of the hands in dancing. -कस्तुरिका,
कस्तुरी, musk-creeper. -युद्धः, -रं a
bower surrounded with creepers, an
arbour; Ku. 4. 41. -जिह्वः, -रसनः a
snake. -तरुः 1 the *Sāla* tree. 2 the
ornage tree. -पनसः the water-melon.
-मतानः the tendrils of a creeper; R. 2.
8. -भवनं an arbour, a bower. -मणिः
coral. -मंडपः a bower, an arbour. -मृगः
a monkey. -यावकं a shoot, sprout.
-वल्लयः, -यं an arbour. -वृक्षः the cocoa-
nut tree. -वेद्यः a kind of coitus or

mode of sexual enjoyment. -वेष्टनं,
-वेष्टितकं a kind of embrace.

लतिका 1 A small creeper. 2 A
string of pearls.

लतिका A kind of lizard.

लप् 1 P. (लपति) 1 To speak, talk
in general. 2 To prate, chatter. 3
To whisper; कपोलतले मिलिता लपितुं किमपि
श्रुतिमूले Gīt. 1. -Caus. (लापयति) To
cause to talk &c. -WITH अनु to repeat,
talk over and over again. -अप 1 to
deny, disown, refuse; शतमपलपति Sk.
2 to conceal, hide. -आ 1 to talk
to, converse with. 2 to talk, speak.
3 to prate, chatter. -उद् to call out
loudly to. -य 1 to talk, speak; वचो वे
देशीति (वेदेशीति) प्रतिपदुद्धृष्ट प्रलपति S. D. 6.
2 To talk at random or incoherently,
prate, chatter, talk wildly or non-
sensibly. -वि 1 to say, speak. 2 to
lament, bewail, cry, weep; विल्लाप
विकीर्णसूर्यजा Ku. 4. 4; विल्लाप स वाष्पगद्गं
R. 8. 43, 70; Bk. 6. 11; तमिह वृथा किं
विल्लामि Gīt. 3. -विप्र to dispute, con-
tradict, wrangle, quarrel. -सं 1 to
talk, converse; संलपतो जनसमाजात् Dk.
2 to name, call.

लपन् 1 Talking, speaking. 2 The
mouth.

लपित p. p. Spoken, said, chattered
&c. -ते Speech, voice.

लब्ध p. p. 1 Got, obtained, acquir-
ed. 2 Taken, received. 3 Perceived,
apprehended. 4 Obtained (as by
division &c.); see लभ्. -अर्थ That
which is secured or got; लब्धं रक्षेदक्ष-
यात् H. 2. 8; R. 19. 3. -Comp. -अंतर
a. 1 one who has found an oppor-
tunity. 2 one who has got access or
admission; R. 16. 7. -अवकाश. -अवसर
a. 1 one who has found an oppor-
tunity. 2 (anything) that has gained
a scope (for work); लब्धवकाशा मे प्रार्थना
S. 1. 3 one who has obtained leisure,
being at leisure; so लब्धक्षय. -आस्पद
a. one who has gained a footing or
secured a position; M. 1. 17. -उद्भू a.
1 born, produced, sprung; लब्धोद्भा
चाद्रमहीव लेखा Ku. 1. 25. 2 one who
has got prosperity or elevation; स
खचो लब्धोद्भा: 'he owes his rise or
elevation to you.' -काम a. one who
has got desired object. -कीर्ति a.
become widely known, famous, cele-
brated. -चेतस्, -संज्ञ a. one who has
come to his senses, restored to
consciousness. -जन्मन् a. born, pro-
duced. -नामन्, -शब्द a. renowned,
celebrated. -नाशः the loss of what
has been acquired; लब्धनाशो यथा सूर्यः.
-प्रज्ञमन् 1 securing or keeping safe
what has been acquired. 2 bestow-
ing on a worthy recipient; Kull. on
Ms. 7. 56. -लक्ष, -क्षय a. 1 one who
has hit the mark. 2 skilled in the
use of missiles. -वर्ण a. 1 learned,

wise; चित्रं त्वदीये विषये समंतात् सर्वेऽपि लोकाः किल लब्धवर्णाः Rāj. P. 2 famous, renowned, celebrated; Mk. 4. 26. भाक्क a. respecting the learned; कृच्छ्रलब्धमपि लब्धवर्णमाह ते दिदेश मुनये सलक्ष्मणं R. 11. 2. -विद्य a. learned, educated, wise. -सिद्धि a. one who has attained perfection or his desired object.

लब्धिः f. 1 Acquisition, gaining, acquirement. 2 Profit, gain. 3 (In arith.) The quotient.

लब्धिम a. Obtained, acquired, received.

लभ् 1 A. (लभते, लब्ध) 1 To get, obtain, gain, acquire; लभेत सिकतासु तैलमपि यत्नतः पठियन् Bb. 2. 5; विराय याथावर्थमलंभि दिग्गजैः Si. 1. 64; R. 9. 29. 2 To have, possess, be in possession of. 3 To take, receive. 4 To catch, take or catch hold of; R. 1. 3. 5 To find, meet with; यत्किंचिल्लभते पथि. 6 To recover, regain. 7 To know, learn, perceive, understand; अमणं...गमनदिब लभ्यते Bhāṣā. P. 6; सत्यमलममान; Kull. on Ms. 8. 169. 8 To be able or be permitted (to do a thing) with (inf.); मर्तुमपि न लभ्यते; नाधर्मो लभ्यते कर्तुं लोके वेद्यारे. (The senses of लभ् are modified according to the noun with which it is used; i. e. गर्भं लभ् to conceive, become pregnant; पदे or आसदं लभ् to gain a footing, take a hold on; see under पद; अंतरं लभ् to get a footing, enter into; लभेऽन्तरं चेतसि नोपदेशः R. 6. 66. 'was not impressed on the mind; 'चेतनां, -संज्ञां -लभ् to regain one's consciousness; जन्म लभ् to be born; Ki. 5. 43; स्वास्थ्यं लभ् to enjoy ease, be at ease; दर्शनं लभ् to get an audience of &c.). -Caus. (लभयति-ते) 1 To cause to get or receive, cause to take; Ki. 2. 58. 2 To give, confer or bestow upon; मोदकशरावं माणवकं लभय V. 3. 3 To cause to suffer. 4 To obtain, receive. 5 To find out, discover. -Desid. (लभते) To wish to get, long for; अलब्धं चैव लिप्सते H. 2. 8. -WITH आ 1 to touch; गामालम्बाकर्मक्ष्य वा Ms. 5. 87; Bk. 14. 91. 2 to get, obtain, attain to; येन श्यामं वपुरतितरो कतिमालम्ब्यते ते Me. 15. v. 1. 3 to kill, immolate (as a victim in sacrifice); गर्दभं पशुमालम्ब्य Y. 3. 280. -उप 1 to know, understand; see, perceive directly; Pt. 1. 76. 2 to ascertain, find out; ब्रह्मि यदुपलब्धं U. 1; तत्त्वतः पनामुपलब्धये S. 1. 3 to get, obtain, acquire, enjoy, experience; उपलब्ध-सुखस्तदा स्मरं वपुषा स्वेन नियोजयिष्यति Ku. 4. 42; V. 2. 10. R. 8. 82, 10. 2, 18. 21; Ms. 11. 17. -उपा 1 to blame, chide, taunt, scold; पयोधरविस्तारयितुक-मात्मनो योवमुपालम्बस्व मां किमुपालम्बसे S. 1. Kñ. 5. 58, R. 7. 44; Si. 9. 60. -प्रति 1 to recover, regain. 2 to get, obtain. -विप्र 1 to cheat, deceive, impose upon. 2 to recover, regain. 3 to insult, disrespect. -सं to get, obtain.

लभने 1 The act of getting, obtaining &c. 2 Act of conceiving.

लभतः 1 Wealth, riches. 2 One who solicits, a solicitor. -सं A rope for tying a horse (-m. also).

लभ्य a. 1 Capable of being acquired or obtained, attainable, obtainable, to be reached; प्राङ्गुलभ्ये कले मोहादुद्गारिष वामनः R. 1. 3, 4. 88; Ku. 5. 18. 2 To be found; Ku. 1. 40. 3 Fit, suitable, proper. 4 Intelligible.

लभकः A lover, paramour.

लपट a. 1 Greedy, covetous, hankering after. 2 Lustful, libidinous, dissolute, addicted to licentious pleasures. -रः A libertine, prodigate, rake; (लपक in the same sense.)

लफः A leap, jump, spring.

लफनं Leaping, jumping.

लङ् 1 A. (लङ्ते, लङित) 1 To hang down, hang from, dangle; ऋषयो ह्यत्र लङ्ते Mb. 2 To be attached to, stick to, hold onto, rest on; ललाविरे सदासलताः त्रिया इव Si. 17. 25; प्रस्थानं ते कथमपि सखे लङ्मानस्य मावि Me. 41 (where 'ले' means 'hanging down towards' or 'resting upon' the bank or hips). 3 To go down, sink, decline or hang down (as the sun), fall down; लङ्माने दिवा-करे; Si. 9. 30, Ki. 9. 1; त्वद्वारमुञ्चनलङ्गित-कञ्जलमुज्ज्वलय विद्य लोचने Git. 12 (—गलित). 4 To fall or lag behind, stay behind. 5 To delay, tarry. 6 To sound. -Caus. (लङ्गति-ते) 1 To let down, cause to hang down. 2 To hang up, suspend. 3 To stretch out, extend (as the hand); करेण वातायनलङ्गितेन R. 13. 21; कोलंबवेदाहर-णाय हस्तं 6. 75. -WITH अव 1 to hang, hang down, be suspended; कनकगुंखलावल-ङ्गिनी Mu. 2. 2 to sink down, descend. 3 to hold, cling to, lean or rest on, support oneself on; इंदकाष्टमवलङ्ग्य स्थितः S. 2; ययौ तदीयामवलङ्ग्य चाङ्गुलिं R. 3. 25. 4 to hold or bear up, support, sustain (fig. also), take up; हस्तेन तस्याववलङ्ग्य वासः R. 7. 9; Ku. 3. 55. 6. 68; हृदयं न खवलङ्गितुं क्षमाः R. 8. 60. 5 to depend upon, hinge on; व्यवहारोयं चारुदत्तमवलङ्गते Mk. 9; Bk. 18. 41. 6 to resort to, have recourse to, take to; धैर्यमवलङ्ग्य to summon or pluck up courage; किं स्वातंत्र्यमवलङ्गते S. 5; माध्वस्थयमिष्टेऽवलङ्गतेऽर्थे Ku. 1. 52; Si. 2. 15. -आ 1 to rest or lean upon. 2 to hang down from, be suspended; V. 5. 2. 3 to lay hold of, seize; अया-लङ्ग्य धनुं रामः Bk. 6. 35, 14. 95. 4 to support, hold or take up; आधोरणालङ्गितं R. 18. 39. 5 to depend upon; तमालङ्ग्य रसोद्गमान् S. D. 63. 6 to have recourse to, resort to, take, assume; असुमेवार्थ-मालङ्ग्य न जिजीविषां Mu. 2. 20; Ki. 17. 34. -उङ् 1 to stand up, stand erect; पद्भिर्नेकेन गमने द्वितीयेन च भूतले । तिष्ठामुलङ्गितस्तावथावलि-ष्टि मास्करः Mk. 2. 10. -ति 1 to hang down, hang from, be suspended

from, R. 10. 62. 2 to set, decline (as the sun &c.) 3 to stay or lag behind stay or remain; Ku. 7. 13. 4 to delay, be retarded विलङ्गितकलेः कालं निनाय स मनोऽर्थे R. 1. 33; किं विलङ्ग्यते स्वरितं ते प्रवेशाय U. 1.

लङ्घ a. 1 Hanging down, hanging from, pendent, dangling; पादयोधमसर्पि-तलङ्घहारः R. 6. 60, 84 Me. 84. 2 Hang- ing upon, attached to. 3 Great, large. 4 Spacious. 5 Long, tall. -वः 1 A perpendicular. 2 Co-latitude, the arc between the pole of any place and the zenith, complement of latitude. -Comp. -उदर a. big-bellied, pot-bellied, portly. (-रः) 1 N. of Ganesa. 2 a glutton. -ओष्ठः (लङ्घो-बौ-ष्ठः) a camel. -कर्णः 1 an ass. 2 a goat. 3 an elephant. 4 a falcon. 5 a demon or Rākshasa. -जठर a. pot-bellied, portly. -पयोधरा a woman with large pendent breasts. -स्फिक् a. having fat or protuberant buttocks.

लङ्घकः 1 A perpendicular (in geom.). 2 The complement of latitude, coaltitude (in astr.).

लङ्घनः 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 The phlegmatic humour. -नं 1 Hang- ing down, depending, descending &c. 2 Fringe. 3 The parallax in longitude (of the moon). 4 A sort of long necklace.

लङ्घा 1 An epithet of Durgā. 2 of Lakshmi.

लङ्घिका The soft palate or uvula.

लङ्घित p. p. 1 Hanging down, pendent. 2 Suspended. 3 Sunk, gone down. 4 Resting on, attached to (see लङ्).

लङ्घवा A necklace of seven strings.

लङ्घः 1 Attainment, acquirement. 2 Meeting with. 3 Recovery. 4 Gain. लङ्घनं 1 Attainment, acquirement. 2 Recovery.

लङ्घित p. p. 1 Procured, got, obtained. 2 Given. 3 Improved. 4 Employed, applied. 5 Cherished. 6 Spoken to, addressed.

लङ् 1 A. (लङ्ते) To go, move.

लङ्घः 1 Sticking, union, adherence. 2 Lurking, hiding. 3 Fusion, melt- ing, solution. 4 Disappearance, dis- solution, extinction, destruction; लङ्घया 'to be dissolved or destroyed.' 5 Absorption of the mind, deep con- centration, exclusive devotion (to any one object); पश्येती शिष्यरूपिणं लङ्घयशा- दात्मानमभ्यागता Māl. 5. 2, 7; ध्यानलेखेन Git. 4. 6 Time in music (of three kinds द्रुत, मध्य and विलंबित); किसलयः सलयेरिव पाणिभिः R. 9. 35; पाद्व्यासा लङ्घमनु- गतः M. 2. 9. 7 A pause in music. 8 Rest, repose 9 A place of rest, abode, habitation; अलङ्घा Si. 4. 57 'having no fixed abode, wandering'. 10 Slackness of mind, mental in-

activity. 11 An embrace. -Comp. -आरंभः, आलंभः an actor, a dancer. -कालः the time of destruction (of the world). -गत a. dissolved, melted away. -पुत्री an actress, a female dancer.

लघने 1 Adbering, clinging, sticking. 2 Rest, repose. 3 A place of rest, house.

लघ् 1 P. (लघति) To go, move.

लल 1. 1 U. (ललति) To play, sport, dally, frolic; पनसकलानीय वानरा ललति Mk. 8. 8; गजकलमा इव बंधुला ललामः 4. 28. -II 10. U. or Caus. (ललयति-ने, ललित) 1 To cause to sport or play, caress, fondle, coax, dangle; ललने गदगे रोषास्तादने गदगे गुणाः। तस्माद्युक् च शिष्यं च तादयेत् तु लालयेत् ॥ Subhāsh.; Ku. 5. 15. 2 To desire. -III. 10 U. (ललयति-ने) 1 To fondle; Mk. 4. 28. 2 To loll the tongue. 3 To desire.

लल a. 1 Playful, sportive. 2 Lolling. 3 Wishing, desirous. -Comp. -जिह्व = ललजिह्व q. v.

ललल a. 1 Playing, sporting. 2 Lolling. -Comp. -जिह्व a. (ललजिह्व) 1 lolling the tongue. 2 savage, fierce. (-ह्व) 1 a dog. 2 a camel.

ललल 1 Sport, play, pleasure, dalliance. 2 Lolling the tongue.

ललना 1 A woman (in general); शठ नाकलोचलनाभिरविरतते रिरंसे Si. 15. 88. 2 A wanton woman. 3 The tongue. -Comp. -विषः the Kadamba tree.

ललनिका A little or miserable woman; Kāv. 3. 50.

ललतिका 1 A long necklace. 2 A lizard or chameleon.

ललाकः The penis.

ललाट The forehead; लिखितमपि ललाटे शोचिषुतं कः समर्थः H. 1. 21, N. 1. 15. -Comp. -अक्षः an epithet of Siva. -तट the slope of the forehead, the forehead itself -पट्टः, -पट्टिका 1 the flat surface of the forehead. 2 a tiara, fillet. -लेखा the line on the forehead.

ललाटक 1 The forehead. 2 A beautiful forehead.

ललाटतप a. 1 Burning or scorching the (fore) head; ललाटतपस्तपति तपनः Māl. 1; U. 6 'the sun is shining right overhead'; ललाटतपस्तपति R. 13. 41. 2 (Hence) Very painful; लिपिल-लाटतपनिद्रासरा N. 1. 138. -पः The sun.

ललाटिका 1 An ornament worn on the forehead. 2 A mark made with sandal or any other fragrant powder on the forehead; Ku. 5. 55.

ललाटल a. Having a high or handsome forehead.

ललाम a. (नी f.) Beautiful, lovely, charming. -नं 1 An ornament for the forehead, an ornament or decoration in general; (m. also in this sense);

अहं तु तामाश्रमललामयुतां शकुंतलामधिकृत्य ब्रवीमि S. 2; Si. 4. 28. 2 Anything the best of its kind. 3 A mark on the forehead. 4 A sign, symbol, mark in general. 5 A banner, flag. 6 A row, series, line. 7 A tail. 8 A mane. 9 Eminence, dignity, beauty. 10 A horn. -नः A horse.

ललामकं A chaplet of flowers worn on the forehead.

ललामन् n. 1 An ornament, a decoration. 2 (Hence) Anything the best of its kind; कृपाललाम कमनीय-मजस्य लिख्योः R. 5. 64 'the best or ornament of girls.' 3 A banner, flag. 4 a sectarian mark, token, sign, symbol. 6 A tail.

ललित a. 1 Playing, sporting, dallying. 2 Amorous, sportive, wanton, voluptuous. 3 Lovely, beautiful, handsome, elegant, graceful; ललित-ललितैर्गोस्नाप्रापैरुद्विगमिभ्रमैः (अयकैः) U. 1. 20; विषाय सुदिं ललितो विषादः R. 6. 37, 19. 39; 8. 1; Māl. 1. 15, Ku. 3. 75, 6. 45; Me. 32, 64. 4 Pleasing, charming, agreeable, fine; प्रियशिष्या ललिते कलाविरो R. 8. 67; संदर्शितेव ललित-मिनयस्य शिक्षा M. 4. 9; V. 2. 18. 5 Desired. 6 Soft, gentle; Si. 7. 64. 7 Tremulous, trembling. -ते 1 Sport, dalliance, play. 2 Amorous pastime, gracefulness of gait, any languid or amorous gesture in a woman; Si. 9. 79; Ki. 10. 52. 3 Beauty, grace, charm. 4 Any natural or artless act. 5 Simplicity, innocence. -Comp. -अर्थ a. having a pretty or amorous meaning; V. 2. 14. -पद् a. elegantly composed; S. 3. -प्रहारः a soft or gentle blow.

ललित 1 A woman (in general). 2 A wanton woman. 3 Musk. 4 A form of Durgā. 5 N. of various metres. -Comp. -रचनी the fifth day in the bright half of Āsvina. -सप्तमी the seventh day in the bright half of Bhādrapada.

ललः 1 Plucking, mowing. 2 Reaping, gathering (of corn). 3 A section, piece, fragment, bit. 4 A particle, drop, a small quantity, a little; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense; जलललमुचः Me. 20, 70; आचामति स्वेदलवान् मुले ने R. 13. 20, 6. 57, 16. 66; अशु° 15. 97; अशु° Ki. 5. 44; सुषेपलक्ष्मीलनकीति दास इव Git. 11; so तुण°, अपराय°, ज्ञान°, सुख°, पन° &c. &c. 5 Wool, hair. 6 Sport. 7 A minute division of time (= the sixth part of a twinkling). 8 The numerator of a fraction. 9 A degree (in astr.). 10 Loss, destruction. 11 N. of a son of Rāma, one of the twins, the other being Kusa q. v. He with his brother was brought up by the sage Vālmiki, and they were taught by

the poet to repeat his Rāmāyana at assemblies &c.; (for the derivation of his name, see R. 15. 32). -ई 1 Cloves. 2 Nutmeg. -ई ind. A litte; लघमपि लघेगे न रमते Sar. K. 1.

लघवः The clove plant; द्वीपतराजीत-लघवपुष्पैः R. 6. 57; ललितलघवगलतापरिश्लिष-कोमल मलयसमीरे Git. 1. -ई Cloves. -Comp. -कलिका cloves.

लघवकं Cloves.

लघव a. 1 Saline, saltish, briny 2 Lovely, handsome. -ण 1 Saline taste. 2 The sea of salt water. 3 N. of a demon, son of Madhu, who was killed by Satrugna; R. 15. 2, 5, 16, 26. 4 N. of a hell. -ज 1 Salt sea-salt. 2 A factitious salt. -Comp. -अंतकः an epithet of Satrugna. -अधिः the salt ocean. -जे sea-salt. -अंबुराशिः the ocean; आनाति वेला लघवा-भुराशिः R. 13. 15; V. 1. 15. -अंभस् m. the ocean; R. 12. 70, 17. 54. (-n.) salt water. -आकारः 1 a salt-mine. 2 a receptacle of salt water; f. a. the sea. 3 (fig.) a mine of beauty. -आलयः the ocean. -उत्तमं 1 rock-salt. 2 nitre. -उच्चः 1 the ocean. 2 the sea of salt water. -उच्चकः, उच्चिः, -जलः &c. the ocean. -सारं a kind of salt. -मेहः a kind of urinary disease. -समुद्रः the salt-sea, the ocean.

लघवा Lustre, beauty.

लघविमन् m. 1 Saltiness. 2 Beauty, loveliness, grace.

लघनं 1 Mowing, cutting, reaping (of corn &c.) 2 An instrument for mowing, a sickle, scythe.

लघली A kind of creeper; मया लघवा पाणिर्ललितलघलीकंदलनिभः U. 3. 40.

लघिनं An instrument for mowing, a sickle.

लल 10 U. (ललयति-ने) To exercise or practise any art; of. लृ.

लल (लृ) नः-नं Garlic; निखिलरसायन-महितो गंधनोश्च ललन इव R. G. (= Bv. 1. 81); यशः-वीर्यललनः Bv. 1. 93.

लल 1. 4. P. (ललति-ने, ललति-ने, ललित) To wish, desire, long for, be eager for; (usually with the preposition अभि). -With अभि to wish, desire, long for &c.; मातृवान-शिलयति Bk. 4. 22; तेन दचमभिलिपुंयनाः R. 19. 12.

ललित p. p. Wished, desired.

ललवः An actor, a dancer.

लल 1. 1 P. (ललति, ललित) 1 To shine, glitter, flash; सुकाशेण लल-ता हसतीव स्तनद्वयं K. P. 10; करवाणि चरणद्वयं सरसलसदलकराणं Git. 10; Amaru. 16; N. 22. 53. 2 To appear, arise, come to light. 3 To embrace. 4 To play, frolic about, skip about, dance. -Caus. (ललयति-ने) 1 To cause to shine, grace, adorn. 2 To cause to dance. 3 To exercise an art. -With उच्च 1 To sport, play, wave, flutter; Si. 5. 47,

2 to shine, flash, glitter; लसलसच-
इकां Si. 3. 5. 33; 5. 15; 20. 55. 3
to rise, appear forth; Si. 4. 58; 6.
11; Māl. 9. 38. 4 to blow, open, be
expanded. (-Caus.) to illuminate,
brighten. -रति to shine forth, appear
beautiful. -वि 1 to shine, flash,
glitter; विपति च विलसति तद्विद्विलसति
चंद्रमसो न यद्वद्वयः Bk. 10. 68; Me. 47,
R. 13. 76. 2 to appear, arise, become
manifest; प्रेम विलसति महत्तद्दो Si. 15.
14; 9. 87. 3 to sport, amuse oneself,
play, frolic about sportively; कपि
पशुला मयुरिषुणा विलसति युवतिषिकुणा Gīt.
7; or हरिश्चंद्रं युवधनिकरे विलासिनि विलसति
केलिपरे Gīt. 1. 4 to sound, echo,
reverberate.

लसा 1 Saffron. 2 Turmeric.

लसिका Spittle, saliva.

लसित p. p. Played, sported, ap-
peared, manifested, skipping about
&c.; See लस्.

लसिका 1 Saliva. 2 Pus, matter. 3
The juice of the sugarcane. 4
Lymph.

लस् 1 A. (लज्जते, लज्जित) 1 To be
ashamed, feel shame (oft. with
instr. or inf.); छीजनं प्रहस्यकं न लज्जते
Ratn. 2; Bk. 15. 33. 2 To blush.
-Caus. (लज्जयति-ते) To put to shame;
R. 19. 14. -WITH -वि to be bashful
or modest, to blush; यानां युकाक्षेपविल-
सितानां Ku. 1. 14; R. 14. 27.

लस्त a. 1 Embraced, clasped. 2
Skilful, skilled.

लस्तकः The middle of a bow, that
part which is grasped.

लस्तकिन् m. A bow.

लस्ति-री f. A wave, a large wave
or billow; करोणोलिवास्ते जननि विजयंतां
लहरयः G. L. 40; इमां पशुषुलहरीं जगन्नाथेन
निर्मिता 53; so आनन्द, करुणा, दया, &c.
ला 2 P. (लाति) To take, receive,
obtain, take up; लभुः लब्धौ Bk. 14. 92,
15. 53.

लाकुटिक a. (की f.) Armed with
a club or cudgel. -कः A sentinel,
watchman; Pt. 4.

लासकी N. of Sita.

लास्यिक a. (की f.) 1 One who is
acquainted with marks or signs. 2
Characteristic, indicatory. 3 Having
a secondary sense, used in a
secondary sense (as a word, as
distinguished from वाच्य and व्यञ्जक q.
v. v.). 4 Secondary, inferior.
5 Technical. -कः A technical term.
लास्य a. 1 Relating to signs,
indicative. 2 Conversant with, able
to explain or interpret, signs.

लास्य 1 A kind of red dye, lac;
(largely used by women in ancient
times as an article of decoration,
especially for the soles of the feet
and lips; cf. अलक; it is said to be

obtained from the cochineal insect
and from the resin of a particular
tree); निद्रतल्लोपोनेन लक्ष्मणे लक्ष्मणः केन-
चित् (तृणा) S. 4. 5; Ra. 6. 13, Ki.
5. 23. 2 The insect which produces
the red dye. -Comp. -रका, -रुका: N.
of a tree, Butea Frondosa. -यसाधः,
-यसाधनः the red Lodhra tree. -रक्त
a. dyed with lac.

लासिक a. (की f.) 1 Relating to,
made of or dyed with, lac. 2
Relating to a lac (लक्ष्).

लास्य 1 P. (लासति) 1 To be dry
or arid. 2 To adorn. 3 To suffice,
be competent. 4 To give. 5 To
prevent.

लास्यिक See लाकुटिक.

लास्य 1 A. (लापते) To be equal to,
to suffice or be competent.

लापन 1 Smallness, littleness. 2
Levity, lightness. 3 Thought-
lessness, frivolity. 4 Insignificance.
5 Disrespect, contempt, dishonour,
degradation; सेवा लापनकारिणी कृतवियः
स्थाने श्वरिचि विदुः Mu. 3. 14. Bg. 2. 35.
6 Quickness, speed, rapidity. 7
Activity, dexterity, readiness; इत-
लापनं. 8 Versatility बुद्धिलापनं 9
Brevity, conciseness (of expression).
10 Shortness of a syllable (in
prosody).

लांगल 1 A. plough. 2 A plough-
shaped beam or timber. 3 The palem
tree. 4 Membrum virile. 5 A kind
of flower. -Comp. -ग्रहः a plough-
man, peasant. -दंडः the pole of a
plough. -रवजः N. of Balarāma.
-यवृत्तिः f. a furrow. -कालः a plough-
share.

लांगलिन m. 1 N. of Balarāma;
बृहस्पतिरा समरविजयो लांगली याः सिन्धवे Me.
49. 2 The cocoanut tree. 3 A snake.

लांगली The cocoanut tree.

लांगलीया (for लांगल-ईया). The pole
of a plough.

लांगुल 1 A tail. 2 Membrum virile.

लांगुल 1 A tail; लांगुलचालनमध्वरणावा-
पाते... या विन्दस्य कुरुते Bh. 2. 31 'wags
his tail.' 2 The membrum virile.

लांगुलिन m. A monkey, an ape.

लास्य, लास्य 1 P. (लाजति, लाजति) 1
To blame, censure, 2 To roast, fry.
लाजः Wetted grain. -जाः (pl.)
Parched or fried grain (f. also);
(ते) अवाकिरन्नाललताः प्रवृत्तौ चारलाजिरि
पौरकस्याः R. 2. 10, 4. 27, 7. 25; Ku. 7.
69, 80.

लास्य 1 P. (लासति) 1 To distinguish,
mark, characterize. 2 To deck,
decorate.

लास्यन 1 A sign, mark, token, cha-
racteristic mark; नवांबुदानीकयुद्धलास्यनं
(पशुषु) R. 3. 53; oft. at the end of
comp. in the sense of 'marked
with'; 'characterized by &c.'; जति-
स्य देवस्य तथा विवाहमहोत्सवे साहसलास्यनस्य
Vikr. 10. 1; R. 6. 18, 16. 84; so

भीकंदवदलास्यनः Māl. 1 'bearing the
characteristic epithet भीकंद' 2 A
name, an appellation. 3 A stain,
stigma, a mark of ignominy. 4 The
spot on the moon; Ku. 7. 35. 5 A
land-mark.

लास्यित a. 1 Marked, distinguish-
ed, characterised. 2 Named, called.
3 Decorated. 4 Furnished with.

लास्य m. pl. N. of a country and
its inhabitants एष च (लास्युप्रान्तः) प्रायेण
लाटजनप्रियात्ताताडुप्रान्तः S. D. 10. -दः
1 A king of the Lāṭas. 2 Old, worn
out or shabby clothes. 3 Clothes in
general. 4 Childish language.
-Comp. -अनुप्रान्तः one of the five
kinds of अनुप्रान्त or alliteration, the
repetition of a word or words in the
same sense but in a different
application; it is thus defined and
illustrated by Mammaṭa:— शाब्दस्य
लाटुप्रान्तो भेदे तात्पर्यमात्रतः; e. g. वदनं वर-
वर्णिन्यास्तस्याः सर्वं युष्माकरः । वृषाकरं क उ
पुनः कलंकविकलो भवेत्; or यस्य न सविधे दयिता
वद्वद्वन्सुहृदिनदीधितस्तस्य । यस्य च सविधे
दयिता वद्वद्वन्सुहृदिनदीधितस्तस्य ॥ K. P. 9.

लास्यक a. (दिका f.) Relating to
the Lāṭas.

लास्यिका, लास्यी 1 A particular style
of composition; see S. D. 629. 2 N.
of a Prākṛita dialect; see Kāv. 1. 35.

लास्य 10 U. (लास्यति-ते) 1 To
fondle, caress. 2 To blame, censure.
3 To throw, toss; cf. लङ्.

लास्यनी An unchaste woman (कुलटा).
लास्य p. p. Taken, received.
लास्यः 1 Speaking, talking. 2
Chattering, prating.

लास्यः, लास्यकः A sort of quail.
लास्यः (ह्) A kind of gourd.
लास्युकी A kind of lute.

लाभः 1 Gaining, obtaining, ac-
quirement, acquisition; शरीरव्यागमावेण
शुद्धि लाभमन्यत R. 12. 10; क्षीरलालाम् 7.
34, 11. 92; क्षममन्यवतिष्ठते यत्तन्वादि जन्तुर्बु
लाभवानसी R. 8. 87. 2 Gain, profit,
advantage; सुखदुःखे समे कृत्वा लाभालाभौ
जयाजयौ Bg. 2. 38; Y. 2. 259. 3
Enjoyment. 4 Capture, conquest. 5
Perception, knowledge, apprehension.
-Comp. -कर, -कृत् a. profitable,
advantageous. -लिप्ता desire of
gain, avarice, covetousness.

लाभकः Gain, profit.
लाभज्जकं The root of a particular
fragrant grass (वरिणशूल).

लास्यद्वयं Lasciviousness, lustfulness,
lewdness.

लालन 1 Caressing, fondling,
coaxing; सुतलालनं &c. 2 Indulging,
over-indulgence, fondling too much;
लालने बहवो दोषास्ताडने बहवो युगाः; see लल्.

लालस a. 1 Ardently longing for,
eagerly desirous of, hankering after;
प्रणामलालसाः K. 14; ईशानसंदर्शनलालसान्
u. 7. 56, Si. 4. 6. 2 Taking

pleasure in, devoted to, fond of, absorbed in; विलासलालस Gt. 1; शोक, दुःखा &c.

लालसा 1 Longing or ardent desire, extreme desire, eagerness. 2 Asking, solicitation, entreaty. 3 Regret, sorrow. 4 The longing of a pregnant woman (शोह).

लालसीक Sauce.

लाला Saliva, spittle; Bh. 2. 9. -Comp. -स्रवः a spider. -सावः 1 a flow of saliva. 2 a spider.

लालाटिक a. (की f.) 1 Being on or relating to the forehead. 2 Arising from or dependent on fate; प्राविस्तु लालाटिकी Udb. 3 Useless, low, vile. -कः 1 An attentive servant (lit. one who watches his master's countenance and learns by it what is necessary to be done). 2 An idler, a careless or useless person. 3 A kind of embrace.

लालाटी The forehead.

लालिकः A buffalo.

लालित p. p. 1 Caressed, fondled, coaxed, indulged. 2 Seduced. 3 Loved, desired. -तः Pleasure, love, joy.

लालितकः A fondling or darling, pet, little favourite.

लालित्यं 1 Loveliness, charm, beauty, grace, sweetness, दंतिनः पद-लालित्यं Udb. 2 Amorous gestures.

लालित्य m. A seducer.

लालिनी A wanton woman.

लालुका A kind of necklace.

लाव a. (की f.) 1 Cutting, lopping, cutting off; कुशदुषिलानं R. 13. 43. 2 Plucking, gathering. 3 Cutting down, killing, destroying; Bk. 6. 87. -कः 1 Cutting. 2 A quail.

लावकः 1 A cutter, divider. 2 A reaper, gatherer. 3 A quail.

लावण a. (पी f.) 1 Salt. 2 Salted, dressed with salt.

लावणिक a. (की f.) 1 Salted, dressed with salt. 2 Dealing in salt. 3 Lovely, beautiful, charming; Si. 10. 38 (where it means 'a salt-merchant' also). -कः A salt-merchant. -कं A salt-vessel, salt-cellar.

लावण्यं 1 Saltiness. 2 Beauty, loveliness, charm, तथापि तस्या लावण्यं रेखा किंचिद्विचित्रं S. 6. 13; Ku. 7. 18; लावण्यं is thus defined in Sabdak.:—मुक्ताफलैश्च लावायास्तत्फलत्वमिवावरा । प्रतिमति यद्गोष्ठं तद्दलावण्यमिदोच्यते ॥ -Comp. -अर्जितं the private property of a married woman given to her at her marriage by her father or mother-in-law.

लावण्यमय, लावण्यवद् a. Lovely, handsome.

लावण्यकः N. of a district near Magadha.

लाविकः A buffalo.

लायुक a. (का or की f.) Covetous, greedy, avaricious.

लासः 1 Jumping, sport, skipping about, dancing. 2 Dalliance, wanton sport. 3 Dancing as practised by women. 4 Soup, broth.

लासक a. (सिका f.) 1 Playing, frolicking, sport. 2 Moving hither and thither. -कः 1 A dancer. 2 A peacock. 3 Embracing. 4 N. of Siva. -कं A room on the top of a building, turret.

लासकी A female dancer.

लासिका 1 A female dancer. 2 A harlot, wanton or unchaste woman.

लास्यं 1 Dancing, a dance; आये वास्यति कस्य लास्यमनुवा...वाचां विपाको मम Bv. 4. 42; R. 16. 14. 2 A dance accompanied with singing and instrumental music. 3 A dance in which the emotions of love are represented by means of various gesticulations and attitudes. -स्यः A dancer, an actor. -स्या A dancing girl.

लिकुचः See लकुच.

लिखा 1 A nit, the egg of a louse. 2 A very minute measure of weight (said to be equal to 4 or 8 *trasaremus*); जालांतरगते मानौ यथाष्ट दृश्यते रजः तैश्चतुर्विधैर्लिखा; or वसरेणवोष्टो विज्ञेया लिखिका परिमाणतः Ms. 8. 133; see Y. 1. 362 also.

लिखिका A nit.

लिख् 6 P. (लिखति, लिखित) 1 To write, write down, inscribe, draw a line, engrave; आरसिकेषु कवित्वानिवेदनं शिरसि मा लिख मा लिख मा लिख Udb.; ताराक्षिर्यामसिते कठिन्या निशालिखन् व्योम्नि तमःप्रशस्तिं N. 22. 54; Y. 2. 87; S. 7. 5. 2 To sketch, draw, portray, delineate, paint; युगमवतिलकं लिखति सधुलकं स्वामिव रजनीकरे Gt. 7; मत्सादृश्यं विरहवतु वा मां वगम्यं लिखन्ती Me. 85, 80; Ku. 6. 48; स्मिन्सा पाणौ सधुलकां लिखित K. P. 10. 3 To scratch, rub, scrape, tear up; न किंचिद्वे चरणेन केवलं लिख साष्णाकुललोचना पुत्रं Ki. 8. 14.; धूर्णादिवाग्मिवालिखन् Bk. 15. 22. 4 To lance, scarify. 5 To touch, graze. 6 To peck (as a bird). 7 To make smooth. 8 To unite sexually with a female. -WITH आ 1 to write, delineate, draw lines; Māl. 1. 31. 2 to paint, draw in a picture; आलिखित इव सर्वतो राः Si. 1; ला-नालिख्य प्रणयकुपितं Me. 105; R. 19. 19. 3 to scratch; scrape. -उद् 1 to scratch, scrape, tear or rip up; Si. 5. 20; Ms. 1. 23. 2 to grind down, polish; स्वष्टा विवस्वतमिकोलिलेख Ki. 17. 48, R. 6. 32; S. 6. 5. 3 to paint, write, delineate; Ku. 5. 58. 4 to carve. -प्रति to reply or write in return, write back. -त् 1 to write, inscribe. 2 to draw, paint, delineate, portray; विलिखति रहसि कुरंगमदेन भवंतमम-शरद्वत् Gt. 4. 3 to scratch, scrape, tear p; मंदं शम्भायमानं विलिखति शयनाद्.

लिखितः क्षमां सुरेण K. P. 10; आलिखच्चतुष्टुदेन पक्ष्मी N. 2. 2; पदिन हेम विलिख पदि R. 6. 15; Ku. 2. 23. 4 to implant, infix; H. 4. 72. v. l. -त् to scratch, scrape.

लिखनं 1 Writing, inscribing. 2 Drawing, painting. 3 Scratching. 4 A written document, a writing or manuscript.

लिखित p. p. Written, painted, scratched &c.; see लिख्. -तः N. of a writer on law (mentioned along with शंख). -तं 1 A writing, document. 2 Any book or composition.

लिख् 1 P. (लिखति) To go, move.

लियुः 1 A deer. 2 A fool, block-head. -न. The heart.

लिय् 1 P. (लिंगति, लिंगित) To go, move. -WITH आ to embrace, clasp. -II. 10. U. (लिंगयति-ते) 1 To paint, variegate. 2 To inflect (a noun) according to its gender.

लिंगं 1 A mark, sign, token, an emblem, a badge, symbol, distinguishing mark, characteristic; यतिपादिवल्लिंगयारिणी R. 8. 16; मुनिदेहिदल्लिंग-दर्शी 14. 71.; Ms. 1. 30; S. 25. 252. 2 A false or unreal mark, a guise, disguise, a deceptive badge; लिंगेर्मुदः संवृतविक्रियास्ते R. 7. 30; क्षणकलिंगयारी Mu. 1; न लिंगं धर्मकारणं H. 4. 85; see लिंगिन् below. 3 A symptom, mark of disease. 4 A means of proof, a proof, evidence. 5 (In logic) The predicate of a proposition. 6 The sign of gender or sex. 7 Sex; युगाः पूजास्थानं युगिषु न च लिंगं न च वयः U. 4. 11. 8 The male organ of generation. 9 Gender (in gram.) 10 The genital organ of Siva worshipped in the form of a Phallus. 11 The image of a god, an idol. 12 One of the relations or indications (such as संयोग, वियोग, सादृश्य &c.) which serve to fix the meaning of a word in any particular passage; e. g. in कुपितो मकरध्वजः the word कुपित restricts the meaning of मकरध्वज to 'Kāma', see K. P. 2. and commentary *ad loc.* 13 (In Vedānta phil.) The subtle frame or body, the indestructible original of the original gross or visible body; cf. पञ्चकोष. -Comp. -अग्रं the glans penis. -अनुशासनं the laws of grammatical gender. -अर्चनं the worship of Siva as a *linga*. -देहः -शरीरं the subtle frame or body; see लिंग (13) above. -धारिन् a. wearing a badge. -नाशः 1 loss of the characteristic marks. 2 loss of penis. 3 loss of vision, a particular disease of the eye. -परामर्शः the finding out or consideration of a sign or characteristic (in logic); (e. g. that smoke is a sign of fire) -पुराणं N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas. -प्रतिष्ठा the establishment or consecration of a

diversion, sport. -वापी a pleasure-tank. -युक्ता a parrot kept for pleasure. लीलापति Play, sport, amusement, pleasure.

लीलावत् a. Sportive, playful. -स्त्री 1 A charming or handsome woman. 2 An amorous or wanton woman. 3 N. of Durgā.

लुक् ind. A technical term used by Pāṇini to express the dropping or disappearance of affixes.

लुक् 1 P. (लुपति, लुपित) 1 To pluck, pull, peel, pare. 2 To tear off, pluck or pull out.

लुका, -वनं Peeling, plucking out. लुचित p. p. 1 Peeled. 2 Plucked, plucked out, torn off.

लुट् I. 1 A. (लोटते) 1 To resist, repel, oppose. 2 To shine. 3 To suffer pain. -II. 10 U. (लोटयति-ते) 1 To speak. 2 To shine. -III. 1. 4 P. (लोटति, लुटयति) 1 To roll, wallow on the ground; cf. लुट्. 2 To be connected with. 3 To take away, rob, plunder (perhaps for लुट् or लुट्.)

लुट् I. 1 P. (लोटति) To strike, knock-down. -II. 1 A. (लुटते) 1 To roll on the ground. 2 To suffer pain. 3 To go, move. 4 To resist, oppose. -III. 10 U. (लोटयति-ते) To rob, plunder. IV. 6 P. (लुटति) To roll about, roll on the ground, wallow, welter, move to and fro; यणि लुटति पादेयुः काचः शिरसि पादयेते H. 2. 68; लुटति न सा हिमकराक्षिणेन Git. 7; हारोऽयं हरिणाक्षिणा लुटति स्तनमंडले Amaru. 100; Bk. 14. 54. Bv. 2. 176. -WITH य-वि to roll, wallow &c.; Bk. 5. 108.

लुटनं Rolling, wallowing, moving to and fro.

लुटित p. p. Rolled down, rolling or wallowing on the ground.

लुट् I. 1 P. (लोटति) To stir, agitate, churn, disturb. -Caus. (लुटयति-ते) To stir, churn, agitate (used with वि in the same sense); Si. 11. 8, 19. 69. -II. 6 P. (लुटति) 1 To adhere. 2 To cover.

लुट् I 1 P. (लुटति) 1 To go. 2 To steal, rob, plunder. 3 To be lame or crippled. 4 To be idle or lazy. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (लुटयति-ते) 1 To rob, plunder, steal. 2 To disregard, despise.

लुटाक a. (की. f.) Stealing (fig. also), robbing, plundering; तदुज्जाला इदं लुटाकी परिच्छिन्नाया निवारयति K. P. 10; आः सितराजः कवेः लुटाकता B. R. 5

लुट् 1 P. (लुटति) 1 To go 2 To stir up, agitate, set in motion. 3 To be idle. 4 To be lame. 5 To rob, plunder. 6 To resist.

लुटकाः A robber, plunderer, thief. लुटनं Plundering, robbing, steal ing; स्वस्य देवा इव लुटनाय काम्यादीनाः प्रहृषीयन्ति Vikr. 1. 11.

लुटा 1 Robbing, plundering. 2 Rolling.

लुटाकः 1 A robber. 2 A crow. लुटिः-डी f. Plundering, robbing, pillaging.

लुट् 10 U. (लुटयति-ते) To plunder, rob, pillage.

लुटिका 1 A round mass or ball. 2 Proper conduct.

लुटी Proper or becoming conduct.

लुट् 1 P. (लुपति) 1 To strike, hurt, kill 2 To suffer, pain, be afflicted.

लुट् I. 4 P. (लुपति) 1 To confound, perplex. 2 To be perplexed or confounded. -II. 6 U. (लुपति-ते, लुप) 1 To break, violate, cut off, destroy, injure, अधुना वचसा सखि लुपति N. 4. 105. 2 To take away, deprive of, rob, plunder. 3 To seize, pounce upon. 4 To elide, suppress, cause to disappear. -Pass. (लुपते) 1 To be broken or violated. 2 To be elided or lost, to disappear (in gram.). -Caus. (लुपयति-ते) 1 To break, violate, infringe, offend against. 2 To omit, neglect. 3 To cause to swerve from; R. 12. 9. -Desid. (लुपयति, लुपयति); freq. लुपयते or लुपयति. -WITH अय, य to take away, destroy. -वि 1 to break off, pull out, cut off. 2 to seize, plunder, rob, carry off. 3 to impair. 4 to destroy, ruin, cause to disappear; 'विमलं न विदुर्दानं Ku. 4. 2' for ever lost to view'; U. 3. 28. 5 to wipe or rub off.

लुप्त p. p. 1 Broken, violated, injured, destroyed. 2 Lost, deprived of; R. 14. 56. 3 Robbed, plundered 4 Dropped, elided, disappeared (in gram.). 5 Omitted, neglected. 6 Obsolete, disused, out of use; U. 3. 33; see लुप्. -स Stolen property, booty. -Comp. उपमा a mutilated or elliptical simile, i. e. an upamā in which one, two or even three of the four requisites of a simile are omitted; see K. P. 10 under उपमा. -यद् a. wanting in words. पिडाक-किय a. deprived of the funeral rites. -यतिङ्ग a. one who has broken his promise, faithless, perfidious. -यतिथ a. deprived of reason.

लुप्त p. p. 1 Greedy, covetous, avaricious. 2 Desirous of, longing for, greedy of; as in वनलुप्त, मांसलुप्त, पुनलुप्त &c. -यः 1 A hunter. 2 A libertine, lecher.

लुप्तकः 1 A hunter, fowler; युगमीन-सज्जनां मृगजलसंतीव्रविहितवृषानाम् लुप्तकधी-वरायिना निष्कारणवैरिणो जगति Bh. 2. 61. 2 A covetous or greedy man. 3 A libertine. 4 The star Sirius.

लुप्त 4 P. (लुपति, लुप) 1 To covet, long for, desire eagerly (with dat. or loc.); तथापि रामो लुप्ते युगाय. 2 To

allure, entice. 3 To be bewildered or perplexed, go astray. -Caus. (लुपयति-ते) 1 To make greedy, cause to long for, produce or excite desire for; पुत्रे बहु लोभयन् Bk. 5. 48. 2 To excite lust. 3 To entice, seduce, allure, attract; लोभयमानयनः श्यामुकेनैत-लायुष्यदर्शितविधिः R. 19. 26. 4 To derange, disorder, disturb. -WITH य to be greedy or desirous. (-Caus.) to allure, attract entice. -वि to be disturbed or deranged; Bk. 9. 40. (-Caus.) 1 to allure, entice, attract; स्मर गायक विलोच्यते विधि Ku. 4. 20; अन्ना-स्तमपिकं विलोभयन् (युक्ते) li. 19. 10. 2 to divert, amuse, entertain; क दृष्टि विलोभयामि S. 6.

लुप् 1 P., 10 U. (लुपति, लुपयति-ते) To torment, harass.

लुप्तिका A kind of musical instrument.

लुट् 1 P. (लोलति, लुलित) 1 To roll, roll about, move to and fro, toss about; लुलितदृष्टि मदादिषु वस्तुले Ki. 18. 6; Si. 3. 72, 10. 36. 2 To shake, stir, agitate, make tremulous, disturb. 3 To press down, crush; see लुलित below. -Caus. (लोलयति-ते) To shake, stir up Si. 9. 4. -WITH आ to touch slightly; M. 2. 7. -वि 1 to move to and fro. 2 to shake, make tremulous. 3 to disorder, derange, dishevel (as hair).

लुलायः, लुलायः A buffalo; इतविपुलपति-नीचिचकायो लुलायः.

लुलित p. p. 1 Shaken, tossed about, moved to and fro, tremulous, waving; हृदालम्बादिनिचयमंशुलोलितं गीलुलितं वन्दे R. 16. 34, 59. 2 Disturbed, touched; लुलितमकरंदो मयुकरैः Ve. 1. 1.

Disarranged, dishevelled (as hair); a. 4. 14. 4 Pressed down, crushed, injured; S. 3. 27. 5 Pressing on, touching; अनतिलुलितज्यापाताकं (कनकलम्) S. 3. 14. 6 Fatigued, drooping; अलसलुलितमुष्णान्यन्वसंजातसेवम् (अगानि) U. 1. 24; Mā. 1. 15, 3. 6. 4. 2. 7 Elegant, beautiful; वनं ललितपत्रं Bk. 9. 56.

लुप् 1 P. (लोपति) See लुप्.

लुपनः An elephant in rut.

लुप् 1 P. (लोपति) To covet, desire or long for; cf. लुप्.

लु 9 U. (लुनाति, लुनीते, लुन, caus. लापयति-ते; desid. लुपयति-ते) 1 To cut, lop, clip, sever, divide, pluck, reap, gather (flowers &c.) शरासनज्यामलुनाय-विडो जसः R. 3. 59; 7. 45, 12. 43; प्रीम-वंल्लिङ् लुनीहि नन्दे Si. 1. 51; कीडति कार्कशं लुनयते Pt. 1. 187; Au. 3. 61; Bg. 9. 80. 2 To cut off, destroy completely, annihilate; लोकानल्लापीद्विजिताश्च तस्य Bk. 2. 53. -WITH आ to pluck (gently); Ku. 2. 41. -वि to cut, lop or pluck off; U. 3. 5.

सूत्रा 1 A spider. 2 An ant. -Oomp.
-सूत्रः a cobweb. -सूत्रकः 1 an ape. 2
a kind of jasmine.

सूत्रिका A spider.

सूत्र p. p. 1 Cut, lopped, severed,
cut off. 2 Plucked, gathered (flowers
&c.). 3 Destroyed. 4 Bitten, nibbled
at. 5 Wounded. -सूत्र A tail.

सूत्रे A tail. -Oomp. -विषः 'having
poison in the tail', an animal that
stings with its tail.

सूत्र 1 P. (सूत्रति) 1 To hurt, injure.
2 To rob, plunder, steal.

लेखः 1 A writing, document,
written document (of any kind), a
letter; लेख्यं न मयेति नोत्तरमिदं मुद्रा मदीया
यतः Mu. b. 18; निर्धारितेऽर्थे लेखेन सल्लक्ष्णा
सल्लु पाणिनेः Si. 2. 70; अमंगलेख Ku. 1.
7; मन्मथलेख S. 3. 26. 2 A god, deity.
-Oomp. -अधिकारिण m. one in charge
of writing letters, the secretary (as
a king &c.). -अरुः a kind of palm
tree. -अरुभः N. of Indra. -पत्रं,
-पत्रिका 1 an epistle, a letter, writing
in general. 2 a deed, document
(legal). -सद्वसः a written message.
-हारीः, -हारिण m. a letter-carrier.

लेखकः 1 A writer, scribe, copyist.
2 A painter. -Oomp. -दोषः -यमादः
a slip of the scribe, copyist's mistake.

लेखनं a. (नी. f.) Writing, painting,
scratching &c. -नः A kind of reed
of which pens are made. -न 1 Writ-
ing, transcribing. 2 Scratching,
scraping. 3 Grazing, touching. 4
Attenuating, making thin or emaci-
ated. 5 A palm-leaf (for writing upon).
-नी 1 A pen, writing-reed, reed-
pen. 2 A spoon. -Oomp. -साधनं
writing materials or apparatus.

लेखनिका A letter-carrier.

लेखनी 1 A pen. 2 A spoon.

लेखा 1 A line, streak; कालिङ्गोरायत
लेखयोगे Ku. 1. 47; Ku. 7. 16, 87.
Ki. 16. 2, Me. 44; विजयलेख. कर्मलेखा,
मदलेखा &c. 2 A stroke fur row, row,
stripe. 3 Writing drawing lines,
delineation, painting; पाणिनेः कालिङ्गविधि
वितरा वतने किं करोमि Mā. 4. 35. 4 The
moon's crescent, a streak of the
moon; लम्बोदया चाग्रमसौ लेखा Ku. 1.
25 2. 34; Ki. 5. 44. 5 A figure,
likeness, an impression, a mark;
उपलि सयावकस्यपादलेखा Ki. 5. 40. 6
Hem, border, edge, skirt. 7 The
crest.

लेख्य a. To be drawn, written,
painted, scratched &c. -लेखं 1 The
art of writing. 2 Writing, transcrib-
ing. 3 A writing, a letter, document,
manuscript. 4 An inscription. 5
Painting, drawing. 6 A painted
figure. -Oomp. -आरुहः, -कृत a. commit-
ted to writing, done in writing. -भूत
a. painted, drawn in picture. -पुञ्जिका
a paint-brush, writing-pencil. पञ्च

पञ्चकी 1 a writing, letter, document. 2
a palm-leaf. -पञ्चनः a document.
-स्थानं a writing-place.

लेखं Excrement, feces

लेखः -सूत्र Tears.

लेख 1 A. (लेखति) 1 To go, move. 2
To worship.

लेखः 1 Smearing, plastering,
anointing; Y. 1. 188. 2 An unguent,
ointment, salve. 3 A plaster in
general (such as white-wash, mortar
&c.). 4 The wipings of the hand
(or the remnants of the food stick-
ing to the hand), after offering
funeral oblations to the first three
ancestors पितृ, पितामह and प्रपितामह),
(these wipings being offered to the
three ancestors after the great-
grand-father; i. e. to paternal
ancestors in the 4th, 5th and 6th
degrees); लेखभाजसमुच्चयाः पितामहः वि-
भागिनः 5 A spot, stain, defilement,
pollution. 6 Moral impurity, sin. 7
Food. -Oomp. -कृषः a plaster-maker,
white-washer, bricklayer. -भ्रातृन्, -भ्रातृ
m. a paternal ancestor in the 4th,
5th, and 6th degree; Ms. 3. 216.

लेखकः A plasterer, mason, white-
washer.

लेखनः Incense. -न 1 Anointing,
smearing, plastering; Y. 1. 188. 2
A plaster, an ointment. 3 Mortar,
white-wash. 4 Flesh.

लेख्य a. To be plastered, smeared
&c. -लेख्य 1 Plastering, smearing. 2
Moulding, modelling, making models.
-Oomp. -कृत m. 1 a model-maker. 2
a bricklayer. -स्त्री a woman covered
with unguents or perfumed
ointments.

लेख्यमयी A doll puppet.

लेख्याचमनः One of the seven
tongues of fire.

लेलिहः A snake or ent.

लेलिहानः 1 A snake or serpent. 2
An epithet of Siva.

लेखाः 1 A small bit or portion, a
particle, an atom, a very small
quantity; लेखः (v. l. स्वरः). लेखमिदं
S. 2. 4; यमपातिलेखाः Ku. 3. 38 t so
अक्षि, पुण् &c. 2 A measure of time
(equal to two kālā's). 3 (In Roet.)
A figure of speech which consists in
representing what is usually con-
sidered as an advantage to be a
disadvantage and vice versa. It is
thus defined in R. G.:—उपस्थानिदसाधन-
तया दोषस्त्वेन दोषस्येहासाधनतया पुनस्त्वेन च वर्ण-
नः लेखः; for examples see ad loc.
(Mammata appears to include this
figure under विशेष, see K. P. 10
under विशेष and comments y).
-Oomp. -वक्तृ a. only suggested, or
hinted at, insinuated.

लेखा Light.

लेखुः A cold, lump of earth. -Oomp.
-लेखनः an instrument for breaking
clods.

लेखिका A rider of an elephant.

लेखः 1 Licking, sipper; as in मयुने
लेखः Bk. 6. 82. 2 Tasting. 3 A
lambative, an electuary. 4 Food.

लेखनं Licking, sipping with the
tongue.

लेखिनः Borax.

लेखा a. To be licked, to be eaten
by licking, to be lapped up. -सूत्र 1
Anything to be eaten by licking
(as an article of food), a lambative.
2 Food in general.

लेखे N. of one of the eighteen
Purāṇas.

लेखिक a. (की. f.) 1 Depending on
or relating to a sign or mark. 2
Inferred (अनुमित). -कः A maker of
images, a statuary.

लोक 1. 1 A. (लोकते, लोकित) To
see, view, perceive. -With अत्र to see,
behold; नोल्लोच्यलोकते यदि दिश
सूर्यस्य किं दृश्यं Bh. 2. 93. -आ to see,
look at, perceive; Bk. 2. 24, 11. 10
U. or caus. (लोकयति, लोकित) 1 To
look at, behold, view perceive. 2
To know, be aware of. 3 To shine.
4 To speak. -With अत्र 1 to see,
behold, look at, परिगृह्यलोकः (in
dramas) 2 to find; know, observe;
अवलोकयामि किमर्थमिदं (जम्बाः S. 4. 3 to
view, meditate or reflect upon; Ku.
8. 50, R. 8. 74. -आ 1 to see,
perceive; behold, view. 2 to regard
consider, look upon; तुमन्विष जयजगत्समा-
लोकयामः Bh. 3. 66. 3 to know, find
out. 4 to greet, express congratula-
tions. -वि 1 to see behold, look at,
perceive; विलोक्य दृष्ट्वाऽनुमितिर्निर्णयः महा-
जनः कुरुल्लो मविष्यति Ku. 5. 70; R. 2. 11,
6. 59. 2 to search for, look out for.

लोकः 1 The world, a division of
the universe; (roughly speaking
there are three lokas स्वर्ग, पृथ्वी and
व्यताल, but according to fuller
classification the lokas are fourteen,
seven higher regions rising from
the earth one above the other i. e.
भूर्लोक, स्वर्लोक, स्वर्लोक, महर्लोक, जनर्लोक,
तप्तर्लोक and सत्यलोक or ब्रह्मलोक; and
seven lower regions, descending
from the earth one below the other;
i. e. अतल, विंशतल, सतल, रसातल, तप्ततल,
महातल and पाताल). 2 The earth,
terrestrial world (पृथ्वी); इदलोकं in
this world (op. वरुण). 3 The human
race, mankind, men, as in लोकानि,
लोकोवर &c. q. v. 4 The people or
subjects (opp. the king); स्वर्गस्यलोकपालः
विष्णुः लोकपालः S. 5. 7, R. 4. 8. 5 A
collection, group, com. any; आकृष्टलोक-
नलोकपालः B. 6. 1; or शम्भुः तेन विनि-
पाललोकः 7. 3. 6 A region, tract, district,
province. 7 Common life ordinary

practice (of the world); लोकवदु लीलकैवत्य Br. Sūt. II. 1. 33; यथा लोके कस्यापि दुर्गतिरस्य रात्रः &c. S. B. (and diverse other places of the same work). 8 Common or worldly usage (opp.) Vedic usage or idiom; वेदाधीनैदिका शब्दाः सिद्धा लोकाश्च लोकिकाः, विवृतज्ञिता दाक्षिणात्या यथा लोके वेदे चेति प्रयोज्ये यथा लोकिकवेदिकेभ्यो प्रतिष्ठते Mbh.; (and in diverse other places); अनेनास्मि लोके वेदे च प्रथितः दुर्बोधमः Bg. 15. 13. 9 Sight, looking. 10 The number 'seven', or 'fourteen'. -Comp. -अतिग a. extraordinary, supernatural. -अतिहाय a. superior to the world, extraordinary. -अधिक a. extraordinary, uncommon; सर्वं पंडितराज-जितिलकेनांकारि लोकाधिकं Bv. 4. 44; Ki. 2. 47. -अधिपः 1 a king. 2 a god or deity. -अधिपतिः a lord of the world. -अमुरागः 'love of mankind', universal love, general benevolence, philanthropy. -अंतर् 'another world', the next world, future life; R. 1. 69; 6. 45; लोकान्तं गम्, वायु &c. to die. -अपवादः public scandal, popular censure; लोकापवादे बलवान्मतो मे R. 14. 40. -अयुध्वः public weal or welfare. -अयनः N. of Nārāyaṇa. -अलोकः N. of a mythical mountain that encircles the earth and is situated beyond the sea of fresh water which surrounds the last of the seven continents; beyond लोकालोक there is complete darkness and to this side of it there is light; it thus divides the visible world from the regions of darkness; प्रकाशश्चापकाशश्च लोकालोक इवाचलः R. 1. 68; (for further explanation see Dr. Bhāṇḍārkar's note on l. 79 of Māl. 10th Act.). (-को) the visible and the invisible world. -आचारः common practice, popular or general custom, ways of the world. -आत्मन् m. the soul of the universe. -आदिः 1 the beginning of the world. 2 the creator of the world. -अव्यय a. atheistical, materialistic. (-नः) a materialist, an atheist, a follower of Chārvāka. (-नं) materialism, atheism; (for some account see the first chapter of the Sarvadarśana-saṅgraha). -आपत्तिकः an atheist, a materialist. -ईश 1 a king (lord of the world). 2 Brahman. 3 quick-silver. -उक्तिः f. 1 a proverb, popular saying. 2 common talk, public opinion. -उत्तर a. extraordinary, uncommon, unusual; लोकोत्तरा च कृतिः Bv. 1. 69, 70; U. 2. 7. (-रः) a king. -एषण desire for heaven. -कटकः a troublesome or wicked man, the curse of mankind, see कटक. -कथा a popular legend. -कर्तृ, कृत् m. the creator of the world. -गाथा a song handed down among people. -जगत्सु

n. the sun. चारिषु the ways of the world. -जननी an epithet of Lakshmi. -जित् m. 1 an epithet of Buddha. 2 any conqueror of the world. -ज्ञ a. knowing the world. -ज्ञेयः an epithet of Buddha. -ज्ञं knowledge of mankind. -ज्ञं course of the world. -तुषारः camphor. -त्रयं, -त्रयी the three worlds taken collectively; स्वस्वतल्लोकत्रयं कंदकेषु R. 14. 73. -द्वार the gate of heaven. -धातुः a particular division of the world. -धातु m. an epithet of Siva. -नाथः 1 Brahman. 2 Vishnu. 3 Siva. 4 a king, sovereign. 5 a Buddha. -नेतृ m. an epithet of Siva. -पं, पालः 1 a regent or guardian of a quarter of the world; ललिताम्बिनीयं तमयं भती मरुतां द्रष्टुमनाः सलोकपालः V. 2. 18; R. 2. 75, 2. 89, 17. 78; (the lokapālas are eight; see अष्टदिक्पाल). 2 a king, sovereign. -पक्षिः f. esteem of mankind, general respectability. -पतिः 1 an epithet of Brahman. 2 of Vishnu. 3 a king, sovereign. -पथः, -पद्धतिः f. the general or usual way, the universally accepted way. -पितरमहः an epithet of Brahman. -प्रकाशनः the sun. -प्रवादः general rumour, current report, popular talk. -प्रसिद्ध a. well-known, universally known. -चंद्रः चंद्रवः the sun. -चाक्षः, चाक्ष a. 1 excluded from society, excommunicated. 2 differing from the world, eccentric, singular. (-क्षः) an outcast. -मर्यादा an established or current custom. -मातृ f. an epithet of Lakshmi. -मार्गः an established custom. -यात्रा 1 worldly affairs, the course of worldly life, business of the world; एवं किलेयं लोकयात्रा Mv. 7; यावदयं संसारसावकसिद्धिवैयं लोकयात्रा Ve. 3. 2 worldly existence, career in life; Māl. 4. 3 support of life, maintenance. -रक्षः a king, sovereign. -रंजन pleasing the world, popularity. -रवः popular talk or report. -लोचनं the sun. -वचनं popular rumour or report. -वायुः public rumour; common talk, popular report; मा लोकवादप्रवण-दहासीः R. 14. 61. -वार्ता popular report, public rumour. -विद्विष a. disliked by men, generally or universally disliked. -विधिः 1 a mode of proceeding, prevalent in the world. 2 the creator of the world. -विश्रुत a. far-famed, universally known, famous, renowned. -वृत्तं 1 the way of the world, a custom prevalent in the world. 2 an idle talk, gossip. -वृत्तान्तः -व्यवहारः 1 the course or ways of the world, general custom; S. 5. 2 course of events. -वृत्तिः f. 1 a popular report. 2 world-wide fame. -संकरः general confusion in the world. -संसारः 1 the whole universe, the welfare

of the world. 3 propitiation of mankind. -साक्षिन् m. 1 an epithet of Brahman. 2 fire. -सिद्ध a. 1 current among the people, usual, customary. 2 generally received or accepted. -स्थितिः f. 1 existence or conduct of the universe, worldly existence. 2 a universal law. -हास्य a. world-derided, the butt of general ridicule. -हित a. beneficial to mankind or to the world. (-तं) general welfare. लोकं Looking at, seeing, beholding &c.

लोकं पूण a. Filling or pervading the world; लोकं पूणैः परिमलैः परिपूरितस्य काश्मीराजस्य कदुतापि वितातस्या Bv. 1. 70. लोक I. 1 A. (लोचते) To see, view, perceive, observe. -II. 10 U. or Caus. (लोचयति ते) To cause to see. -WITu आ 1 to see, perceive. 2 to consider, reflect, think, ponder; अलोचयते विस्तारमभसां दाक्षिणोद्वेः Bk. 7. 40. -III. 10 U. (लोचयति ते) 1 To speak. 2 To shine.

लोचं Tears.

लोचकः 1 A stupid person. 2 The pupil of the eye. 3 Lampblack, collyrium. 4 A kind of ear-ring. 5 A dark or blue garment. 6 A bow-string. 7 A particular ornament worn by women on the forehead. 8 A lump of flesh. 9 The slough of a snake. 10 A wrinkled skin. 11 The wrinkled brow. 12 A plantain tree.

लोचनं 1 Seeing, sight, viewing. 2 The eye; शेषात्मासात् गमय चतुरो लोचने मीलयित्वा Me. 110. -Comp. -गोचर, -पथः, -मार्गः the range of sight, sphere of vision. -हित blue vitriol. लोक 1 P. (लोचति) To be mad or foolish.

लोडः Rolling on the ground, wallowing.

लोड् 1 P. (लोडति) To be foolish or mad.

लोडनं Disturbing, agitating, shaking about.

लोणारः A kind of salt.

लोटः 1 Tears. 2 A mark, sign, token.

लोभं Stolen property, booty; लोभेण (or लोभेण) गृहीतस्य कुंभीलकस्यास्ति वा प्रतिवचनं V. 2.

लोभः, लोभः N. of a tree with red or white flowers; लोभद्रुमं साधुमतः प्रवृत्तं R. 2. 29; सुखेन सालक्ष्यत लोभपांडुना 3. 2; Ku. 7. 9.

लोपः 1 Taking away, deprivation. 2 Loss, destruction. 3 Abolition, cancellation, annulment (of customs), disappearance, disuse. 4 Violation, transgression; R. 1. 76. 5 want, failure, absence; R. 1. 68. 6 Omission, dropping; तद्वर्ज्यस्य लोपे स्वात् K. P. 10. 7 Elision, dropping, (in (gram.); अर्द्धं लोपः P. 1. 1. 60.

लोपन 1 Violation, transgression.
2 Omission; dropping.

लोपा, लोपासुता N. of a daughter of the king of Vidarbha and wife of the sage Agastya [She is said to have been formed by the sage himself from the most beautiful parts of different animals so as to have a wife after his own heart, and then secretly introduced into the palace of the king of Vidarbha where she grew up as his daughter. She was afterwards married by Agastya. He was asked by her to acquire immense riches before he thought of having any connection with her. The sage accordingly first went to king Srutarvan, and from him to several other persons till he went to the rich demon Ilvala and, having conquered him got immense wealth from him and satisfied his wife.]

लोपाकः, लोपापकः A kind of jackal.

लोपासः, लोपासकः A jackal, fox.

लोपिन् a. 1 Injuring, harming. 2 Subject to elision.

लोप्यं See लोप्यं.

लोभः 1 Covetousness, avarice, greed, cupidity; लोभद्वयणेन किं Bh. 2. 55. 2 Desire for, longing after (with gen. or in comp. कंकणस्य तु लोभेन H. 1. 5; आननस्पशलोभात् Me. 10. 3. -Comp. -अन्विता a. covetous, greedy, avaricious. -विरहः absence of avarice; H. 1.

लोभन 1 Allurement, temptation, seduction, enticement. 2 Gold.

लोभनीय a. Enticing, alluring, attractive; so लोभ्य.

लोभः A tail.

लोभाकिन् m. A bird.

लोमन् n. The hair on the body of men or animals; see रोमन्. -Comp. -अचः रोमाच q. v. -आलिः ली, -आवलि ली, -राशिः f. a line of hair from the breast to the navel; see रोमावली &c. -कर्णः a hare. -कीटः a louse. -कृपा, -वर्तः, -रंशः, -विषरं a pore of the skin. -शं morbid baldness. -मणिः an amulet made of hair. -बाहिन् a. feathered. -सहर्षण a. thrilling, causing horripilation. -सारः an emerald. -वर्ष, -हर्षण, -हर्षिन् see रोमर्ष &c. -हृत् m. yellow orpiment.

लोम a. 1 Hairy, woolly, shaggy 2 Woolly. 3 Containing hair. -काः A shu, ram. -का 1 A fox. 2 A female jackal. 3 An ape. 4 Green vitriol. -Comp. -मार्जारः the civet-cat.

लोमाशः A jackal.

लोह, a. 1 Shaking, rolling, tremulous, moving to and fro, quivering, dangling, trembling; flowing, waving, (as locks of hair); परिकुर-होलशिलाशजिङ्ग जङ्गमिषस्तमिवातपङ्क्ति Ki. 3. 20; लोलोच्छ्रय पवनमुल्लिताशुकांत Ve. 2. 22; लोलपणे लोचये Me. 27; R. 18. 43. 2

Agitated, disturbed, restless, uneasy. 3. Fickle, inconstant, changing, unsteady; येन विद्यः संश्रयदोषरुद्धं स्वभावलीलेत्य-यज्ञः प्रवृत्ति R. 6. 41; so Ku. 1. 43. 4 Frail, transient; S. 1. 10. 5 Longing or anxious for, eager for, eagerly desirous of (mostly in comp.); अये लोलः करिकलमको यः पुरा पोषि-तोऽनु U. 3. 6; कर्ण लोलः कथयितुमश्रुतानन-स्पशलोभात् Me. 103; Si. 1. 61; 18. 46, 10. 66, Ki. 4. 20; Me. 61; R. 7. 23, 9. 37, 16. 54. 61. -ला 1 N. of Lakshmi. 2 Lightning. 3 The tongue. -Comp. -आक्षि n. a rolling eye. -आक्षिका a woman with rolling eyes. -जिह्वा a. with a rolling or restless tongue, greedy. -लोल a. excessively tremulous, ever restless.

लोह्यु a. Very eager or desirous, ardently longing for, greedy of; अभिनवमधुलोह्युस्तस्य तया परिचुम्ब्य चूतमंजरी कमलवसतिमात्रविद्येता मधुकर विस्तृतोस्तेनां कथं S. 5. 1; मिथस्तदाभाषणलोह्युं मनः Si. 1. 40; R. 19. 24. -रा Ardent longing, eager or earnest desire, eagerness.

लोह्युभ a. Ardently desirous, covetous, see लोह्यु.

लोह्य 1 A (लोह्ये) To heap up, accumulate.

लोहः, -हं A clod, A lump of earth; पद्व्येषु लोह्यवत् यः पद्वयि स पद्वयि; समलोह-कांचनः R. 8. 21. -हं Kust of iron. -Comp. -त्रः, -भेदः नन an instrument for breaking clods, a harrow.

लोह्युः A clod, lump of earth.

लोह a. 1 Red, reddish. 2 Made of copper, coppery. 3 Made of iron. -हः, -हं 1 Copper. 2 Iron. 3 Steel. 4 Any metal. 5 Gold. 6 Blood. 7 A weapon; Ms. 9. 321. 8 A fish-hook. -हः The red goat. -हं Aloe-wood. -Comp. -अजः the red goat. -अभिसारः, -अभिहारः N. of a military ceremony resembling नीराजन q. v. उत्तमं gold. -कांतः a loadstone, magnet. -कारः a blacksmith. -किहं rust of iron. -कातकः a blacksmith. -चूर्ण iron-filings, rust of iron. -जं 1 bell-metal. 2 iron-filings. -जालं a coat of mail. -जित् m. a diamond. -जाविन् m. borax. -नालः an iron arrow. -पुटः a heron. -प्रतिम 1 an anvil. 2 an iron image. -चट्ट a. tipped or studded with iron. -मुक्तिका a red pearl. -रजस् n. rust of iron. -राजकं silver. -चट्टं gold. -शंकुः an iron spike. -श्लेष्मणः borax. -सकरं blue steel.

लोहल a. 1 Made of iron. 2 Speaking indistinctly, lisping.

लोहिका An iron vessel.

लोहित a. (लोहिता or लोहिता f.) 1 Red, red-coloured; कस्तुरावतिपात्रलोहित-तलो वाह पटोक्षेपणत् S. 1. 30; Ku. 3. 29; मुहुश्चलत्पल्लवलोहिनीभिर्दृष्टैः शिखाभिः शिखिनोव-मैत्राः Ki. 16. 53. 2 Copper, made of copper. -तः 1 The red colour. 2 The

planet Mars. 3 A serpent. 4 A kind of deer. 5 A kind of rice. -ता N. of one of the seven tongues of fire. -तं 1 Copper. 2 Blood; Ms. 8. 284. 3 Saffron. 4 Battle. 5 Red sanders. 6 A kind of sandal. 7 An imperfect form of a rainbow. -Comp. -अक्षः 1 a red die. 2 a kind of snake. 3 the (Indian) cuckoo. 4 an epithet of Vishnu. -अंगः the planet Mars. -अयस n. copper. -अशोकः a variety of Asoka (having red flowers). -अश्वः fire. -आननः an ichneumon. -ईक्षण a. red-eyed. -उरु a. having red or blood-red water. -कलमाष a red-spotted. -क्षयः loss of blood. -शीतः an epithet of Agni. -चंदनं saffron. -पुष्पकः the granite tree. -मुक्तिका red chalk. -शतपत्रं a red lotus-flower.

लोहितक a. (तिका f.) Red. -कः 1 A ruby; Si. 13. 52. 2 The planet Mars. 3 A kind of rice. -कं Bell-metal.

लोहितिमन् m. Redness.

लोहिनी A woman with a red-coloured skin.

लोकायतिकः A follower of Châr-vâka, an atheist, a materialist.

लौकिक a. (लौकिक f.) 1 Worldly, mundane, terrestrial, earthly. 2 General, common, usual, ordinary, vulgar; U. 1. 10. 3 Of every-day life, generally accepted, popular, customary; Ku. 7. 88. 4 Temporal, secular; (opp. आर्ष or ज्ञानिय); Ms. 3. 282. 5 Not sacred, profane (as a word or its sense); वाक्यं द्विविधं वैदिकं लौकिकं च T. S.; (see Mbh. quoted under लोक 8). 6 Belonging to the world of; as in ब्रह्मलौकिक. -काः (pl.) Ordinary men, men of the world. -कं Any general or worldly custom. -Comp. -ज्ञ a. knowing the ways of the world, acquainted with worldly customs; बौद्धसोपि संतो लौकिकज्ञा वयं S. 4.

लौक्य 1 Worldly, terrestrial, mundane, human. 2 Common, ordinary, usual.

लौड 1 P. (लोडति) To be foolish or mad.

लौल्यं 1 Fickleness, unsteadiness, inconstancy. 2 Eagerness, eager desire, greediness; lustfulness, excessive passion or desire; जिह्वालोल्यात् Pt. 3; R. 7. 61, 16. 76; 18. 30; Ku. 6. 30.

लोह a. (हो f.) 1 Made of iron, iron. 2 Coppery. 3 Metallic. 4 Copper-coloured, red. -हं Iron; Bk. 15. 54. -ह्र A kettle. -Comp. -आत्मन् m., -हृः f. a boiler, kettle, caldron. -कारः, a blacksmith. -ज rust of iron. -क्षयः, यं an iron fetter, iron. -संज्ञ an iron vessel. -सलं rust of iron. -शंकुः an iron spike.

लोहितः The trident of Śrîs

लोहिर्यः N. of a river, the Brahmaputra; वक्रं तर्जिलोहिर्ये तस्मिन् प्राग्योति
वक्रः R. 4. 81; (where Malli. says

तीर्णा लोहिर्या नाम नदी येन, but quotes no
authority). -रस्य Redness.

हृषी, हृषी 9 P. (लिनति, लिनति) To

join, unite, be mixed with.

हृषी 9 P. (लिनति) To go, move,
approach.

व.

वः 1 Air, wind. 2 the arm. 3 N. of
Varuna. 4 Conciliation. 5 Address-
ing. 6 Auspiciousness. 7 Residence,
dwelling. 8 The ocean. 9 A tiger.
10 Cloth. 11 N. of Rāhu. -व N. of
Varuna (Medini). -ind. Like, as;
as in मयी वीहृष्य लंघेते विवी वस्ततरी मम Sk.;
where the word may be व or वा.

वंशः 1 A bamboo; अनुवंशविशुद्धोऽपि
निर्माणः किं करिष्याति H. Pr. 23; वंशमवो गुण-
यामपि संग्रहेषेण पूज्यते पुरुषः Bv. 1. 80
(where वंश has sense 2 also); Me.
79. 2 A race, family, dynasty, line-
age; व जातो येन जातेन यति वंशः समुत्ति H.
2; पूर्ववमवो वंशः R. 1. 2 &c.; see वंश-
करं, वंशस्थिति &c. 3 A shaft. 4 A flute,
pipe, reed-pipe; कुम्भजिरापादितवंशकृत्यं
R. 2. 12. 5 A collection, assemblage,
multitude (usually of similar
things); सदीकृतः स्वद्वन्द्ववंशकैः R. 7.
39. 6 A cross-beam. 7 A joint (in a
bamboo). 8 A sort of sugar-cane.
9 The backbone. 10 The Sāla tree.
11 A particular measure of length
(equal to ten hastas). -Oomp.

-अंगं, अंकुरः 1 the tip or end of a
bamboo-cane. 2 the shoot of a
bamboo.

-अनुकीर्तनं genealogy.

-अनुक्रमः genealogy. -अनुचरितं the
history of a dynasty or family.

-आवली a pedigree, genealogy. -आहः
bamboo-manna. -कठिनः a thicket of
bamboos. -कर a. 1 founding a
family. 2 perpetuating a race; R.
18. 31. (-रः) an ancestor. -कर्पूर-
रोचना, रोचना, लोचना bamboo-
manna. -कृत m. the founder or per-
petuator of a family. -क्रमः family
succession. -क्षीरी bamboo-manna.

-चरितं the history of a family.

-चितकः a genealogist. -छेत्तु a. the
last of a family. -ज a. 1 born in the
family of; R. 1. 31. 2 sprung from a
good family. (-जः) 1 progeny,
issue, lineal descendant. 2 the seed
of the bamboo. (-जं) bamboo-
manna. (-जा) bamboo-manna.

-कर्तृन् m. a buffoon. -नाडि (ली) का
a pipe made of bamboo. -नाथः the
chief or head of a race. -नेत्रं the
root of sugar-cane. -पत्रं a bamboo-
leaf. (-त्रः) a reed. -पत्रकः 1 a reed.
2 a white kind of sugarcane. (-कं)
yellow orpiment. -परंपरा lineal
descent, family succession. -पूरकं the
root of sugarcane -भोव a. here-

ditary. (-उवं) a hereditary estate.

-लक्ष्मीः f. the fortune of a family.

-विततिः f. 1 a family, descent. 2 a
thicket of bamboos. -शकरा bamboo-
manna. -शलाका a small bamboo peg
at the lower end of a Vinā. -स्थितिः
f. the perpetuation of a family; R.
18. 31.

वंशकः 1 A kind of sugarcane. 2
The joint in a bamboo. 3 A kind of
fish. -कं Aloewood.

वंशिका 1 A kind of flute. 2 Aloes-
wood.

वंशी 1 A flute; pipe; न वंशी मजासी-
हृषि करसरोजादिगलित H. D. 108; कंसरिषो-
र्योऽस्तु त बोधेयसि वंशीरवः Git. 9. 2 A
vein or artery. 3 Bamboo-manna. 4
A particular weight. -Oomp. -परः,
-परिन् m. 1 an epithet of Krishna,
2 any flute-player or piper.

वंश a. 1 Relating to the main
beam. 2 Connected with the spine.
3 Belonging to a family. 4 Of a good
family, born in a good family. 5
Lineal, genealogical. -वयः 1 A
descendant, posterity (pl.); त्वरेऽपि
रवोर्वया R. 15. 35. 2 A forefather,
an ancestor; दून वयः परं वंश्याः विंशविन्द-
दर्शिनः R. 1. 66. 3 Any member of a
family. 4 A cross-beam. 5 A bone in
the arm or leg. 6 A pupil.

वह See वंश.

वक्र See वक्र.

वक्रल See वक्रल.

वक् 1 A. (वक्ते) To go, move.

वक्तव्य pol. p. 1 Fit to be said,
told, spoken or declared; तर्हि वक्तव्यं
न वक्तव्यं (frequently occurring in
Mbh.). 2 To be spoken about.

3 Reprehensible, blamable,
censurable. 4 Low, vile, base. 5
Accountable, responsible. 6
Dependent. -वयं 1 Speaking, speech.

2 A precept, rule, dictum. 3 Blame,
censure, reproach.

वक्त्र a. or m. 1 Speaking, talking,
a speaker. 2 Eloquent, an orator; किं
करिष्यति वक्त्रः भ्राता यत्र न वियते; दुर्गुण यत्र
वक्त्रस्तत्र येन हि शोभनं Subhāsh. 3 A
teacher, an expounder. 4 A learned
or wise man in general.

वक्त्रं 1 The mouth. 2 The face;
यद्वक्त्रं सुहृदीक्षते न पविना व्रजे न बादृक्षता Bh.
3. 147. 3 Snout, muzzle, beak. 4
Beginning. 5 The point (of an
arrow), the spout of a vessel. 6 A

sort of garment. 7 N. of a metre
similar to *amushṭubh*; see S. D 567;
Kāv. 1. 26. -Oomp. -आसवः saliva.

-खुरः a tooth. -जः a Brāhmaṇa.

-तालं a musical instrument played
with the mouth. -दलं the palate. -वदः
a veil. -रसं the aperture of the
mouth. -परिसंवः speech. -भेदिन a.
pungent, sharp. -वासः an orange.

-शोधनं 1 cleansing the mouth. 2 a
lime, citron. -शोधिन n. a citron
(-m.) a citron tree.

वक्र a. 1 Crooked (fig. also),
bent, curved, winding, tortuous;

वक्रः पंथा यदपि भवतः प्रस्थितस्त्वोत्तराशां Me. 27;
Ku. 3. 29. 2 Round about, indirect,
evasive, circuitous, equivocating,
ambiguous (as a speech); किमेतैर्वक्र-
भणितैः Ratn. 2; वक्रवाक्प्रचनारमणीयः...हृषुवा
प्रवृत्ते परिहासः Si. 10. 12; see वक्रोक्ति
also. 3 Curled, curling, crisped (as
hair). 4 Retrograde (as motion). 5
Dishonest, fraudulent, crooked in
disposition. 6 Cruel, malignant (as
a planet). 7 Prosodially long. -क्रः
1 The planet Mars. 2 The planet
Saturn 3 N. of Siva. 4 N. of the
demon Tripura. -क्रौ 1 The bend or arm
of a river. 2 Retrograde motion (of a
planet). -Oomp. -अंगं a crooked
limb. (-गः) 1 a goose. 2 the ruddy
goose. 3 a snake. -उक्तिः f. 1 a figure
of speech consisting in the use of
evasive speech or reply, either by
means of a pun, or by an affected
change of tone; Mammaṭa thus de-
fines it: -यदुक्तमन्यथा वाक्यमन्यथान्येन योज्यते
श्लेषेण काका वा जेया सा वक्रोक्तिस्तथा दिवा K.
P. 9; for example see the opening
stanza in Mu. (पन्था केयं स्थिता ते &c.)
2 equivocation, insinuation, innuendo
मुच्युर्वाणमद्वयं कविप्राज इति वयः । वक्रोक्तिमार्ग-
निवृणान्मुन्यो वियते न वा । 3 sarcasm. -कंदः
the jujube tree. -कंदकः the Khadira
tree. -खड्गः -खड्गकः a sabre, scimitar.

-गति, वासिन् a. 1 winding, meander-
ing. 2 fraudulent, dishonest; -जीवः
a camel. -चंचुः a parrot. -सुक्षुः 1 an
epithet of Gapeśa. 2 a parrot. -वृक्षः
a boar. -दृष्टि a. 1 squint-eyed, squint-
ing. 2 having a malignant or evil
look. 3 sly. (-रः) squint, an
oblique look. -वक्रः 1 a parrot. 2 a
low man. -नासिक an owl. -पुष्पः
-पुष्पिकः a dog -पुष्पः the pala'sa tree.

-बालधिः, लांगुलः a dog. -भावः 1 crookedness. 2 deceit. -वक्रः a hog. वक्रयः Price (for अवक्रय q. v.). वक्रिन् a. 1 Crooked. 2 Retrograde. -m. A Jaina or Buddha.

वक्रिमन् m. 1 Crookedness, curvature. 2 Equivocation, evasion, ambiguity, tortuous, round-about or indirect nature (as of a speech). तद्वक्त्राङ्गुलीरभ स च दुषास्यदी गिरा वक्रिमा Glt. 3. 3 Cunningness, duplicity, craftiness.

वक्रोदितः, -वक्रोदिका f. A gentle smile.

वक्ष 1 P. (वक्षति) 1 To grow, increase. 2 To be powerful. 3 To be angry. 4 To accumulate.

वक्षस् n. The breast, bosom, chest; कपाटवक्षाः परिणद्धकंथरः R. 3. 34. -Comp. -जः, -रुद्रः, -रुहः (वक्षोजः, वक्षोरुहः) the female breast; Bv. 2. 17. -स्थलं (वक्ष or वक्षःस्थलं) the breast or bosom.

वक्ष्, वक्ष् (वक्षति, वक्षति) To go, move. वगाहः See अवगाह.

वक्रः The bend of a river.

वक्रा The pommel of a saddle.

वक्रिलः A thorn.

वक्रिः 1 A rib (of an animal or building (said to be f. only by some)). 2 The timber of a roof. 3 A kind of musical instrument (said to be n. also in these two senses).

वक्षुः A small arm or branch of the Ganges.

वङ्ग 1 P. (वङ्गतिः) 1 To go. 2 To limp, be lame.

वङ्गाः (pl.) N. of Bengal proper and its inhabitants; वङ्गाजुत्तमाय तत्ता नेता शीतपनोयतात् R. 4. 36; रत्नाकरं समारम्भ्य ब्रह्म-पुत्रातः शिष्ये वङ्गदेश इति श्लोकः. -मः 1 Cotton. 2 The egg-plant. -मं 1 Lead. 2 Tin. -Comp. -अरिः yellow orpiment. -ज 1 brass. 2 red lead. -जीवनं silver. -गुल्फजं bell-metal (कांस्यं).

वङ्ग 1 A. (वङ्गते) 1 To go. 2 To go swiftly. 3 To begin. 4 To censure, blame.

वङ्ग 2 P. (A. also in non-conjugational tenses; in conjugational tenses it is said to be defective in the third person plural by some authorities, or in the whole plural by others; वाक्, उक्त्वा) 1 To say, speak; वाग्यादिषु वाक् K. P. 10; (oft. with two, acc.); तावच्चतुस्ते प्रियमप्यमिथ्या R. 14. 6; sometimes with accusative of words meaning 'speech'; उवाच वाच्या प्रयोदोदितं वचः R. 3. 25, 2. 59; क रं वक्ष्यते वाक्यं Rām. 2 To relate, describe; रणूनामन्यं वक्ष्ये R. 1. 9. 3 To tell, communicate, announce, declare; उपस्थां मद्रचनासाराद्यैः S. 2, Me. 98. 4 To name, call; लक्ष्मणसन्निधौ मन्त्रं तस्मिन्निधौ Ms. 1. 79. -Caus. (वाचयति-ने) 1 To cause to speak. 2 To go over, read, peruse. 3 To say, tell, declare. 4 To

promise. -Desid. (विबुद्धति) To wish to speak, intend to say (something).

-With अद्भु to say after, repeat, recite. (-Caus.) to read to oneself; नाममुद्गा-

क्षराण्यनुवाच्य S. 1. -निस् 1 to interpret, explain; वेदा निवेकुमक्षमाः 2 to relate, tell, declare, announce. 3 to name, call. -प्रति to speak in reply, answer, reply to; न वेदहस्यं प्रतिवक्तुमर्हसि Ku. 5. 42, R. 3. 47. -वि to explain. -सं to say, speak.

वचः 1 A parrot. 2 The sun. -वा 1 A kind of talking bird. 2 A kind of aromatic root. -ञ्च Speaking, talk.

वचनं 1 The act of speaking, uttering, saying. 2 Speech, an utterance, words (spoken), sentence, ननु वचन-विशेषानिः स्पृहागुणगुह्या वचने विग्राहितः Ku. 2. 5; शीतः प्रीतिप्रमुखवचनं स्वागतं व्याजहार Me. 3. 3 Repeating, recitation. 4 A text, diction, rule, precept, a passage of a sacred book; शास्त्रवचनं, श्रुतिवचनं, स्मृतिवचनं &c. 5 An order, a command, direction; मद्रचनात् 'in my name,' 'by my order. 6 Advice, counsel, instruction. 7 Declaration, affirmation. 8 Pronunciation (of a letter) (in gram.). 9 The signification or meaning of a word, अत्र प्रयोदशशब्द-मेववचनः 10 Number (in gram.); there are three numbers, singular, dual and plural. 11 Dry ginger. -Comp. -उपक्रमः introduction, exordium. -कर a. obedient, doing what is ordered. -कारिन् a. obeying orders, obedient. -क्रमः discourse. -ग्रहिन् a. obedient, complaint, submissive. -पटु a. eloquent. -विरोधः inconsistency of precepts, contradiction or incongruity of texts. -ज्ञातं a hundred speeches, i. e. repeated declaration, reiterated assertion. -स्थित a. (वचनेस्थितः also) obedient, compliant.

वचनीयः a. 1 To be said, spoken or related. 2 Censurable, blamable. -ञ्च Blame, censure, reproach; न कामवृत्तिर्वचनीयनीक्षते Ku. 5. 82; वचनीयमिदं व्यवस्थितं रमण त्वामनुशामि यद्यपि 4. 21; भवति योजयितुर्वचनीयता Pt. 1. 75, Ki. 9 39, 65; Mk. 4. 1.

वचरः 1 A cock. 2 A rogue, low or wicked person (शर).

वचस् n. 1 A speech, word, sentence; उवाच वाच्या प्रयोदोदितं वचः R. 3. 25, 47; इत्यप्यभिचारि तद्वचः Ku. 5. 36; वचस्तत्र प्रयोक्तव्यं यत्रोक्तं लभते कले Subhāsh. 2 A command, order, precept, injunction. 3 Advice, counsel. 4 Number (in gram.). -Comp. -कर a. 1 obedient, complaint. 2 executing the orders of another. -क्रमः discourse. -ग्रहः the car. -ग्रहणः f. an attempt at speaking; S. 7. 17.

वचसांपतिः An epithet of Brihaspati, or the planet Jupiter.

वच I. 1 P. (वजति) To go, move, roam about. -II. 10 U. (वाजयति-ने) 1 To trim, prepare. 2 To feather an arrow. 3 To go, move.

वज्रः-जं 1 A thunderbolt, the weapon of Indra (said to have been formed out of the bones of the sage Dadhichi. q. v.). आशंसते समितिनु सुराः सक्तविरा हि देवैरस्याधिष्ये धनुषि विजयं वीरुदने च वज्रे S. 2. 15. 2 Any destructive weapon like the thunderbolt. 3 A diamond-pin, an instrument for perforating jewels; मणौ वज्रसमुत्कीर्णं वृत्तस्यास्ति मे मतिः R. 1. 4. 4 A diamond in general, an adamant; वज्रादपि कटोराणि युद्धे कुशमारवि U. 2. 7; R. 6. 19. 5 Sour-gruel. -जः 1 A form of military array. 2 A kind of Kusa grass. 3 N. of various plants. -जं 1 Steel. 2 A kind of talc. 3 Thunderlike or severe language. 4 A child. 5 Emblem myrobalan. -Comp. -अंतः a snake. -अव्यासः cross multiplication. -अज्ञानिः the thunderbolt of Indra. -आकरः a diamond mine; R. 18. 21. -आख्यः a kind of mineral spar. -आघातः 1 a stroke of thunder or lightning. 2 (hence fig.) any sudden shock or calamity. -आवृधः an epithet of Indra. -अंकुरः an epithet of Hanumat. -कीलः a thunderbolt, an adamant shaft; जीवितं वज्रकीलं Māl. 9. 37; cf. U. 1. 47. -क्षारं an alkaline earth. -शोषः इन्द्रशोषः q. v. -चंचुः a vulture. -चर्मन् m. a rhinoceros. -जित् m. N. of Garuda. -ज्वलनं, -ज्वाला lightning. -वृक्षः 1 a vulture. 2 mosquito, gnat. 3 N. of Garuda. 4 of Ganesa. -तुल्यः lapis lazuli or azure stone. -वृक्षः a kind of insect. -वृत्तः 1 a hog. 2 a rat. -वृक्षानः a rat. -वेहः, -वेहिन् a. having an adamant or hardy frame. -धरः an epithet of Indra; वज्रधरप्रभारः R. 18. 21. -नाभः the discus of Krishna. -निर्घोषः, -निर्घोषः a clap or peal of thunder. -पाणिः an epithet of Indra; वज्रं मुमुक्षु-शिव वज्रपाणिः R. 2. 42. -पातः a stroke of lightning, fall of thunderbolt. -पुष्पं the blossom of sesamum. -पुत् m. an epithet of Indra. -प्राणिः a diamond, an adamant; Bh. 2. 6. -सुरिः an epithet of Indra. -रुद्रः a hog. -लेपः a kind of very hard cement, वज्रलेपधौ तव Māl. 5. 10, U. 4 (for its preparation see Bri. 8. chapter 57). -लोहकः a magnet. -व्यूहः a kind of military array. -शूल्यः a porcupine. -सार a. as hard as adamant, having the strength of the thunderbolt, adamantiner; क्वच निहित-निपाता वज्रसाराः शरास्ते S. 1. 10; त्वमपि कुसुम-बाणान्वज्रसारीकरोषि 3. 3. -शुचिः, -ची f. a diamond-needle. -हृदयं an adamant heart.

वज्रिन् m. 1 N. of Indra; तनु वज्रिणं व वीर्यमिदं द्विषते द्विषतो वदस्य पश्याः V. 1. 5. R. 9. 24. 2 An owl.

वच 1 P. (वचति) 1 To go, to arrive at; वचुश्चाद्वक्ति Bk. 14. 74, 7. 106. 2 To wander over. 3 To go slyly or secretly, sneak. -Caus. (वचयति-ते) 1 To avoid, escape from, evade; shun, अहि वचयति, अवचयत मायाश्च स्वमायानिनादिषु Bk. 8. 43. 2 To cheat, deceive, defraud (said to be A. only, but often P. also); सुखंस्त्वामव-वचत Bk. 15. 15; कथमय वचयसे. जनमनुगतम-समशरज्जरदुत्त Gtt. 8; (वचने) वचयन् प्रणयिनी-रवाप सः R. 19. 17; Ku. 4. 10, 5. 49; R. 12. 53. 3 To deprive of, leave (one) destitute of; R. 7. 8.

वचक a. 1 Fraudulent, deceitful, crafty. 2 Cheating, deceiving. -कः 1 A rogue, cheat, swindler. 2 A jackal. 3 Musak-rat. 4 A tame ichneumon.

वचति Fire.

वचयः 1 Cheating, roguery, deceit, trickery. 2 A cheat, rogue, swindler. 3 The cuckoo.

वचनेना 1 Cheating. 2 A trick, deceit, fraud, deception, trickery; वचना परिहर्तव्या बहुदोषा हि शर्वसि Mk. 1. 58; स्वार्थसिंधिमुक्तं वचनामिव मेनिरे Ku. 5. 47. 3 An illusion, delusion. 4 Loss, deprivation, hinderance; दृष्टिपातवचना Māt. 3; R. 11. 36.

वचित p. p. 1 Deceived, cheated. 2 Deprived of. -ता A sort of riddle or enigma

वचुव की f.) Deceitful, fraudulent, artful, dishonest. -कः A jackal.

वजुलः 1 The common cane or reed; आमंजुवजुलतानि च तान्यध्वनि निरंघनील-विजुलानि सरित्पदानि U. 2. 23; or मंजुलवजुल-कुजगतं विचकवं करेण वुक्ले Gtt. 1. 2 A kind of flower. 3 The Asoka tree. 4 A kind of bird. -Comp. -द्रुमः the Asoka tree. -विषयः the ratan.

वट I. 1 P. (वटति) To surround. -II. 10 U. (वटयति-ते) 1 To tell. 2 To divide, partition. 3 To surround, encompass.

वटः 1 The fig-tree; अयं च चित्रकूट-शायिनि वर्धनि वटः श्यामो नाम U. 1; R. 13. 53. 2 A small shell or cowrie. 3 A small ball, globule, pill. 4 A round figure, a cipher. 5 A kind of cake. 6 A string, rope (n. also in this sense). 7 Equality in shape. -Comp. -वचः a variety of the white basil. (-जा) a jasmine. -वासिन् m. a Yaksha.

वटकः 1 A kind of cake. 2 A small lump, ball, globule, pill.

वटरः 1 A cock. 2 Amat. 3 A turban. 4 A thief, robber. 5 A churning-stick. 6 Fragrant grass.

वटाकरः, **वटरकरः** A cord, string.

वटिकः A pawn at chess.

वटिका 1 A pill. 2 A chessman.

वटिन् a. Stringed, circular. -m. = वटिक q. v.

वटी 1 A rope or string. 2 A pill, bolus.

वटुः 1 A boy, lad, youth, stripling; oft. used like the English word 'chap' or 'fellow'; चरलोय वटुः S. 2; निवार्यतामालि किमचय वटुः पुनर्विवक्षुः स्फुरितो-त्तरापरः Ku. 5. 83; cf. वटु also. 2 A religious student or Brahmachārin q. v.

वटुकः 1 A boy, lad. 2 A Brah- machārin. 3 A fool or blockhead.

वट् 1 P. (वटति) 1 To be strong or powerful. 2 To be fat.

वटर a. 1 Dull, stupid. 2 Wicked. -रः 1 A fool or blockhead. 2 A rogue, wicked or vile fellow. 3 A physician. 4 A water-pot.

वटभिः -भी See वलभिः-भी.

वटवा 1 A mare. 2 The nymph Asvini who in the form of a mare bore to the sun two sons, the Asvins; see सज्ञा. 3 A female slave. 4 A harlot, prostitute. 5 A woman of the Brāhmaṇa caste (द्विजयोषित्). -Comp. -अग्निः, -अनलः the submarine fire. -मुखः 1 the submarine fire. 2 N. of Siva.

वट्टा A kind of cake.

वट्टिज्ञ See वटिज्ञ.

वट् a. Large, big, great.

वण् 1 P. (वणति) To sound.

वणिज् m. 1 A merchant, trader; यस्यायमः केवलजीविकायै ते ज्ञानपथं वणिजं वटंति M. 1. 17. 12 The sign *Libra* of the zodiac. -f. Merchandise, trade. -Comp. -कर्मन् n., -क्रिया traffic, trade. -जनः 1 merchants (collectively). 2 a trader, merchant. -पथः 1 trade, traffic. 2 a merchant. 3 a merchant's shop, a stall. 4 the sign *Libra* of the zodiac. -वृत्तिः f. trade, traffic; Bh. 3. 81. -सार्थः a caravan.

वणिजः 1 A merchant, trader. 2 The sign *Libra* of the zodiac.

वणिजकः A merchant.

वणिज्यं, **वणिज्या** Trade, traffic.

वट्ट 1 P., 10 (U. वटति, वटयति-ते) To divide, apportion, partition, share.

वट्टः 1 A part, portion, share. 2 The handle of a sickle. 3 An unmarried man, a bachelor.

वट्टकः 1 Dividing, distributing. 2 A distributor. 3 A part, portion, share.

वट्टनं Partitioning, apportioning, dividing.

वट्टालः, **वट्टालः** 1 A contest of heroes. 2 A shovel, hoe. 3 A boat.

वट्ट 1 A. (वट्टने) To go alone or unaccompanied.

वट्ट a. 1 Unmarried. 2 Dwarfish. 3 Crippled. -ठः 1 An unmarried man, a bachelor. 2 A servant. 3 A dwarf. 4 A javelin, dart.

वट्टरः 1 The sheath that envelops the young bamboo. 2 The new shoot of the palm tree. 3 A rope for tying (a goat &c.). 4 A dog. 5 The tail of a dog. 6 A cloud. 7 The female breast.

वट्ट I. 1 A. (वट्टने) 1 To divide, share, apportion. 2 To surround, encompass. -II. 10 U. (वट्टयति-ते) To share, divide, apportion.

वट्ट a. 1 Maimed, crippled. 2 Unmarried. 3 Emasculated. -ठः 1 A man who is circumcised or has no prepuce. 2 An ox without a tail. -जा An unchaste woman; cf. रजा.

वट्टरः 1 A miser, stingy person. 2 A eunuch.

वत् a. 1 An affix added to nouns to show 'possession'; वनवत् possessed of wealth; रूपवत् beautiful; सो मगवत्; मासवत् &c.; (the words so formed being adjectives). 2 Added to the base of the past passive participle वत् turns it into a past active participle; इत्युक्तवन्तं जनकामजाय R. 14. 43. -ind. An affix added to nouns or adjectives to denote 'likeness' or 'resemblance' and may be translated by 'like', 'as'; आत्मवत्सवधुतानि यः पश्यति स पंडितः.

वत् See वत्.

वत्सः See अवत्स; कपोलविलोलवत्सं Gtt. 2. वतीका A barren or childless woman; a woman or cow miscarrying from accident.

वत्सः 1 A calf, the young of an animal; तेनाय वत्समिव लोकमसुं पुराण Bh. 2. 56; वं सर्वशैलाः परिकल्प्य वत्सं Ku. 1. 2. 2 A boy, son; in this sense often used in the voc. as a term of endearment and translatable by 'my dear', 'my darling', 'my dear child'; अयि वत्स कृतं कृतमातोर्विभवेन किमपराद्धं वत्सेन U. 6. 3 Offspring or children in general; जीवद्वासा 'one whose children are living'. 4 A year. 5 N. of a country, (its chief town was कौशांबी and ruled over by Udayana) or the inhabitants of that country (pl.). -स्ता 1 A female calf. 2 A little girl; वत्से सीते 'dear Sitā' &c. -स्तं The breast. -Comp. -अक्षी a kind of cucumber. -अद्वनः a wolf. -ईकाः-राजः a king of the *Vatsas*; लोके हरिः च वत्स-राजचरितं नाटये च दृष्टा वत्सं Nāg. 1. -काम a. fond of children. (-मा) a cow longing for her calf. -नाभः 1 N. of a tree. 2 a kind of very strong poison. -पालः 'a keeper of calves', N. of Krishna or Balarāma. -शाला a cow-shed.

वत्सकः 1 A little calf, calf in general. 2 A child. 3 N. of a plant (कुटज). -कं Green or black sulphate of iron.

वत्सतरः A weaned calf, a steer, a young ox; यदोद्यता वत्सतरः सूत्राणि B. 3.

32. -**रि** A heifer ; अत्रियायाभ्यामगताय वत्स-
तरी वा महीषे वा निर्वपति गृहमेधिनः U. 4.

वत्स 1 A year ; Y. 1. 205. 2 N.
of Vishnu. -**Comp.** -अंतकः the month
Phalgun. -अंतकः a debt to be paid
by the end of a year.

वत्सल a. 1 Child-loving, affection-
ate towards children or offspring ; as
वत्सलः चेतुः माता &c. 2 Affectionate
towards, fondly loving, devoted to-
fond of, kind or compassionate to,
wards ; तत्सलः क स तपस्विजनस्य हता Māl.
8. 8 ; 6. 14 ; R. 2. 69, '8. 41 ; so
शरणगतवत्सलः द्वावत्सलः &c. -**लः** A fire
fed with grass. -**ला** A cow fond of
her calf. -**लं** Affection, fondness.

वत्सलयति Den. P. To cause to
yearn, cause to feel yearning affec-
tion for ; वृत्तमनपथ्यता मां वत्सलयति S. 7.

वत्सा, **वत्सिका** A heifer.

वत्सिमन् m. Childhood, youth, early
youth.

वत्सियः A cowherd.

वद् 1 P. (वदति) but Atm. in certain
senses and with certain prepositions ;
see below ; उदित pass. उद्यते, desid.
निवदिषति) 1 To say, speak, utter,
address, speak to ; वद् प्रदोषे रुद्रचंद्रतारका
विभाषरी यक्षणाय कल्पते Ku. 5. 44 ; वदतां
वरः R. 1. 59 'the foremost of the
eloquent'. 2 To announce, tell,
communicate, inform ; यो गात्रादि वदति
स्वयं. 3 To speak of, describe ; Bg. 2.
29. 4 To lay down, prescribe, state ;
Ms. 2. 9. 4. 14. 5 To name, call ;
वदति वर्णावर्णानां धर्मैश्च दीर्घं ब्रुवाः Chandr.
5. 45. 6 To indicate, bespeak ;
कुनत्रागमस्य वदति संपदः Ki. 1. 14. 7 To
raise the voice, utter a cry, sing ;
काकिलः पंचमेन वदति ; वदति मधुरा वाचाः &c.
8 To show brilliance or proficiency
in, be an authority on (Atm.) ; इच्छि
वदति Sk. पाणिनिर्वदते Vop. 9 To shine,
look splendid or bright (Atm.) ; Bk.
8. 27. 10 To toil, exert, labour
(Aim.) ; क्षेपे वदते Sk. -**Caus.** (वादयति-ने)
1 To cause to speak or say. 2 To
cause to sound, play on a musical
instrument ; वणिगमिव वादयती Vikr. 1.
10 ; वादयते सुतु वेष्टं Git. 5. -**With** -अनु
1 to imitate in speaking, repeat after
(one) ; (गिर नः) अनुवदती शुकस्ते मनुवाक्
पंजरस्य R. 5. 74. 2 to echo, resound
(P. and A.) ; अनुवदति वणिग. 3 to
approve (by echoing back the same
sentiment) ; Si. 2. 67. 4 to imitate
(Atm.) ; Bk. 8. 29. 5 to repeat by
way of corroboration. -अप (said to
be Atm. only, but sometimes Pass. also)
1 to revile, abuse, censure ;
Si. 17. 19 ; Ms. 4. 236 ; sometimes
with dat. ; Bk. 8. 45. 2 to disown. 3
to repute, contradict. -अभि 1 to
express, utter, signify ; यद्वाचाः वदुर्दितं
येन वाग्ययुते तदेव ब्रह्म त्वं विद्धि वेदे यद्विदुषासेत
Ken. 2 to salute, greet respectfully.

(-**Caus.**) to salute ; भगवन्नामिवाद्ये. -उप
(Atm.) 1 to coax, flatter, cajole ;
Bk. 8. 28. 2 to conciliate, talk (one)
over. -परि to abuse, censure, revile.
-प्र 1 to speak, utter. 2 to speak to,
address ; Bk. 7. 21. 3 to name, call. 4
to regard, consider. -प्रति 1 to speak, in
reply, answer ; R. 3. 64. 2 to speak,
utter. 3 to repeat. -वि (Atm.) 1 to
quarrel, dispute ; परस्परं विवदमानौ भ्रातरी.
2 to be at variance, to conflict, be
in opposition ; परस्परं विदमानानां शास्त्राणां
H. 1. 3 to contend (as in a court of
law). -विप्र (P. and A.) to dispute,
quarrel, wrangle ; Bk. 8. 42. -विसं 1
to be inconsistent, be at variance. 2
to fail. (-**Caus.**) to make inconsis-
tent. -सं 1 to talk to, address. 2 to
speak together, converse, discourse. 3 to
resemble, correspond to, be
like (with instr.) ; अस्य सुखं सीताया मुख-
चंद्रिणे सेवद्वयेव U. 4. 4 to name, call. 5
to speak or utter in general. (-**Caus.**)
1 to consult, hold consultation
(with instr.). 2 to cause to sound,
play upon a musical instrument).
-संघ (Atm.) 1 to speak loudly or
distinctly (as men) ; संघवदंते ब्राह्मणाः
Sk. 2 to cry, utter a cry (Paras.) ;
वरतनु संघवदंति वृकुटाः BṛJh.

वद् a. Speaking, talking, speaking
well.

वदनं 1 The face ; आसाद्रिद्रववदना च
विमोचयती S. 2. 10 ; so वदना, कमलवदना
&c. 2 The mouth ; वदनं विविवेशिता मुजंगी
पिशुनानां रसनामिवेण पात्रा Bv. 1. 111. 3
Aspect, look, appearance. 4 The
front point. 5 First term (in a
series). **Comp.** -आसवः saliva.

वदंती Speech, discourse.

वदन्य a. See वदान्य.

वदरः See वदर.

वदालः 1 A whirlpool. 2 A kind of
sheat-fish.

वदावद् a. 1 A speaker, eloquent.
2 Talkative, garrulous.

वदान्य a. 1 Speaking fluently,
eloquent. 2 Speaking kindly or
affably. 3 Liberal, munificent,
generous ; Ms. 4. 224. -**अपः** A liberal
or generous person, munificent or
bountiful man ; शिरसा वदान्यमुखः साद-
मेन वहति सुरतवः Bv. 1. 19 ; or तस्मै वदा-
न्यमुखं तस्मै नमोऽस्तु 1. 94 ; N. 5. 11 ; R.
5. 24.

वदि ind. In the dark half (of a
lunar-month) ; ज्येष्ठवदि (opp. हृदि).

वद्य 1 Fit to be spoken, not
blamable ; cf. अवद्य. 2 Dark or
second (said of the fortnight of a
lunar month ; वद्यपक्षः the dark fort-
night). -**द्यं** Speech, speaking about.

वद् 1 P. (वदति) To slay, kill (not
used in classical Sanskrit except as
a substitute for हन् in the Aorist and
Benedictive).

वधः 1 Killing, murder, slaughter,
destruction ; आत्मनो वधमाहर्ता काशी विहगत-
स्करः V. 5. 1 ; मनुष्यवधः homicide ; पशुवधः
&c. 2 A blow, stroke. 3 Paralysis.
4 Disappearance. 5 Multiplication
(in math.). -**Comp.** -अंगकं a poison.
-अहं a. deserving capital punish-
ment. -उद्यत a. 1 murderous. 2 an
assassin. -उपायः a means of killing.
-कर्माधिकारिन् m. a hangman, an exe-
cutioner. -जीविन् m. 1 a hunter. 2 a
butcher. -सूत्रः 1 corporeal punish-
ment (as whipping &c.). 2 capital
punishment. -स्थानि f. ; -स्थली f. ; -स्थानं
1 a place of execution. 2 a slaughter-
house. -स्तंभः the gallows ; Mk. 10.

वधकः 1 An executioner, a
hangman. 2 A murderer, an
assassin.

वधत्रं A deadly weapon.

वधिर्न 1 The god of love. 2 Sexual
passion, lust.

वधुः, **वधुका** 1 A daughter-in-law. 2
A young woman in general.

वधुः f. 1 A bride ; वरः स वध्वा सह राज-
मार्गे प्राप भजच्छाश्रयनिवारितोर्ण R. 7. 4,
19 ; समानयैस्तुल्यगुणं वधुरं विरस्य वाच्यं न गतः
उजापतिः S. 5. 15 ; Ku. 6. 82. 2 A wife,
apouse ; इयं नमति वः सर्वास्त्रिलोचनवधुरिति
Ku. 6. 89 ; R. 1. 90. 3 A daughter-
in-law ; वधाच रघुकुलमहत्तराणां वधुः U. 4 ;
4. 16 ; तेषां वधुस्त्वमसि नैदिति पार्थिवानां 1. 9.
4 A female, maiden, woman in
general ; हरिरेह सुखवधुनिकरे विलासिनि विल-
सति केलिपरं Git. 1 ; स्वयंशोभि विक्रमवतामवतां
नवयुवकाणि विमुञ्चति विद्यः Ki. 6. 45 ; N.
22. 47 ; Me. 16, 47, 65. 5 The wife
of a younger relation, a younger
female relation. 6 The female of
any animal ; मृगवधुः a doe ; व्याघ्रवधुः, गज-
वधुः &c. -**Comp.** -वधुपवेशः, -पवेशः the
ceremony of a bride's entrance into
her husband's house. -जनः a wife ;
female-woman. -पक्षः the party of
the bride (at a wedding). -**वस्त्रं**
bridal apparel, nuptial attire.

वधुडी 1 A young woman or fe-
male ; रथं वधुटीमारोप्य प्रापः काव्येय वदति
Mv. 5. 17 ; गोपवधुर्दुर्लभोराय (कृष्णाय)
Bhāshā P. 1. 2 A daughter-in-law.

वध्य a. 1 To be killed or slain. 2
Sentenced to be killed. 3 To be
subjected to corporeal punishment,
to be corporeally punished. -**व्यः** 1 A
victim, one seeking his doom ; Mu.
1. 9. 2 An enemy. -**Comp.** -पटहः a
drum beaten at the time of execution.
-धुः, -धुमिः f. ; -स्थलं, -स्थानं a place
of execution. -माला a garland of
flowers placed on a person who is
about to be executed.

वध्या Killing, slaughter, murder.

वध्र 1 A leathern strap or thong ;
Si. 20. 50. 2 Lead. -**ध्रि** A leathern
thong.

वध्वः A shoe.

वन 1. 1 P. (वनति) 1 To honour, worship. 2 To aid. 3 To sound. 4 To be occupied or engaged. -II. 8 U. (वनति, वनति, usually वनते only) 1 To beg, ask, request (said to govern two acc.); तोयदादितरं नैव चातको वनते जलम्. 2 To seek for, seek to obtain. 3 To conquer, possess. -III. 1 P., 10 U. (वनति, वनयति ते) 1 To favour, aid. 2 To hurt, injure. 3 To sound. 4 To confide in.

वनं 1 A forest, wood, thicket of trees; एको वासः पचने वा वने वा Bh. 3. 120; वनेऽपि द्वावाः प्रभवंति रागिणी. 2 A cluster, group, a quantity of lotuses or other plants growing in a thick bed; शिवद्विपाः पञ्चनवावतीर्णाः R. 16. 16, 6. 86. 3 A place of abode, residence, house. 4 A fountain, spring (of water). 5 Water in general; Si. 6. 73. 6 Wood, timber. (As the first member of comp. वन may be translated by 'wild', 'forest'; वनवराहः, वनकदली, वनकुम्भ &c. -Comp. -अग्निः a forest-conflagration. -अजः the wild goat. -अंतः 1 The skirts or borders of a forest; R. 2. 58. 2 The forest region itself, wood; U. 2. 25. -अंतरं 1 another wood. 2 the interior of a forest; V. 4. 26. -अरिहा wild turmeric. -अलक्तं red earth or ruddle. -अलिका aśn-flower. -आखुः a hare. -आखुकः a kind of bean. -आपगा 'wood-river,' a forest-stream. -आर्द्रका wild ginger. -आभनः abode in the woods, the third stage in the religious life of a Brāhmaṇa. -आभमिन् m. an anchorite, a hermit. -आमयः 1 an inhabitant of the wood. 2 a sort of crow or raven. -उत्साहः a rhinoceros. -उज्जरा the wild cotton plant. -उपद्रवः a forest-conflagration. -ओकस् m. 1 an inhabitant of a wood, a forester. 2 an anchorite, a hermit. 3 a wild animal such as a monkey, boar. -कणा wild pepper. -कदली wild plantain. -करिन् m. -कंजरः, -गजः a wild elephant. -कुक्कुडः a wild fowl. -कंदं a forest, -गवः the wild ox. -गहनं a thicket, the thick part of a forest. -गुप्तः a spy. -गुल्मः a wild or forest shrub. -गोचर a. frequenting woods. (-रः) 1 a hunter. 2 a forester. (-रः) a forest. -चंदनं 1 the Devadāru tree. 2 aloe-wood. -चंद्रिका, -ज्योत्स्ना a kind of jasmine. -चंपकः the wild Champaka tree. -चर a. living in a forest, haunting woods, sylvan. (-रः) 1 a forester, forest dweller, woodman; उपनस्थुरास्थितविषादधियः शतयज्जनं वनचरा वसति Ki. 6. 29; Me. 12. 2 a wild animal. 3 the fabulous eight-legged animal called Sarabha. -चर्या roaming about or residence in a forest. -उगमः 1 a wild goat. 2 a boar. -जः

1 an elephant. 2 a kind of fragrant grass. 3 the wild citron tree. (-जं) a blue lotus-flower. -जा 1 wild ginger. 2 the wild cotton tree. -जीविन् a forester, woodman. -जुः a cloud. -वाहः a forest-conflagration. -वैवता a sylvan deity, a dryad; R. 2. 12, 9. 52; S. 4. 4; Ku. 3. 52, 6. 39. -वृक्षः a tree growing wild in a forest. -वारा an avenue of trees. -वेद्य f. the female of the wild ox or *Bos gaurus*. -वांसुलः a hunter. -वायं the neighbourhood of a wood, the forest region itself. -वृक्षं a forest-flower. -वृक्षः the wild citron tree. -वृक्षः commencing a hermit's life. -प्रथः a wood situated on table-land. -पियः the cuckoo. (-यं) the cinnamon tree. -रहिणः, -रहिणः a wild peacock. -रुः forest-ground. -मक्षिका a gad-fly. -मल्ली wild-jasmine. -माला a garland of wood-flowers, such as was usually worn by Kṛishṇa; R. 9. 51; it is thus described:—आजातुलं विनी माला सर्वतुल्यमोज्ज्वला मये स्थूलकंवायया वनमालिनी कीर्तिता. धरः an epithet of Kṛishṇa. -मालिन् m. an epithet of Kṛishṇa; धीरसमीरं युनातीरं वसति वने वनमाली Git. 5; त्वं विदे वनमाली सखि सिद्धिं ibid. -मालिनी N. of the town of Dvārakā. -मुच a. pouring water, R. 9. 22. (-m.) -मूतः a cloud. -मुद्गः a kind of kidney-bean. -मोचर wild plantain. -रक्षकः a forest-keeper. -राजः the lion. -रुहं a lotus-flower. -लक्ष्मी f. 1 an ornament or beauty of the wood. 2 the plantain. -लता a forest-creeper; दूरीकृताः खलु गुणैरुद्यमानता वनलताभिः S. 1. 17. -वृक्षाः a forest-conflagration. -वासः 1 living in a wood, residence in a forest, S. 4; 10. 2 a wild or nomadic, life. 3 a forest-dweller, a forester. -वासनः a civet cat. -वासिन् m. 1 a forest-dweller, forester. 2 a hermit; so. -वनस्याविन्, -व्रीहिः wild rice. -शोभनं a lotus. -श्वन् m. 1 a jackal. 2 a tiger. 3 a civet-cat. -संकटाः a kind of pulse. -सद्यः, -संचालिन् m. forester. -सरोजिनी f. the wild cotton plant. -स्थः 1 a deer. 2 a hermit. -स्था the holy fig-tree. -स्थली a wood, forest-ground. -वज्र f. a garland of forest-flowers.

वनर See वानर.

वनस्पतिः 1 a large forest tree, especially one that bears fruit apparently without any blossoms. 2 A tree in general; तमाशु विप्रं तपस्तपस्वी वनस्पतिं वज्र इवावमज्य Ku. 3. 74.

वनायुः N. of a district; R. 5. 73. -Comp. -ज n. produced in Vanāyū, (as a horse).

वनिः f. Wish, desire.

वनिका A little wood; as in अशोक-वनिका.

वनिता 1 A woman in general; वनि-तेति वदन्तेतां लोकाः सर्वं वदन्ते ते। इनां परिजता सर्वे तपस्वेति मतं मम Bv. 2. 117; पायिकवनिताः Me. 8. 2 A wife, mistress; वनेवराणां वनितासखानां Ku. 1. 10; R. 2. 19. 3 Any beloved woman. 4 The female of an animal. -Comp. -द्वि m. a misogynist (woman-hater). -विलासः wanton pastime of women.

वनिन् m. 1 A tree. 2 The Soma plant. 3 A Brāhmaṇa in the third stage of his life, a Vānaprastha, q. v. वनिष्ठा a. Begging, requesting; (याचक).

वनी A forest, wood, grove or thicket (of trees); अवनीतलमेव साधु मन्वे व वनी माचवनी विलासहेतुः Jag.

वनीपकः, वनीपकः A beggar, mendicant; वनीपकानां स हि कल्पमूढः N. 15. 60.

वनेकिंशुकाः (pl.) 'A Kimsuka in a wood.' anything found unexpectedly.

वनेच्छर n. Dwelling in a wood. -रः 1 A forester, woodman; वनेवराणां वनितासखानां Ku. 1. 10; Ki. 1. 1. 2 An ascetic, a hermit. 3 A wild beast. 4 A sylvan, satyr. 5 A demon.

वनेज्यः A kind of mango. -वंद 1 A (वन्दते, वंदित) 1 To salute, greet respectfully, pay homage to; जगतः पितरौ वंदे पावंतीपद्मेधरी R. 1. 1, 13. 77, 14. 5. 2 To adore, worship. 3 To praise, extol. -With अभि to salute, greet respectfully; R. 16. 81.

वंदकः A praiser.

वंदयः A praiser, bard, panegyrist.

वंदनं 1 Salutation, obeisance. 2 Reverence, adoration. 3 Obeisance paid to a Brāhmaṇa &c. (by touching his feet.) 4 Praising, extolling. -ना 1 Worship, adoration. 2 Praise. -नी 1 A Worship, adoration. 2 Praise. 3 Solicitation. 4 A drug for reviving the dead. -Comp. -माला, -मालिका a garland suspended across gateways.

वंदनीय a. Fit to be saluted, adorable. -या Yellow pigment.

वंदा A female beggar.

वंदार a. 1 Praising. 2 Reverential, respectful, polite, civil; परमवृष्टीतो महाप्रतिवंदारः mu. 7. -n. Praise.

वंदिन् m. 1 A panegyrist, bard, an encomiast, a herald; (the bards form a distinct caste sprung from a Kshatriya father and a Śūdra mother). 2 A captive, prisoner.

वंदी f. See वंदी. -Comp. -पालः a keeper of prisoners, jailer.

वंद a. 1 Adorable, venerable. 2 To be respectfully saluted; R. 13. 78; Ku. 6. 83; Me. 12. 3 Laudable, commendable, praiseworthy.

वंदः A worshipper, votary. -वं Prosperity.

बंशुर a. See बंशुर.

बंशुर, बंशुरा See बंशुर, बंशुरा.

बंशुर a. 1 Belonging to, growing or produced in, woods, wild; कल्पवृक्ष-गमास बंशुरिवाय संविधा. R. 1. 94; बंशुरा नर्मलशास्त्रिना 45. 2 Savage, not tamed or domesticated; R. 2. 8, 37; 5. 43. -बंशुर: A wild animal. -बंशुर Forest-produce (such as fruits, roots &c.); R. 12. 20. -Comp. -हृतर a. tame, domesticated. -गज: -द्विप: a wild elephant.

बंशुरा 1 A large forest, a number of thickets. 2 A mass of water, flood, deluge.

बंशुर 1 U (बंशुरि, बंशुरे, उत:; pass. उत्पत्ते; desid. विवस्यति ते) 1 To sow, scatter (as seed), plant; बंशुरिणे बीजमुत्पा न बंशुर लभते कल Ms. 3. 142; न बंशुरिणि बंशुरे 2. 113; गार्दशं बंशुरे बीजं तारुशं लभते कल Subhāsh. ; Ku. 2. 5; S. 6. 23. 2 To throw, cast (as dice). 3 To beget, produce. 4 To weave. 5 To shear, shave (mostly Vedic). -Caus. (बंशुरयति ते) To sow, plant, put into the ground. -WITH अ 1 to scatter, throw about. 2 to sow. 3 to offer, as in a sacrifice. -उत्. to pour out. -नि 1 to scatter about (as seed). 2 to offer (as oblations), especially to the Manes; न्युच पिडांस्तत: Ms. 3. 216; (स्मरुद्विष्य) निषे: सहकारमंजरी: Ku. 4. 38. 3 to immolate, kill. -निष् 1 to scatter, strew (as seed). 2 to offer, present; शोचिवायाभ्यामताय वस्तुतरी वा महोदो वा निषंति गृहेभ्यः U. 4. 3 to offer libations, especially to the Manes. 4 to perform. -मति 1 to sow. 2 to plant or fix in, implant; U. 3. 46; Mā. 5. 10. 3 to set, stud (as with jewels). -न to throw, cast, offer; Bk. 9. 98.

बंशुर: 1 Sowing seed. 2 One who sows, a sower. 3 Shaving. 4 Weaving.

बंशुरन 1 Sowing seed. 2 Shaving, shearing; Ms. 11. 151. 3 Semen virile, seed. -नी 1 A barber's shop. 2 A weaving instrument. 3 A weaver's shop (तंतुशाला).

बंशुरा 1 Fat, marrow; Y. 3. 94. 2 A hole, cavity. 3 A mound of earth thrown up by ants. -Comp. -कृत् m. marrow.

बंशुरि: A procreator, father.

बंशुरि: A god, deity.

बंशुरम्भत a. 1 Embodied, incarnate, corporeal; दृशे जगतीमुज्जु मुनि: स बंशुरम्भ-वि पुण्यसंचय: Ki. 2. 56. 2 Beautiful, handsome. -m. N. of one of the Visvedevas.

बंशुरम्भ n. 1 (a) Body, person; (स्मरु) बंशुरा स्वेन नियोजयिष्यति Ku. 4. 42; नव बंशुर: कतिमिदं बंशुरम्भ R. 2. 47; Si. 10. 50. (b) Form, figure, appearance; डिक्लिबुडो शैलपदो बंशुरम्भ Me. 80; परिष: शंजतुल्यबु: Bri. S. 30. 25. 2 Essence,

nature; Ms. 5. 96. 3 Beauty, a beautiful form or appearance. -Comp. -गुण: -प्रकर्ष: excellence of form, personal beauty; संयुक्तवर्तीव बंशुरिणे Ku. 3. 52; बंशुर: प्रकर्षाद्विजयं गुरुं रघु: R. 3. 34; Ki. 3. 2. -धर a. 1 embodied. 2 beautiful. -ह्व: a humour of the body.

बंशुर 1 A sower (of seed), planter, husbandman; न शाले: स्तंभकरिता बंशुरिणम्. पेक्षते Mu. 1. 3; Ms. 3. 142. 2 A father, procreator. 3 A poet, an inspired sage.

बंशुर: -मं 1 A rampart, earth-work, mud-wall; बंशुरावयलयः (उर्ध्व) R. 1. 30. 2 A bank or mound of any kind (against which bulls and elephants butt); R. 13. 47; see बंशुरिडा below. 3 The slope or declivity of a hill or rocky place; बंशुरिडालवयवेन वक्षसा Ki. 14. 40. 4 A summit, peak, table-land on a mountain; तत्र महाप्रत-मिवान बंशुरि: बंशुर: Si. 4. 58, 3. 37; Ki. 5. 36, 6. 8. 5 The bank of a river, side, shore, bank in general; जनय: प्रतेक्षुतुबभूवम् Ki. 6. 4, 7. 11, 17. 58. 6 The foundation of a building. 7 The gate of a fortified town. 8 A ditch. 9 The circumference of a sphere. 10 A field in general. 11 The butting of an elephant or bull. -प्र: A father. -प्र Lead. -Comp. -अभिघात: butting against the bank or side (as of a hill, river &c.); Ki. 5. 42; cf. तटाघात. -क्रिया, -कीडा the playful butting of an elephant (or bull) against a bank or mound; बंशुरिडावयव-वस्तुतेषु R. 5. 44; बंशुरिडापरिणतगजप्रेक्षणीयं ददर्श Me. 2.

बंशुरि: 1 A field. 2 The ocean.

बंशुरी A mound of earth, hillock.

बंशुर 1 P: (बंशुरि) To go, move.

बंशुर 1 P. (बंशुरि, बंशुरे; caus. बंशुरयति, बंशुरयति; but with prepositions only बंशुरयति) 1 To vomit, spit out, eject from the mouth; रक्त बंशुरयिषुर्ले: Bk. 15. 62, 9. 10, 14. 30. 2 To send forth or out, pour out, give out, give off, give forth, emit (fig. also); किमाऽनेयथावा निष्कृत इव तेजांसि बंशुरयति U. 6. 14; S. 2. 7; B. 16. 66; Me. 20; अविविक्तगुणाणि सकविमणितः कर्णेषु बंशुरयति बंशुरयात् Vās. 3 To throw out or down; बांतमाल्य: R. 7. 6. 4 To reject. -WITH उत् 1 to spit out, vomit forth. 2 to emit, send forth, pour out; उद्ब्रवामिद-सिक्ता बंशुरिलमग्राविचोरगी R. 12. 5; Mu. 6. 13.

बंशुर: Ejecting, vomiting, giving out.

बंशुरम्भ: 1 Ejecting, vomiting, spitting out. 2 Water ejected by an elephant from his trunk.

बंशुरन 1 Ejecting, vomiting. 2 Drawing out, taking or getting out; as in स्वर्गमिष्यं बंशुरन R. 15. 29; Ku. 6. 37. 3

An emetic. 4 Offering oblations. -न: Himp. -नी A leech.

बंशुरनीया A fly.

बंशुरि: 1 Fire. 2 A cheat, rogue. -मि: f. 1 Sickness, nausea. 2 An emetic.

बंशुरी Vomiting.

बंशुरारव: The lowing of cattle

बंशुर: -नी An ant. -Comp. -कूटं an ant-hill.

बंशुर 1 A. (बंशुरे) To go, move.

बंशुरन Weaving.

बंशुरम्भ n. 1 Age, any time or period of life; गुणा: पूजास्थानं क्षणेषु न च लिङ्गं न च बंशुर: U. 4. 11; नव बंशुर: R. 2. 47; पश्चिमे बंशुरि 19. 1; न खलु बंशुरेजसो हेतु: Bh. 2. 38; तेजसा हि न बंशुर: समीक्ष्यते R. 11. 1; Ku. 5. 16. 2 Youth, the prime of life; बंशुरे गते किं बंशुरिताविलास: Subhāsh.; 80 अतिक्रान्तवया: 3 A bird in general; स्मरणीया: समये बंशुर: बंशुर: N. 2. 62; युगवयोर्य-योपचितं वनं R. 9. 53.; 2. 9; Si. 3. 55. 11. 47. 4 A crow; Pt. 1. 23 (here it may mean 'a bird' also).

-Comp. -अतिग, -अतीत a. (बंशुरिणि &c.) advanced in age, aged, derepit. -अधिक a. (बंशुरिणि) older in age, senior. -अवस्था (बंशुरवस्था) stage or period of life, measure of age, Mā. 9. 29. -कर a. causing health and vigour of life, prolonging life. -गत a. 1 come of age. 2 advanced in years. -परिणति:, परिणाम: ripeness of age, advanced or old age. -प्रमाण 1 measure or length of life. 2 duration of life. -वृद्ध a. (बंशुरवृद्ध) old, advanced in years. -संधि: 1 transition from one period of life to another; बंशुरे बंशुर: संपद्य. 2 puberty, maturity (period of coming of age). -स्थ a. (बंशुर:स्थ or बंशुरस्थ) 1 youthful. 2 grown up, mature. 3 strong, powerful. (-स्थ) a female companion. -हानि: (बंशुरहानि:) 1 loss or decline of youth. 2 loss of youthful vigour.

बंशुरवयस a. 1 Being of the same age. 2 Contemporary. -स्य: A friend, companion, an associate (usually of the same age). -स्था A female companion or friend, a woman's confidante.

बंशुरन 1 Knowledge, wisdom, faculty of perception. 2 A temple (said to be m. also in this sense in Upadishātras).

बंशुरवयस m. A young or middle-aged man.

बंशुरेन Lead.

बंशुर 10 U. (बंशुरयति-ते, strictly caus. of बंशुर, or वृ of class 10) To ask for, choose, seek to get; see वृ.

बंशुर a. 1 Best, excellent, most beautiful or precious, choicest, finest; with gen. or loc. or usually at the end of comp.; बंशुरत, बंशुर R. 1. 59; बंशुरिवा बंशुर 5. 23, 11. 54; Ku. 6. 18; नृवर:; तद्वय:; सद्दिता &c. 2 Better than

preferable to ; ग्रन्थिभ्यो धारिणो वराः Ms. 12. 103 ; Y. 1. 351. -रः 1 The act of choosing, selecting. 2 Choice, selection. 3 A boon, blessing, favour ; वरं वृ or वाच् 'to ask a boon' ; ग्रीतस्मि ते पुन वरं वृणीष्व R. 2. 63 ; मन्त्रलुब्धवरोदधिः Ku. 2. 32 ; (for the distinction between वर and आशिष see आशिष). 4 A gift, present, reward, recompense. 5 A wish, desire in general. 6 Solicitation, entreaty. 7 A bridegroom, husband ; वरं वरयते कन्या ; see under वय् (2) also. 8 A suitor, wooer. 9 A dowry. 10 A son-in-law. 11 A dissolute man, libertine. 12 A sparrow. -रं Saffron ; (for वरम् see separately). -Comp. -अय a. having an excellent form. (-मः) an elephant. (-नी) turmeric. (-रं) 1 the head. 2 the best part. 3 an elegant form. 4 pudendum muliebne. 5 green cinnamon. -अयना a lovely woman. -अयं a. worthy of a boon. -आजीविन् m. an astrologer. -आरोह a. having fine hips. (-रः) an excellent rider. (-रा) a beautiful woman. -आलिः the moon. -आसनं 1 an excellent seat. 2 the chief seat, a seat of honour. 3 the China rose. -उरः कः f. a beautiful woman (lit. having beautiful thighs.) -कनुः an epithet of Indra. -चन्दनं 1 a kind of sandal wood. 2 the pine tree. -चक्षु a. fair-limbed. (-क्षुः f.) a beautiful woman ; वरतनुवयसासी नैव ह्या तया मे V. 4. 22. -तनुः N. of an ancient sage ; R. 5. 1. -रवन्तः the Nimba tree. -वृ a. 1 conferring a boon, granting or fulfilling a boon. 2 propitious. (-वृः) 1 a benefactor. 2. N. of a class of Manes. (-वर) 1 N. of a river ; M. 5. 1. 2 a Maiden, girl. -वृक्षिणा a present made to the bridegroom by the father of the bride. -दानं the granting of a boon. -दुग्धः agallochum. -निश्चयः the choice of a bridegroom. -पक्षः the party of the bridegroom (at a wedding) ; R. 6. 86. -प्रस्थानं, -प्राज्ञा the setting out of the bridegroom in procession towards the house of the bride for the celebration of marriage. -फलः the cocoanut tree. -वाङ्मिकं saffron. -युवतिः, -ती f. a beautiful young woman. -रवि N. of a poet and grammarian ' one of the ' nine gems ' at the court of king Vikrama ; see नवरत्न ; he is identified by some with Kātyāyana, the celebrated author of the Vārtikas on Pāṇini's Sūtras). -लब्ध a. received as a boon. (-वृः) the Champaka tree. -वस्त्रला a mother-in-law. -वर्णं gold. -वर्णिनी 1 an excellent or fair-complexioned woman. 2 a woman in general. 3 turmeric. 4 lac. 5 N. of Lakshmi. 6 of Durgā. 7 of Sarasvati. 8 the creeper called

Priyangu. -वस्त्र f. 'the bridegroom's garland', the garland put by the bride round the neck of the bridegroom.

वरकः 1 A wish, request, boon. 2 A cloak. 3 A kind of wild bean. -कं 1 The cover of a boat. 2 A towel, wiper.

वरहः 1 Gander. 2 A kind of grain. 3 A kind of wasp. -वा, -दी 1 A goose ; नवप्रसूतिर्वरदा तपस्विनी N. 1. 135. 2 A wasp or a variety of it ; भो वयस्य पते खलु दास्याः पुत्रा अयं कल्पवती वरदाभीता इव गोपालद्वाराक अरण्ये यव वन न सायते तत्र तत्र मच्छति Mk. 1. -दं A jasmine flower (कुन्दपुष्प).

वरणं 1 Choosing, selecting. 2 Begging, soliciting, requesting. 3 Surrounding, encircling. 4 Covering, screening, protecting. 5 The choice of a bride. -णः 1 A rampart, surrounding wall. 2 A bridge. 3 The tree called Varupa. 4 A tree in general ; इह सिंघवश्च वरणावरणः करिणो युवे सनलदानलदाः Ki. 5. 25. 5 A camel. -Comp. -माला, -वस्त्र see वरजम्.

वरणसी More usually written वाराणसी q. v.

वरदः 1 A multitude, group. 2 A pimple or eruption on the face. 3 A veranda. 4 A heap of grass. 5 A pocket. (The word वरदल्लुक् in यदिदानी-मदं वरदल्लुक् इव दूरक्षिप्य पातितः Mk. 1 is of doubtful meaning ; it seems to mean 'an over-hanging or projecting wall', which if raised high is sure to topple down ; so in the case of the Sūtradhāra whose expectations were raised very high only to be cruelly disappointed).

वरदकः 1 A mound of earth. 2 The seat on an elephant, a howdah. 3 A wall. 4 An eruption on the face.

वरदा 1 A dagger, knife. 2 A kind of bird (सारिका). 3 the wick of a lamp.

वरदा 1 A strap, thong or girth (of leather ; Si. 11. 44. 2 the girth of an elephant or horse.

वरम् ind. Rather or better than, preferably to, it is better that &c. It is sometimes used with the ablative ; समुच्चयम् प्रतिपन्नार्थसंगमाद्वरं विरोधेति समं महात्मभिः Ki. 1. 8. But it is generally used absolutely, वरं being used with the clause containing the thing preferred, and न च, न तु or न पुनः with the clause containing the thing to which the first is preferred, (both being put in the nominative case) ; वरं नीने कार्यं न च वचनमुक्तं वदन्तु... वरं भिक्षा-शिल्पं न च परचनासाद्वन्द्वम् H. 1 ; वरं प्राणस्यागो न पुनरुपनास्युपमः ibid. ; sometimes न is used without च, तु or पुनः ; याच्या मोषा वरमायिष्ये नाथमे लम्पकाना Me. 6.

वरलः A kind of wasp. -ल 1 A goose. 2 A kind of wasp.

वर 1 The three kinds of myrobalan. 2 A kind of perfume. 3 Turmeric. 4 N. of Pārvali.

वराक a. (की. f.) Poor, pitiable, miserable, wretched, unhappy, unfortunate (often used to show pity) ; तन्मया न युक्तं कृतं यत्स वराकोदुपमानितः Pt. 1 ; तस्मिन्निहानजीवितं वराकी नातुक्पसे Mā. 10. -कः 1 N. of Siva. 2 War, battle.

वराटः 1 A cowrie. 2 A rope, cord.

वराटकः 1 A cowrie, प्रायः काणवराटकोपि न मया वृष्णेऽधुना युञ्ज मा Bh. 3. 4. 2 The seed-vessel of the lotus-flower. 3 A string, rope (n. also in this sense). -Comp. -रजस् m. the tree called नागकिशोर.

वराटिका A cowrie ; Bv. 2. 42.

वराणः An epithet of Indra.

वराणसी See वाराणसी.

वरारकं A diamond.

वरालः, -वरालकः Cloves.

वराशिः, -सिः A coarse cloth.

वराहः 1 A boar, hog ; विलम्बं क्रियतां वराहतमिमुस्ताक्षरिः पल्लव S. 2. 6. 2 A ram. 3 A bull. 4 A cloud. 5 A crocodile. 6 An array of troops in the form of a boar. 7 N. of Vishnu in the third or boar incarnation ; cf. वसति वृक्षानशिखरे धरणी तव लग्ना शशिनि कलंककलेवं निमग्ना । केनैव धृतशूकररूपं जयं जगदीश हरे Gīt. 1. 8 A particular measure. 9 N. of Varāhamihira. 10 N. of one of the 18' Purāṇas. -Comp. -अवतारः the boar or third incarnation of Vishnu. -कंठः a kind of esculent root. -कर्णः a kind of arrow. -कणिका a kind of missile. -कल्पः the period of the boar-incarnation, the period during which Vishnu assumed the form of a boar. -महिरः N. of a celebrated astronomer, author of बृहत्संहिता (supposed to be one of the ' nine gems ' at the court of king Vikrama). -सूयः N. of Siva.

वरिसम् m. Excellence, superiority, pre-eminence.

वरिवसि (स्त्रिं) त a. Worshipped, honoured, adored, revered.

वरिवस्वा Worship, honour, adoration, devotion.

वरिष्ठ a. 1 Best, most excellent, most distinguished or pre-eminent. 2 Largest, greatest. 3 Widest. 4 Heaviest ; superl. of उर q. v.). -ष्ठः 1 The francoline partridge. 2 The orange tree. -ष्ठ 1 Copper. 2 Pepper.

वरी 1 N. of Chhāyā, wife of the sun. 2 The plant called (सतावरी).

वरीयुः a. 1 Better, more excellent, preferable. 2 Most excellent, very good ; Mā. 1. 16. 3 Larger, wider, more extensive (compar. of उर q. v.).

वरी (ली) वरुः An ox, a bull. :

वरीयुः N. of Cupid, the god of love,

वचः N. of a class of Mlechchhas.
वचः N. of a low caste.

वचः 1 N. of an *Asiāya* (usually associated with *Mitra*). 2 (In later mythology) The regent of the ocean and of the western quarter (represented with a noose in hand); वासा राजा वचो वाति मये स्याद्वृत्ते अवपवज-नानाम्; वचो वाद्वामर्गं Bg. 10. 29; प्रतीची वचः वाति Mb.; अतिसक्तिमेव वचस्य दिशा भुवनव्यवहाराकरः Si. 9. 7. 3 The ocean. 4 Firmament. -Comp. -अग्रवचः an epithet of *Agastya*. -आत्मजा spirituous liquor (so called being produced from the sea). -आलवः, आवासः the ocean. -पक्षः a shark. -लोकः 1 the world of *Varuṇa*. 2 water.

वचानी *Varuṇa's* wife.]

वचः A: cloak, mantle.

वचः 1 A sort of a wooden fence or fender with which a chariot is provided as a defence against collision (*m.* also in this sense); वचो रथविधिं विरोधे रथस्थितिम्. 2 An armour, a coat of mail. 3 A shield. 4 A group, multitude, an assemblage. -वः 1 The cuckoo. 2 Time.

वचिन् 1 Wearing an armour, mailed 2 furnished with a fender or protecting plank; अवनिमेकयेन वच-विना शिवताः किल तस्य धनुर्भूतः R. 9. 11. 3 Protecting, sheltering. 4 Being or seated in a carriage. -m. 1 A chariot. 2 A guard, defender. -स्त्री An army; स्थापितसालिलागुह्येना जगाम वचस्थिता Si. 12. 77; R. 12. 50.

वरेण्यः 1 To be wished for, desirable, eligible; अनेन चेद्विच्छति गुह्यमाणं पार्थिवं वरेण्येन R. 6. 24. 2 (Hence) Best, most excellent, pre-eminent, most worthy or distinguished, chief; देवा विषयं पुनरुक्तविशेषं दृष्टीकरोति न कथं विदुषां वरेण्यः Bv. 2. 158; नत्सवितुर्वरेण्यं यर्गो देवस्य धीमहि Rv. 3. 62. 10; R. 6. 84; Bk. 1. 4; Ku. 7. 90. -व्यं Saffron.

वरोटः The *Marubaka* plant. -इ Its flower.

वरोलः A kind of wasp.

वर्करः 1 A lamb, kid. 2 A goat. 3 Any young domestic animal. 4 Mirth, sport, pastime. -वम्प. -कर्करः a strap for rope of leather (कर्कर) to bind a lamb or goat with.

वर्कटः 1 A side-glance, leer. 2 The marks of a lover's finger-nails on the bosom of a woman.

वर्कटः A pin, bolt.

वर्गः 1 A class, division, group, company, society, tribe, collection (of similar things); न्यवेष्टि श्रेयोऽप्यनुया-विषयः R. 2. 4. 11. 7; so पौरवर्गः, नक्षत्रवर्गः &c. 2 A party, side; Ku. 7. 73. 3 A category. 4 A class of words grouped together; as अनुष्वर्गः, वनस्पतिवर्गः &c. 5 A class of consonants in the alphabet. 6 A section, chapter, division

of a book. 7 Particularly, a sub-division of an *Adhyāya* in *Rigveda*. 8 The square power. 9 Strength. -Comp. -अव्यं, -उप्यं the last letter of each of the first five classes of consonants; i. e. a nasal. -घनः the cube of a square. -पदं, -मूलं the square root. -वर्गः the square of a square.

वर्गणः Multiplication.

वर्गप्रसू *ind.* In groups, according to class.

वर्गीयः 1. Belonging to a class or category. -वः A class-fellow.

वर्ग्यः 1. Belonging to the same class.

-वः One belonging to the same class or company, a colleague, class-fellow, fellow-student (in learning); या गस्य युज्यते मुनिका तां सल्लु भावन तथैव मर्त्ये वर्ग्यो पाठिताः Mā. 1; Si. 5. 15.

वर्ग्यः 1 A. (वर्तेते) To shine, be bright or splendid.

वर्ग्यः 1 Vigour, energy, power.

2 Light, lustre, brilliance, splendour.

3 Form, figure, shape. 4 Ordure,

feces. -Comp. -ग्रहः constipation.

वर्ग्यस्कः 1 Brightness, lustre. 2 Vigour. 3 Feces.

वर्ग्यस्वः 1 Vigorous, energetic, active. 2 Bright, brilliant, radiant.

वर्जः Leaving, abandoning.

वर्जने 1 Leaving, giving up, abandon- ing. 2 Renouncing. 3 Exception, exclusion. 4 Hurt, injury, killing.

वर्जे *ind.* To the exclusion of, ex- cluding, except (at the end of comp.); गीतमीव जमितरा विष्काताः S. 4; Ku. 7. 72.

वर्जितः 1 Left out, excepted. 2 Abandoned, relinquished. 3 Ex- cluded. 4 Deprived of, destitute of, without; as in गुण-जित.

वर्ज्यः 1 To be avoided or shunned.

2 To be excused or left out. 3 With the exception of.

वर्णः 10 U. (वर्णयति-ते, वर्णित) 1 To colour, paint, dye; यथा हि भरता वर्णवर्ण-शेषात्मनस्तद्वत् Subhāsh. 2 To describe, relate, explain, write, depict, delineate, illustrate, वर्णितं जयदेवेन हरेर्दितं प्रणेतन Gīt. 3; Ki. 5. 10. 3 To praise; extol. 4 To spread, extend. 5 To illuminate. -WITH उप to describe, narrate. -नि. 1 to look at carefully, mark atten- tively. 2 to see, behold.

वर्णः 1 A colour, hue; अंतःशुद्धस्वभावि भविता वर्णमात्रेण कृष्णः Me. 49. 2 A paint, dye, paint-colour; see वर्ण (1). 3 Colour, complexion, beauty; त्वय्यादत्तं जलमवनते शाङ्गिणी वर्णवरे Me. 46; R. 8. 42. 4 A class of men, tribe, caste (especially applied to the four principal castes, ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य, and शूद्र); वर्णानामनुष्येण Vārt.; न कश्चिद्वर्णानामप्यवपुष्करोऽपि भजेते S. 5. 10; R. 5. 19. 5 A class, race, tribe; kind, species; as in सर्व अक्षर. 6 (a) A letter, character, sound; न मे वर्णवि-

चारक्षमा इति V. 5. (b) A word, syl- lable; S. D. 9. 7 Fame, glory, celebrity, renown; राजा प्रजारजनलक्ष्यवर्णः R. 6. 21. 8 Praise. 9 Dress, de- coration. 10 Outward appearance, form, figure. 11 A cloak, mantle. 12 covering, lid. 13 The order or arrange- ment of a subject in a song (गीतक्रम); उपात्तवर्णे वर्तिते विनाकिनः Ku. 5. 56, 'celebrated in song,' made the sub- ject of a song. 14 The housings of an elephant. 15 A quality, property. 16 A religious observance. 17 An unknown quantity. -वर्णः 1 Saffron. 2 A coloured unguent or perfume. -Comp. -अंका a pen. -अपस्तवः an outcast. -अपेक्षः a. devoid of any caste, outcast, degraded. -अर्धः a kind of bean. -आगमः the addition of a letter; मनेव- र्णयमाद्वयः Sk. -आत्मन् m. word. -उदकं coloured water; R. 16. 70.

-कूपिका an ink-stand. -क्रमः 1

the order of castes or colours. 2

alphabetical order or arrangement.

-कारकः a painter. -वरेण्यः a Brāhmana.

-वृत्तिः वृत्तिका, वृत्ती f. a pencil, paint-

brush. -व्यं a. colouring. (-व्यं) kind of

fragrant yellow wood. -वाची

turmeric. -वृत्तः a letter. -वर्णः the

peculiar duties of a caste. -वातः the

omission of a letter. -वुधः the flower

of the globe-amaranth. -वुधकः the

globe-amaranth. -वर्कः excellence

of colour. -प्रसादनं aloe-wood. -मार्ग

f. a pen, pencil. -मार्गका N. of Sa-

rasvati. -माला, -राशिः f. the alphabet.

-वर्तिः, -वर्तिका f. a paint-brush. -विपर्ययः

the substitution or change of letters;

(मनेव्) सिद्धो वर्णविपर्ययात् Sk. -विलासिनी

turmeric. -विलासकः 1 a house-breaker.

2 a plagiarist (lit. word-stealer).

-वृत्तं a metre regulated by the number

of syllables it contains (opp. मात्रावृत्त).

-व्यवस्थितिः f. the institution of caste.

-शिक्षा instruction in letters. -अग्रः

a Brāhmana. -संयोगः marriage

between persons of the same caste.

-संकरः 1 confusion of castes through

intermarriage. 2 mixture or blending

of colours; विभेदु वर्णसंकरः K. (where

both senses are intended); Si. 14.

37. -संचातः, -समागमः the alphabet.

वर्णकः 1 A mask, the dress of an

actor. 2 A paint, colour for painting;

Si. 16. 62. 3 A paint, or anything

used as an unguent or pigment; वतेः

विद्युतमालवर्णकनिधेयतिलमयोधरी Mk. 5. 46;

Bk. 19. 11. 4 A bard, panegyrist. 5

Sandal (the tree). -का 1 A mask.

2 A paint, colour for painting. 3 A

cloak, mantle. -क 1 A paint, colour,

pigment; S. 6. 15. 2 Sandal. 3 A

chapter, division.

वर्णन-ना 1 Painting. 2 Descrip-

tion, delineation, representation;

स्वभाविकित्तु विभादिः स्वकिणस्ववर्णनं K. P.

10. 3 Writing. 4 A statement, an assertion. 5 Praise, commendation. (-न्य only in this sense.)

वर्णसि: Water.

वर्णाट: 1 A painter. 2 A singer. 3 One who maintains himself by his wife (जीवताजीव).

वर्णिका 1 The mask or dress of an actor. 2 A colour, paint. 3 Ink. 4 A pen, pencil. -Comp. -परिग्रह: the assumption of a character or mask; ततः प्रकरणायकस्य मालतीवस्त्रस्य मायवस्य वर्णिकापरिग्रहः कथं Māl. 1.

वर्णित p. p. 1 Painted. 2 Described, represented. 3 Extolled, praised.

वर्णिन् a. (At the end of comp.) 1 Having the colour or appearance of. 2 Belonging to the caste of. -m. 1 A painter. 2 A scribe, writer. 3 A religious student, a Brahmachārin q. v.; अथाह वर्णी Ku. 5. 65, 52; वर्णो-भ्रमाणां मुखे स वर्णा विचक्षणः प्रस्तुतमाचक्षते R. 5. 19. 4 A person of any one of the four principal castes. -Comp. -लिङ्गिन् a. disguised as, or wearing the marks of, a religious student; स वर्णलिङ्गिनि विदितः समाययी युधिष्ठिरं द्वैतवने वनेचरः Ki. 1. 1.

वर्णिनी 1 A woman (in general). 2 A woman belonging to any one of the four principal castes. 3 Turmeric. वर्णः The sun.

वर्णः a. To be described; (often used in rhetorical works like वृत्त or प्रस्तुत q. v.). -वर्णं Saffron.

वर्णः (Usually at the end of comp.) Living, livelihood; as in कल्पवर्त -Comp. -जम्बन् m. a cloud. -लोहं bell-metal, a kind of brass.

वर्णक a. Living, being, existing. -कः 1 A quail. 2 A horse's hoof. -कं A sort of brass or bell-metal.

वर्णका A kind of quail.

वर्णकी A kind of quail.

वर्तन् a. 1 Abiding, living, staying, being, &c. 2 Stationary. -नः A dwarf. -नी 1 A road, way. 2 Living, life. 3 Pounding, grinding. 4 A spindle. -नं 1 Living, being. 2 Staying, abiding, residing. 3 Action, movement, mode or manner of living; स्वस्थि च तदुपनिषत्सर्वार्थानामि U. 1. 26; (the word may here mean 'abode or residence', also). 4 Living on, subsisting (at the end of comp.) 5 Livelihood, maintenance, subsistence. 6 A means of subsistence, profession, occupation. 7 Conduct, behaviour, proceeding. 8 Wages, salary, hire. 9 Commerce, traffic. 10 A spindle. 11 A globe, ball.

वर्तसि: 1 The eastern part of India, the eastern country. 2 A hymn, praise, eulogium (लोप). -सि: f. A wav. road.

वर्तमान a. 1 Being, existing. 2 Living, being alive, contemporary; अथितयशसा भासकवितोमिहकविभिश्चादीनां प्रव-धानतिक्रम्य वर्तमानकथे कालिदासस्य क्रियायां कथं परिवर्तो बहुमानः M. 1. 3 Turning or moving round, revolving. -नः The present tense (in gram.) वर्तमान-सामीप्ये वर्तमानवद्वा P. III. 3. 131.

वर्तस्कः 1 A pool, puddle. 2 An eddy, a whirlpool. 3 A crow's nest. 4 A door-keeper. 5 N. of a river.

वर्ति-र्त्ति f. 1 Anything wrapped round, a pad, roll. 2 An unguent, ointment, eye-salve, collyrium or any cosmetic (in the form of a ball or pill); सा गुग्गुलुं यद्यमर्दनात्प्रभृत्यसूतवर्ति-रिव चक्षुषोरानवृद्ध्यापयन्ती Māl. 1; इयममृतवर्ति-र्ययनयोः U. 1. 38; कर्पूरवर्तिरिव लोचनतापहंसी Bv. 3. 16; Vb. 1. 3 The wick of a lamp; Māl. 10. 4. 4 The projecting threads or unwoven ends (of a cloth), the fringe. 5 A magical lamp. 6 The protuberance round a vessel. 7 A surgical instrument (such as a bougie). 8 A streak, line.

वर्तिकः A kind of quail.

वर्तिका 1 A paint-brush तदुपनय विचकलकं चित्रवर्तिकायां Māl. 1; अंगुलिध्वजः सचवर्तिकः R. 19. 19. 2 The wick of a lamp. 3 Colour, paint. 4 A quail.

वर्तिन् a. (नी f.) (Usually at the end of comp.) 1 A Abiding, being, resting, staying, situated. 2 Going, moving, turning. 3 Acting, behaving. 4 Performing, practising.

वर्ति (र्त्ति) x: A kind of quail.

वर्तिष्णु a. 1 Revolving. 2 Being, abiding. 3 Circular.

वर्तुल a. Round, circular, globular.

-लः 1 A kind of pulse, a pea. 2 A ball. -लं A circle.

वर्तुल्य n. 1 A way, road, path, passage, track; वर्तुल्यं भागोल्लसज्जु Me. 39; पारशीकालतो जेतुं. प्रत्यये स्वलवर्तुल्यं 'by land'; आकाशवर्तुल्यं 'through the air'. 2 (Fig.) A way, course, an established or prescribed usage, the usual manner or course of conduct; मम वर्तमानुष्कृतिं मनुष्याः पार्थ सर्वशः Bg. 3. 23; रेतामाचमयि तुष्ण्यावामनोर्वर्तनः परम् । न अस्तिदुः प्रजास्तस्य विवर्तुर्न विवृण्वतः R. 1. 17 (where the literal sense is also intended); अहमेव वर्तमानं पुनरकाशयिषी भवामि ते Ku. 4. 20 'after the manner of a moth.' 3 Room, scope for action; न वर्तुल्यं कसिचिदपि प्रदीयतां Ki. 14. 14. 4 An eye-lid. 5 An edge, a border. -Comp. -वातः deviation from the road. -वन्धः, वन्धकः an affection of the eye-lids.

वर्तुल्यि-नी f A road, way.

वर्तु 10 U. (वर्तुल्येति, also वर्तुयति) 1 To cut, divide, shear. 2 To fill. 3 Cutting, dividing. 2 Increase, ing, causing increase or prosperity.

3 Increase, augmentation. -र्ध 1 Lead. 2 Red-lead.

वर्धकः, वर्धकिः, वर्धकिन् m. A carpenter.

वर्धन् a. 1 Increasing, growing. 2 Causing to increase, enlarging, magnifying. -नः 1 A bestower of prosperity. 2 A tooth growing over another tooth. 3 N. of Siva. -नी 1 A broom. 2 A water-jar of a particular shape. -नं 1 Growing, thriving. 2 Growth, increase, prosperity, magnifying, enlargement. 3 Elevation. 4 Exhilaration (of spirits), animation. 5 Educating, rearing. 6 Cutting, dividing; as in नाभिचर्पनं.

वर्धमान a. Growing, increasing. -नः 1 The castor-oil plant. 2 A kind of riddle. 3 N. of Vishnu. 4 N. of a district (said to be the same as the modern Bardvāna). -नः, -नं 1 A pot or dish of a particular shape, lid. 2 A kind of mystical diagram. 3 A house having no door on the south side. -ना N. of a district (the modern Bardvāna). -Comp. -पुरं the city of Bardvāna.

वर्धमानकः A kind of dish or pot, lid or cover.

वर्धपिनं 1 Cutting, dividing. 2 Cutting the umbilical cord, or the ceremony connected with this act. 3 A festival on a birth-day. 4 Any festival in general when wishes for prosperity and other congratulatory expressions are offered.

वर्धित p. p. 1 Grown, increased. 2 Enlarged, magnified.

वर्धिष्णु a. Growing, increasing, thriving.

वर्ध्नी 1 A leather strap or thong. 2 Leather. 3 Lead.

वर्धिका, वर्ध्नी A leather strap or thong.

वर्धन् n. 1 An armour, a coat of mail; स्वहृदयमर्धेण वर्धं करोति सजलनलिनी-दलजालं Git. 4; R. 4. 56; Mu. 2. 8. 2 Bark, rind. -m. An affix added to the names of Kshatriyas; as चन्द्रवर्धन्, प्रहारवर्धन्; cf. दास. -Comp. -हर a. 1 wearing armour. 2 old enough to wear armour (i. e. to take part in battle); सम्प्रतिनीतमय वर्धहरं कुमारं B. 8. 94.

वर्धनः The orange tree.

वर्धिः A kind of fish.

वर्धित a. Mailed, furnished with armour.

वर्ध a. 1 To be chosen or selected, eligible. 2 Best, most excellent, chief, principal (mostly at the end of comp.); अर्धतः सौमित्रियः किरातवर्धः Ki. 12. 54. -र्धः The god of love. -र्धी 1 A girl choosing her own husband. 2 A girl in general. वर्धेह See वर्धट.

वर्णा See वर्णा.

वर्णर **a. 1** Stammering. **2** Curled. **-वः 1** A barbarian. **2** A blockhead, babbling fool. **3** An omelet. **4** Curly hair. **5** The clash of weapons. **6** A mode of dancing. **-र, -री 1** A kind of fly. **2** A kind of basil. **-र 1** Yellow sandal-wood. **2** Vermilion. **3** Gunmyrrh.

वर्णरकः A variety of sandal-wood.

वर्णरीकः **1** Curly hair. **2** A kind of basil. **3** A kind of shrub.

वर्णु (ई) रः A kind of tree.

वर्षः, -र्ष 1 Raining, rain, a shower of rain; विद्युत्तनितवर्षेय Ms. 4. 103; Me. 35. **2** Sprinkling, effusion, throwing down, a shower of anything; सुपथि हरिषुक्तं पुनर्वर्ष पथात् R. 12. 102; सो जारवर्षः, शिलावर्षः &c.; लाजवर्षः &c. **3** Seminal effusion. **4** A year (usually only n.); इत्येति वर्षाणि तथा सहोदयमवस्यतीव वतमासिधारं R. 13. 67; न वर्षं वर्षाणि द्वादश दशज्ञाताः Dk.; वर्षमांशेन ज्ञापेन Me. 1. **5** A division of the world, a continent; (nine such divisions are usually enumerated—**1** कुरु; **2** हिमयव; **3** रम्यक; **4** इलावन; **5** हरि; **6** केतुमाला; **7** मद्राक्ष; **8** किनर; and **9** भारत); एतद्वयुक्तं भारतं वर्षमय मम वसते वरं Si. 14. 5. **6** India (= भारतवर्ष). **7** A cloud (only m. according to Hemachandra). **-Oomp.**

-अंशः, -अंशकः, -अंशः a month. **-अंशु n.** rain-water. **-अयुतं** ten thousand years. **-आर्षेय m.** the planet Mars. **-अवसानं** the autumn or Sarat season. **-आषोषः** a frog. **-आमहः** a peacock. **-उपलः** hail. **-करः** a cloud. (**-रि**) a cricket. **-कोशः -वः 1** a month. **2** an astrologer. **-गिरिः, -वर्षतः** 'a Varsha mountain', i. e. one of 'the mountain ranges supposed to separate the different divisions of the world from one another. **-ज a.** (**वर्षज** also) produced in the rainy season. **-धरः 1** a cloud. **2** a eunuch, an attendant on the women's apartments; M. 4; (**वर्षधर** in the same sense). **-पुनः** a series or collection of years. **-प्रतिबंधः** a drought. **-प्रियः** the Chātaka bird. **-वरः** a eunuch, an attendant on the women's apartments. **-वृद्धिः f.** birthday. **-शतं** a century, one hundred years. **-सहस्रं** a thousand years.

वर्षक **a.** Raining.

वर्षज **1** Raining, rain. **2** Sprinkling, showering down (fig. also); वर्षवर्षेण showering or bestowing wealth.

वर्षाणिः **1 f.** Raining. **2** A sacrifice, a sacrificial rite. **3** An act, action. **4** Staying, living, abiding (वसने).

वर्षा (Usually f. pl.) **1** The rainy season, the rains, the monsoon; धर्मवर्षाणि वर्षाणि वर्षाणि Y. 3. 52; Bk. 7. 1. **2** Pain (sing. in this sense), **-Oomp.** **-कालः** the rains, the

rainy season; so **-वर्षासमयः -कालीन a.** belonging to or produced in the rainy season. **-वृ m.** **1** a frog. **2** a kind of insect (इन्द्रगोत्र). **-वृः, -व्री f.** a female frog or a little frog. **-रात्रः 1** a night in the rainy season. **2** the rainy season.

वर्षिक **a.** Raining, showering. **-क** Aloe-wood.

वर्षित Rain.

वर्षित **a.** **1** Oldest, very old. **2** Strongest. **3** Largest (superl. of वृद्ध q. v.)

वर्षीयत् **a.** (स्त्री f.) **1** Older; very old. **2** Stronger (compar. of वृद्ध q. v.)

वर्षुक **a.** (स्त्री f.) Raining, watery, pouring down water; वर्षुकस्य किमयः कुतोऽन्तेरुदस्य परिहार्यवर्षं Si. 14. 46; Bk. 2. 37. **-Oomp** **-अवृद्धः, -अवृद्धः** a rain-cloud.

वर्ध The body; see below.

वर्धन् **n.** **1** Body, form. **2** A measure, height; वर्धन् विप्राणां विरुद्धं उर्वर्धने-चरं यश्चिरमावचक्षिरे Si. 12. 64; R. 4. 76. **3** A handsome or lovely form.

वर्ध

वर्ध

वर्धण

वर्धण

वर्धित

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See वर्ध, वर्ध,
वर्धण, वर्धण,
वर्धित, वर्धित.

वल् **1 A.** (वलन) ; but sometimes वलति also; वलिन **1** To go, approach, hasten; अन्येभ्यः शरद्विहिव वलते Mv. 6. 41; प्रणयिने परित्युक्तमवागता वलतिरे वलितमथमाः Si. 6. 31, 6. 11, 19. 42; लब्धिसत्त्वाभ्यसेन वलती पतति पदानि किंचित् वलती Git. 6. **2** To move, turn, move or turn round; वलितकथं Māl. 1. **3** To turn to, be drawn or attracted towards, be attached to; हृदयमद्वये तस्मिन्नेव पुनर्वलति वलत् Git. 7; Nalod. 3. 5. **4** To increase; वलनपुरविस्वना S. D. 116; अर्धं कर्धं ज्वरजनिर्षिताकुलतया वलद्वापां राणां सरस-मिदृशे सहचरी Git. 1. **5** To cover, enclose. **6** To be covered, enclosed or surrounded. **-Wit** वि to move to and fro, roll about; स्विद्यति ह्वयति वेहति विवलयति **-विमिषन्** विनोकयति तिर्यक् K. P. 10. **-सं 1** to mix, blend. **2** to connect, unite with (mostly in p. see संवलित).

वल See वल.

वलक See वलक.

वलकः, -वृ The waist.

वलन **1** Moving, turning towards. **2** Moving round in a circle. **3** (In astr.) Deflection.

वलनिः **-म्री f.** (Also frequently written वलमः **-म्री 1**) The sloping roof, the wooden frame of a thatch, पुष्पेर्जनि-निःकुतेर्भूतवः संक्षेपवारावताः V. 3. 2; M. 2. **13. 2** The topmost part of a

house), दृष्टा दृष्टा भवः वलनीयुगमातायनश्वा Māl. 1. 15; Me. 38; Si. 3. 59. **3 N.** of a town in Saurāshtra; अस्ति सौराष्ट्रे वल-भी नाम नगरं Dk., Bk. 22. 35..

वलन See अवलन.

वलनः **-व 1** A bracelet, armlet; विहितविशद्विषयिकसलवलनार्जयति वरिष्ठ तव रतिकलया Git. 6; Bk. 3. 22; Me. 2. 60. R. 13. 21, 43. **2** A ring, coil; S. 1. 33, 7. 11. **3** The zone or girdle of a married woman. **4** A circle, circumference (oft. at the end of comp.); अतिसुवलनः Dk.; वेलावचलनार् (उर्वी) R. 1. 30; दिव्यलव Si. 9. 8. **4** An enclosure, bower; as in लतावलनमंडप **-वः 1** A fence, hedge. **2** A sore throat. (वलनीयु 'to form into a bracelet; ' वलनीयु 'to serve as a bracelet or girle').

वलनित **a.** Surrounded, encircled, enclosed; Bh. 3. 26.

वलाक See वलाक.

वलाकिन See वलाकिन.

वलासकः **1** The cuckoo. **2** A frog.

वलाहक See वलाहक.

वलिः **-ली f.** (Also written वलिः **-ली**) **1** A fold or wrinkle (on the skin); वलिमिमुलनाकांतम्. **2** A fold of skin on the upper part of the belly (especially of females, regarded as a mark of beauty); मधेन सा वेदिविलयमया वलि-यं चारु वमार बाला Ku. 1. 39. **3** The ridge of a thatched roof. **-Oomp.** **-वृत् a.** curled, having curls (as hair); कुसुमोत्पलितान् वलीभूतश्रालवन् पुन-हवस्तवालकात् R. 8. 53. **-मुखाः, -वद्वः** a monkey; Māl. 9. 31.

वलिकः **क** The edge of a thatched roof.

वलित **p. p.** **1** Moving. **2** Moved, turned round, bent round. **3** Surrounded, enclosed. **4** Wrinkled; Ki. 11. 4.

वलिन, वलिभ **a.** Wrinkled, shriveled, contracted into wrinkles, flaccid; Si. 6. 13.

वलिमत् **a.** Wrinkled.

वलिर **a.** Squint-eyed, squinting, ogling.

वलिनी-ग्री A fish-hook.

वलीक The edge of a thatched roof; Si. 3. 53.

वल्लकः A kind of bird. **-क** The root of a lotus.

वल्ल **a.** Strong, robust, powerful.

वल्ल 10 U. (वल्लयति) To speak.

वल्लकः **-लक 1** The bark of a tree; वल्लकवासासि तवापुना इव करोति मयुं न कथं वल्लयः Ki. 1. 35; Bk. 8. 11; Bk. 10. 1. **2** The scales of a fish. **3** A part, fragment (लक्ष्). **-Oomp.** **-तदः** a kind of tree. **-लोधः** a variety of the Lodhra.

वल्लकलः **-ल 1** The bark of a tree. **2** A garment made of bark, bark-garment, इवमपिकमगोशा वल्लकलानि त नी

S. 1. 20, 19. R. 12. 8; Ku. 5 8; ह्य-
नकलाः 6. 6 'wearing golden bark-
dresses'; (cf. वीरपरिहा: in Ku. 6.
92). -Comp. -संबीत a. clad in bark.

बल्कवत् a. A fish (having scales).

बल्किलः A thorn.

बल्कुटं Bark, rind.

बल्ग 1 U. (बल्गते-ने, बल्गित) 1 To
go, move, shake; Si. 12. 20. 2 To
leap, bounce, bound, go by leaps,
gallop (fig. also); Pt. 1. 62. 3 To
dance; Bh. 3. 125. Si. 18. 53. 4
To be pleased; Bk. 13. 28. 5 To eat;
Si. 14. 29. 6 To swagger, vaunt;
Bv. 1. 72.

बल्गनं Leaping, jumping, gal-
loping; R. 9. 51.

बल्गा A bridle, rein; आलानं गृहते
हस्ती वाजी बल्गाम् गृहान Mk. 1. 50.

बल्गित p. p. 1 Jumped, bounded,
leaped &c. 2 Moved, made to dance;
Kāv. 2. 73. -ङ् 1 A gallop, one of
the paces of a horse. 2 Swagging,
boasting, vaunt; निमितादपराङ्मुखोऽपि नृपकलेष
बल्गिते Si. 2. 27.

बल्ग्य a. 1 Lovely, beautiful,
handsome, attractive; R. 5. 68, Si.
5. 89; Ki. 18. 11. 2 Sweet; Bv. 2.
136. 3 Precious. -रुङ् A goat.

-Comp. -पञ्च a kind of wild pulse.

बल्ग्यक u. Handsome, lovely,
beautiful; -क 1 Sandal. 2 Price. 3
A wood.

बल्गुलः The flying fox.

बल्गुलिका 1 A cockroach. 2 A
cheat.

बल्ग 1 A. (बल्गते) To eat, devour.

बल्मिक, -बल्मिकि m. p. See बल्मीक.

बल्मी An ant. -Comp. -कूट an ant-
hill.

बल्मीकः-कं An ant.hill, a hillock
thrown up by white ants, moles &c.;

पर्व शनः संविमुद्रास्माकमिव पुष्टिकाः Subhāsh;
Me. 15; S. 7. 11. -क्रः 1 Swelling of
certain parts of the body,
elephantiasis. 2 The poet Vālmiki.

-Comp. -झीरे a kind of antimony
(used as collyrium).

बल्गु (बल्गु) 10 P. (बल्गुयते) 1
To cut off. 2 To purify.

बल्ग 1 A. (बल्गते) 1 To cover. 2 To
be covered. 3 To go, move.

बल्गः 1 Covering. 2 A weight of
three Gunja's. 3 Another weight of
one Gunja and and 1/2; or of two
Gunja's (in Aedicine). 4
Prohibiting.

बल्गी The (Indian) lute; अजस-
मारालितबल्गीगुणसतोऽज्जलागुणनखोऽभिभवा
Si. 1. 9. 4. 57, Ra. 1. 8; R. 8. 41, 19. 13.

बल्ग्य a. 1 Beloved, desired, dear.

2 Supreme. -ङ् 1 A lover, husband;
Māl. 3. 8, Si. 11. 33. 2 A favourite;
Pt. 1. 53. 3 A superintendent, an
overseer. 4 A chief herdsman. 5 A
good horse (one with auspicious

marks). -Comp. -आचार्यः N. of the
celebrated founder of a Vaishnava
sect. -पालः a groom.

बल्गभाषिते A mode of sexual en-
joyment; cf. पुष्पायित.

बल्गरे 1 A loe-wood. 2 A bower. 3
A thicket (गहन).

बल्गरिः-री f. 1 A creeping plant;
अनपायिनि सथयद्रुमं गजभद्रं पतनाय
बल्गरी Ku. 4. 31; तमोबल्गरी Māl. 5. 6. 2
A branching foot-stalk.

बल्गवः (री f.) See बल्गवः, Si. 12. 39.

बल्गिः f. 1 A creeper, creeping or
winding plant; धृतशस्यं युज्यं बल्गिः कल्यण-
नन्दनुरा जटाः Māl. 1. 2. 2 The earth.

-Comp. -द्रुवो a kind of grass.

बल्गी f. A creeping plant, winding
plant, creeper. -Comp. -जं pepper.

-वृक्षः the Sala tree.

बल्गुर 1 A bower, an arbour. 2 A
wood, thicket. 3 A branching foot-
stalk. 4 An uncultivated field. 5 A
desert, wild, wilderness. 6 Dried
flesh.

बल्गुरः 1 Dried flesh. 2 The flesh of
the (wild) hog. -र 1 A thicket. 2
A desert, wilderness. 3 An 'unculti-
vated field.

बल्गु 1. 1 A (बल्गते) 1 To be pre-
eminent or excellent. 2 To cover. 3 To
kill, hurt. 4 To speak. 5 To give.

-II. 10 U. (बल्गयति) 1 To speak. 2
To shine.

बल्गिक, बल्गोक See बल्गिक, बल्गीक.

बल्ग 2 P. (बल्गि, उडति) 1 To wish,
desire, long for; निःस्वो बल्गि ज्ञाने ज्ञानी
दशशतं Sānti. 2. 6; अमी हि वीर्यप्रभवं भवरय
जगय मेनाम्यमुशंति देवाः Ku. 3. 15; S. 7.
20. 2 To favour. 3 To shine (कांते).

बल्ग a. 1 Subject to, influenced by,
under the influence or control of,
usually in comp.; शोकवशः, मृत्युवशः
&c. 2 Obedient, submissive, compliant.

3 Humbled, tamed. 4 Charmed, fas-
cinated. 5 Subdued by charms. -ङ् 1
Wish, desire, will. 2 Power,
influence, control, mastership, autho-
rity, subjection, submission; स्ववशः
'subject to oneself'; independent;
परवशः 'under the influence of others';
अनयत् प्रमुशक्तिरपदा वशमेको नृपतीनन्तस्तु R.
8. 19; वश नी, आनी to reduce to subjec-
tion, subdue, win over; वशं मन-ई-या
&c. to become subject to, give way,
yield, submit; न शुचो वशं वशिनामुचम
मृत्युर्हसि R. 8. 90; वशे कृ or वशी कृ
to subdue, overcome, win over; to
fascinate, bewitch. -वशात् (abl.) is
frequently used adverbially in the
sense of 'through the force, power or
influence of', 'on account of', 'for
the purpose of'; देववशात्, वायुवशात् कार्य-
वशात् &c. 3 Being tamed. 4 Birth.

-सः The residence of harlots. -Comp.

-अनुव, -वर्तिन् (so वक्ष्यत्) a. obedient
to the will of another, submissive,

subject. (-m.) a servant. -आश्रयकः
a porpoise. -क्रिया winning over,
subjection. -न a. subject, obedient;
Bh. 2. 94. (-न्या) an obedient wife.

वक्ष्यत् a. Obedient to the will of,
compliant, submissive, subject, under
the influence of (lit. and fig.);

कापस्य किं तु कामोह बक्ष्यत्वाभूः Bv. 3. 9, 2.
136, 157; N. 1. 33; सा दर्शय गुरुवर्ष-
वक्ष्यन्मनंगनिवासं Git. 11.

वक्ष्या An obedient wife.

वशा 1 A woman. 2 A wife. 3 A
daughter. 4 A husband's sister. 5 A
cow. 6 A barren woman. 7 A barren
cow. 8 A female elephant; नीलो
ममोर्वशी नियतमा वृथे तवेयं वशा V. 4. 25.

वशिः 1 Subjugation. 2 Fascinating;
bewitching. -n. Subjection.

वशिक a. Void, empty. -का Aloe-
wood.

वशिन् a. (नी f.) 1 Powerful. 2
Being under control, subdued, subject,
submissive. 3 One who has subdued
his passions (used like a noun also);
R. 2. 70, 8. 90, 19. 1; S. 5. 28.

वशिनी The Sami tree.

वशिरः A sort of pepper. -र Seasalt.

वशिष्ट Sep वसिष्ठ.

वश्य a. 1 Capable of being subdued,
controllable, governable; आत्मवश्येति-
येनामा प्रसादमविच्छति Bg. 2. 64. 2
Subdued, conquered, tamed, hum-
bled; Bg. 6. 36. 3 Under influence
or control, subject, dependent,
obedient; तस्य पुत्रो भवेद्भूयः सद्यो धर्मिः
पुत्रीः H. Pr. 18; oft. in comp.; (परा)
हृदि व्यवस्थाप्य समाधिदयं Ku. 3. 50. -इव
A servant, dependant. -इया An
humble or obedient wife; यं ब्राह्मणं
देवी नामस्त्वितानुवर्तते U. 1. 2 (who has
full command of language). -इयं
Cloves.

वश्यका See वश्या.

वश्य 1 P. (वश्यते) To injure, hurt, kill.

वश्यद् int. An exclamation used on
making an oblation to a deity, (with
dat. of the deity); इदं वश्यद्; तुमे
वश्यद् &c. -Comp. -कर्तु m. the priest,
who makes the oblation with the
exclamation वश्यद्. -कारः the formula
or exclamation वश्यद्.

वश्य 1 A (वश्यते) To go, move.

वश्यकः A calf one year old.

वश्यकणी, वश्यकणी f. A cow that has
full-grown calves; (विरपश्चा गोः).

वश्य 1. 1 P. (वश्यते, some times वसते,
उडति) 1 To dwell, inhabit, live, stay,
abide, reside (usually with loc.; but
sometimes acc.); वीरमरी वसुवतीरे वसतिः
वने वनमाली Git. 5. 2 To be, exist, be;
found in; वसति हि वेणि गुणा न वसुनि
Ki. 8. 37; यमाकृतिस्तत्र गुणा वसतिः; वसिः
वसिष्ठः कीर्तिदो वसति नालसे Subhāsh.
3 To speed, pass. (as time) (with
acc.). -Caus. To cause to dwell,
lodge, people. -Desid. (वस्यति) To
wish to dwell. -With अग्नि (with

acc.) 1 to dwell or reside in, inhabit, settle ; याति प्रियासहचरश्चिरमभ्यवासं U. 3. 8 ; बाल्यात्प्राप्तं दशं मदनोऽभ्यवासं R. 5. 63, 11. 61 ; Si. 3. 59 ; Me. 25 ; Bk. 1. 3. 2 to alight or perch on.-अव् (with acc.) to dwell.-आ (with acc.) 1 to dwell, inhabit ; रविमावसते सतां क्रियाये V. 3. 7 ; Ms. 7. 69. 2 to enter upon ; Ms. 3. 2. 3 to spend, pass (as time).-उप 1 to dwell in, stay (with acc. in this sense). 2 to fast, abstain from food ; Ms. 2. 220, 5. 20 ; (fig. also) ; उपोषिताभ्यामिव नेत्राभ्यां पिवन्ती Dk.-नि 1 to live, dwell, stay ; आहो निवस्यति समं हरिणागनाभिः S. 1. 27 ; निवसिष्यसि मध्येव Bg. 12. 8. 2 to be, exist ; Pt. 1. 31. 3 to occupy, settle in, take possession of.-निस् to live out, i. e. go to the end of (as a period). (-Caus.) to banish, drive away, expel ; R. 14. 67.-परि 1 to dwell, stay. 2 to stay over night, see पयुषित.-प्र 1 to live, dwell. 2 to go abroad, sojourn, be absent from home, travel ; विषयं वृत्तिं भाग्याः प्रवेष्टव्यवान्तः Ms. 9. 74 ; R. 11. 4 (-Caus.) to banish, send into exile.-प्रति to dwell near, be near.-वि to dwell abroad. (-Caus.) to banish, send into exile ; Bk. 4. 35.-विय to sojourn, be absent from home, R. 12. 11.-सं 1 to live, dwell. 2 to live with, associate ; Ms. 4. 79 ; Y. 3. 15.-II. 2. A (वस्ते) To wear ; put on ; वस्ते परिपूस्ते वसाना S. 7. 21, Si. 9. 75 ; R. 12. 8 ; Ku. 3. 54, 7. 9 ; Bk. 4. 10.-Caus. (वासयति-ते) To cause to put on.-WITH नि to dress oneself ; Bk. 15. 7.-वि to put on, wear ; Bk. 3. 20.-III. 4 P. (वसति) 1 To be straight. 2 To be firm. 3 To fix.-IV. 10 U. (वासयति-ते) 1 To cut, divide ; cut off. 2 To live. 3 To take, accept. 4 To hurt, kill.-V. 10 U. (वसयति-ते) To scent, perfume.

वसतिः-ती f. 1 Dwelling, residing, abiding ; आश्रमेषु वसतिं चक्रे Me. 1 'fixed his residence in' ; S. 5. 1. 2 A house, dwelling, residence, habitation ; हर्षो हर्षो हृदयवसतिः पंचबाणस्तु बाणः P. R. 1. 22 ; S. 2. 14. 3 A receptacle, reservoir, an abode (fig.) ; Ku. 6. 37 ; so विनयवसतिः, धर्मवसतिः. 4 A camp, halting place (शिबिर). 5 The time when one halts or stays to rest, i. e. night ; तस्य मार्गवशादेका वक्ष्य वसतिर्यतः R. 15. 11. (वसतिः=रात्रिः Malli.) 'he halted at night' &c. ; तिस्रो वसतीरुषित्वा 7. 33 ; 11. 33.

वसने 1 Dwelling, residing, staying. 2 A house, residence. 3 Dressing, clothing, covering. 4 A garment, cloth, dress, clothes ; वसने परिपूस्ते वसाना S. 7. 21 ; उत्सवे वा मलिनवसने सोम्य निक्षिप्य वीणां Me. 86, 41. 5 An ornament worn (by women) round the loins (probably for रसना).

वसंतः 1 The spring, vernal season (comprising the two months चैत्र and वैशाख) ; मधुमाष्वी वसंतः Suar. ; सर्वं त्रिये चारुतरं वसंते Ba. 6. 2 ; विहरति हरिश्चि सरस-वसंते Gt. 1. 2 Spring personified as a deity and regarded as a companion of Kāmadeva ; सुहृद्ः पश्य वसंतं किं स्थितं Ku. 4. 27. 3 Dysentery. 4 Small-pox.-Comp.-उत्सवः the vernal festival, spring-festivities, formerly held on the full-moon day of Chaitra, but now on the full moon day of Phalguna and identified with the Holi festival.-कालः the spring-tide vernal season.-चोचिन् m. a cuckoo.-जा 1 the Vāsanti or Mādhavi creeper. 2 the spring festival ; see वसंतोत्सव.-विलकः कं the ornament of the spring ; कुहं वसंततिलकं तिलकं वनात्याः Chand. M. 5. (-कः, -का, -कं) N. of a metre ; see App. 1.-इतः 1 the cuckoo. 2 the month called Chaitra. 3 the musical mode हिंदोल. 4 the mango tree.-इती the trumpet flower.-वृः, वृमः the mango tree.-पंचमी the fifth day in the bright half of Māgha.-वैष्णुः, सखः epithets of the god of love. वसा 1 The marrow of the flesh, fat, marrow ; adeps, suet ; Mu. 3. 28 ; R. 15. 15. 2 Any oily or fatty exudation. 3 Brain.-Comp.-आलवः, -आलवकः the Gangetic porpoise.-छटा the mass of the brain.-पायिन् m. a dog.

वसिः 1 Clothes. 2 A dwelling, an abode.

वसित p. p. 1 Worn, put on. 2 Dwelling. 3 Stored (as grain).

वसिरं Sea-salt.

वसिष्ठः (also written वसिष्ठ) 1 N. of a celebrated sage, the family priest of the solar race of kings and author of several Vedic hymns, particularly of the seventh Maṇḍala of the Rīgveda. He was the typical representative of true Brāhmanic dignity and power, and the efforts of Viśvāmitra to rise to his level form the subject of many legends ; cf. विश्वामित्र. 2 N. of the author of a Smṛiti (sometimes ascribed to the sage himself).

वसु n. 1 Wealth, riches ; स्वयं प्रदुग्धेज्य युगेरुपस्तुता वसुपमानस्य वसुनि मेदिनी Ki. 1. 18 ; R. 8. 31, 9. 6. 2 A jewel, gem. 3 Gold. 4 Water. 5 A thing, substance. 6 A kind of salt. 7 A medicinal root (वृद्धि).-m. 1 N. of a class of deities (pl. in this sense) ; the Vasus are eight in number :— 1 आप, 2 ध्रुव, 3 सोम, 4 वर or वव, 5 अनिल, 6 अनल, 7 प्रयुष, and 8 प्रमास ; son sometimes अह is substituted for आप ; धरो प्रवञ्च सोमश्च अहश्चैवानिलोऽनलः । प्रयुषश्च प्रमासश्च वसवोऽष्टाविति सूताः. 2 The number 'eight'. 3 N. of Kubera. 4 of Siva. 5 of

Agni. 6 A tree. 7 A lake, pond. 8 A rein. 9 The tie of a yoke. 10 A halter. 11 A ray of light ; निरकाशयद्वि-मपेतवद् विद्यदालयादपरादिगणिका Si. 9. 10 ; शिथिलवसुमगपि मग्नमापत्ययोपौ Ki. 1. 46 (in both cases वसु means 'wealth' also). 12 The sun.-f. A ray of light.-Comp.-औकसार 1 N. of Amarāvati, the city of Indra. 2 of Alakā, the city of Kubera. 3 of a river attached to Amarāvati and Alakā.-कीटः, -कुमिः a beggar.-वृ the earth.-देवः N. of the father of Kṛishṇa and son of Sūra, a descendant of Yadu. °धृः, -सुतः &c. epithets of Kṛishṇa.-देवता, -देव्या the asterism called Dhanishthā.-धार्मिका crystal.-धा 1 the earth ; वसुधैवमेवेश्वरतां त्वया R. 8. 83. 2 the ground, Ku. 4. 4. °अधिपः a king. °धरः a mountain ; V. 1. 7. °नगरं the capital of Varuṇa.-धारा, भारा the capital of Kubera.-प्रभा one of the seven tongues of fire.-प्राणः an epithet of Agni.-रेतस् m. fire.-रेष्ट 1 wrought gold. 2 silver.-वेणः N. of Karna.-स्थली an epithet of the city of Kubera.

वसु(व)कः The plant called Arka.-कं 1 Sea-salt, 2 Fossil salt.

वसुधरा The earth ; नानारत्ना वसुधरा ; R. 4. 7.

वसुमत् a. Wealthy, rich.-ती The earth ; वसुमत्या हि नृपाः कलत्रिणः R. 8. 82 ; S. 1. 25.

वसुलः A god, deity.

वसुरा A harlot, prostitute, courtesan.

वस्क 1 A. (वस्कते) To go, move.

वस्क्य See वष्क्य.

वस्कधणी See वष्कधणी.

वस्करादिका A scorpion.

वस्त 10 U. (वस्तयति ते) 1 To hurt, kill. 2 To ask, beg, solicit. 3 To go, move.

वस्तं An abode.-स्तः A goat ; see वस्त.

वस्तकं An artificial salt (कुत्रिमलवण)

वस्तिः m. f. 1 Residing, dwelling, staying. 2 The abdomen, the lower belly. 3 The pelvis. 4 The bladder. 5 A syringe, clyster.-Comp.-मल्लं urine.-शिरस् n. 1 the pipe of a clyster.-शोधनं a diuretic (which clears the bladder.)

वस्तु n. 1 A really existing thing, the real, a reality ; वस्तुम्यवस्वारोपोऽज्ञानम्. 2 A thing in general, an object, article, substance, matter ; अथवा मृदु वस्तु हिंसितं युर्वेनारभते कृतार्कः R. 8. 45 ; किं वस्तु विद्वन् गुरवे प्रदेयं 5. 18, 3. 5 ; वस्तुनीष्टयानादः S. D. 3 Wealth, property, possessions. 4 Essence, nature, natural or essential property. 5 Stuff (of which a thing is made), materials, ingredients (fig. also) ; आकृतियत्नयादेवेनामनूतवस्तुको संभावयामि M. 1. 6 The plot (of a drama), the subject-matter of

any poetic composition; काण्डिदासप्रयुक्त-
वस्तुना नवेनाभिज्ञानशक्तुल्लाख्येन नाटकेनोपस्थातव्य-
मस्माभिः S. 1. अथवा सद्वस्तुपुरुषबहुमानात् V. 1.
2; आशीर्नमस्क्रिया वस्तुनिर्देशो वापि तन्मुखे S. D.
6; Ve. 1. 7 The pith of a thing. 8 A
plan, design. -Comp. -अभावः 1
absence of reality 2 loss of property
or possessions. -उत्थापनं the produc-
tion of any incident in a drama by
means of magic, conjuration; see S. D.
420. -उपाना a variety of Upamā ac-
cording to Daṇḍin who thus illustrates
it; राज्ञोवामिव ते वक्त्रं नेत्रे नीलोत्पले इव । इयं
प्रतीकमानैकधर्मा वस्तुपमेव सा ॥ Kāv 2. 16;
(it is a case of Upamā where the
साधारणधर्म or common quality is omit-
ted). -उपहित a. applied to a proper
object, bestowed on proper material;
क्रिया हि वस्तुपहिता प्रसीदति R. 3. 29. -मात्रं
the mere outline or skeleton of any
subject (to be afterwards developed).
-रचना style, arrangement of matter.

वस्तुतत्त्व ind. 1 In fact, in reality,
really, actually. 2 Essentially,
virtually, substantially. 3 As a
natural consequence, as a matter of
course, indeed.

वस्त्यं A house, an abode, a residence;
Si. 13. 63.

वस्त्रं 1 A garment, cloth, clothes,
raiment. 2 Dress, apparel. -Comp.
-अगारः-रं, -गृहं a tent -अंचलः, -अंतः
the hem of a garment. -कुट्टिनं 1 a
tent. 2 an umbrella. -ग्रथिः the knot
of the lower garment (which fastens
it neat the navel); cf. नीवि. -निर्णयकः
a washerman. -परिधानं putting on
garments, dressing. -पुत्रिका a doll,
puppet. -पूत a. filtered through a
cloth; वस्त्रपूते पिबेज्जलं Ms. 6. 46. -शेदकः
-शेदिन् m. a tailor. -योजिः the materi-
al of cloth (as cotton). -रंजनं
safflower.

वस्त्रे 1 Hire, wages in this sense
m. also). 2 Dwelling, abiding. 3
Wealth, substance. 4 A cloth, clothes.
5 A skin. 6 Price. 7 Death.

वस्त्रनं A girdle, zone.

वस्त्रसा A tendon, nerve.

वह् 10 U. (वहयति-ते) To make
bright, illuminate, cause to shine.

वह् 1 U. (वहति-ते, ऊढ; pass. उहते)
1 To carry, lead, bear, convey, trans-
port (oft. with two acc.); अजां ग्रामं
वहति; वहति विधिद्वये वा हविः S. 1. 1; न च
हृष्यं वहत्यग्निः Ms. 4. 249. 2 To bear
along, cause to move onward, waft,
propel; जलानि या तीरानिस्त्रातय्या वहत्ययोषा-
मनु राजायासी R. 13. 61; त्रिलोचनं वहति यो
गगनप्रातिष्ठ S. 7. 7; R. 11. 10. 3 To
fetch, bring; वहति जलमयं Mu. 1. 4 4
To bear, support, hold up, sustain;
न गद्गद्वाजिपुरं वहति Mk. 4. 17; तति
वादितीये वहति रणधुरां को भयस्यावकाशः Ve.
3. 5 'when my father is leading the
van &c.'; वहति धुवनध्रेणीं शेषः कणाकलक-

हिवतां Bh. 2. 35, S. 7. 17; Me. 17.
5 To carry off; take away; अद्रेः शुभं
वहति (v. l. for हरति) पवनः किं स्विद् Me.
14. 6 To marry; यदुहया वारणराजहार्या
Ku. 5. 70; Ms. 3. 38. 7 To have,
possess, bear; वहसि हि धनहार्यं पण्यभूतं
शरीरं Mk. 1. 31; वहति विषयान् पटीरजन्मा
Bv. 1. 74 8 To assume, exhibit,
show; लक्ष्मीपुत्राह सकलस्य शशांकधूर्तः Ki.
5. 92, 9. 2. 9 To look to, attend to,
take care of; सुखाया मे जनन्या योगक्षेमं वह-
स्व M 4; तेषां नित्याभियुक्तानां योगक्षेमं वहाम्यहं
Bg. 9. 22. 10 To suffer, feel, experi-
ence; Bv. 1. 94; so दुःखं, हर्षं, शोकं, तोषं
&c. 11 (Intransitive in this and the
following senses) To be borne or
carried on, move or walk on; वहतं
बलीवर्दीं वहतं Mk. 6; उत्थाय पुनरवहत् K.;
Pt. 1. 43, 291. 12 To flow (as
rivers); प्रत्यग्रहर्मानवाः Mb.; परोपकाराय
वहति नद्यः Subhāsh. 13 To blow (as
wind); भेदं वहति मारुतः Rām.; वहति
मलयसमीरे मद्वनसुपनिषाय Git. 5. -Caus.
(वाहयति-ते) 1 To cause to bear or
carry, cause to be brought or led. 2
To drive, impel, direct. 3 To traverse,
pass or go over; स वाहते राजपथः
शिवामिः R. 16. 12; भवन्वाह्यदृष्ट्यर्थं Me.
38. 4 To use, carry; Bk. 14. 23.
-Desid (विवहति-ते) To wish to carry
&c. -With अति to pass, spend (as
time); chiefly in caus.; Māl. 6. 13;
R. 9. 70. -अप 1 to drive away,
remove, take away; R. 13. 22, 16.
6. 2 to leave, give up, abandon; R.
11. 25. 3 to subtract, deduct. -आ 1
to bring home. 2 to cause, produce,
lead or tend to; ब्रह्ममावहति मे स संपति
R. 11. 73; S. 3. 4. 3 to bear, pos-
sess, have; Ch. P. 18. 4 to flow. 5
to apply, use. (-Caus.) to invoke
(as a deity). -उद् 1 to marry;
पार्थिवीसुद्वहद्वृद्धः R. 11. 54; Ms. 3. 8;
Bk. 2. 48. 2 to bear up, elevate. 3 to
hold up, sustain, raise, support; R.
16. 60. 4 to suffer, experience. 5 to
possess, have, wear, put on; Ku. 1.
19, V. 4. 42. 6 to finish, complete.
-उप 1 to bring near. 2 to bring
about, commence. -नि to bear up,
sustain, support; वेदाहुर्नृते जगत्विहते
Git. 1. -निष् 1 to be finished. 2 to
live upon, live by the aid of. (-Caus.)
to take to the end, complete, finish,
manage, S. 3. -परि to overflow. -प्र 1
to bear, carry, draw along. 2 to waft,
carry or bear along; Bk. 8. 52. 3 to
support, bear up (as a burden). 4
to flow. 5 to blow. 6 to have, possess,
feel. -वि to marry. -सं 1 to carry
or bear along 2 to rub, press, see
Caus. 3 to marry. 4 to show, display,
exhibit. (-Caus.) to rub or press
together shampoo; S. 3. 21.

वहः 1 Bearing, carrying, support-
ing &c. 2 The shoulder of an ox. 3

A vehicle or conveyance in general.
4 Particularly, a horse. 5 Air, wind.
6 A way, road. 7 A male river (नद्)
8 A measure of four Dronas.

वहतः 1 A traveller. 2 An ox.

वहतिः 1 An ox. 2 Air, wind. 3 A
friend, counsellor, adviser.

वहती, वहा A river, stream in
general.

वहतुः An ox.

वहनं 1 Carrying, bearing, convey-
ing. 2 Supporting. 3 Flowing. 4 A
vehicle, conveyance 5 A boat, raft.

वहतः 1 Wind. 2 An infant.

वहल a. See वहल.

वहित्रं, वहित्रकं, वहिनी A raft, float,
boat, vessel; प्रत्यक्षस्यदृश्यत किमपि वहित्रं Dk.;
प्रलयपयोधिजले धृतवानसि वेदं विहितवहित्रचरि-
मसेदम् Git. 1.

वहिस् S. 36 वहिस्.

वहिर्यक a. Outer, external.

वहेडुकः The Bibhītaka tree.

वाह्निः 1 Fire; अतुणे पतितो वह्निः स्वमे-
वोपशाम्यति Subhāsh. 2 The digestive
faculty, gastric fluid. 3 Digestion,
appetite. 4 A vehicle. -Comp. -कर
a. 1 igniting. 2 stimulating diges-
tion, stomachic. -काष्ठं a kind of
agallochum. -गन्धः incense. -गर्भः 1 a
bamboo. 2 the Śamī tree; cf. अग्निगर्भं.
-दीपकाः safflower. -भोग्यं clarified
butter. -मित्रः air, wind. -रेतस् m. an
epithet of Siva. -लोहं, लोहकं copper.
-वर्णं the red water-lily. -वल्गुः resin.
-बीजं 1 gold. 2 the common lime.
-शिखं 1 saffron. 2 safflower. -सखः the
wind. -संज्ञकः the Chitrakṣ tree.

वह्नी 1 A carriage. 2 A vehicle or
conveyance in general. -वह्नी The wife
of a sage.

वह्निक, -वह्नीक see वाह्निक, वह्नीक.

वा ind. 1 As an alternative
conjunction it means 'or'; but its
position is different in Sanskrit,
being used either with each
word or assertion or only with the
last, but it is never used at the
beginning of a clause; cf. च. 2 It
has also the following senses:— (a)
and, as well as, also; वायुर्वा दहनो वा
G. M.; अस्ति ते माता स्मरसि वा तातं U. 4.
(b) like, as; जातां मन्ये तुहिनमथितां पक्षिनीं
वायव्यम् Mo. 83; मणीं वाह्नीम् लंघते Sk.;
दृष्टो गर्जति चतुर्दिशैर्वह्लो दुर्गेषु नो वा शिखी
Mk. 5. 6, M. 5. 12; Si. 3. 63, 4. 35,
7. 64; Ki. 3. 13. (c) optionally;
(in this sense mostly in grammatical
rules, as of Pāṇini); दोषो वा वा चि-
विराते P. VI. 5. 12; Si. 3. 63, 4. 35,
7. 64; Ki. 3. 13. (d) Possi-
bility; (in this sense वा is usually
added to the int rrogative pronoun
and its derivatives like इव or नाम) and
may be translated by 'possibly',
'I should liked to know'; कस्य वायव्य
वचसि नया स्थित्यर्थं K.; परिवर्तिनि संसारे सुतः
को वा न जायते Pt. 1. 27. (e) Sometimes

used merely as an expletive. 3 When repeated वा has the sense of either-or, 'whether-or'; वा वा शोभतस्तीया वा सुतिर्जलमयी मम Ku. 2. 60; तत्र परिश्रमादुरोपादा उचा नकथावस्तुगोवादा नव-माटकवर्षेनकुवहलाद्वा मवाजिरधानं द्यमानं प्रार्थये V. 1. (अथवा or, or rather, or else, see under अथ; न वा not, neither, nor; यदि वा or if; यद्वा or, or else; किं वा whether &c.)

वा I. 2 P. (वाति, वात or वान) 1 To blow; वाता वाता विधि दिशि न वा सवथा सवः भिक्षाः Ve. 3. 6; दिशः प्रसेवुरुक्ता वदुः सुखा, R. 3. 14; Me. 42; Bk. 7. 1, 8. 61. 2 To go, move. 3 To strike, hurt, injure. -Caus. (वापयति-ते) 1 To cause to blow. 2 (वाजयति-ते) To shake. -WITH आ to blow; बद्धां बद्धां शितिशं काममुष्मिन्नावावावावा-तश्वा निहंति Ki. 5. 36; Bk. 14. 97. -निस् 1 to blow. 2 to be cooled, be cool or assuaged (fig. also); वपुर्जलादीपवनेन निर्वी Si. 1. 65; त्वयि हृद एव तस्या निर्वीति मनो मनोभवज्वलितं Subhāsh. 3 to blow out, be extinguished, be extinct, निर्वाण-क्षयि किमु तैलदानम्; निर्वाणश्रुतिमयास्य वीर्यं वपुर्जलतीक्ष्णं वपुर्गुणेन Ku. 3. 52, Si. 14. 85. -Caus. 1 to blow or put out, extinguish. 2 to cool, alleviate the heat of, act as a refrigerant; Ratn; 3. 11; R. 19. 56. 3 to gratify, soothe, comfort; R. 12. 63. -प्र-वि to blow. वायुविवाति हृदयानि हरन्तारानां Rs. 6. 23. वांश a. (शी f.) Made of bamboo. -वांशि Bamboo manna.

वांशिकः 1 A bamboo-cutter. 2 A flute-player, a piper.

वाक A flight of cranes.

वाकुल See वाकुल.

वाक्यं 1 Speech, words, a sentence, saying, what is spoken; श्रुत्य मे वाक्यं 'hear my words', 'hear me'; वाक्ये न वतिष्ठते 'does not obey'; Si. 2. 24. 2 A sentence, period (complete utterance of a thought); वाक्यं स्याद्योग्यताकांक्षासचित्तुको पदोच्चयः S. D. 6; श्रीपार्थी च भवेद्वाक्ये वृत्तिरिति तदा K. P. 10. 3 An argument or syllogism (in logic). 4 A precept, rule, an aphorism. -Comp. -अर्थः the meaning of a sentence. -उपमा a variety of Upamā according to Daṇḍin; see Kāv. 2. 43. -आलापः conversation, discourse. -संक्षेपं refutation of an assertion or argument. -वकीर्य N. of a work attributed to Bhartṛihari. -पद्धतिः f. the manner of composing sentences, diction, style. -प्रवचः 1 a treatise, connected composition. 2 the flow of sentences. -प्रयोगः employment of speech, use of language. -भेदः a different assertion, a divergent statement; Mu. 2. -रचना, -विन्यासः arrangement of words in a sentence, syntax. -शेषः 1 the remainder of a speech, an unfinished or incomplete sentence; सदीपावका इह ते शतशः V. 3. 2 an elliptical sentence.

वागुरः 1 A sage, holy man. 2 A learned Brāhmaṇa, scholar. 3 A brave man, hero. 4 A whet-stone. 5 An impediment, obstacle. 6 Certainty. 7 Sub-marine fire. 8 A wolf. वागा A bridle.

वागुरा A trap, net, snare, toils, mesh; को वा दुर्जनवागुरासु पातितः क्षेमिण वातः पुमान् Pt. 1. 146. -Comp. -वृत्तिः f. livelihood obtained by catching wild animals. (-तिः) a fowler, huntsman.

वागुरिकः A fowler, hunter, deer-catcher; R. 9. 53.

वागिमन् a. 1 Eloquent, oratorical. 2 Talkative. 3 Verbose wordy. -m. 1 An orator, an eloquent man; अनिलोदित-कार्यस्य वागजालं वागिमनो वृथा Si. 2. 27, 109; Ki. 14. 6; Pt. 4. 86. 2 N. of Brihaspati.

वाग्य a. 1 Speaking little, speaking cautiously. 2 Speaking truly. -नयः Modesty, humility.

वाङ्कः The ocean.

वाङ्क 1 P. (वाङ्कति) To wish, desire. वाङ्कमय a. (ची f.) 1 Consisting of words; R. 3. 28. 2 Relating to speech or words. Ma. 12. 6; Bg. 17. 15. 3 Endowed with speech. 4 Eloquent, rhetorical, oratorical. -य 1 Speech, language; अथस्तज्जगत्तितोमिर्वाशमिरक्षरेः समस्तं वाङ्कमयं स्यात् त्रैलोक्यमपि विशृणु (Chand. M. 1; Ku. 7. 90; Si. 2. 72. 2 Eloquence. 3 Rhetoric. -ची The goddess Sarasvati.

वाक् f. 1 A word, sound, an expression (opp. अर्थ); वागर्थोविषयं संयुक्ता वागर्थप्रतिपत्तये R. 1. 1. 2 Words, talk, language, speech; वाचि पुण्यापुण्यहेतवः Mā. 4; लोकिनां हि साधूनमर्थं वागुवर्तते 1 कृतीनां पुनरावातां वाचमर्थोऽप्युच्यते U. 1. 10; विनिश्चितार्थमिति वाचमादौ Ki. 1. 10 'spoke these words', 'spoke as follows'; 14. 2; R. 1. 59; Si. 2. 13, 23; Ku. 2. 3. 3 A voice, sound; अशरीरी वायुश्चरत् U. 2; मनुष्यवाचो R. 3. 53. 4 An assertion, a statement. 5 An assurance, a promise. 6 A phrase, proverb, saying. 7 N. of Sarasvati, the goddess of speech. -Comp. -अर्थः (वागर्थः) a word and its meaning, R. 1. 1; see above. -आडंबरः (वागाडंबरः) verbosity, bombast. -आत्मन् (वागात्मन्) a. consisting of words; U. 2. -ईशः (वागीशः) 1 an orator, an eloquent man. 2 an epithet of Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods. 3 an epithet of Brahman; Ku. 2. 3. (-ज्ञा) N. of Sarasvati. -ईश्वरः (वागीश्वरः) 1 an orator, eloquent man. 2 an epithet of Brahman. (-रि) Sarasvati, the goddess of speech. -अवधः (वागवधः) 'eminent in speech', an eloquent or learned man. -कलहः (वाक्कलहः) a quarrel, strife. -कीरः (वाक्कीरः) a wife's brother. -कुक्षुः (वागकुक्षुः) a kind of bird. -कुलिकः (वागकुलिकः

&c.) the betel-bearer of a king &c.; cf. तांबूलकरवाहिन्. -चपल a. (वाक्चपल) chattering, frivolous or inconsiderate in talk. -चापल्यं (वाक्चापल्यं) idle or frivolous talk, chattering, gossiping. -छलं (वाक्छलं) 'dishonesty in words', an evasive reply, a prevarication; Mu. 1. -जालं (वागजालं) bombast. empty talk; Si. 2. 27. -डंबरः (वागडंबरः) 1 bombast. 2 eloquent language. -वृद्धः (वाग्वृद्धः) 1 reproachful words, reprimand, reproof. 2 restraint of speech, control over words; cf. विवृद्ध. -वृत्तं (वाग्वृत्तं) a. promised, affianced, betrothed. (चा) an affianced or betrothed virgin. -वरिदं (वाग्वरिदं) a. 'poor in words', i. e. speaking little. -वलं (वाग्वलं) a lip. -वानं (वागवानं) betrothal. -वृद्धं (वाग्वृद्धं) a. 1 abusive, scurrilous, using abusive words. 2 using ungrammatical language. (-ष्टः) 1 a defamer. 2 a Brāhmaṇa not invested with the sacred thread at the proper time of his life. -देवता, -देवी (वाग्देवता, वाग्देवी) Sarasvati, the goddess of speech; वाग्देवतायाः सांख्यमावृत्ते S. D. 1. -दोषः (वाग्दोषः) 1 the utterance of a (disagreeable) sound; वाग्दोषाश्च यद्वदो हता H. 3. 2 abuse, defamation. 3 an ungrammatical speech. -निबंधनं (वाग्निबंधनं) a. depending on words. -निश्चयः (वाग्निश्चयः) affianced by word of mouth, marriage contract. -निष्ठा (वाग्निष्ठा) faithfulness (to one's word or promise). -पटु a. (वाक्पटु) skilful in speech, eloquent. -पति a. (वाक्पति) eloquent, oratorical. (-तिः) N. of Brihaspati (in this sense वाचत्तपतिः is also used). -पादुष्यं (वाक्पादुष्यं) 1 severity of language. 2 violence in words, abusive or scurrilous language, defamation. -प्रचोदनं (वाक्प्रचोदनं) an order expressed in words. -प्रतोदः (वाक्प्रतोदः) 'the goad of words', goading or taunting language. -प्रलापः (वाक्प्रलापः) eloquence. -बंधनं (वाग्बंधनं) stopping the speech, silencing; Amaru. 13. -मनसे dual (वाक्मनसी in Vedic language) speech and mind. -मात्रं (वाक्मात्रं) mere words. -मुखं (वाक्मुखं) the beginning or introduction of a speech, an exordium, a preface. -यत a. (वाग्यत) one who has controlled or curbed his speech silent. -यमः (वाग्यमः) one who has controlled his speech, a sage. -यामः (वाग्यामः) a dumb man. -युद्धं (वाग्युद्धं) a war of words, (hot) debate or discussion, controversy. -वज्रः (वाग्वज्रः) 1 adamant words; अहं दारुणो वाग्वज्रः U. 1. 2 harsh or severe language. -विदग्ध (वाग्विदग्ध) a. skilled in speech. (-यता) a sweet-speaking or fascinating woman. -विषयः

(वाचिबन्धः) stock or provision of words, power of description, command of language; Māl. 1. 26; R. 1. 9. -विलासः (वाचिविलासः) graceful or elegant speech. -व्यवहारः (वाग्व्यवहारः) verbal or oral discussion; प्रयोगप्रधान हि नाट्यशास्त्रं किमत्र वाग्व्यवहारेण M. 1. -व्ययः (वाग्व्ययः) waste of words or breath. -व्यापारः (वाग्व्यापारः) 1 the manner of speaking. 2 the style or habit of speaking. -संयमः (वाक्संयमः) restraint or control of speech.

वाचः 1 A kind of fish. 2 The plant मदन.

वाच्यम् a. Holding the tongue, maintaining perfect silence, silent, taciturn; उपस्थिता देवी तद्वाच्यमो भव V. 3; विद्वांसो वसुधातले पवचः श्लाघायां वाच्यमाः Bv. 4. 42; R. 13. 44. -सः A sage who maintains rigid silence.

वाचक a. 1 Speaking, declaring, explanatory. 2 Expressing, signifying, denoting directly (as a word, distinguished from लक्षणिक and यंजक); see K. P. 2. 3 Verbal. -कः 1 A speaker. 2 A reader. 3 A significant word. 4 A messenger.

वाचनं 1 Reading, reciting. 2 Declaration, proclamation, utterance; as in वस्तिवाचनं, पुण्याहवाचनं.

वाचनकं A riddle.

वाचनिक a. (की f.) Verbal, expressed by words.

वाचस्पतिः 'The lord of speech', an epithet of Brihaspati, preceptor of the gods.

वाचस्परयं An eloquent speech, oration, a harangue; तद्वरीकृत्य कृतिभिर्वाचस्परयं प्रतापते H. 3. 96 (=Si. 2. 30).

वाचा 1 Speech. 2 A sacred text, a text or aphorism. 3 An oath.

वाचाट a. Talkative, garrulous; talking much or idly; अरे वाचाट Ve. 3; Mv. 6; Bk. 5. 23.

वाचाल a. 1 Noisy, making a sound, crying. 2 Talkative, garrulous; see वाचाट; Si. 1. 40.

वाचिक a. (का-की) 1 Consisting of or expressed by words; वाचिकं पाठ्यम्. 2 Oral, verbal, expressed by word of mouth. -कं 1 A message, an oral or verbal communication; वाचिक-मार्गयैः सिद्धार्थकाच्छ्रोतव्यमिति लिखितं Mu. 5; निपरितोदयै लेखनं खलु वाचिका खलु वाचिकं Si. 2. 70. 2 News, tidings, intelligence in general.

वाचोयुक्ति a. Skilled in speech, eloquent. -क्तिः f. 'Arrangement of words', a declaration, announcement, speech; यत्र खल्वियं वाचोयुक्तिः Māl. 1.

वाच्य a. 1 To be spoken, told or said, to be spoken to or addressed; वाच्यस्त्वया मदननास राजा R. 14. 61 'say to the king in my name'. 2 to be predicated, attributive. 3 Expressed (as the meaning of a word); cf.

लक्ष्य and व्यय. 4 Blamable, censurable, reprehensible; Si. 20. 34; H. 3. 129.

-च्ये 1 Blame, censure, reproach; प्रमदासक्तु संस्थितः श्रुचा द्रुपतिः सञ्चिति वाच्यद्वे-नात् R. 8. 72; 84; चिरस्य वाच्यं न गतः प्रजा-पतिः S. 5. 15, Si. 3. 58. 2 The expressed meaning; that derived by means of अभिवा q. v. of. लक्ष्य and व्यय; अपि तु वाच्यवैचित्र्यप्रतिभासोद्वि चारुताप्रतीतिः K. P. 10. 3 A predicate. 4 The voice of a verb. K. -Oomp. -अर्थः expressed meaning. -चित्रं one of the two kinds of the third or lowest (अयम) division of Ka'vya or poetry, in which the charm lies in the expression of a striking or fanciful idea (opp. शब्द-चित्र); see चित्र also. -वर्जं severe or harsh language.

वाजः 1 A wing. 2 A feather. 3 The feather of an arrow. 4 Battle, conflict. 5 Sound. -जं 1 Clarified butter. 2 An oblation of rice offered at a Srāddha or obsequial ceremony. 3 Food in general. 4 Water. 5 A prayer or mantra with which a sacrifice is concluded. -Oomp. -देयः -यं N. of a particular sacrifice. -सनः 1 N. of Vishnu. 2 of Siva. -सनिः the sun.

वाजसनेयः N. of Yājñavalkya, the author of the Vājasaneyi Samhitā or the Sukla Yajurveda.

वाजसनेयिन् m. 1 N. of the sage Yājñavalkya, the author and founder of the white or Sukla Yajurveda. 2 A follower of the white Yajurveda, one belonging to the sect of the Vājasaneyinas.

वाजिन् m. 1 A horse; न गर्भा वाजि-दुरं वर्हति Mk. 4. 17; R. 3. 43; 4. 25, 67; Si. 18. 31. 2 An arrow. 3 A bird. 4 A follower of the Vājasaneyin branch of the Yajurveda. -Oomp.

-पुष्टः the globe amaranth. -भक्षः a chick-pea. -भोजनः a kind of kidney-bean. -मेधः a horse-sacrifice. -शाला a stable.

वाजीकर a. Stimulating amorous desires.

वाजीकरण Stimulating or exciting desire by aphrodisiacs.

वाञ्छ 1 P. (वाञ्छति, वाञ्छित) To wish, desire; न संहातस्तस्य न भिक्षुवृत्तयः प्रियाणि वाञ्छस्यमुभिः समीहितुं Ki. 1. 19. -With -अभि, -सं to wish, desire or long for; Bk. 17. 53.

वाञ्छनं Wishing, desiring.

वाञ्छा A wish, desire, longing; वाञ्छा सज्जनसंगमे Bk. 2. 62.

वाञ्छित p. p. Wished, desired. -त A wish, desire.

वाञ्छित्व a. 1 Wishing. 2 Lustful.

वाडः -डं 1 An enclosure, a piece of enclosed ground, court; स्ववादकुट्टवि-जगद्दः Dk.; so देश°, इमशा° &c. 2 A

garden, park, an orchard. 3 A road. 4 The groin. 5 A sort of grain. -Oomp. -पुत्रः the descendant of an outcast Brāhmaṇa by a Brāhmaṇa female; see Ms. 10. 21.

वाटिका 1 The site of a house. 2 An orchard, a garden; अये दक्षिणेन वृक्षवाटिकामालाप इव श्रूयते Si. 1; so पुष्प°, अशोक° &c.

वाटी 1 The site of a house. 2 A house, dwelling. 3 A court, an enclosure. 4 A garden, park, orchard; वाटीमुवि क्षितिमुज्जा Aśvad 5. 5 A road. 6 The groin. 7 A kind of grain.

वाट्या, वाट्याल, वाट्याली N. of a plant (अतिवला).

वाड् 1 A. (वाडते) To bathe, dive. वाडवः 1 Submarine fire. 2 A Brāhmaṇa. -वं A stud or collection of mares. -Oomp. -अग्निः, -अनलः the submarine fire.

वाडवेयः A bull. -यौ (m. dual) the two Aśvins.

वाडव्यं A collection of Brāhmaṇas.

वाद See वाड.

वाण See वाण.

वाणिः f. 1 Weaving. 2 A weaver's loom.

वाणिजः A merchant.

वाणिज्यं Trade, traffic.

वाणिनी 1 A clever or intriguing woman. 2 A dancing girl, an actress. 3 A drunken woman (literally or figuratively), an amorous and wanton woman; R. 6. 75.

वाणी 1 Speech, words, language, वाण्येका समलंकरोति पुरुषं या संस्कृता धार्यते Bh. 2. 19. 2 Power of speech. 3 Sound, voice; केका वाणी मयूरस्य Ak.; so आकाशवाणी. 4 A literary production, a work or composition; मन्त्राणि मा कुरु विषादमनाद्वेण मात्सर्यमममनसा सदा सलानां Bv. 4. 41; U. 7. 21. 5 Praise. 6 Sarasvatī, the goddess of learning.

वात् 10 U. (वात्यतिने) 1 To blow. 2 To fan, ventilate. 3 To serve. 4 To make happy. 5 To go.

वात p. p. 1 Blown. 2 Desired or wished for, solicited. -तः 1 Air, wind. 2 The god of wind, the deity presiding over wind. 3 Wind, as one of the three humours of the body. 4 Gout, rheumatism. -Oomp. -अटः 1 an antelope (वातवृण). 2 a horse of the sun. -अंडः a disease of the testicles. -अतिसारः dysentery caused by some derangement or vitiation of the bodily wind. -अयं a leaf. -अयनः a horse. (-ने) 1 a window, an air-hole; Māl. 2. 11; Ku. 7. 59; R. 6. 24, 13. 21. 2 a porch, portico. 3 a pavilion. -अवुः an antelope. -अरिः the castor-oil tree. -अश्वः a very fleet or swift horse. -आमोदा musk. -आलिः f. a whirl-

wind. -आहत *a.* 1 shaken by the wind. 2 affected by gout. -आहति: *f.* a violent gust of wind. -अह्नि: *f.* 1 excess of wind. 2 a mace, a club, stick tipped with iron. -कर्मेन् *n.* breaking wind. -कुंडलिका scanty and painful flow of urine. -कुम्भः the part of an elephant's forehead below the frontal sinuses. -केतुः dust. -केलि: 1 amorous discourse, the low whispering of lovers. 2 the marks of finger-nails on the person of a lover. -कुहमः 1 a high wind, strong gale. 2 rheumatism. -उदरः fever arising from vitiated wind. -ध्वजः a cloud. -धुजः *N.* of Bhīma or Hanumat. -पोथः, -पोथकः the tree called पलाश. -प्रकोपः excess of wind. -प्रसी *m. f.* a swift antelope. -मंडली whirl-wind. -मुगः a swift antelope. -रक्तः, -गोर्जित acute gout. -रंगः the fig-tree. -रुद्रः 1 a storm, violent wind, tempest. 2 the rain-bow. 3 a bribe. -रोगः, -र्याधिः gout or rheumatism. -रसिः *f.* suppression of urine. -रुद्दिः *f.* a swelled testicle. -रीषी the lower belly. -रूल colic with flatulence. -सारथिः fire.

वातकः 1 A paramour (जार). 2 *N.* of a plant.

वाताकि *a.* (नी *f.*) Gouty.

वातमनः A swift antelope.

वातर *a.* 1 Stormy, windy. 2 Swift. -Comp. -अयणः 1 an arrow. 2 an arrow's flight, bow-shot. 3 a peak, summit. 4 a saw. 5 a mad or intoxicated man. 6 an idler. 7 the Sarala or pine tree.

वातलः *a.* (ली *f.*) 1 Stormy, windy. 2 Flatulent. -लः 1 Wind. 2 The chick-pea (चणक).

वातापिः *N.* of a demon said to have been eaten up and digested by Agastya. -Comp. -द्वि *m.*, -चद्वजः, -द्व *m.* epithets of Agastya.

वातिः 1 The sun. 2 Wind, air. 3 The moon. -Comp. -वा, -वमः the egg-plant; (वातिवजः in the same sense).

वातिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Stormy, windy. 2 Gouty, rheumatic. 3 Mad. -क्रः Fever caused by a vitiated state of the wind.

वालीय *a.* Windy. -र्य Rice-gruel.

वातुल *a.* 1 Affected by wind-disease, gouty. 2 Mad, crazy-headed; H. 2. 26. -लः A whirl wind.

वातुलिः A large bat.

वातुल *a.* See वातुल.

वातु *m.* Air, wind.

वात्या A storm, hurricane, whirl-wind, stormy or tempestuous wind; वात्याभिः पर्वशीकृता दश दिग्ब्रह्मातयो दुःसह Bv. 1. 13; R. 11. 16; Ki. 5. 39; Ve. 2. 21.

वातरक्तं A herd of calves.

वातरुप 1 Affection (towards one's offspring,) affection or

tenderness in general; न पुन-वास्त्वमपाकरिष्यति Ku. 5. 14; पतिवास्त्वयात् R. 15. 98; so मायो^० प्रजा, शरणगत^०; &c. 2 Fond affection or partiality.

वास्ति-सी *f.* The daughter of a Sūdra woman by a Brāhmaṇa.

वात्स्यायनः 1 *N.* of the author of the Kāmasūtras (a work on erotic subjects). 2 *N.* of the author of a commentary on the Nyāya Sūtras.

वादः 1 Talking, speaking. 2 Speech, words, talk; सामवादः सकोपस्य तस्य प्रत्युत दयिकाः Si. 2. 55; so कैतववाद Gīt. 8; सांववादः &c. 3 A statement, an assertion, allegation; अवाच्यवादाश्च बहुन् वादिष्यन्ति तदाहिताः Bg. 2. 36. 4 Narration, account; शाकुंतलादीनितिहास-वादान् Māl. 3. 3. 5 Discussion, dispute, controversy; वादे वादे जायते तत्तद्वोधः Subhāsh.; सनि^० Ms. 8. 265. 6 A reply. 7 An exposition, explanation. 8 A demonstrated conclusion, theory, doctrine; इदानीं परमाहकारणवादं निराकरोति S. B. (and in diverse other places of the work). 9 Sounding, sound. 10 Report, rumour. 11 A plaint (in law). -Comp. -अह्नुवादी (m. du.) 1 assertion and reply, plaint and reply, accusation and defence. 2 dispute, controversy. -कर, -कृत् *a.* causing a dispute. -ग्रस्त *a.* disputed, in dispute; वाद-ग्रस्तोऽयं विषयः. -चंचु *a.* clever in repartees or witty replies. -प्रतिवादः controversy. -युद्धं a dispute, controversy. -विवादः disputation, discussion, debate.

वादकः A musician.

वादनं 1 Sounding. 2 Instrumental music.

वादर *a.* (री *f.*) Made or consisting of cotton. -री The cotton shrub. -रं Cotton cloth.

वादर्शनः The sacred fig-tree.

वादरायण See वादरायण.

वादातुल The sheat-fish.

वादि *a.* Wise, learned, skilful.

वादित *p. p.* 1 Caused to be uttered, made to speak. 2 Played, sounded.

वादित्रं 1 A musical instrument; N. 22. 22. 2 Instrumental music.

वादित्र *a.* 1 Speaking, talking, discoursing. 2 Asserting. 3 Disputing. -*m.* 1 A speaker. 2 A disputant, an antagonist; Mu. 5. 10; R. 12. 92. 3 An accuser, a plaintiff. 4 An expounder, a teacher.

वादिताः A learned man, sage, scholar.

वाद्यं 1 A musical instrument. 2 The sound of a musical instrument; R. 16. 64 (वाद्यध्वनिः Malli.). -Comp. -करः a musician. -मंडलं 1 a band of music, a number of musical instruments. 2 a musical instrument.

वाध, वाध, वाधक, वाधन-ना, वाधा See वाध, वाध, वाधक, वाधन-ना, वाधा.

वाधु (धृ) क्यं Marriage.

वाघ्रीणसः A rhinoceros.

वान *a.* 1 Blown. 2 Dried (by wind), dried up. 3 Belonging to a forest. -नं 1 Dry or dried fruit (-*m.* also). 2 Blowing. 3 Living. 4 Rolling, moving. 5 A perfume, fragrance. 6 A number of groves or thickets. 7 Weaving. 8 A mat of straw. 9 A hole in the wall of a house.

वानप्रस्थः 1 A Brāhmaṇa in the third stage of his religious life. 2 An anchorite, a hermit. 3 The Madhūka tree. 4 The Palāsa tree.

वानरः A monkey, an ape. -Comp. -अक्षः a wild goat. -आघातः the tree called Lodhra. -इन्द्रः *N.* of Sugriva or of Hanumat. -मिषः the tree called क्षीरिन्.

वानलः A kind of holy basil (the black variety).

वानस्पत्यः A tree the fruit of which is produced from blossom; *e. g.* the mango.

वाना A quail.

वानायुः *N.* of a country to the north-west of India. -Comp. -जः a Vanāyu horse, *i. e.* a horse produced in the Vanāyu country.

वानीरः A sort of cane or ratan; स्मरामि वानीरगृहेषु सुतः R. 13. 35; Me. 41; Māl. 9. 15; R. 13. 30, 16. 21.

वानीरकः The Munja grass, a kind of rush.

वानेयं *N.* of a fragrant grass (मुस्ता).

वार्त *p. p.* 1 Vomited, spitted out. 2 Emitted, ejected, effused. -Comp. -अद्ः a dog.

वसिः *f.* 1 Vomiting. 2 Ejecting, emitting. -Comp. -कृत्, -चु *a.* emetic.

वाव्या A multitude of groves or woods.

वापः 1 Sowing seed. 2 Weaving. 3 Shaving, shearing; Ms. 11. 108. -Comp. -द्वंद्वः a weaver's loom.

वापनं 1 Causing to sow. 2 Shaving. वापित *p. p.* 1 Sown. 2 Shaven.

वापिः पी *f.* A well, any large oblong or circular reservoir of water; वापी वास्मिन्मरकतशिलाद्वन्द्वसोपानमार्गा Me. 76. -Comp. -हः the Chātaka bird.

वाम *a.* 1 Left (opp. दक्षिण); विलोचनं दक्षिणमंजनेन संभाव्य तद्विचित्रवामेन वा R. 7. 8; Me. 78, 96. 2 Being or situated on the left side; वामध्वजं नदति मयुरं वातकस्ते सुगंधः Me. 9; (वामेन is used adverbially in the same sense); *e. g.* वामेनात्र वटस्तमन्मगजनः सर्वोभवा सेवते K. P. 10). 3 (*a*) Reverse, contrary, opposite, adverse, unfavourable; तद्वो वामस्य वामा गतिः Gīt. 12; Māl. 9. 8, Bk. 6. 17. (*b*) Acting contrary, of an opposite nature; S. 4. 18. (*c*) Perverse,

crooked-natured, refractory; S. 6. 4 Vile, wicked, base, low, bad; Ki. 11. 24. 5 Lovely, beautiful, charming; as in वामलोचना q. v. -मः 1 A sentient being, an animal. 2 N. of Siva. 3 Of Cupid, the god of love. 4 A snake. 5 An udder, a breast. -मं Wealth, possessions. -Oomp. -आचारः -मार्गः the left hand ritual of the Tantras. -आवर्तः a conch-shell, the spiral of which runs from right to left. -उरु, ऊरु f. a woman with handsome thighs. -दुग्ध f. a woman (with lovely eyes). -देवः 1 N. of a sage. 2 N. of Siva. -लोचना a woman with lovely eyes; विस्वाक्षस्य जयिनीस्ताः स्तुवे वामलोचनाः K. P. 10; R. 19. 13. -शील a. of a perverse or crooked nature. (-लः) an epitnet of the god of love.

वामक a. 1 Left. 2 Adverse, contrary; Māl. 1. 8. (where both senses are intended).

वामन a. 1 (a) Short in stature, dwarfish, pigmy; उल्लभमानं Si. 13. 12. (b) (Hence) Small, short, little, reduced in length; वामनार्चिरिव क्षिप्राजने R. 19. 51; कथं कथं तानि (दिनानि) च वामनानि N. 22. 57. 2 Bent down, bent low (नम्र); Si. 13. 12. 3 Vile, low, base. -नः 1 A dwarf, pigmy; प्राञ्जल्ये फले मोहापुद्गादुरिव वामनः R. 1. 3, 10. 60. 2 N. of Vishnu in his fifth incarnation, when he was born as a dwarf to humble the demon Bali, (see बलि); उल्लयसि विक्रमये वलिमद्भुतवामन पद्मखनीजजितजनपावन । केशव पुत्रवामनरूप जय जगदीश हरे Git. 1. 3 N. of the elephant that presides over the south. 4 N. of the author of the Kāśikāvṛtti, a commentary on Pāṇini's Sūtras. 5 The tree called अंकोर. -Oomp. -आकृति a. dwarfish. -पुराण N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas. वामनिका A female dwarf.

वामनी 1 A female dwarf. 2 A mare. 3 A kind of woman.

वामलूरः An ant-hill a mole-hill. वामा 1 A woman. 2 A lovely woman; Bv. 4. 39, 42. 3 N. of Gauri 4 Of Lakshmi. 5 Of Sarasvati.

वामिल a. 1 Beautiful, handsome. 2 Proud, haughty. 3 Cunning, deceitful.

वामी 1 A mare; अथोद्वामीशतवाहितायै R. 5. 32. 2 A she-ass. 3 A female elephant. 4 The female of the jackal.

वापः Weaving, sewing. -Oomp. -वृद्धः a weaver's loom.

वायकः 1 A weaver. 2 A heap, multitude, collection.

वायनं, -वायनकं A present of sweetmeats made to a deity, particularly to a Brāhmaṇa, on

festive occasions, observance of fasts &c.

वायव a. (वी f.) 1 Relating to or given by the wind or Vāyu. 2 Aerial. वायवीय, वायव्य a Relating to the wind, aerial Oomp. -पुराण N. of a Purāṇa.

वायसः 1 A crow; बलिमिव परिभोक्तुं वायसास्तर्कयन्ति Mk. 10. 3. 2 Fragrant aloe-wood, agallochum. 3 Turpentine. -Oomp. -अरातिः, अरिः an owl. -आह्ला a kind of esculent vegetable. -इक्षुः a kind of long grass.

वायुः 1 Air, wind; वायुर्विधूयति चपक-पुत्रेष्टु K. R. (for its production, see Ma. 1. 76, (There are seven courses of wind:—आवहः प्रवहश्चैव संवहः श्चोद्गहस्तथा । विवहास्यः परिवहः परावह इति क्रमात्). 2 The god of wind, the deity supposed to preside over wind. 3 A life-wind or vital air, of which five kinds are enumerated:— प्राण, अपान, समान, व्यान, and उदान. 4 Morbid affection or vitiation of the windy humour. -Oomp. -आस्पदं the sky, atmosphere. -केतुः dust. -कोणः the north-west. -मंडः flatulence (caused by indigestion). -धुलमः 1 a hurricane, storm. 2 a whirlpool. -गोचरः the range of the wind. -ग्रस्त a. 1 affected by wind, flatulent. 2 gouty. -जातः, -तनयः, -नन्दनः, -पुत्रः, -सुतः, -पुत्रः epithets of Hanumat or Bhīma. -वारुः a cloud. -विहन a affected by wind, crazy, mad, frantic. -पुराण N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas. -फलं 1 hail. 2 the rainbow. -भक्षः; -भक्षणः, भुक् m. 1 one who feeds only on air, as an ascetic. 2 a snake; cf. पवनाशन. -रोच night. -रुग्ण a. broken down by wind; R. 9. 63. -वर्त्मन् m., n. the sky, atmosphere. -वाहः smoke. -वाहिनी a vein, an artery, a vessel of the body. -वेग, -सम a. swift as wind. -सखः, -सखिः m. fire.

वार n. Water; Bv. 1. 30. -Oomp. -आसनं a reservoir of water. -किलिः (वाःकिलिः) a porpoise. -चः a oose, gander. -दुः a cloud. -द्वरे 1 water. 2 silk. 3 speech. 4 the seed of the mango 5 a curl on a horse's neck. 6 a conch-shell. -धिः the ocean. -भवे a kind of salt. -धुण्यं (वाःधुण्यं) cloves. -भटः an alligator. -मुच m. a cloud. -राशिः the ocean. -वटः a ship, boat. -सद्वनं (वाःसद्वनं) a reservoir of water, a cistern. -स्थ a. (वाःस्थ) being in water.

वारः 1 That which covers, a cover. 2 A multitude, large number; as in वारयुवाति. 3 A heap, quantity. 4 A herd, flock; Si. 18. 56. 5 A day of the week; as in बुधवार, शनिवार. 6 Time, turn; शशकस्य वारः समागतः Pt. 1; R. 19. 18; often used in pl. like the

English 'times'; बहुवारम् 'many times', कतिवारम् 'how many times'. 7 An occasion, opportunity. 8 A door, gate. 9 The opposite bank of a river. 10 N. of Siva. -र 1 A vessel for holding spirituous liquor. 2 A mass of water (जलसंघ). -Oomp. -अमना, -नारी, -युवति f. -योषित् f. -वनिता, -विलासिनी -सुवरी, -स्त्री 'a woman of the multitude', a common woman, harlot, courtesan, prostitute; Ratn. 1. 26; S. Til. 16. -कीरः 1 a wife's brother (according to Trik.) 2 the submarine fire. 3 a hair-dresser or comb. 4 a louse. 5 a courser, (these meanings are given in Medini). -वृ (वृ) वा the plantain tree. -मुख्य the chief of a number of harlots. -वा (वा) णः -जं an armour, a coat of mail; R. 4. 85. -वाणिः 1 a piper, player on a flute. 2 a musician. 3 a year. 4 a judge. (-णिः f.) a harlot. -वाणी a harlot. -सेवा 1 harlotry, prostitution. 2 a number of harlots.

वारक a. Obstructing, opposing. -कः 1 A kind of horse. 2 A horse in general. 3 One of the paces of a horse. -कं 1 The seat of pain. 2 A kind of perfume (वाल or वीवर).

वारकिन् m. 1 An opposer, enemy. 2 The ocean. 3 A kind of horse, one with good marks. 4 An ascetic living on leaves.

वारकः A bird.

वारगः The handle of a sword, knife &c.

वारदं 1 A field. 2 A number of fields. -दा A goose.

वारण a. (वी f.) Warding off, resisting, opposing. -जं 1 Warding off, restraining, obstructing; न भवति विसर्तंतुवारणं वारणानां Bh. 2. 17. 2 An obstacle, impediment. 3 Resistance, opposition. 4 Defending, guarding, protecting. -णः 1 An elephant; न भवति विसर्तंतुवारणं वारणानां Bh. 2. 17; Ku. 5. 70; R. 12. 93; Si. 18. 56. 2 An armour, mail-coat. -Oomp. -वृषा-ता, -वल्लभा the plantain tree. -साहस्यं N. of Hastināpura.

वारणसी See वाराणसी.

वारणावत m. n. N. of a town.

वारवं A leather thong.

वारंवार ind. Often times, repeatedly, again and again; वारंवारं तिरपति दुर्गोद्धर्तं वायुपुरः Māl. 1. 35.

वारला 1 A wasp. 2 A goose; cf. वरटा.

वाराणसी The holy city of Benares.

वाराणसिः The ocean.

वाराह a. (ही f.) Relating to a boar; Mu. 7. 19; Y. 1. 259. -हः 1 A boar. 2 A kind of tree. -Oomp. -कल्पः N. of the present Kalpa (that in which we are at present living). -पुराण N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas.

बाराही 1 A sow. 2 The earth, 3 The Sakti of Vishnu in the form of a boar. 4 A measure. -Comp. -कंठः N. of a bulbous plant.

वारि n. 1 Water ; यथा खनन् खनिषेण नरो वार्षिगच्छति Subhāsh. 2 A fluid. 3 A kind of perfume (बाल or वीरि). -रिः, -री f. 1 A lace for fastening an elephant ; वारी वरिः सस्मेर वारणानां Si. 18. 56 ; R. 5. 45 2 A rope for fastening an elephant. 3 A hole or trap for catching elephants. 4 A captive, prisoner. 5 A water-pot. 6 N. of Sarasvati. -Comp. -ईशः the ocean -उद्भव a lotus. -ओकः a leech. -कपूरः a kind of fish (इलीश) -कुञ्जकः the plant गुण्टक. -किमिः a leech. -चरवरः a piece of water. -चर a. aquatic. (-रः) 1 a fish. 2 any aquatic animal. -ज a. produced in water. (-जः) 1 a conch-shell ; Si. 15. 72. 2 any bivalve or shell. (-ज) 1 a lotus ; Si. 4. 66. 2 a kind of salt. 3 a kind of plant (गौरुवर्ण). 4 cloves. -तस्करः a cloud. -त्रा an umbrella. -वः a cloud ; वितर वारिद वरि द्वातुरे Subhāsh. ; Bv. 1. 30. (-वः) a kind of perfume. -वः the Chatāka bird. -धरः a cloud ; नववारिपोदयदहोभिर्भित्तयं च निरातपत्वरथैः V. 4. 3. -धारा a shower of rain. -धिः the ocean ; वारिधितामक्षणां दिदुमुः शतैः Gt. 12. -नाथः 1 the ocean. 2 an epithet of Varuṇa. 3 a cloud. -निधिः the ocean. -पथः, -थं 'journey by sea', a voyage. -प्रवाहः a cascade, waterfall. -मसिः, -मुच m., -रः a cloud. -यंत्रं a water-wheel, a machine for drawing up water ; M. 2. 13. -रथः a raft, boat, float. -राशिः 1 the ocean. 2 a lake. -रुह a lotus. -वासः a dealer in spirituous liquors. -वाहः, -वाहनः a cloud. -ज्ञः N. of Vishnu. -संभवः 1 cloves. 2 a kind of antimony. 3 the fragrant root उशीर q. v.

वारित p. p. 1 Warded off, prevented, obstructed. 2 Defended, protected. वारी See वारि (f.).

वारिदः An elephant.

वारः A war-elephant (विजयकुंजर).

वारुणः A Bier.

वारुण a. (जी f.) 1 Belonging to Varuṇa. 2 Dedicated or sacred to Varuṇa. 3 Given to Varuṇa. -जः N. of one of the nine divisions of Bharatavarsha. -ज Water.

वारुणिः 1 N. of Agastya. 2 Of Bhṛigu.

वारुणी 1 The west (the quarter presided over by Varuṇa). 2 Any spirituous liquor ; यथोपि शौण्डिकीहस्ते वारुणीत्वमिधीयते H. 3. 11. ; Pt. 1. 178. (where both senses are intended) ; Ku. 4. 12. 3 The asterism शतभिषज्. 4 A kind of Dūrva. -Comp. -वह्मभः an epithet of Varuṇa.

वारुहः The chief of the serpent-race. -हः, -हं 1 The rheum or excretion of the eyes. 2 The ear wax. 3 A vessel for bailing water out of a boat.

वारुही N. of a part of Bengal (and Behar) now called राजशाही.

वार्ष a. (वी f.) Consisting of trees. -क्षेत्र A forest.

वार्षिकः A scribe, writer.

वार्ताकः, वार्ताकिः f., वार्ताकिन् m., वार्ताकी f., वार्ताकुः m. f. The egg-plant.

वार्ताका A kind of quail.

वार्त्त a. 1 Healthy, hale, doing well,

2 Light, weak, unsubstantial (असत्).

3 Following a profession. -क्षेत्र 1

Welfare, good health ; सर्वत्र नो वार्त्तम-वेहि राजन् R. 5. 1, 3, 13, 71 ; स पृष्टः सर्वतो वार्त्तमाख्यद्राक्षे न संतति 15. 41 ; Si. 3. 68. 2 Skill, dexterity ; अनुयुक्त इव स्ववार्त्तमुच्चैः Ki. 13. 34. 3 Chaff.

वार्त्ता 1 Staying, abiding. 2 Tidings, news, intelligence ; सगरिकायाः का वार्त्ता Ratn. 4. 3 Livelihood, profession. 4 Agriculture, the occupation of a Vaisya ; R. 16. 2 ; Ms. 10. 80 ; Y. 1. 310. 5 The egg-plant. -Comp. -आरंभः a commercial undertaking or business. -वहः, -हरः 1 a messenger. 2 a chandler. -वृत्तिः one who lives on agriculture. -सूक्तिः general or common report.

वार्त्तियनः A news-bearer, spy, an emissary.

वार्त्तिक a. (की f.) 1 Relating to news. 2 Bringing news. 3 Explanatory, glossarial. -कः 1 As emissary, a spy. 2 A husbandman (a man of the third tribe). -कं An explanatory or supplementary rule which explains the meaning of that which is said, of that which is left unsaid, and of that which is imperfectly said ; or a rule which explains what is said or but imperfectly said and supplies omissions ; उक्तानुक्तदुरुक्तार्थव्याक्ति (वित्ता) कारि तु वार्त्तिकम् (the term is particularly applied to the explanatory rules of Kātyāyana on Pāṇini's Sūtra).

वार्त्तनः N. of Arjuna ; Ku. 15. 1.

वार्त्तिक 1 Old age ; किमिष्यपाश्याभरणानि शोकेन धृतं त्वया वार्त्तिकशोभि वलकलं Ku. 5. 44 ; R. 1. 8 ; N. 1. 77. 2 The infirmity of old age. 3 A collection of old men.

वार्त्तिक्य 1 Old age. 2 The infirmity of old age.

वार्त्तिकिः, वार्त्तिकिकः, वार्त्तिकिन् m. A usurer.

वार्त्तिक्य Uaury, high or exorbitant interest.

वार्त्ति, वार्त्ती f A leather thong.

वार्त्तीनसः A rhinoceros ; see वार्त्तीनस also.

वार्त्तिनः A collection of men in armour. वार्त्ति A blessing, boon. - (pl.) Possessions.

वार्त्तिगा A kind of blue fly.

वार्त्ति a. (वी f.) 1 Belonging to the rains. 2 Annual.

वार्त्तिक a. (की f.) 1 Belonging to the rains or rainy season ; वार्त्तिकं सैज-हारोद्गो धनुर्जैत्रं रघुर्वै R. 4. 16. 2 Annual, yearly. 3 Lasting for one year ; मातृपार्णा प्रमाणं स्वास्तु किञ्चै दशवार्त्तिकी ; 80 वार्त्तिकमन्त्रं Y. 1. 124. -कं N. of a medicinal plant.

वार्त्तिल Hall.

वार्त्तियः 1 A descendant of Vrishni. 2 Particularly Kṛishṇa. 3 N. of the charioteer of Nala.

वार्त्ति

वार्त्तिद्वय

वार्त्तिद्वयि

वार्त्तिस्पत

वार्त्तिस्पत्य

वार्त्तिण

बाल

बालक

बालखिल्य See बालखिल्य.

वार्त्तिः N. of a celebrated monkey-chief, who was slain by Rāma at the desire of Sugrīva, his younger brother.

[He is represented as a very powerful monkey and is said to have placed under his armpit even Ravana when he went to fight with him. During his absence from Kishkindha to slay the brother of Dundubhi, Sugrīva usurped the throne considering him to be dead, but when Vali returned, he had to run away to Rishyamuka. Tara, wife of Sugrīva, was seized by Vali, but she was restored to her husband when Rāma slew him.]

बालुका 1 Sand, gravel ; अकृतजस्योप-कृतं बालुकास्त्रिंशु वृत्तिम्. 2 Powder. 3 Camphor in general. -का-की A kind of cucumber. -Comp. -आत्मिका sugar.

बालेय See बालेय.

बालका a. (लकी f.) Made of the bark of trees.

बालकल a. (ली f.) Made of the bark of trees. -लः A bark-garment. -ली Spirituous liquor.

बाल्मीकः, बाल्मीकिः N. of a celebrated sage, and author of the Rāmāyana. [He was a Brahmana by birth, but being abandoned by his parents in his childhood, he was found by some wild mountaineers who taught him the art of thieving. He soon became an adept in the art, and pursued his business of plundering and killing (where necessary) travellers for several years. One day he saw a great sage whom he asked on pain of death to deliver up his possessions. But the sage told him to go home and asked his wife and children if they were ready to be-

come his partners in the innumerable iniquities that he had committed. He accordingly went home, but returned dismayed at their unwillingness. The sage then told him to repeat the word *mara* (which is *Rama* inverted) and disappeared. The robber continued to repeat it for years together without moving from the place, so that his body was covered up with ant-hills. But the same sage reappeared and got him out, and as he issued from the *valmika* he was called *Valmiki*, and became afterwards an eminent sage. One day while he was performing his ablutions, he saw one of a pair of *Krauncha* birds being killed by a fowler, at which he cursed the wretch in words which unconsciously took the form of a verse in the *Anushubh metre*. This was a new mode of composition, and at the command of the god *Brahman* he composed the first poem the *Ramayana*. When *Sita* was abandoned by *Rama*, he gave her shelter under his roof, and brought up her two sons. He afterwards restored them all to *Rama*.]

वाङ्मयं Being beloved or favourite.
वाचक *a.* 1 Talkative, garrulous. 2 Eloquent.

वाक्य: A kind of basil.

वावुट: A boat, raft.

वावुत् 4 *A.* (वावुत्यते) 1 To choose, prefer, select, love; ततो वावुत्समानासौ रामशालां न्यविशत Bk. 4. 28. 2 To serve.

वावुत्त *a.* Chosen, selected, preferred.

वाक् 1. 4 *A.* (वाक्यते, वाशित) 1 To roar, cry, scream, shriek, howl; hum (as birds), sound in general; (शिवाः) तां शिताः प्रतिभवं ववाशिरे R. 11. 61, Si. 18. 75, 76; Bk. 14. 14, 76. 2 To call.

वाशक *a.* Roaring, sounding.

वाशनं 1 Roaring, howling, growling, yelling &c. 2 The warbling or cry of birds, humming (of bees &c.).

वाशिः Fire, the god of fire.

वाशितं The cry of birds.

वाशिता 1 A female elephant; अभ्यपयत स वाशितासखः पुष्पिताः कमलिनीरिव द्विः R. 19. 11; (also written वासिता in this sense). 2 A woman.

वाश्रः A day. -अं 1 A dwelling, house. 2 A place where four roads meet. 3 Dung.

वाष्पः, लं See वाष्प.

वाष् 1. 10 *U.* (वासयति-ते) 1 To scent, perfume, incense, fumigate, make fragrant; वासितावनविशेषितगंधा Ki. 9. 80; प्रकटितपटवासिसयन् कान्तानि Git. 1; U. 3. 16; R. 4. 74; Me. 20; Rs. 5. 5. 2 To steep, infuse. 3 To spice, season. -II. 4 *A.* See वाश्.

वासः 1 Perfume. 2 Living, dwelling; वासो यस्य हरेः करे Bv. 1. 63; R. 19. 2 Bg. 1. 44. 3 An abode, a habitation, house. 4 Site, situation.

5 Clothes, dress. -*Comp.* -अ (आ) -गारः -रं, -गृहं, -वेश्मन् *n.* the inner apartments of a house; particularly bed chamber; धर्मसनादिशक्ति वासगृहं नन्दः U. 1. 7; V. 3. -कर्णं a hall where public exhibitions (such as dancing, wrestling matches &c.) are held. -संघुलं betel mixed with other fragrant spices. -भवनं, -मंदिरं, -सदनं a dwelling-place, house. -वाटिः *f.* a roosting perch, a rod for a bird to perch on; Ve. 2. 3; Me. 79. -योगः a kind of fragrant powder. -सज्जा = वासकसज्जा q. v.

वासक *a.* (का or सिका *f.*) 1 Scenting, perfuming, infusing, fumigating &c. 2 Causing to dwell, populating. -कं Clothes. -*Comp.* -सज्जा, -सज्जिका a woman who dresses herself in all her ornaments and keeps herself (and her house) ready to receive her lover, especially when he has made an appointment with her; an expectant heroine, one of the several classes of a *Nāyikā*; S. D. thus defines her:—कुरुते मदनं यास्याः (या तु) सज्जिते वासवेष्टमनि । सा तु वासकसज्जा स्याद्विदितप्रियसंगमा 120; भवति विज्जिनि विगलितलज्जा विलयति रोदिति वासकसज्जा Git. 6.

वासतः An ass.

वास्तव्य *a.* (ची *f.*) Habitable. -ची Night.

वास्तनं 1 Perfuming, fumigating. 2 Infusing. 3 Dwelling, abiding. 4 An abode, a dwelling. 5 Any receptacle, a basket, box, vessel &c.; Y. 2. 65 (वासनं निक्षेपाधारयते संपुटादिकं सध्वं यथादि-युतम्). 6 Knowledge. 7 Clothes, dress. 8 A cover, an envelope.

वासना 1 Knowledge derived from memory; cf. भावनं 2 Particularly, the impression unconsciously left on the mind by 1st good or bad actions, which therefore produces pleasure or pain. 3 Fancy, imagination, idea. 4 False idea, ignorance. 5 A wish; desire, inclination; संसारवासनाबद्धं शृंगारं Git. 3. 6 Regard, liking, respectful regard; तेषां (पाक्षिणां) मयेन मम तु महती वासना ज्ञान-केतु Bv. 4. 17.

वास्त *a.* (ती *f.*) 1 Vernal, suitable to or produced in spring. 2 In the spring or prime of life, youthful. 3 Diligent, attentive (in the performance of duties) -तः 1 A camel. 2 A young elephant. 3 Any young animal. 4 A cuckoo. 5 The south wind, the breeze blowing from the Malaya mountain; cf. मलयसमीर. 6 A kind of bean. 7 A dissolute man. -ती 1 A kind of jasmine (with fragrant flowers); वसंते वासंतीकुसुमकुमारिलवयवैः Git. 1. 2 Long pepper. 3 The trumpet flower

4 N. of a festival held in honour of Cupid; cf. वसंतोत्सव.

वासंतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Vernal. -कः 1 The *Vidūshaka* or buffoon in a drama. 2 An actor.

वासरः, -रं A day (of the week). -*Comp.* -संगः morning.

वासव *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to Indra; पांडुतां वासवी दिग्व्यासीत् K.; वासवीनां चसूता Ma. 43. -वः N. of Indra; Ku. 3. 2, R. 5. 5. -*Comp.* -वत्ता 1 N. of a work by Subandhu. 2 N. of a heroine of several stories. [Different writers give different accounts of this lady According to Kathasaritsagara she was the daughter of king Chāndamahaseṇa of Ujjayini and was carried off by Udayana king of Vatsa. Sriharsha represents her to be the daughter of king Pradyota (see Ratn. 1. 10), and according to Malinatha's comment on the line प्रद्योतस्य प्रियदुहितरं वत्सराजोऽत्र जहे she was the daughter of Pradyota king of Ujjayini. Bhavabhūti says that she was betrothed by her father to king Sanjaya, but that she offered herself to Udayana; (see Māl. 2) But the Vasavadatta of Subandhu has nothing in common with the story of Vatsa, except the name of the heroine, as she is represented to have been betrothed by her father to Pushpaketu but carried off by Kandarapaketu. It is probable that there were several heroines bearing the name Vasavadatta]

वासवी N. of the mother of Vyāsa.

वासस *n.* A cloth, garment, clothes; वाससि जीर्णानि यथा विहाय नवानि युक्ताति नतोऽ पराणि Bg. 2. 22, Ku. 7. 9; Me. 59

वासिः *m.* *y.* An adze, a small hatchet, chisel. -सिः Dwelling, abiding.

वासित *p. p.* 1 Perfumed, scented. 2 Steeped, infused. 3 Seasoned, spiced. 4 Dressed, clothed. 5 Peopled, populous. 6 Famous, celebrated. -तं 1 The cry or hum of birds. 2 Knowledge; cf. वास्तनं (2).

वासिता See वासिता.

वासि (शि) ङ (श्र *y.*) *a.* Belonging to or composed by (rather revealed to) Vasishṭha, as a *Maṇḍala* of the *Rigveda* -ङः A descendant of Vasishṭha.

वासुः 1 The soul. 2 The soul of the universe, supreme being. 3 N. of Vishnu.

वासुकिः, वासुकेयः N. of a celebrated serpent, king of snakes (said to be a son of Kasyapa); Ku. 2. 38, Bg. 10. 28.

वासुदेवः 1 Any descendant of Vasudeva. 2 Particularly, Krishna.

वासुरा 1 The earth. 2 Night. 3 A woman. 4 A female elephant.

वासुः *f.* A young girl, maiden (used chiefly in dramas); एवासि वासु शिरसि गृहीता Mk. 1. 41; वासु प्रसीद Mk.

वास्त See वास्त.
वास्तव *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Real, true, substantial. 2 Determined, fixed. -**व** Anything fixed or determined.
वास्तवा Dawn.
वास्तविक *a.* (की *f.*) True, real, substantial, genuine.
वास्तिक A collection of goats.
वास्तव *a.* 1 Dwelling, inhabiting, resident; **प्रेतस्य वास्तवकुटुम्बिता ययुः** Si. 1. 66. 2 Fit to be inhabited, habitable.
-व्यः 1 A dweller, resident, an inhabitant; नानादिगंतवास्तव्यो महाजनसमाजः MAL. 1. -**व्यं** 1 A habitable place, house. 2 Habitation, residence (वसति).
वास्तु *m. n.* 1 The site of a house, building ground, site. 2 A house, an abode, a dwelling place; **खेतविषये वास्तु किं न दीपः प्रकाशयेत्** Subhāsh., Ms. 3. 89. -**Comp.** -**वागः** a sacrifice performed on the occasion of laying the foundation of a house.
वास्तव्य *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Habitable, fit to be inhabited. 2 Abdominal.
वास्तोष्पतिः 1 N. of a Vedic deity (supposed to preside over the foundation of a house.) 2 N. of Indra.
वाद्य *a.* Made of cloth. -**वा** A carriage covered with cloth.
वाद्य See वाद्य.
वाद्येयः The tree called नागकेशर.
वाह 1 A (वाहते) To try, exert oneself, endeavour.
वाह *a.* Bearing, carrying &c. (at the end of comp.); as in अनुवाह. तायवाह &c. -**हः** 1 Carrying, bearing. 2 A porter. 3 A draught animal, a beast of burden. 4 A horse; R. 4. 56, 5. 73, 14. 52. 5 A bull; Ku. 7. 49. 6 A buffalo. 7 A carriage, conveyance in general. 8 The arm. 9 Air, wind. 10 A measure equal to ten Kum-bhas or four Bhāras; वाहो मासपुत्रये. -**Comp.** -**द्विषत्** *m.* a buffalo. -**अहः** a horse.
वाहकः 1 A porter. 2 A coach driver. 3 A horseman.
वाहने 1 Bearing, carrying, conveying. 2 Driving (as a horse). 3 A vehicle, conveyance of any kind; Ms. 7. 75; N. 22. 45. 4 An animal used in riding or draught, as a horse; न दुष्प्रापयन्ताः प्रायदाग्रये योतवाहनः R. 1. 48, 9. 25. 60. 5 An elephant.
वाहिः 1 A water-course, 2 A large serpent, the boa.
वाहिकः 1 A large drum. 2 A car drawn by oxen. 3 A carrier of loads.
वाहित A heavy-burden.
वाहिर्य The part of an elephant's forehead below the frontal globes.
वाहिनी 1 An army; आशिर्वा प्रयुज्ये न वाहिनी R. 11. 6, 13. 66. 2 A division of an army consisting of 81 ele-

phants, as many chariots, 243 horse, and 405 foot. 3 A river. -**Comp.**
-निवेशः the camp of an army. -**पतिः** 1 a general, a commanding officer. 2 the ocean (lord of rivers.)

वाहीक See वाहीक.

वाहुक See वाहुक.

वाह्य See वाह्य.

वाह्मिः N. of a country (the modern Balkh). -**Comp.** -**जः** a Balkh-bred horse.

वाह्मि (की) *k.* 1 N. of a country (the modern Balkh). 2 A horse from this country, a Balkh-bred horse. -**क** 1 Saffron. 2 Asa Fœtida.

वि *ind.* 1 As a prefix to verbs and nouns it expresses:—(*a*) separation, disjunction (apart, asunder, away, off &c.). as विद्युत्, विह, विचल &c.; (*b*) the reverse of an action; as क्री 'to buy', विक्री 'to sell'; स्मृ 'to remember'; विस्मृ 'to forget'; (*c*) division; as विस्मृ विभाग; (*d*) distinction; as विविष्, विशेष, विविच, विवेक; (*e*) discrimination अचच्छेद; (*f*) order, arrangement, as विधा, विरुद्; (*g*) opposition; as विरुद्, विरोध; privation; as विनी, विनयन; (*i*) deliberation, as विचर, विचार; (*j*) intensity; विचिन्त. 2 As a prefix to nouns or adjectives not immediately connected with roots **वि** expresses (*a*) negation or privation, in which case it is used much in the same way as अ or निह, i. e. it forms Bah. comp., विषया, व्यसृ &c.; (*b*) intensity, greatness; as विकराल; (*c*) variety, as विविध; (*d*) difference; as विलक्षण; (*e*) manifoldness, as विविध; (*f*) contrariety, opposition, as विलोम; (*g*) change, as विकार; (*h*) impropriety, as विजन्मन्.
विः *m. f.* 1 A bird. 2 A horse.

विंश *a.* (की *f.*) Twentieth. -**शः** A twentieth part.

विंशकः *a.* (की *f.*) Twenty.

विंशतिः *f.* Twenty, a score. -**Comp.** -**देशः**, -**देशिन्** *m.* a ruler of twenty villages.

विंशसितम् *a.* (की *f.*) Twentieth.

विंशति *m.* 1 Twenty, a score. 2 A lord or ruler of twenty villages.

विकं The milk of a cow that has recently calved.

विकंकदः -**वः** A kind of tree (of the wood of which ladles were made); R. 11. 25.

विकच *a.* 1 Blown, expanded, opened (as a lotus flower &c.); विकच-किञ्चकसहस्रिकः Si. 6. 21; R. 9. 37. 2 Spread about, scattered over; Bv. 1. 3. 3 Destitute of hair. -**वः** 1 A Buddhist mendicant. 2 N. of Ketr.

विकट *a.* 1 Hideous, ugly. 2 (*a*) Formidable, frightful, horrible, dreadful; दुष्प्रललाटतटपटितविकटद्रुकटिना Ve. 1. विधुविध विकटपिण्डुदन्तदलनगलितारुतपारे Git. 4 (*b*) Fierce, savage. 3 Great,

large, broad, spacious, wide; सुमा-विर्धेय विकटोद्गमस्तु बापे U. 4. 29; आगरिह विकटेन विवोद्वहसिह कुचमंडलमाया Si. 10. 42, 13. 10; MAL. 7. 4 Proud, haughty; विकटं परिक्रामति U. 6. Mv. 6. 32. 5 Beautiful; Mk. 2. 6 Frowning. 7 Obacure. 8 Changed in appearance. -**ट** A boil, tumour.

विकथन *a.* 1 Boasting, swaggering, vaunting, bragging; विद्वान्वाचिकथना मयंति Mu. 3.; R. 14. 73. 2 Praising ironically. -**न** 1 Vaunting, boasting. 2 Irony, false praise.

विकथा 1 Boasting, vaunt, brag, boast. 2 Praise. 3 False praise, irony.

विकंप *a.* 1 Heaving. 2 Unsteady inconstant.

विकारः Sickness, disease.

विकारणः The inserted conjugational affix, the conjugational sign placed between the root and the terminations.

विकराल *a.* Very dreadful or formidable, frightful.

विकर्णः N. of a Kuru prince; Bg. 1. 8.

विकर्तनः 1 The sun; U. 5. 2 The Arka plant. 3 A son who has usurped his father's kingdom.

विकर्मन् *a.* Acting wrongly. -**n.** An unlawful or prohibited act, an impious act; Bg. 4. 17; Ms. 9. 226. -**Comp.** -**क्रिया** an illegal act, irreligious conduct. -**व्य** *a.* doing prohibited acts, addicted to vice.

विकर्षः 1 Drawing asunder, pulling apart. 2 An arrow.

विकर्षणः N. of one of the five arrows of Cupid. -**वर्** 1 Drawing, dragging, pulling asunder. 2 A cross throw.

विकल *a.* 1 Deprived of a part or member, defective, imperfect, maimed, mutilated; हृदकृदि कलेशियाः Y. 2. 70; Ms. 8. 66; U. 4. 24. 2 Frightened, alarmed; MAL. 5. 20. 3 Devoid or destitute of (in comp.); आरामाविपत्तिर्विकलिकलः Bv. 1. 31; Mk. 5. 41. 4 Agitated, weakened, dispirited, unnerved drooping, sinking, languid; किमिति विपदिषि रोदिषि विकला विहसीत उपवि-समा तप सकला Git. 9; विरोध विकलहृदया Bv. 2. 71, 164. 5 Withered, decayed. -**Comp.** -**अंग** *a.* having a redundant or deficient limb. -**इन्द्रिय** *a.* having impaired or defective organs of sense. -**पात्रिकः** a cripple.

विकला The sixtieth par of a Kālā q. v.

विकल्पः 1 Doubt, uncertainty, indecision, hesitation; सविषये निर्वोगेन स विकल्पप्राकृत्यः B. 17. 49. 2 Suspicion; Mu. 1. 3 Contrivance, art; मायविकल्प-रचितः R. 13. 75. 4 Option, alternative

(Ingram). 5 Sort, variety. 6 An error, a mistake, ignorance. -Comp. उपहार: an optional offering. -जाले a netlike indecision, a dilemma. विकल्पने 1 Admitting of doubt. 2 Allowing an option. 3 Indecision. विकल्पा a. Sinless, stainless, guiltless.

विकवा (सा) Bengal madder.

विकसः The moon.

विकसित p. p. Blown, fully opened or expanded; Bv. 1. 100.

विकस (इव) a. 1 Opening, expanding; कुशयेरज जलाशयेपिता सुदा स्मृते कलमा विकसरे: Si. 4. 33. 2 Loud, distinctly audible (as a sound); उद्गीत विकसकयजनादस्य विकससरे: N. 2. 5.

विकारः 1 Change of form or nature; transformation; deviation from the natural state; cf. विकृति. 2 A change, an alteration, a modification; Pt. 1. 44. 3 Sickness, disease, malady; विकरं खलु परमायतेऽज्ञात्वाऽनारमः प्रतीकारस्य S. 4; Ku. 2. 38. 4 Change of mind or purpose; सुहृत्पत्नी विकारः प्रत्येकैर्धर्मैरेव S. 5. 19. 5 A feeling, an emotion; U. 1. 35, 3. 25, 36. 6 Agitation, excitement, perturbation; Ki. 17. 23. 7 Contortion, contraction, (as of the features of the face); प्रमथसुखविकारिहासयामस गुहं Ku. 7. 95. 8 (In Sān. phil.) That which is evolved from a previous source or Prakṛiti. -Comp. हेतुः a temptation, seduction, cause of perturbation; विकारेदती सति विक्रियते येषा न वेतसि त रषा सीराः Ku. 1. 59.

विकारित a. Changed, perverted, corrupted.

विकारिन् a. Liable to change, susceptible of emotions or impressions; प्रमतिं धुवने कंदर्पाज्ञा विकारि च योषनं Māl. 1. 17.

विकालः, विकालकः Evening, evening twilight, the close of day.

विकालिका A perforated copper vessel which, placed in water, marks the time by gradually filling; cf. मानरेखा.

विकासः 1 Manifestation, display, exhibition. 2 Blowing, expanding (usually written विकास in this sense); Ku. 3. 29. 3 An open or direct course; Ki. 15. 52. 4 An oblique course; Ki. 15. 52. 5 Joy, pleasure; Ki. 15. 52. 6 Sky, heaven (आकाश); Ki. 15. 52. 7 Eagerness, ardent desire; Si. 9. 41 (where it means 'blowing' also). 8 Retreat, solitude, privacy.

विकासक a. (शिका f.) 1 Displaying. 2 Opening.

विकासने 1 Manifestation, display, exhibition. 2 Blowing, expanding (of flowers &c.).

विकासि (सि) a. (नी f.) 1 Be-

coming, visible, shining forth. 2 Expanding, opening, blowing.

विकासः Blowing, expanding; see विकास above.

विकासने Expansion, opening, blowing.

विकिरः 1 A scattered portion or fallen bit. 2 One who tears or scatters, a bird; कंकालीकलजग्निमुग्धाविकिराहारिस्तदुयो भागः Māl. 6. 19. 3 A well. 4 A tree.

विकिरण 1 Scattering, throwing, about, dispersing. 2 Spreading abroad. 3 Tearing up. 4 Killing (हिंसन). 5 Knowledge.

विकीर्ण p. p. 1 Scattered, dispersed. 2 Diffused. 3 Celebrated. -Comp. -केश, -मूर्धन a. tearing the hair, having dishevelled hair. -जं a kind of perfume.

विकुण्डः N. of Vishnu's heaven.

विकुर्वाण a. 1 Undergoing or causing a change. 2 Feeling glad, delighted, rejoiced.

विकुलः The moon.

विकुजने 1 Cooing, humming. 2 Rumbling (as of the bowels).

विकुणने A side-glance, leer.

विकुणिका The nose.

विकृत p. p. 1 Changed; altered, modified. 2 Sick, diseased. 3 Mutilated, deformed, disfigured. 4 Incomplete, imperfect. 5 Affected by passion or emotion. 6 Averse from, disgusted with. 7 Loathsome. 8 Strange, extraordinary; (see कृ with वि). -तं 1 Change, modification. 2 Change for the worse, sickness. 3 Aversion, disgust.

विकृतिः f. 1 Change (as of purpose, mind, form &c.); विचविकृतिः, अश्रुतीयकं धर्षणस्य विकृतिः &c. 2 An unnatural or accidental circumstance, an accident; मरणं प्रकृतिः सरीरिणां विकृतिर्जीवितमुच्यते बुधेः R. 8. 87. 3 Sickness. 4 Excitement, perturbation, anger, rage; Ki. 13. 56; Si. 15. 11, 40; see विकार and विक्रिया also.

विकृष्ट p. p. 1 Dragged asunder, pulled hither and thither. 2 Drawn, pulled, drawn towards or attracted. 3 Extended protracted. 4 Making a noise; (see कृ with वि).

विकेश a. (सी f.) 1 Having loose hair. 2 Having no hair, bald (as head). -इनी 1 A woman with loose hair. 2 A woman without hair. 3 A small tress of hair tied up separately and then collected into the larger braid or Veni.

विकोश -व a. 1 Without a husk. 2 Unsheathed, uncovered; Ki. 17. 45; R. 7.

विकः A young elephant.

विक्रमः 1 A step, stride, pace; S. 7. 6; cf. विक्रिय. 2 Stepping over, walking. 3 Overcoming, overpowering. 4 Heroism, prowess, heroic valour; अनुलेखः खलु विक्रमालंकारः V. 1; R. 12. 87, 93. 5 N. of a celebrated king of Ujjayint; See App. II. 6 N. of Vishnu. -Comp. -अर्कः, -आदित्यः see विक्रम. -कर्मन् n. a heroic deed, feat of valour.

विक्रमण A stride (of Vishnu); छलरासि विक्रमण बलिमज्जुतवान्न Gīt. 1. विक्रमिन् a Chivalrous, heroic. -म. 1 A lion. 2 A hero. 3 An epithet of Vishnu.

विक्रयः Sale, selling; Ms. 3. 54. -Comp. -अनुशयः rescission of a sale. -पत्रं a bill of sale, sale-deed.

विक्रयिकः, विक्रयिन् m. A dealer, seller, vendor.

विकसः The moon.

विक्रान्त p. p. 1 Stepped or passed beyond. 2 Powerful, heroic, valiant, chivalrous. 3 Victorious, overpowering (one's enemies). -वः 1 A hero, warrior. 2 A lion. -तं 1 Space, stride. 2 Heroism, valour, prowess.

विक्रान्तिः f. 1 Stepping, striding. 2 A horse's gallop or canter. 3 Heroism, valour, prowess.

विक्रान्तु a. Valiant, victorious. -म. A lion.

विक्रिया 1 Change, modification, alteration; रम्यपुत्रवृद्धिजिताननविक्रियान् R. 13. 71, 10. 17. 2 Agitation, excitement, perturbation, excitement of passion; अयं तेन विगुह्य विक्रियामभिधायः कलमेतद्व्यसृत् Ku. 4. 41, 3. 34. 3 Anger, wrath, displeasure; स घोः प्रकोपितस्यापि मयी नायाति विक्रिया Subhāsh. ; लिङ्गैर्मुदः सवृत्तिक्रियास्ते R. 7. 30. 4 Reverse, evil; Ku. 6. 29 (वैकल्यं Malli. 'defect'). 5 Knitting, contraction (of the eyebrows); ध्रुविक्रियायां विरतप्रसंगेः Ku. 3. 47. 6 Any sudden movement, as in रोमविक्रिया V. 1. 12. 'thrill'. 7 A sudden affection or seizure, disease. 8 Violation, vitiation (of the proper duties); R. 15. 48. -Comp. -उपमा a kind of Upamā mentioned by Daṇḍin; See Kāv. 2. 41.

विकृष्ट p. p. 1 Exclaimed, cried out. 2 Harsh, cruel, unkind. -तं 1 A cry for help. 2 Abuse.

विक्रय a. Saleable, vendible (as an article).

विकोशानं 1 Calling out, exclaiming. 2 Abusing.

विकृष्ट a. 1 Overcome with fear, startled, alarmed, frightened; अपकाशं वनशब्दविकृष्टाः R. 19. 38; Ku. 4. 11. 2 Timid; Si. 7. 43; Ms. 37. 3 Affected by, overcome with; Ki. 1. 6. 4 Agitated, excited, confused, bewildered; S. 3. 26. 5 Distressed, afflicted; grieved; Si. 12. 63; Ku. 4.

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३९ 6 Disgusted with, averse from; हृदयविह्वलं चतः S. 2. 7 Faltering; हृदयविह्वलतेरपलंनार्थं S. 5. 3.

विश्वि p. p. 1 Very moist, thoroughly wetted. 2 Decayed, withered. 3 Old.

विश्वि a. p. p. 1 Excessively afflicted, distressed. 2 Injured, destroyed. -द A fault in pronunciation.

विश्वत p. p. Torn asunder, wounded, hurt, struck.

विश्वारः 1 Cough, sneezing. 2 A sound.

विश्विष p. p. 1 Scattered, thrown about, dispersed, cast about. 2 Discarded, dismissed. 3 Sent, despatched. 4 Distracted, bewildered, agitated. 5 Refuted (see श्वि with वि).

विश्वीणकः 1 N. of the chief of a class of beings attending on Siva. 2 An assembly of the gods.

विश्वीरः The Arka tree.

विश्वेपः 1 Throwing away or asunder, scattering about. 2 Casting, throwing, discharging (opp. संग्रह); R. 5. 45. 3 Waving, moving about, shaking, moving to and fro; लंगूल Ku. 1. 13. 4 Sending, despatching. 5 Distraction, confusion, perplexity; Māl. 1. 6 Alarm, fear. 7 Refutation of an argument. 8 Polar latitude.

विश्वेपणं 1 Throwing, casting, discharging. 2 Despatching, sending. 3 Scattering, dispersing. 4 Confusion, perplexity.

विश्वोमः 1 Shaking, agitation, movement; शक्वि° R. 1. 43. 2 Agitation of mind, distraction, alarm. 3 Conflict, struggle.

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} a. Noseless.

विश्वहित p. p. 1 Broken up, divided. 2 Cleft in two.

विश्वानसः A kind of hermit.

विश्वारः 1 A demon, goblin. 2 A thief.

विश्वपात p. p. 1 Renowned, well-known, celebrated, famous. 2 Called, named. 3 Avowed, confessed.

विश्वपतिः f. Celebrity, fame, reputation.

विश्वणनं 1 Reckoning, computing, calculation. 2 Considering, deliberating. 3 Paying off a debt.

विश्वत p. p. 1 Departed, gone away, disappeared. 2 Parted, separated. 3 Dead. 4 Destitute or devoid of, free from (in comp.); विनतमदः. 5 Lost. 6 Dark, obscured. -Comp. -आर्तवा a woman past child-bearing (in

whom the menstrual discharge has ceased). -कर्मण a. sinless, pure. -भी a. fearless, intrepid. -लक्षणं a. unlucky, inauspicious.

विश्वधकः The tree called इगरी.

विश्वमः 1 Departure, disappearance, cessation, end; चारुन्यविगमे च तन्मुखं R. 19. 15; इतिविश्वम M. 5. 20; Rs. 6. 22. 2 Abandoning; कणविश्वमात् Me. 55 (देहत्यागात्). 3 Loss, destruction. 4 Death.

विश्वरः 1 A naked ascetic. 2 A mountain. 3 An abstemious man (abstaining from eating).

विश्वहर्षणा Censure, blame, reproach, abuse; Ve. 1. 12.

विश्वहित p. p. 1 Censured, reviled, abused. 2 Disdained. 3 Condemned, reprobated, prohibited. 4 Low, vile. 5 Bad, wicked.

विश्वलित p. p. 1 Trickled, oozed. 2 Disappeared, gone away. 3 Fallen off, dropped down. 4 Melted away, dissolved. 5 Dispersed. 6 Slackened, untied; V. 4. 10. 7 Loose, dishevelled, disordered (as hair); (see गल् with वि).

विश्वानं 1 Censure, reproach, defamation, scandal. 2 A contradictory statement, contradiction, inconsistency (frequently occurring in Sāṅkarabhāṣya).

विश्वहः Plunging into, bathing, diving.

विश्वीत p. p. 1 Censured, abused, reviled. 2 Contradictory, inconsistent.

विश्वीतिः f. 1 Censure, abuse, reproach. 2 Contradictory statement, contradiction.

विश्वुण a. 1 Destitute of merits, worthless, bad; Bg. 3. 35, Si. 9. 12, Mu. 6. 11. 2 Destitute of qualities. 3 Having no string; Mu. 7. 11.

विश्वद p. p. 1 Secret, concealed, hidden. 2 Reproached, censured.

विश्वहीत p. p. 1 Divided, dissolved, analysed, resolved (as a compound). 2 Seized. 3 Encountered, opposed; (see गल् with वि).

विश्वहः 1 Stretching out, extension, expansion. 2 Form, figure, shape. 3 The body; यवी विश्वहवलेव सममणाल-विद्यया M. 1. 14; गृहविश्वहः R. 3. 39, 9. 52. Ki. 4. 11, 12. 43. 4 Resolution, dissolution, analysis, separation (as of a compound word into its component parts); वृत्त्यर्थं (समासार्थं) दोषकं वाक्यं विश्वहः. 5 Quarrel, strife (often, love-quarrel or प्रणयकलह); विश्वहान्न च शत्रवे पराहमुसीनविद्वेदुमपलाः स तत्ररे R. 19. 38, 9. 47; Si. 11. 35. 6 War, hostilities, fighting, battle (opp. संधि), one of the six Guṇas or modes of policy; see गुण. 7 Disfavour. 8 A part, portion, division.

विश्वदनं Breaking up, ruin, destruction.

विश्वटिका A measure of time equal to one-sixtieth part of a Ghaṭikā (or nearly equal to 24 seconds).

विश्वटित p. p. 1 Separated, severed. 2 Divided.

विश्वहनना 1 Striking asunder. 2 Striking against, friction. 3 Separating, undoing, untying. 5 Offending, hurting.

विश्वहित p. p. 1 Struck apart, severed, separated, dispersed; Bh. 3. 54. 2 Untied, loosened, opened. 3 Rubbed; touched. 4 Shaken about, churned. 5 Hurt, offended.

विश्वनः A mallet, hammer.

विश्वसः 1 Half-chewed morsel, the residue or leavings of food eaten, विश्वसो भुक्तशेषं तु Ms. 3. 285, U. 5. 6; Māl. 5. 14. 2 Food in general. -सं Bees'-wax. -Comp. -आशः -आशिन m. one who eats the remains of an offering or of food eaten.

विश्वतः 1 Destruction, removing, warding off; क्रियादानां यथा विश्वतः Ki. 3. 52. 2 Killing, slaying. 3 An obstacle, impediment, interruption; क्रियाविघाताय कथं प्रवर्तते R. 3. 44; अन्तर-विघातज्ञातये 11. 1. 4 A blow, stroke. 5 Abandoning, leaving. -Comp. -सिद्धिः f. the removal of obstacles.

विश्वर्णित p. p. Rolled, shaken about, rolling (as eyes).

विश्वृष्ट p. p. 1 Rubbed excessively. 2 Sore.

विश्वः (rarely n.) 1 An obstacle, interruption, impediment, a hindrance; कुतो धर्मक्रियाविघ्नः सतां रक्षितरि त्वयि S. 5. 14, 1. 33; Ku. 3. 40. 2 Difficulty, trouble. -Comp. -ईशः, -ईशानः, -ईश्वरः epithets of Gaṇeśa. -वाहनं a rat. -कर, -कर्तृ, -कारिण a. opposing, obstructing. -ध्वंसः, -विघातः removal of obstacles. -नायकः, -नायका, -माशनः epithets of Gaṇeśa. -प्रसिद्धिः removal of impediments; R. 15. 4. -राजः -विना-यकः, -हारिण m. epithets of Gaṇeśa. -सिद्धिः f. removal of obstacles.

विश्वित a. Impeded, hindered, obstructed, impeded.

विश्वः A horse's hoof.

विश्व 3. 7. U. (वेवेकि, वेवेकि, विनकि, विन्कि, विक्) 1 To separate, divide, sever. 2 To discriminate, distinguish, discern. 3 To deprive of, remove from (with instr.); Bk. 14. 103. -With वि 1 to separate, divide, remove from; विविनन्वि विवः ह्यारु Bk. 6. 36. 2 to discern, discriminate. 3 to judge, ascertain, determine; रे कल तव ललु चरितं विदुषामये विविच्य यश्यामि Bv. 1. 108. 4 to describe, treat of. 5 to tear up.

विचकिलः 1 A kind of jasmine. 2 N. of the tree called *Madana*.

विचक्षण *a.* 1 Clear-sighted, far-seeing, circumspect. 2 Wise, clever, learned; R. 5. 19. 3 Expert, skillful, able; R. 13. 69. -*यः* A learned man, wise man; न दत्वा कस्यचित्कस्य पुनर्दद्याद्-*यः* Ma. 9. 71.

विचक्षुः *a.* 1 Blind, sightless. 2 Perplexed, sad.

विचयः 1 Search, seeking, looking out; U. 1. 23. 2 Investigation.

विचयनं Searching, seeking &c.

विचचिका Itch, herpes, scab.

विचचित *a.* Anointed, rubbed, smeared.

विचल *a.* 1 Moving about, shaking, wavering, tottering, unsteady. 2 Conceited, proud.

विचलनं 1 Moving. 2 Deviation. 3 Unsteadiness, fickleness. 4 Conceit.

विचारः 1 Reflection, deliberation, thought, consideration; विचारमार्गमहिनेन यमुषा Ku. 5. 42. 2 Examination, discussion, investigation; तत्त्वार्थविचार. 3 Trial (of a case); Mk. 9. 43. 4 Judgment, discrimination, discernment, exercise of reason; विचारद्वयः इतिमासि मे स्वं R. 2. 47. 5 Decision, determination. 6 Selection. 7 Doubt, hesitation. 8 Prudence, circumspection. -*Comp.* -*ज्ञ* *a.* able to decide, a judge. -*यः* *f.* 1 a tribunal, seat of justice. 2 particularly, the judgment seat of Yama. -*शील* *a.* thoughtful, considerate, prudent. -*स्थलं* 1 a tribunal. 2 a logical discussion.

विचारकः An investigator, a judge.

विचारणं 1 Discussion, consideration, examination, deliberation, investigation. 2 Doubt, hesitation.

विचारणा 1 Examination, discussion, investigation. 2 Reflection, consideration, thought. 3 Doubt. 4 The Mīmāṃsā system of philosophy.

विचारित *p. p.* 1 Considered, inquired into, examined; discussed. 2 Decided, determined.

विचिः *m. f.*, *विचि* *f.* A wave.

विचिकित्सा 1 Doubt, uncertainty.

विचि *p. p.* 1 Searched, searched through.

विचितिः *f.* Searching, search, seeking for.

विचित्र *a.* 1 Diversified, variegated, spotted, speckled. 2 Various, varied. 3 Painted. 4 Beautiful, lovely; कश्चिदपि जल्यममिदं Ra. 1. 2. 5 Wonderful, surprising, strange; इत-विचित्रितानां हि विचित्रो विपाकः Si. 11. 64. -*यं* 1 Variegated colour. 2 Surprise. -*Comp.* -*यः* *a.* having a spotted body. (-*यः*) 1 a peacock. 2 a tiger. -*यः* *a.* having a lovely body. (-*यः*) a cloud. -*यः* *a.* diverse. -*यः* N. of a king of the lunar race.

[He was a son of Santanu by his wife Satyawati and so half-brother of Bhīshma. When he died childless, his mother called Vyasa (her own son before her marriage), and requested him to raise up issue to Vichitravirya in accordance with the practice of *Niyoga*. He complied with the request, and begot on Ambika and Ambalika, the two widows of his brother, two sons Dhritarashtra and Pandu respectively].

विचित्रकः The birch tree. -*कं* Wonder, astonishment, surprise.

विचित्रकः 1 Search. 2 Investigation. 3 A hero.

विचित्रं *a.* 1 Occupied by, wandered through. 2 Entered.

विचेतन *a.* 1 Senseless, lifeless; unconscious, dead. 2 Inanimate.

विचेतस *a.* 1 Senseless, stupid, ignorant. 2 Perplexed, confounded, sad.

विचेष्टा Effort, exertion

विचेष्टित *p. p.* 1 Striven, tried, struggled. 2 Examined, investigated. 3 Misdone, done foolishly. -*ने* 1 An act, a deed. 2 Effort, movement, undertaking, enterprise. 3 Gesture. 4 Working, sensation, play; V. 2. 9. 5 Machination.

विच्छ I. 6 P. (विच्छति, also विच्छयति-ने) To go, move. -II. 10 U. (विच्छयति-ने) 1 To shine. 2 To speak.

विच्छदः, **विच्छदकः** A palace, a large building having several stories.

विच्छदकः A palace; see **विच्छद** above.

विच्छर्दन Vomiting, ejecting.

विच्छर्तित *p. p.* 1 Vomited, ejected. 2 Disregarded, neglected. 3 Impaired, lessened.

विच्छाय *a.* Pale, dim; Bān. 1. 26. -*यः* A gem, jewel.

विच्छिन्तिः *f.* 1 Cutting off or asunder, tearing off; Bh. 3. 11. 2 Dividing, separating. 3 Disappearance, absence, loss. 4 Cessation. 5 Colouring the body with prints and unguents, painting colours, rouge; S. 7. 5; Si. 16. 84. 6 Limit, boundary (of a house &c.). 7 A pause in a verse, caesura. 8 A particular kind of amorous gesture, consisting in carelessness in dress and decoration (through pride of personal beauty); लोका पाकम्बरना विच्छिन्तिः कांतियोषक S. D. 138.

विच्छिन्न *p. p.* 1 Torn asunder, cut off. 2 Broken, severed, divided, separated; अर्धविच्छिन्नं S. 1. 9. 3 Interrupted, prevented. 4 Ended, ceased, terminated. 5 Variegated. 6 Hidden. 7 Smeared or painted with unguents; (see छिद् with वि).

विच्छुरित *p. p.* 1 Covered, overspread, coated. 2 Inlaid. 3 Besmeared, anointed.

विच्छेदः 1 Cutting asunder, cutting, dividing, separation; Māl. 6. 11. 2 Breaking; Si. 6. 51. 3 Break, interruption, cessation, discontinuance. विच्छेदमाप युवि यस्तु कथाप्रबंधः K.; विच्छेद-दर्शिनः R. 1. 66. 4 Removal, prohibition. 5 Dissension. 6 A section, or division of a book. 7 Interval, space.

विच्छेद्वनं Cutting off, breaking &c. see **विच्छेद**.

विच्छुत *p. p.* 1 Fallen down, slipped off. 2 Displaced, thrown down from, 3 Deviated or swerving from.

विच्छुतिः *f.* 1 Falling down from, severance, separation. 2 Decline, decay, downfall. 3 Deviation. 4 Miscarriage, failure; as in गर्भविच्छुतिः.

विच्छ I. 3 U. (वेचिके, वेचिके, विच्छ) 1 To separate, divide. 2 To distinguish, discern, discriminate (usually with वि and allied to वि with वि q. v.). -II. 6 A., 7 P. (विजते, विचिके, विच्छ) 1 To shake, tremble. 2 To be agitated, tremble with fear. 3 To fear, be afraid; चक्रं विद्या क्रूरविभूय R. 14. 68. 4 To be distressed or afflicted. -*Caus.* (वेजयति-ने) To terrify, frighten. -*WITH* अ to be afraid. -*उद्* 1 to be afraid of, to fear (usually with abl. sometimes also gen.); तद्विद्यावृद्धिजे Mu. 3. 5; यस्माच्चोद्धृते लोको लोकाचोद्धृते च यः Bg. 12. 5; Bk. 7. 92. 2 to be grieved or afflicted, be sorry; न प्रहृष्येति यं प्राप्य नोद्धृज्यतां चापि Bg. 5. 20; 3 to be disgusted with (with abl.). जीवितावृद्धिजयानेन Māl. 3; मनो नोद्धृजते तस्य द्रवतोऽथेन हर्षिणम् । उद्धृजति तु संसारद्वाराच-वेदिनः ॥ K. R. 4 to frighten, afflict. (-*Caus.*) 1 to trouble afflict; Ku. 1. 5, 11. 2 to frighten.

विजन *a.* Lonely, retired, solitary. -*ने* A solitary place, retreat (विजने means 'privately').

विजनन Birth, procreation, delivery.

विजनम् *a.* or *m.* A bastard, one born illegitimately.

विजपिलं Mud.

विजयः 1 Overcoming, vanquishing, defeating. 2 Conquest, victory, triumph; Ki. 10. 35; R. 12. 44; Ku. 3. 19; S. 2. 14. 3 A chariot of the gods, celestial chariot. 4 N. of Arjuna; the Mb thus explains the name: -अभिप्रायं संशयं यदहं उद्धृतं नाजित्वा विनिवर्तामि तेन मां विजरे विदुः ॥ 5 An epithet of Yama. 6 N. of the first year of Jupiter's cycle. 7 N. of an attendant of Vishnu. -*Comp.* -*अश्वप्रायः* a means of victory. -*कुंजरः* a war-elephant -*तुङ्गः* a necklace of 500 strings. -*हिमिमः* a large military drum. -*नगरं* N. of a town. -*मर्कलः* a large military drum. -*सिद्धिः* *f.* success, victory, triumph.

विजयता N. of Indra.

विजया 1 N. of Durgā. 2 N. of one of her female attendants; Mu. 1. 1. 3 N. of a lore taught by Viśvā. mitra to Rāma Bk. 2. 21. 4 Hemp 5 N. of a festival = विजयोत्सव, see below. 6 Yellow myrobalan. -Comp. -उत्सवः a festival in honour of Durgā held on the 10th day of the bright half of Āsvina. -दशमीः the tenth day of the bright half of Āsvina.

विजयिन् m. A conqueror, victor.

विजरं A stalk.

विजल्पः 1 Prattle, idle or foolish talk. 2 Talk or speech in general. 3 A malignant or spiteful speech.

विजल्पित p. p. 1 Spoken, talked. 2 Prated, babbled.

विजात p. p. 1 Base-born, of mixed origin. 2 Born, produced. 3 Transformed. -मा A mother, matron, a woman who has given birth to children.

विजातिः f. 1 Different origin. 2 Different kind, species or tribe.

विजातीय a. 1 Of a different kind or species, dissimilar, unlike. 2 Of different caste or tribe. 3 Of mixed origin.

विजिगीषा 1 Desire to conquer or overcome. 2 Desire to surpass, emulation, competition, ambition.

विजिगीषु a. 1 Desirous of victory, wishing to conquer; यज्ञसे विजिगीषूणां R. 1. 7. 2 Emulous, ambitious. -उः 1 A warrior, a hero. 2 An antagonist, a disputant, an opponent.

विजिज्ञासा Desire to know clearly.

विजित p. p. Subdued, conquered, overcome, defeated. -Comp. -आत्मन् a. self-subdued, self-controlled. -इन्द्रिय a. having the organs of sense subdued or controlled.

विजितिः f. Conquest, victory, triumph; Kāv. 3. 85.

विजिनः -न (लः -लं) A sauce (mixed with gruel).

विजिह्व a. 1 Crooked, bent, turned away; Ki. 1. 21; R. 19. 35. 2 Dishonest.

विजुलः The silk-cotton tree.

विजृम्भण 1 Gaping, yawning. 2 Blossoming, budding, blowing, opening; वनेषु सायंतनमल्लिकानां विजृम्भणोद्दिष्टेषु कुड्ममलेषु R. 16. 47. 3 Exhibiting, displaying, unfolding. 4 Expanding. 5 Pastime, amorous sport.

विजृम्भित p. p. 1 Gaped, yawned; Mk. 5. 51. 2 Opened, blown, expanded. 3 Displayed, exhibited, manifested; R. 7. 42. 4 Appeared. 5 Sported. -सं 1 Sport, pastime. 2 Wish, desire. 3 Display, exhibition; अज्ञानविजृम्भितवेत्तु. 4 An act, action, conduct; Mā. 10. 21.

विजृम्भं लं 1 A kind of sauce; see विजुल. 2 An arrow.

विजुलं Cinnamon.

विज्ञ a. 1 Knowing, intelligent, wise, learned. 2 Clever, skilful, proficient. -ज्ञः A wise or learned man.

विज्ञप्त p. p. Respectfully told, requested.

विज्ञातिः f. 1 A respectful statement or communication, a request, an entreaty. 2 An announcement.

विज्ञात p. p. 1 Known, understood, perceived. 2 Well-known, celebrated, famous.

विज्ञान 1 Knowledge, wisdom, intelligence, understanding; विज्ञानमयः कोशः 'the sheath of intelligence' (the first of the five sheaths of the soul). 2 Discrimination, discernment. 3 Skill, proficiency; प्रयोगविज्ञान S. 1. 2. 4 Worldly or profane knowledge, knowledge derived from worldly experience (opp. ज्ञान which is 'knowledge of Brāhma or Supreme Spirit'); Bg. 3. 41, 7. 2; (the whole of the 7th Adhyāya of Bg. explains ज्ञान and विज्ञान). 5 Business, employment. 6 Music. -Comp. -हृत्वरः N. of the author of the Mitākṣharā, a commentary on Yājñavalkya's Smṛiti. -पादः N. of Vpāsa. -मातृकः an epithet of Buddha. -वादः the theory of knowledge, the doctrine taught by Buddha.

विज्ञानिक a. Wise, learned; see विज्ञ. विज्ञापकः 1 An informant. 2 A teacher, an instructor.

विज्ञापनं -ना 1 Respectful statement or communication, a request, an entreaty; कालप्रयुक्ता सल्लु कार्यविज्ञापि-ज्ञापना मनुष्ये सिद्धिमेति Ku. 7. 93; R. 17. 40. 2 Information, representation. 3 Instruction.

विज्ञापित p. p. 1 Respectfully told or communicated. 2 Requested. 3 Informed. 4 Instructed.

विज्ञाति See विज्ञाति.

विज्ञाप्यं A request; U. 1.

विज्वर a. Free from fever, an anxiety or distress.

विजामरं The white of the eye.

विजोलि-ली f. A line, row.

विद् 1 P. (वेदति) 1 To sound. 2 To curse, rail.

विदः 1 A paramour; Mā. 8. 8; St. 4. 48. 2 A voluptuary, sensualist. 3 (In dramas) The companion of a prince or dissolute young man, or of a courtesan (who is described as being skilled in the arts of singing, music, and poetry and as a parasite on familiar terms with his associate to whom he nearly serves the purpose of the Vidūshaka; see *inter alia* Mk. acts 1. 5, and 8); for definition see S. D. 78. 4 A rogue, cheat. 5 A catamite. 6 A rat. 7 The Khadira tree. 8 The orange tree. 9 A

branch together with its shoot.

-Comp. -माशिकं a kind of mineral.

-लवणं a medicinal salt.

विदंकः 1 An aviary, dove-cot. 2 The loftiest point, pinnacle, elevation, अयमेव महोपरविदंकः Mā. 10; Vikr. 5. 77.

विदंकक See विदंक.

विदंकित a. Marked, stamped.

विदपः 1 A branch, bough (of a creeper or tree); कौमलविदपातुकारिणो बाहू S. 1. 21, 31; यदनेन तरुर्न रातितः क्षयिता तद्विदपाभिता लता R. 8. 47; St. 4. 48; Ku. 6. 41. 2 A bush. 3 A new shoot or sprout; St. 7. 53. 4 A cluster, clump, thicket. 5 Extension. 6 The septum of the scrotum.

विदपिन् m. 1 A tree; पतिरो दद्याद् विदपिनः सर्वे Bv. 1. 21, 29. 2 The fig-tree.

-Comp. -सुगः a monkey, an ape. विड (ड)लः N. of a form of Vishnu or Krishna (worshipped at Pandharpur in the Bombay presidency).

विदंक a. Bad, vile, base, low.

विडरः N. of Brihaspati.

विद् 1 P. (वेदति) 1 To curse, rail at, revile. 2 To cry out loudly.

विदं A kind of artificial salt.

विदंगः -गं N. of a vegetable and medicinal substance (largely used as a vermifuge).

विदंगः 1 Imitation. 2 Distressing, afflicting, molesting.

विदंगनं -ना 1 Imitation. 2 Disguise, imposture. 3 Deception, fraud. 4 Vexation, mortification. 5 Paining, distressing. 6 Disappointing. 7 Ridiculousness, mockery, a matter for laughter; इयं च तेज्यापुरतो विदंगना Ku. 5. 70; असति त्वयि वाक्यणीमदः प्रमदाणा-मधुना विदंगना 4. 12.

विदंगित p. p. 1 Imitated, copied. 2 Mocked, ridiculed. 3 Deceived. 4 Vexed, mortified. 5 Frustrated. 6 Low, abject, poor.

विडारकः A cat.

विडाल, विडालक See विडाल, विडालक.

विडीनं One of the several modes of flight of birds; see डीन.

विडुलः A sort of cane.

विडुरजं Lapis lazuli.

विडो (डो) जम् m. N. of Indra; see विडो जम्.

वितसः 1 A bird-cage. 2 A rope, chain, fetter &c. to confine beasts or birds.

वितडः 1 An elephant. 2 A sort of lock or bolt.

वितंडा 1 A captious objection, idle carping, a frivolous or fallacious argument or controversy; स (जयः) प्रतिप्रस्थापनादीनां वितंडा Gaut. S. 2 Wrangling, captious criticism in general. 3 A spoon, ladle. 4 Benzoin.

वितत p. p. 1 Spread out, extended, stretched. 2 Elongated,

large, broad. 3 Performed, accomplished, effected; विततयज्ञः S. 7. 34. 4 Covered. 5 Diffused (see तन् with वि). -स Any stringed instrument, such as a lute &c. -Comp. -धन्वन् a. one who has fully drawn or stretched his bow.

विततिः f. 1 Extension, expansion. 2 Quantity, collection, cluster, clump. 3 A line, row; Māl. 9. 47.

वितथ a. 1 Untrue, false; आजन्मनो न भवता वितथं किलोक्तं Ve. 3. 13, 5. 41; R. 9. 8. 2 Vain, futile; as in वितथप्रयत्नः.

वितथय a. False; see above.

विततुः f. N. of a river in the Panjab.

वितंतुः A good horse. -f. A widow.

वितरण 1 Crossing over. 2 Gift, donation. 3 Leaving, giving up, abandoning.

वितर्कः 1 Argument, reasoning, inference. 2 Guess, conjecture, supposition, belief; क्षिरीषयुष्माधिकसी-कुमांथी बाहू तदीयाविति मे वितर्कः Ku. 1. 41. 3 Fancy, thought; Bh. 3. 45. 4 Doubt; Ki. 4. 5, 13. 2. 5 Deliberation, discussion.

वितर्कण 1 Reasoning. 2 Conjecturing, guessing. 3 Doubt. 4 Discussion.

वितर्दिः -र्दी, वितर्दिका f. 1 A raised seat of a quadrangular shape in a courtyard. 2 A balcony, verandah.

वितर्दिः -र्दी, वितर्दिका f. See वितर्दि &c.

वितर्ले The second of the seven lower regions under the earth, see पाताल or लोक.

वितस्ता N. of a river in the Panjab called Hydaspes by the Greeks and new called Jhelum or Betustā.

वितस्तिः A measure of length equal to 12 *angulas* (being the distance between the extended thumb and the little finger).

वितान a. 1 Vacant, empty. 2 Pithless. 3 Dismayed, sad; R. 6. 86. 4 Dull, stupid. 5 Wicked, abandoned. -नः, -न 1 Spreading out, expansion, extension; Si. 11. 28. 2 An awning, a canopy; विद्युद्दे-खाकनकरुचिरश्रीवितानं भवाद् V. 4. 4; R. 19. 39; Ki. 3. 42; Si. 3. 50. 3 A cushion. 4 A collection, quantity, an assemblage; Ki. 17. 61; Māl. 6. 5. 5 A sacrifice, an oblation; वितानिष्वप्येवं तव मम च सोमं विधिरधूतं Ve. 6. 30, 3. 16, Si. 14. 10. 6 The sacrificial hearth or altar. 7 Season, opportunity. -नं Leisure, rest.

वितानकः क 1 An expanse. 2 A heap, quantity, collection, mass; Si. 3. 6. 3 An awning, a canopy. 4 The tree called Māda.

वितर्ण p. p. 1 Crossed or passed over. 2 Given, bestowed, imparted;

Si. 7. 67, 17. 35. 3 Gone down, descended; R. 6. 77. 4 Conveyed. 5 Subdued, overcome (-see वृ with वि).

वितुक्त 1 The pot-herb called ह्रनिष-ण्णक. 2 The plant called शैवाल.

वितुक्तक 1 Coriander seed. 2 Blue vitriol. -कः The plant called तामलकी.

वितुष्ट p. p. Dissatisfied, displeased, discontented.

वितुष्ण a. Free from desire, content.

वितृ 10 U. (विचयति-ते; विचापयति-ते also according to some) To give away, give as alms.

वितृ p. p. 1 Found, discovered. 2 Gained, acquired. 3 Examined, investigated. 4 Known, famous. -स 1 Wealth, possessions, property, substance. 2 Power. -Comp. -आगमः, -उपाज्जनं acquisition of wealth. -ईशः an epithet of Kubera; Bg. 10. 23; Ms. 7. 4. -दः a donor, benefactor. -मात्रा property.

वितृवत् a. Rich, wealthy.

वितृतिः f. 1 Knowledge. 2 Judgment, discrimination, thought. 3 Gain, acquisition. 4 Likelihood.

वितृप्तः Fear, alarm, terror.

वितृप्तः An ox, a bull.

वितृ 1 A. (वेद्यते) To beg, ask.

वितृरः 1 A demon. 2 A thief.

विद I. 2 P. (वेत्ति or वेद, विदित; desid. विविदिषति) 1 To know, understand,

learn, find out, ascertain, discover;

अवैल्लयणतोयस्य स्थिता दाक्षिणतः कथं Bk. 8.

107; तं मोहायः कथमयमसुं वेत्तु देवं पुराणं Ve.

1. 23, 3. 39; S. 5. 27; Bg. 4. 35, 18.

1. 2 To feel, experience; Mu. 3. 4. 3

To look upon, regard, consider,

know or take to be; विद्वि व्याधिष्यालप्रस्तं

लोकं शोकहृते च समस्तं Moha M. 5; Bg. 2.

17; R. 3. 39; Ms. 1. 33; Ku. 6. 30.

-Caus. (वेद्यति-ते) 1 To make known,

communicate, inform, apprise, tell.

2 To teach, expound; वेदायै स्वानवेद्यत्

Sk. 3 To feel, experience; Ms. 12.

13. -With आ (Caus.) 1 to an-

ounce, tell, declare, किमिति नवेद्यति

अथवा किमवेदिनेन Ve. 1; R. 12. 55; Ku.

6. 21; Bk. 3. 49. 2 to display, show,

indicate; आवेद्यति प्रत्यासन्नमानेन्द्रमग्रजातानि

श्रुमानि निमित्तानि K. 3 to offer, give. -नि

(Caus.) 1 to tell, communicate, in-

form (with dat.); R. 2. 68. 2 to

declare or announce oneself; कथमात्मानं

निवेद्यामि S. 1. 3 to indicate or show;

द्विर्बरेन निवेदिनं वयं Ku. 5. 72. 4 to

offer, present, make an offering of;

Ms. 2. 51, Y. 1. 27. 5 to entrust to

the care of, make or deliver over to

-यति (Caus.) to communicate, in-

form. -सं (Atm.) 1 to know, be a-

ware of; Bk. 5. 37, 8. 17. 2 to re-

cognise. (-Caus.) to cause to know

or perceive; Bk. 17. 63. -II. 4 A.

(विद्यते, विद्य) To be, to exist; अवापान

कुले जाते मयि पापं न विद्यते Mk. 9. 37; नासते

विद्यते भावो नाभावो विद्यते सतः Bg. 2. 16;

(cf. the root अस्). -III. 6 U. (विदिति-

ते, विद्य) 1 To got, obtain, acquire,

gain; एकमव्यास्थितः सन्त्यग्रभयोविद्यते फलं Bg.

5. 4; Y. 3. 192. 2 to find, discover,

recognise; यथा धेनुसहस्रेषु वस्ती विद्यति मत्तरं

Subhāsh.; Ku. 1. 6, Ms. 8. 109. 3 To

feel, experience; R. 14. 56; Bg. 5.

21, 11. 24, 18. 45. 4 To marry; Ms.

9. 69. -WITH अद् 1 to get, obtain. 2

to suffer, experience, feel; पापं मंदयते

किं वा संताडमनुविदसि Bv. 2. 112; Glt. 4.

-IV. 7 A. (विद्ये, विद्य cr विज्) 1 To

know, understand. 2 To consider, re-

gard, take for; न नृणेहीति लोकोपे विद्ये मां

निष्प्राकम् Bk. 6. 39. 3 To find, meet

with. 4 To reason, reflect. 5 To

examine, inquire into. -V. 10 A.

(वेद्यते) 1 To tell, declare, announce,

communicate. 2 To feel, experience.

3 To dwell. (The following verse

illustrates the root in some of its

conjugations:—वेत्ति सर्वाणि शास्त्राणि गर्व-

स्तस्य न विद्यते। विद्ये धर्मं सदा सज्जितेष्टे पूजां

च विदति ॥).

विद् a. (At the end of comp.)

Knowing, conversant with; वेदविद् &c.

-m. 1 The planet Mercury. 2 A learned

man, wise man. -f. 1 Knowledge.

2 Understanding, intellect.

विद् 1 A learned man, wise man

or Pandita. 2 The planet Mercury.

-दा 1 Knowledge, learning. 2 Under-

standing.

विद्वंसः Pungent food such as ex-

cites thirst.

विद्वष्ट p. p. 1 Burnt up, consumed

by fire. 2 Cooked. 3 Digested. 4 De-

stroyed, decomposed. 5 Clever,

shrewd, sharp, subtle. 6 Crafty, art-

ful, intriguing. 7 Unburnt or ill-

digested. -यः 1 A wise or learned

man, scholar. 2 A libertine. -या A

shrewd and clever woman, an artful

woman.

विद्वयः 1 A learned man, scholar. 2

An ascetic, a sage.

विद्वरः Breaking, bursting, rending.

-रं The prickly pear.

विदर्भाः (m. pl.) 1 N. of a district,

the modern Berar; अस्ति विदर्भः नाम जन-

पदः Dk.; अस्ति विदर्भो रघुरं नाम नगरं Māl.

1; R. 5. 40, 60; N. 1. 50. 2 The

natives of Vidarbha. -ईः 1 A king

of the Vidarbhas. 2 Any dry or de-

sert soil. -Comp. -जा-तनया, -राजतनया

-सुधुः epithets of Damayanti,

daughter of the king of the Vidar-

bhas.

विदल a. 1 Split, rent asunder. 2

Opened, blown (as a flower &c.).

-लः 1 Dividing, separating. 2 Rend-

ing, splitting. 3 A cake. 4 Moun-

tain ebony. -लं 1 A basket of split

bamboos or any vessel of wicker.

work. 2 The bark of pomegranate. 3 A twig. 4 The chips of a substance. विद्वत् Splitting, rending asunder, cutting, dividing.

विदारः 1 Rending or cutting asunder, splitting. 2 War, battle. 3 An inundation, overflowing (of a tank, river &c.).

विदारकः 1 A tearer, divider. 2 A tree or rock in the middle of a stream (which divides its course). 3 A hole sunk for water in the bed of a dry river.

विदारणः 1 A tree or rock in the middle of a stream (to which a boat is fastened). 2 War, battle. 3 The Karnikāra tree. -ण War, battle. -णं 1 Rending, splitting, tearing, ripping up, breaking; युने सखे श्रवणविदारणं वचः Mu. 5. 6; युवजनहृदयविदारणमनमिजनवराचिकिशुकजाले (lit. 1., Ki. 14. 54; (where विदारण has the force of an adjective). 2 Afflicting, tormenting. 3 Killing, slaughter.

विदारः a lizard.

विदित p. p. 1 Known, understood, learnt. 2 Informed. 3 Renowned, celebrated, well-known; युवनविदिते वंशे Me. 6. 4 Promised, agreed to. -तः A learned man, scholar. -ज्ञ Knowledge, information.

विदिक् f. An intermediate point of the compass.

विदिशा 1 N. of the capital of the district called दशार्ण; तेषां (दशार्णानां) विदुषा विदितविदिशालक्षणां राज्यानी Me. 24. 2 N. of a river in Mālvā. 3=विदिश q. v. विदीर्ण p. p. 1 Torn, split, rent asunder, split open. 2 Opened expanded (see व with वि).

विदुः The middle of the frontal globes on an elephant's forehead (हस्तिकुंभमध्यभागः).

विदुर a. Wise, intelligent. -रः 1 A wise or learned man. 2 A crafty man, an intriguer. 3 N. of the younger brother of Pāṇdu. [When Satyawati found that both the sons begotten by Vyasa upon her two daughters-in-law were physically incapacitated for the throne—Dhritarashtra being blind and Pāṇdu pale and sickly—she asked them to seek the assistance of Vyasa once more. But being frightened by the austere look of the sage, the elder widow sent one of her slave-girls dressed in her own clothes, and this girl became the mother of Vidura. He is remarkable for his great wisdom, righteousness, and strict impartiality. He particularly loved the Pandavas, and saved them from several critical dangers].

विदुलः 1 A kind of reed or ratan. 2 Guin-myrrh.

विदुषः p. p. Afflicted, tormented, distressed (see द with वि).

विदुर a. Remote, distant; सरिद्धुरातर-भावनन्ती R. 13. 48. -रः N. of a mountain or city from which the Vaidūrya jewel or lapis lazuli is brought; विदुर-सुमिदंमपश्यादुद्विगता रत्नं शक्यम् Ku. 1. 24; see Malli. thereon, as well as on Si. 3. 45. (The forms विदुरे, विदुरेण, विदुरतम् or विदुरात् are often used adverbially in the sense of 'from a distance', 'from afar', 'at a distance', 'far off'). -Comp. -म् a. spreading far and wide. -जं the lapis lazuli.

विदुषक a. (क्री f.) 1 Defiling, polluting, contaminating, corrupting. 2 Detracting, abusing. 3 Witty, humorous, jocular. -कः 1 A jester, buffoon. 2 Particularly, the humorous companion and confidential friend of the hero in a play, who excites mirth by his quaint dress, speeches, gestures, appearances &c., and by allowing himself to be made the butt of ridicule by almost every body); the S. D. thus defines him:—कुपयवसंतापयिष्यः कर्मवपुर्वैरुमापादयैः । हास्यकरः कलहरनिर्विदुषकः स्यात्स्वकर्मज्ञः ॥ 79. 3 A libertine, lecher.

विदुषणं 1 Pollution, corruption. 2 A buse, reproach, detraction.

विदुतिः A seam.

विदेशः Another country, foreign land or country; भजते विदेशमधिकेन जितस्तदुपवेशमयथा कुशलः Si. 9. 48. -Comp. -ज a. exotic, foreign.

विदेशीय Foreign, exotic.

विदेहाः (m. pl.) 1 N. of a country, the ancient Mithilā (see App. III); R. 11. 36, 12. 26. 2 The natives of this country. -हः The district Videha. -हः The same as विदेह.

विदं p. p. 1 Pierced, penetrated; wounded, stabbed. 2 Beaten, whipped, lashed. 3 Thrown, Directed, sent. 4 Opposed. 5 Resembling. -दं A wound. -Comp. -कर्ण a. having bored ears.

विद्या 1 Knowledge, learning, lore; science; (तौ) विद्यामभ्यसनेन वसाद्विमुक्तौ R. 1. 88; विद्या नाम वराह रूपमायिषं पञ्चजन्यं चने &c. Bh. 2. 29. (According to some Vidyās are four:—आत्मवैज्ञानिकी चरी वार्ता देहनीतिश्च शाश्वती Kāmandaka; Ki. 2. 6; to these four Manu adds a fifth अग्निविद्या; see Ms. 7. 43. But the usual number of Vidyās is stated to be fourteen, i. e. the four Vedas, the six Angas, Dharma, Mīmāṃsā, Tarka or Nyāya and the Purāṇas; see वतुर्दशविद्या under वतु; and N. 1. 4). 2 Right knowledge; spiritual knowledge; U. 6. 6; cf. अविद्या. 3 A spell, an incantation. 4 The goddess Durgā. 5 Magical skill. -Comp. -अनुपालित, अनुमेयिन a. acquiring knowledge. -अभ्यासः, अभ्यर्जनं, अभ्यासः acquisition of knowledge, pursuit of learn-

ing, study. -अर्थः seeking for knowledge. -अधिष्ठ m. a student, scholar, pupil. -आलयः a school, college, any place of learning. -उपाजनं = विद्यार्जनं q. v. -करः a learned man. -चण, -चणु a. famous for one's learning. -देवी the goddess of learning. -धनं wealth in the form of learning. -धरः (री f.) a class of demigods or semi-divine beings. -प्राप्तिः = विद्यार्जन q. v. -लाभः 1 acquisition of learning. 2 wealth or any other acquisition made by learning. -विहीन a. illiterate, ignorant. -वृद्ध a. old in knowledge, advanced in learning. -व्यसनं, व्यवसायः pursuit of knowledge.

विद्युत् f. 1 Lightning; पाताय कपिल विद्युत् Mbh.; Me. 38, 115. 2 A thunderbolt. -Comp. -उन्मेषः a flash of lightning. -जिह्वः a kind of demon or Rākshasa. -ज्वाला, -द्योतः a flash or lustre of lightning. -दाम्ब n. a flash of zigzag or forked lightning. -पातः falling or stroke of lightning. -घण्टं bell-metal. -लता, -लेखा (विद्युल्लता, विद्युलेखा) 1 a streak of lightning. 2 forked or zigzag lightning.

विद्युत्तत् a. Flaming lightning; Me. 64. -म्. A cloud; Ku. 6. 27.

विद्योतन a. (नी f.) 1 Illuminating, irradiating. 2 Illustrating, elucidating.

विद्वः 1 Tearing, splitting, piercing. 2 A fissure, hole, cavity.

विद्वधिः An abscess.

विद्वः 1 Running away, flight, retreat. 2 Panic. 3 Flowing out. 4 Melting, liquefaction.

विद्याण a. Roused from sleep, awakened.

विद्यावर्ण 1 Driving or scaring away, putting to flight, defeating. 2 Liquefying.

विद्रुनः 1 The coral tree (bearing reddish precious gems called corals). 2 A coral; तत्रापरस्यविद्रुनिषु R. 13. 13; Ku. 1. 44. 3 A young shoot or sprout. -Comp. -लता 1 a branch of coral. 2 a kind of perfume. -लतिका a kind of perfume (नलिका).

विद्वत् a. (Nom. sing. m. विद्वान् f. विदुषी; n. विद्वत्) 1 Knowing (with acc.); आनंदं ब्रह्मणो विद्वान् न विभेति कदाचन; तत्र विद्वानपि तापकारणं R. 8. 76; Ki. 11. 30. 2 Wise, learned. -म्. A learned or wise man, scholar; किं वस्तु विद्वत् गुरवे वद्वेयं R. 5. 18. -Comp. -कल्प, -वेशीय, -वेद्य a. (विद्वत्कल्प, विद्वत्वेशीय, विद्वत्वेद्य) slightly learned, a little learned. -जनः (विद्वत्जनः) a learned or wise man, sage.

विद्विक् m., विद्विक् An enemy, a foe; विद्विक्तेष्वनुवन् Bh. 2. 77; R. 3. 69; Y. 1. 162.

विद्विड p. p. Hated, disliked, odious.

विशेषः 1 Enmity, hatred, odium; Ms. 8. 346. 2 Disdainful pride, contempt; विशेषाभिमतप्राज्ञावपि गणनादरः Bharata.

विशेषणः A hater, an enemy. -नी A woman of a resentful temper. -जं 1 Causing hatred or enmity. 2 Enmity, hatred.

विशेषितः, विशिष्टः a. Haung, inimical. -m. A hater, an enemy.

विष 6 P. (विपति) 1 To pierce, cut. 2 To honour, worship. 3 To rule, govern, administer.

विषः 1 Kind, sort; as in बहुविध, नानाविध. 2 Mode, manner, form. 3 Fold (at the end of comp. especially after numerals); विविध, अष्टविध &c. 4 The food of elephants. 5 Prosperity. 6 Penetration.

विषयनं 1 Shaking, agitating. 2 Tremor, trembling.

विषयं Tremor, agitation.

विषया A widow; स नारी विषया जाता गृहे रोदिति तत्पतिः Subhāsh. -Comp. -आवेष्टुं marrying a widow. -गमिन् m. one who has sexual intercourse with a widow.

विषयः m. N. of Brahman, the creator.

विषा 1 Mode, manner, form. 2 Kind, sort. 3 Prosperity, affluence. 4 The food of elephants, horses &c. 5 Penetration. 6 Hire, wages.

विषात् m. 1 A maker, creator; Ku. 7. 36. 2 The creator, N. of Brahman; विषाता भद्रं नो वितरतु मनोज्ञाय विषये Māl. 6. 7. R. 1. 35, 6. 11; 7. 25. 3 Granter, giver, bestower; Ku. 1. 57. 4 Fate, destiny; H. 1. 40. 5 N. of Visvakarman. 6 N. of Kāma, the god of love. 7 Spirituous liquor. -Comp. -आयुर्ध्व m. 1 sunshine. 2 the sunflower. -सुः an epithet of Nārada.

विषानं 1 Arranging, disposing. 2 Performing, making, doing, executing; नेष्यविषानं S. 1; आज्ञा, रज्जु &c. 3 Creation, creating; R. 6. 11, 7. 14; Ku. 7. 66. 4 Employment, use, application; प्रतिकारविषानं R. 8. 40. 5 Prescribing, enjoining, ordering. 6 A rule, precept, ordinance, sacred rule or precept; sacred injunction; Ms. 9. 148; Bg. 16. 24, 17. 24. 7 Mode, manner. 8 A means or expedient. 9 The food given to elephants (to make them intoxicated); विषानसंपादितान्नशोभितेः K. (where विषान means 'rule' also); Si. 5. 51. 10 Wealth. 11 Pain, agony, torment, distress. 12 An act of hostility. -Comp. -गः, ज्ञः a wise or learned man. -युक्तः a in accordance with or conformable to sacred precept.

विषानकं Distress, affliction, pain.

विषाचक a. (विषा f.) 1 Arranging, disposing. 2 Doing, making,

performing, executing. 3 Creating. 4 Enjoying, prescribing, laying down. 5 Consigning, committing, delivering (to the care of).

विधिः 1 Doing, performance, practice, an act or action; ब्रह्मण्यनान्यसनविधिना योगनिद्रा वतस्य Bh. 3. 41; योगविधि R. 8. 22; लेखावेपि Māl. 1. 35. 2 Method, manner, way, means, mode; Pt. 1. 376. 3 A rule, commandment, any precept which enjoins something for the first time (as distinguished from नियम and परिहृय्या q. q. v. v.); विधिरत्यंतमप्राप्ते. 4 A sacred precept or rule, ordinance, injunction, law, a sacred command, religious commandment (opp. अर्थवाद which means an explanatory statement coupled with legends and illustrations; See अर्थवाद); अद्वा विचं विधिश्चेति वितयं तत्समागतं S. 7. 29; R. 2. 16. 5 Any religious act or ceremony, a rite, ceremony; स वेद स्वयं कर्मसु धर्मचारिणां त्वमंतरायो भवति खुतो विधिः R. 3. 45, 1. 34. 6 Behaviour, conduct. 7 Condition; V. 4. 8 Creation, formation; सामग्र्यविधौ Ku. 3. 28; कल्याणी विधिषु विचित्रता विधातुः Ki. 7. 7. 9 The creator. 10 Fate, destiny, luck; विधौ वामारंभे मम समुचितेन परिणतिः Māl. 4. 4. 11 The food of elephants. 12 Time. 13 A physician. 14 N. of Vishnu. -Comp. -ज्ञः a. knowing the ritual. (-ज्ञः) a Brāhmaṇa versed in the ritual, a ritualist. -दृष्ट, -विहित a. prescribed by rule, enjoined by law. -द्वैध diversity of rules, variance of precept or commandment. -पूर्वकं ind. according to rule. -प्रयोगः application of a rule. -योगः the force or influence of fate, -वपुः f. an epithet of Sarasvatī. -वीर्य a. devoid of rule, unauthorised, irregular.

विधित्ता 1 Desire to do or perform. 2 Design, purpose, desire in general.

विधिसिद्धि a. Intended to be done. -तं- Intention, design.

विधुः 1 The moon; सतिता विषयति विधुरपि सतितादि दिनेति वामिनः K. P. 10. 2 Camphor. 3 A demon, fiend. 4 An expiatory oblation. 5 N. of Vishnu. 6 N. of Brahman. -Comp. -स्रवः waning of the moon, the period of the dark fortnight of a month. -वज्रः (also विज्रः) a scimitar, sabre. -विषा a Nakshatra or lunar mansion.

विधुत See विधुत.

विधुतिः f. Shaking, trepidation, tremor; वेनायक्यशिरं नो वदनविधुतयः पतु चीकारवयः Māl. 1. 1.

विधुननं 1 Shaking or tossing about, agitating. 2 Trembling, tremor.

विधुतुवः N. of Rāhu; विधुभिर् विकटविधु-तुदंतद्वलनगलिता वृत्तपारं Git. 4; N. 4. 71; Si. 2. 61.

विधुर a. 1 Distressed, troubled, afflicted, overwhelmed with grief, miserable; Māl. 2. 3, 9. 11, U. 3. 38, 6. 41, Ki. 11. 26. 2 Love-lorn, bereaved, suffering separation from a wife or husband; मयि च विधुरे मानः कंतापदुषि-पराङ्मुखः V. 4. 20; विधुरा ज्वलनातिष्ठजना-ननु मां प्रापय पश्युरतिकं Ku. 4. 32; Si. 6. 29, 12. 8. 3 Devoid, deprived, or destitute of, free from; सति कलंक-विधुरा मधुराननयोः Bv. 2. 5. 4 Adverse, hostile, unfriendly; Pt. 2. 81. -रः A widower. -रं 1 Alarm, fear, anxiety. 2 Separation from a wife or husband, bereavement suffered by a lover or mistress.

विधुरा Curds mixed with sugar and spices.

विधुवनं Shaking, tremor, trembling.

विधुत p. p. 1 Shaken or tossed about, waved. 2 Tremulous. 3 Shaken off, expelled, removed. 4 Unsteady. 5 Abandoned. -तं Repugnance.

विधुतिः f., विधुननं Shaking, tremor, agitation.

विधुत p. p. 1 Seized, held, grasp- ed. 2 Separated, kept asunder or separate. 3 Assumed, possessed. 4 Checked, restrained. 5 Supported, protected, borne up. (See पृ with वि). -तं 1 Disregard of a command. 2 Dissatisfaction.

विधेय pot. p. 1 To be done or performed. 2 To be enjoined or prescribed. 3 (a) Dependent on, at the disposal of; अयं विधिविधेयः परिषयः Māl. 2. 13. (b) Subject to, influenced or controlled by, subdued or overpowered by (usually in comp.); निद्राविधेयं नरदेवसेन्यं R. 7. 62; संभाष्यनान-सोदरेसेनाभिसंविना विधेयीकृतोऽपि Māl. 1; Bg. 2. 64; Mu. 3. 1; Si. 3. 20; R. 19. 4. 4 Obedient, tractable, compliant, submissive; अविधेयैर्द्विषः पुंसां गौरिवैति विधे-यतां Ki. 11. 33. 5 To be predicated (in gram. &c.); अत्र विधेयमहिमत्वं नादु-बाधं अपि तु विधेयं K. P. 7. -सं 1 What ought to be done, a duty; Ki. 16. 62. 2 The predicate of a proposition. -सः A servant, dependant. -Comp. -अविमर्शः a fault of composition which consists in assigning to the predicate a subordinate position or in expressing it imperfectly अविवक्षितः प्राधान्यनिर्दिष्टो विधेयान्नो वन K. P. 7; see examples ad loc.). -आत्मन् m. N. of Vishnu. -ज्ञ a. one who knows one's duty; Pt. 1. 337. -पदं 1 the object to be accomplished. 2 the predicate.

विध्वंसः 1 Ruin, destruction. 2 Enmity, aversion; dislike. 3 An insult, offence.

विध्वंसिन् a. Being ruined, falling to pieces.

विषयस्त *p. p.* 1 Ruined, destroyed. 2 Scattered about, tossed up. 3 Obscured, darkened. 4 Eclipsed.

विनत *p. p.* 1 Bent down, bowed. 2 Stooping, drooping, inclined, *S. 3.* 11. 3 Sunk down, depressed. 4 Bent, crooked, curved. 5 Humble, modest; (see नम with वि.).

विनाता 1 *N.* of the mother of Aruna and Garuda, said to be one of the wives of Kasyapa; see गहृ. 2 A kind of basket. -*Comp.* -नन्दन, -सुत, -सुहृ: epithets of Garuda or Aruna.

विनाति: *f.* 1 Bowing down, bending, stooping. 2 Modesty, humility. 3 A request.

विन्द: 1 Sound, noise. 2 *N.* of a tree.

विनमन Bending, bowing, stooping.

विनम्र *a.* 1 Bent down, stooping; *Ki. 4. 2.* 2 Depressed, sunk down. 3 Modest, humble.

विनम्रक The flower of the *Tagara* tree.

विनय *a.* 1 Cast, thrown. 2 Secret. 3 Ill-behaved. -*व:* 1 Guidance, discipline, instruction (in one's duties), moral training; *R. 1. 24*; *Māl. 10. 5.* 2 Sense of propriety, decorum, decency; *S. 1. 29.* 3 Polite conduct, gentlemanlike bearing, good; breeding or manners; *R. 6. 79*; *Māl. 1. 18.* 4 Modesty, humility; सुहृ सोमसे आभिपुत्र पतेन विनयमाहात्म्येन *U. 1*; विद्या ददाति विनयम्; तथापि नीचे विनयाद्वदयत *R. 3. 34*; *10. 71* (where *Māl.* renders विनय by इद्विषय or restraint of passions, unnecessarily in our opinion). 5 Reverence, courtesy, obeisance. 6 Conduct in general. 7 Drawing off, taking away, removing; *Si. 10. 42.* 8 A man who has subdued his senses. 9 A trader, merchant. -*Comp.* -अवनत *a.* stooping humbly. -प्राहि *a.* tractable, obedient, submissive. -वाच *a.* speaking mildly or affably. -रस *a.* modest.

विनयन 1 Removing, taking away; *Me. 52.* 2 Education, instruction, training, discipline.

विनयान Perishing, loss, destruction, disappearance. -*न* *N.* of the place where the river Sarasvatī is lost in the sand; cf. *Ms. 2. 21.*

विनष्ट *p. p.* 1 Perished, destroyed, ruined. 2 Disappeared, lost. 3 Spoiled, corrupted.

विनस *a.* (सा-सी *f.*) Noseless; *Bk. 5. 8.*

विना *ind.* Without, except (with *acc.*; *instr.* or *abl.*); यथा तामं विना रामो यथा मामं विना नृपः । यथा दानं विना हस्ती तथा शानं विना यतिः *Bv. 1. 119*; एकेर्विना सरो माति सदाः सलज्जनीर्विना । कटुवर्णीर्विना काष्णं भनसं विष्वर्णिना *1. 116*; विना वारन-

हस्तिभ्यः क्रियतां सर्वमेव *Mu. 7*; *Si. 2. 9* (विनाकु means 'to leave, abandon, bereave, deprive of'; मन्वेन विनाकुता रतिः *Ku. 4. 21* 'bereft of; Cupid'). -*Comp.* -उक्ति: *f.* a figure of speech in which विना is used in a poetically charming way; विनार्यसंवेप एव विनोक्तिः *R. G.*; see *K. P. 10* also.

विनाडिः, विनाडिका A measure of time equal to one-sixtieth part of a Ghatikā or equal to 24 seconds.

विनायकः 1 A remover (of obstacles). 2 *N.* of Gapeśa. 3 A Buddhist deified teacher. 4 *N.* of Garuda. 5 Obstacle, impediment.

विनाशः 1 Destruction ruin, utter loss, decay. 2 Removal. -*Comp.* -उच्छ्रुत *a.* about to perish, ripe to meet one's doom. -धमेन्, -धमिन् *a.* subject to decay, perishable, transient, विषयेषु विनाशधमेन विविधस्थितिषु निःस्पृहोऽभवत् *R. 8. 10.*

विनाशन Destruction, ruin, annihilation. -*न*: A destroyer.

विनाहः A cover for the mouth of a well; cf. वीनाह.

विनिक्षेपः Throwing down, sending forth.

विनिग्रहः 1 Restraining, curbing, subduing; *Bg. 13. 7, 17. 16*; *Ms. 9. 263.* 2 Mutual opposition or antithesis.

विनिद्र *a.* 1 Sleepless, awake (*fig.* also); *R. 5. 65.* 2 Budded, opened, full-blown, expanded; विनिद्रमंदारजोष्णायली *Ku. 5. 80.*

विनिपातः 1 Falling down, a fall. 2 A great fall, calamity, an evil, loss, ruin, destruction; विवेकब्रह्मज्ञानो भवति विनिपातः शतशुखः *Bh. 2. 10* (where it has sense 1 also); *Ki. 2. 34.* 3 Decay, death. 4 Hell, perdition; *S. 5. 5* Occurrence, happening. 6 Pain, distress. 7 Disrespect.

विनिमयः 1 Exchange, barter; कार्यविनिमयेन *M. 1*; संपद्धिनिमयेनोभो दधतुर्धु-वनद्वयं *R. 1. 26.* 2 A pledge, deposit, security.

विनिमेषः Twinkling (of the eyes). विनियत *p. p.* Controlled, checked, restrained, regulated; as in विनियताहार, विनियतवाह &c.

विनियमः Control, restraint, check. विनियुक्त *p. p.* 1 Separated, loosed, detached. 2 Attached to, appointed. 3 Applied to. 4 Commanded, enjoined.

विनियोगः 1 Separation parting, detachment. 2 Leaving, giving up, abandoning. 3 Employment, use, application, disposal; बहुवच विनियोगज्ञः साधनीयेषु तस्तु *R. 17. 67*; प्राणायामे विनियोगः. 4 Appointment to a duty, commission, charge; विनियोगप्रसादा हि किंकरा. प्रमविष्णु *Ku. 6. 62.* 5 An obstacle, impediment.

विजिर्जयः Complete victory.

विनिर्णयः 1 Complete settlement or ascertainment, full decision. 2 Certainty. 3 A settled rule.

विनिर्धयः Persistence, pertinacity. विनिर्मित *p. p.* 1 Formed or made of. 2 Made, created.

विनिवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Returned, turned away. 2 Stopped, ceased, desisted from. 3 Retired.

विनिवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Cessation, stopping, removing; शक्राभ्युदयविनिवृत्त्ये *R. 6. 74.* 2 End, stop, termination.

विनिश्चयः 1 Fixing, settling, ascertainment. 2 A decision, resolution. विनिश्वासः Hard breathing or respiration, sighing, a sigh.

विनिष्पेषः Bruising, crushing, grinding.

विनिहत *p. p.* 1 Struck down, wounded. 2 Killed. 3 Completely overcome. -*तः* 1 Any great or unavoidable calamity, such as that inflicted by fate or heaven. 2 A portent, comet.

विनीत *p. p.* 1 Taken away, removed. 2 Well trained, educated, disciplined. 3 Refined, well-behaved. 4 Modest, humble, meek, gentle. 5 Decent, decorous, gentlemanly. 6 Sent away, dismissed. 7 Tamed, broken in. 8 Plain, simple, (as a dress). 9 Having the passions under control, self-subdued. 10 Chastised, punished. 11 Tractable, governable. 12 Lovely, handsome. (See नी with वि.). -*तः* 1 A trained horse. 2 A trader.

विनीतक 1 A vehicle or conveyance (a litter &c.) 2 A carrier, bearer.

विनेतु *m.* 1: A leader, guide. 2 A teacher, an instructor; *R. 8. 91.* 3 A king, ruler. 4 A chastiser, punisher; अयं विनेता दृष्टानो *Mv. 3. 46. 4. 1, R. 6. 39, 14. 23.*

विनोदः 1 Removing, driving away; अनविनोदः. 2 A diversion, an amusement, any interesting or amusing pursuit or occupation; प्रायेणैते तमविनोदेष्वंगनानां विनोदाः *Me. 87*; *S. 2. 5.* 3 Play, sport, pastime. 4 Eagerness, vehement desire. 5 Pleasure, happiness, gratification; विलपनविनोदोऽप्यसुखमः *U. 3. 30*; जनयतु रसिकजनेषु मनोरमरातिरस-भावविनोदं *Gīt. 12.* 6 A particular mode of sexual enjoyment.

विनोद्वन 1 Removing. 2 A diversion &c.; see विनोद.

विंदु *a.* 1 Intelligent, wise. 2 Liberal. -*दु*: A drop; see विंदु.

विंध्यः 1 *N.* of a range of mountains which separates Hindustan proper from the Deccan or south; it is one of the seven *Kulapargatas* q. v., and forms the southern limit of Madhyadesa; see *Ms. 2. 21.*

[According to a legend, the Vindhya mountain, being jealous of the mount Meru (or Himalaya) demanded that the sun should revolve round himself as about Meru, which the sun declined to do ; whereupon the Vindhya began to rise higher and higher so^{as} to obstruct the path of the sun and moon. The gods being alarmed sought the aid of the sage Agastya, who approached the mountain and requested that by bending down he would give him an easy passage to the south, and that he would retain the same position till his return. This Vindhya consented to do (because according to one account, he regarded Agastya as his teacher); but Agastya never returned from the south, and Vindhya never attained the height of Meru].
2 A hunter. -Comp. -अदवी the great Vindhya forest. -कूटः, कूटन epithets of the sage Agastya. -वासिन् *m.* an epithet of the grammarian व्यासि. (-नी) an epithet of Durgā.

विष् *p. p.* 1 Known. 2 Got, obtained. 3 Discussed, investigated. 4 Placed, fixed. 5 Married. (See विद्).
विष्कः *N.* of Agastya.

विन्यस्त *p. p.* 1 Placed or put down. 2 Inlaid, paved. 3 Fixed. 4 Arranged. 5 Delivered. 6 Presented, offered. 7 Deposited.

विन्यासः 1 Entrusting, depositing, 2 A deposit. 3 Arrangement, adjustment, disposition; अक्षरविन्यासः inscribing letters; प्रत्यक्षरश्लेषमयप्रबंधविन्यासवेद्वन्निधिः Vās. 'composition of a work &c.' 4 A collection, an assemblage. 5 A site or receptacle.

विपक्विम *a.* 1 Fully ripened or matured. 2 Developed, fulfilled (as the consequences of former acts).

विपक्व *a.* 1 Fully ripened or matured. 2 Developed, fulfilled; Ki. 6. 16. 3 Cooked.

विपक्ष *a.* Hostile, inimical, adverse, contrary. -क्षः 1 An enemy, adversary, opponent; R. 17. 75, Si. 11. 59. 2 A rival or fellow wife; R. 19. 20. 3 A disputant; Ki. 17. 43. 4 (In logic) A negative instance, an instance on the opposite side (i. e. that in which the *hetu* or major term is not found); निश्चितसाध्याभाववाच् विपक्षः T. 8. ; Mu. 5. 10.

विपक्षिका, विपक्षी 1 A lute. 2 Play, sport, pastime.

विपणः, विपणनं 1 Sale; Ma. 3. 152. 2 Petty trade.

विपणिः, -णी *f.* 1 A market, market-place, stall; हा हा नश्यति ममथस्य विपणिः सीमाव्यपण्यकरः Mk. 8. 38; Si. 5. 24; R. 16. 41. 2 An article or commodity for sale. 3 Trade, traffic; Ms. 10. 116.

विपणिन् *m.* A trader, merchant, shop-keeper; Si. 5. 24.

विपत्तिः *f.* 1 A calamity, misfortune, disaster, mishap, adversity; संपत्तौ च विपत्तौ च महतामेककल्पता Subhāsh. 2 Death, destruction; अतिरमसकृतानां कर्मणामविपत्तेर्भवति हृदयदाही शल्यतुल्यो विपाकः Bh. 2. 99; R. 19. 56; V. 4. 6; हिमसकविपत्तिः नलिनी R. 8. 45. 3 Agony, torment (यातना). -त्तिः (*m.*) An excellent or distinguished foot-soldier; Ki. 15. 16.

विपथः A wrong road, bad way (lit. and fig.).

विपद् *f.* 1 A calamity, misfortune, adversity, distress, तत्पत्तिः कषया वा तु तेषां (मित्राणां) विपद् H. 1. 210. 2 Death; सिंहादवापदिपदं नृसिंहः R. 18. 35. -Comp. -उद्धारणं, उद्धारः relieving or extricating (one) from misfortune. -कालः times of need, season of calamity, adversity. -युक्तः *a.* unfortunate, unhappy.

विपदा See विपद्.

विपक्ष *p. p.* 1 Dead. 2 Lost, destroyed. 3 Unfortunate, afflicted, distressed, fallen into adversity. 4 Declined. 5 Disabled, incapacitated. (see पद् with वि). -क्षः A snake.

विपरिणमनं, विपरिणामः 1 A change, an alteration. 2 Change of form, transformation.

विपरिवर्तनं Turning about, rolling.

विपरीत *a.* 1 Reversed, inverted. 2 Contrary, opposite, reverse, inverse; R. 2. 53. 3 Wrong, contrary to rule. 4 False, untrue; Bv. 2. 177. 5 Unfavourable, adverse. 6 Cross, acting in an opposite manner. 7 Disagreeable, inauspicious. -तः A particular mode of sexual enjoyment. -स्त्र 1 An unchaste or faithless wife. 2 A perverse woman. -Comp. -हर, -कारक, -कारि, -कृत् *a.* perverse, acting in a contrary manner; Si. 14. 66. -चेतस्, -मति *a.* having a perverted mind. -रतं inverted sexual intercourse; cf. पुष्पायित.

विपणिकः The Palāsa tree.

विपर्ययः 1 Contrariety, reverse, inversion; आहितो जयविपर्ययोपि मे श्लाघ्य इव परमेष्ठिना त्वया R. 11. 86, 8. 89; नमसः स्फुटतरस्य रामेति विपर्ययः (न माजनं); Ki. 11. 44; विपर्यये तु S. 5. 'if it be otherwise', 'if contrary be the case.' 2 Change (of purpose, dress &c.); कथमेव मतिर्विपर्ययं करिषी पंकमिवावसीदति Ki. 2. 6; so वेपविपर्ययः Pt. 1. 3 Absence or non-existence; सङ्गद्गालपविपर्ययेति Ku. 7. 42; त्वयि श्लाघाविपर्ययः R. 1. 22. 4 Loss; निद्रा संज्ञाविपर्ययः Ku. 6. 44 'loss of consciousness'. 5 Complete destruction, annihilation. 6 Exchange, barter. 7 Error, trespass, mistake, misapprehension. 8 A calamity, misfortune, adverse fate. 9 Hostility, enmity.

विपर्यस्त *p. p.* 1 Changed, inverted, reversed; इत विपर्यस्तः संप्रति जीवलोकः U. 1. 2 Opposite, contrary. 3 Wrongly considered to be real.

विपर्ययः Reverse, contrariety; see विपर्यय.

विपर्यासः 1 Change, contrariety, reverse; विपर्यासं यातो वनविरलभाषः क्षितिकर्हा U. 2. 27. 2 Adverseness, unfavourableness; as in द्वैविपर्यासात्. 3 Interchange, exchange; प्रवहणविपर्ययेनागतता Mk. 8. 4 An error, a mistake.

विपलं A moment, an extremely small division of time (said to be equal to one-sixth or one-sixtieth part of a *pala*).

विपलायनं Running away, fleeing in different directions.

विपश्चित् *a.* Learned, wise; विपश्चितो विनिन्दुर्लेनं युरो युरयिं B. 3. 29. -*m.* A learned or wise man, sage; मयति ते सभ्यतना विपश्चितो मनोयतं वाचि विवेकयति ये Ki. 14. 4.

विपाकः 1 Cooking, dressing. 2 Digestion. 3 Ripening, ripeness, maturity, development (fig. also); अमी पुष्टस्तद्वदतः पिशंगतां गता विपाकेन फलस्य शालयः Ki. 4. 26; वाचां विपाको मम Bv. 4. 42 'my mature, full-developed or dignified words'. 4 Consequence, fruit, result, the result of actions either in this or in a former birth, अहो मे दारुणतः कर्मणां विपाकः K. 354; ममैव जन्मांतरपातकां विपाकविस्फूर्जेयुरससङ्गः R. 14. 62; Bh. 2. 99; Mv. 5. 56. 5 (*a*) Change of state; U. 4. 6. (*b*) An unexpected event or occurrence, a reverse, adverse turn of fate, distress, calamity; U. 3. 3, 4. 12. 6 Difficulty, embarrassment. 7 Flavour, taste.

विपादनं 1 Splitting, tearing open 2 Eradication. 3 Spoliation.

विपाठः A kind of large arrow.

विपांडु *a.* Pale, pallid; Ki. 5. 6; Si. 9. 3; so विपांडुर Si. 4. 5; Rata. 2. 4.

विपादिका 1 A sore or tumour on the foot. 2 An enigma, a riddle.

विपासा, विपासा *f.* *N.* of one of the five rivers in the Panjab (now called Beas).

विपिनः A wood, forest, grove, thicket; वृंदावनविपिने ललितं विनोदो घुमानि यशस्य Gtt. 1.; विपिनानि प्रकाशानि शक्तिमत्वाच्चकार सः R. 4. 31.

विपुल *a.* 1 Large, extensive, capacious, broad, wide, spacious; विपुलं नित्यदेशे M. 3. 7, शिरसि तनुविपुलस्य मयदेशे Mk. 3. 22; so विपुलं, पृष्ठं विपुलः कुक्षिः &c. 2 Much, ample, copious, abundant; Ki. 18. 14. 3 Deep, profound; Mv. 1. 2. 4 With the hair standing on end, thrilling; Si. 16. 3 (where it has sense 1 also). -तः 1 *N.* of the mountain Meru. 2 Of Himalaya. 3 A respectable man. -Comp. -हार *a.*

shady, umbrageous. -जघना a woman with large hips. -मति a. endowed with great talent or understanding. -रसः the sugar-cane.

विद्युल The earth.

विद्युः The Munja grass.

विमः 1 A Brāhmaṇa; see the quotations under ब्राह्मण. 2 A sage, wise man. 3 The Asvattha tree. -Comp. -कविः = ब्रह्मर्षि q. v. -काष्ठ the cotton plant. -मिषः the Palāsa tree. -समागमः a concourse or synod of Brāhmaṇas. -स्व the property of a Brāhmaṇa.

विमर्कः Distance, remoteness.

विमर्कः 1 Insult, contumely, abuse, treating with disrespect; Ki. 8. 55. 2 Injury, offence. 3 Wickedness. 4 Opposition, counteraction. 5 Retaliation.

विमर्कः p. p. 1 Spread about, dispersed, scattered. 2 Loose, dishevelled (as hair). 3 Expanded, outstretched. 4 Wide, broad.

विमर्कतः p. p. 1 Hurt, offended, injured. 2 Insulted, abused, treated with contumely. 3 Opposed. 4 Retaliated, requited; (see कृ with विमर्क).

विमर्कतिः f. 1 Injury, offence. 2 An insult, abuse, contumely. 3 Retaliation, retort.

विमर्कतः p. p. 1 Drawn away, removed. 2 Distant, remote. 3 Protracted, lengthened, extended.

विमर्कक a. Remote, distant.

विमर्तिकारः 1 Counteraction, opposition, contradiction. 2 Retaliation.

विमर्तिपतिः f. 1 Mutual discrepancy, contest, conflict, dispute, opposition (as of opinions or interests). 2 Dissent, objection. 3 Perplexity, confusion. 4 Mutual relation. 5 Conversancy.

विमर्तिपक्ष p. p. 1 Mutually opposed, opposite, dissentient. 2 Confused, bewildered, perplexed. 3 Contested, disputed. 4 Mutually connected or related.

विमर्तिविषयः 1 Keeping under control, controlling. 2 The opposition of two courses of action which are equally important, the conflict of two even-matched interests; हरिवंश-विषयं समाचक्षते विमर्तणः Si. 2. 6; (तुल्यबल-विरोधो विमर्तिविषयः Malli.). 3 (In gram.) The conflict of two rules by which two different grammatical operations become possible according to two different rules, conflict of two equally important rules; विमर्तिविषये परं कार्यं P. I. 4. 2; see Kāśikā or Mbh. thereon). 4 Prohibition.

विमर्ति (स्त्री) सारः 1 Repentance; Si. 10. 20. 2 Anger, rage, wrath. 3 Wickedness, evil.

विमर्दः p. p. 1 Vitiated, spoiled, dissolute. 2 Corrupt.

विमर्दः p. p. 1 Lost. 2 Vain, useless.

विमर्दः p. p. 1 Set free, liberated, loosened. 2 Shot, discharged. 3 Free from (in comp.)

विमर्दः p. p. 1 Separated, severed, parted. 2 Separated from, being absent or away from; Me. 2. 3 Freed or released from. 4 Deprived or destitute of, without (in comp.).

विमर्दः 1 Disunion, severance, separation, dissociation; as विमर्दः. 2 Especially, separation of lovers, मा सुदेवं क्षमय च ते विमर्दः विमर्दः Me. 115, 10; R. 13. 26, 14. 66. 3 Quarrel, disagreement.

विमर्दः p. p. 1 Deceived; cheated. 2 Disappointed. 3 Hurt, injured.

-व्या A woman disappointed by her lover's breaking his appointment; (one of the several classes of a Nāyikā in poetic composition); she is thus defined in S. D. :—विमर्दः कृत्वापि संकेतं यस्या नायाति संनिमित्तं। विमर्दश्चेति सा ज्ञेया विमर्दमवमानिता ॥ 118.

विमर्दः 1 Deceiving, deceit, tricking; Ki. 11. 27. 2 Especially, deceiving by false statements or by not keeping promises. 3 Quarrel, Disagreement. 4 Disunion, separation, disjunction. 5 The separation of lovers; ह्युद्धे विमर्दस्य कतरं विमर्दम-परिंक्षिकी वचः R. 19. 18; Ve. 2. 12. 6 (In Rhet.) The feeling or sentiment of love in separation, one of the two main kinds of वृत्ति (opp. सौम्य); अपरः (विमर्दः) अमिलान्विते-स्थित्यासन्नापेक्षक इति पंचविधः K. P. 4; सुनोयुक्तयोर्मित्रो युक्तयोर्वायवा मित्रः। अमीहा-लिंगनादीनामनवाधो प्रहृष्टो। विमर्दः स विज्ञेयः-उज्ज्वलमणिः—; cf. S. D. 212 et seq.

विमर्दः 1 Idle or unmeaning talk, prattle, gibberish, nonsense. 2 Mutual contradiction, contradictory statement. 3 A dispute, wrangling. 4 Violation of one's promise, breaking one's word.

विमर्दः Complete destruction or dissolution, annihilation; विद्याकल्पेन मरुता मेवानां भूयसामपि। ब्रह्मणीव विवर्तानां कापि विमर्दः कृतः U. 6. 6.

विमर्दः p. p. 1 Carried away, snatched away. 2 Disturbed, interrupted.

विमर्दोन्मिन्न m. N. of two trees; किंकिरात and अशोक.

विमर्दः Staying abroad, dwelling in a foreign country (away from one's home.)

विमर्दिनी A female fortune-teller.

विमर्दिणी a. Deprived or destitute of.

विमर्दि a. Disagreeable, disliked, unpleasant, distasteful. -यं Offence, wrong, a disagreeable act;

मनसापि न विमर्दिं मया कृतपूर्वं तव किं जहासि मा R. 8. 52, Ku. 4. 7; Ki. 9. 39; Si. 15. 11.

विमर्दः f. 1 A drop (of water or any other liquid); संतापं नवजलविद्युषो गृहीत्वा Si. 8. 40; स्वद्विद्युषः 2. 18. 2 A mark, dot, spot.

विमोचितः p. p. 1 Staying abroad, away from, absent. 2 Banished, being in exile; R. 12. 11. -Comp. -भर्तृणा a woman whose husband is absent from home.

विमोचः 1 Floating or drifting about, floating in different directions. 2 Opposition, contrariety. 3 Confusion, perplexity. 4 Tumult, scuffle, affray; M. 1. 5 Devastation, predatory warfare; danger from an enemy. 6 Extortion. 7 Loss, destruction; सत्त्वविद्युवात् R. 8. 41. 8 Adverseness, evil turn; अथवा सम भावविद्युवात् R. 8. 47. 9 The rust on a mirror (dust accumulating on its surface); अपवर्जितविद्युवे ह्येषा... मतिरादर्श इवाभिरूप्यते Ki. 2. 26 (where विद्युव also means प्रमाणवाप्य absence of reasoning). 10 Transgression, violation; Ki. 1. 13. 11 An evil, a calamity. 12 Sin, wickedness, sinfulness.

विमोचः 1 Deluging, inundating. 2 Causing tumult. 3 A horse's canter or gallop.

विमोचः p. p. 1 Drifted about. 2 Drowned, submerged, deluged, overflowed. 3 Confounded, disturbed. 4 Ravaged, devastated. 5 Lost, disappeared. 6 Disgraced, dishonoured. 7 Ruined. 8 Obscured, disfigured. 9 Depraved, dissolute, prodigate, guilty of lewdness. 10 Contrary, reverse. 11 Turning out false, untrue, U. 4. 18.

विमोचः See विमोचः.

विमोचः a. 1 Fruitless, useless, vain, ineffectual, unprofitable; मम विमोचमेतद्-दुरुपमपि शीघ्रं Gīt. 7; जयता वा विमोचं किं कलं R. G.; Si. 9. 6; Ku. 7. 66; Me. 68. 2 Idle, unmeaning.

विमोचः 1 Constipation. 2 Obstruction.

विमोचः Pain, anguish, torment, agony.

विमोचः p. p. 1 Aroused, awakened, wide awake, S. 2. 2 Expanded, blossomed, full-blown. 3 Clever, skilful.

विमोचः 1 A wise or learned man, sage; सख्यं सातपदीनं भो हयगुर्विमुखा जतः Pt. 2. 43. 2 A god, deity; अमृतयो विमोच-सखः परंतपः Bk. 1. 1; मोक्षारं न विधीनां मह-यंते महेष्टरे विमुखाः Subhāsh. 3 The moon. -Comp. -अधिपतिः, -इन्द्रः, -ईश्वरः epithets of Indra. -द्विष्टः, -शत्रुः a demon; V. 1. 3.

विमुधानः 1 A learned man. 2 A teacher.

विशेषः 1 A wakening, being awake. 2 Perceiving, discovering. 3 Intelligence. 4 Awakening, becoming conscious, one of the 33 or 34 subordinate feelings (or अभिचारिभाव) in Rhetoric; निद्रानाशोचरं जायमानो बोधो विशेषः R. G.

विशेषक See विशेषक.

विभक्त p. p. 1 Divided, partitioned (as property &c.). 2 Divided, separated in interest, as in विभक्ता मतः. 3 Parted, separated, made distinct; Si. 1. 3. 4 Different, multifarious. 5 Retired, secluded. 6 Regular, symmetrical. 7 Ornamented. (See मन्त्र with वि). -क्तः N. of Kārtikeya.

विभक्तिः f. 1 Separation, division, partition, apportionment. 2 Division, separation in interest. 3 A portion or share of inheritance. 4 (In gram.) Inflection of nouns, a case or case-termination.

विभंगः 1 Breaking, fracture. 2 Stopping, obstruction, stoppage; Bg. 2. 26. 3 Bending, contraction (as of the eye-brows); सुविभंगकटिलं च वक्षिते R. 19. 17. 4 A fold, wrinkle. 5 A step, stair; R. 6. 3. 6 Breaking out; manifestation; विविधविकारविभंगं Git. 11.

विभवः 1 Wealth, riches, property; अतस्तु विभवेषु ज्ञातव्यः संतु नाम S. 6. 8; R. 8. 69. 2 Might, power, prowess, greatness; एतावान्मम महिषिभ्यः V. 2; वाग्भिभवः Māl. 1. 20, R. 1. 9; Ki. 5. 21. 3 Exalted position, rank, dignity. 4 Magnanimity. 5 Final beatitude, absolution.

विभा 1 Light, lustre. 2 A ray of light. 3 Beauty. -Comp. -करः 1 the sun; वत् वत् लसतेजःपुंजी विभाति विमाकरः K. P. 10. 2 the arka plant. 3 the moon. -वसुः 1 the sun. 2 fire; रश्मिभ्यामि तजुं विभावती Ku. 4. 34; R. 3. 37, 10. 83; Bg. 7. 9. 3 the moon. 4 a kind of necklace.

विभागः 1 Division, partition, apportionment (as of inheritance); समस्तत्र विभागः स्मात् Ms. 9. 120, 210; Y. 2. 114. 2 The share of an inheritance. 3 A part or share in general. 4 Division, separation, disjunction (regarded in Nyāya phil. as a Guṇa); Ku. 24; Bg. 3. 29. 5 The numerator of a fraction. 6 A section. -Comp. -कल्पना allotment of shares; Y. 2. 149. -धर्मः the law of inheritance. -पत्रिका a deed of partition. -भाज m. one who shares in a portion of property already distributed; Y. 1. 122.

विभाजनं Dividing, distributing.

विभाज्य a. 1 Portionable, to be divided. 2 Divisible.

विभातं Day-break, dawn.

विभावः 1 (In Rhet.) Any condition which produces or develops a particular state of body or mind

(one of the three main divisions of Bhaṭṭas the other two being अनुभाव and अभिचारिभाव q. v. v.); रसायनोद्धा-पका लोके विभावः काव्यनाट्ययोः S. D. 61: its chief subdivisions are आलंबन and उदीपक; see आलंबन. 2 A friend, an acquaintance.

विभावने -ना 1 Clear perception or ascertainment, discrimination, judgment. 2 Discussion, investigation, examination. 3 Conception, imagination. -ना (In Rhet.) A figure of speech in which effects are represented as taking place though their usual causes are absent; क्रियायाः प्रतिषेधेति फलव्याक्तिर्विभावना K. P. 10.

विभावनी 1 Night; अपराधी प्रहकलुपे-मंडला विभावनी कथं कथं मविष्यति M. 4. 15, 5. 7; Ku. 5. 44. 2 Turmeric. 3 A bawd. 4 A harlot. 5 A perverse woman. 6 A talkative woman (मुखरिणी).

विभावित p. p. 1 Manifested, made clearly visible. 2 Known, understood, ascertained. 3 Seen, conceived. 4 Judged, discriminated. 5 Inferred, indicated. 6 Proved, established. -Comp. -एकदेश a. 'with whom a part has been discovered', who has been found guilty with regard to a part (of what is in dispute); विभावितैक-देशेन देयं यदभियुज्यते V. 4. 17.

विभाषा 1 An option, alternative. 2 Optionality of a rule.

विभासा Light, lustre.

विभ्रज p. p. 1 Broken asunder, divided, split. 2 Pierced, wounded. 3 Dispelled, driven away, dispersed. 4 Perplexed, bewildered. 5 Moved to and fro. 6 Disappointed. 7 Different, various. 8 Mixed, blended, variegated; विभिन्नवर्णं गरुडाग्रजेन सूर्यस्य रथ्याः परितः स्फुरन्त्या Si. 4. 14; (see मिद्र with वि). -जः N. of Siva.

विभीतः, -तः, विभीतकः -कः, विभीतकी, विभीता N. of tree, Terminalia Belerica, one of the three myrobalans. **विभीषक** a. Frightening, terrifying.

विभीषिका 1 Terror. 2 A means of terrifying, a scare (a scare-crow); यदि ते संति संलेख केयमन्या विभीषिका U. 4. 29.

विभु a. (धु -म्नी f.) 1 Mighty, powerful. 2 Eminent, supreme. 3 Able to, capable of (with inf.). (धुः) पूरायितुं भवन्ति विभवः शिखरमणिरुचः Ki. 5. 43. 4 Self-subdued, firm; self-controlled; कमपरमवशं न विप्रकुर्वन् विभुः मयि तं यदमी सृजति भावाः Ku. 6. 95. 5 (In Nyāya phil.) Eternal, existing everywhere, pervading all material things. -भुः 1 Ether. 2 Space. 3 Time. 4 The soul. 5 A lord, ruler, master, sovereign, king. 6 The supreme ruler; Bg. 5. 14; 10. 12. 7 A servant. 8 N. of Brahma. 9 Of Siva; Ku. 7. 31. 10 Of Vishnu.

विभुस a. Curved, bent, crooked.

विभूतिः f. 1 Might, power, greatness; Si. 14. 5, Ku. 2. 61. 2 Prosperity, welfare. 3 Dignity, exalted rank. 4 Riches, plenty, magnificence, splendour; अहो राजाधिराजमग्निगो विभूतिः Mu. 3- R. 8. 36. 5 Wealth, riches; R. 4. 19, 6. 76; 17. 43. 6 Superhuman power (which consists of eight faculties; अभिमन्, लविमन्, प्रावि, प्राकम्पि, महिमन्, ईशिता, वशिना and कामावसायिता); Ku. 2. 11. 7 Ashes of cow-dung.

विभूषणं Ornament, decoration; विशेषतः सर्वविधां समाजे विभूषणं जीवनपद्धितानां Bh. 2. 7; R. 16. 80.

विभूषा 1 Ornament, decoration; संश्लेषे भगवत्सलिलोद्गमो विभूषा Ki. 7. 5, R. 4. 54. 2 Light, lustre. 3 Beauty, splendour.

विभूषित p. p. Adorned, decorated, ornamented.

विभूत p. p. Upheld, supported, maintained.

विभ्रंशः 1 Falling away or off. 2 Decay, decline, ruin. 3 A precipice.

विभ्रंशित p. p. 1 Led astray, seduced. 2 Deprived of.

विभ्रमः 1 Roaming or wandering about. 2 Whirling or going round, rolling about. 3 Error, mistake, blunder. 4 Hurry, confusion, flurry, perturbation; especially, the flurry of mind caused by love; विचित्रचयनस्थानं भृंगारा-द्विभ्रमो मनेत्. 5 (Hence) Putting on of ornaments &c. in the wrong places through flurry; विभ्रमस्वरसाङ्कले सुषास्थान-विपर्ययः; see Ku. 1. 4 and Malli. thereon. 6 Any amorous or sportive action, amorous play or movement; Māl. 1. 26, 9. 38. 7 Beauty, grace, charm; N. 15. 25, U. 1. 20, 34, 6. 4; Si. 6. 46, 7. 15, 16. 64. 8 Doubt apprehension. 9 Caprice, whim.

विभ्रमा Old age.

विभ्रंश p. p. 1 Fallen off or away, separated. 2 Decayed, lost, fallen, ruined. 3 Disappeared, vanished.

विभ्राज् a. Shining, splendid, luminous.

विभ्रंश p. p. 1 Whirled about. 2 Agitated, bewildered, confused, hurried. 3 Mistaken, erring. -Comp. -नयन a. with rolling eyes. -शील a. 1 confused in mind. 2 intoxicated, drunk. (-लः) 1 a monkey. 2 the disc of the sun or moon.

विभ्रंशितः f. 1 Whirling, going round. 2 Flurry, error, confusion. 3 Hurry, precipitation.

विमत p. p. 1 Disagreeing, dissenting, differing in opinion. 2 At variance, in consistent. 3 Slighted, despised, neglected. -नः An enemy.

विमति a. -Stupid, devoid of intelligence, foolish. -तिः f. 1 Dissent, disagreement, difference of opinion. 2 Dislike. 3 Stupidity.

विमर्सर *a.* Free from jealousy, unenvious; Bg. 4. 22.

विमह *a.* 1 Free from intoxication. 2 Devoid of joy, jealous.

विमनसः, विमनस्क *a.* 1 Sad, disconsolate, depressed in mind or spirits, sorry, discomposed; U. 1. 7. 2 Absent-minded. 3 Perplexed, bewildered. 4 Displeased. 5 Changed in mind or feeling.

विमयु *a.* 1 Free from anger. 2 Free from grief.

विमयः Exchange, barter.

विमर्दः 1 Pounding, crushing, bruising. 2 Rubbing together, friction; विमर्दसुविर्भङ्गलालिका खल्वहं M. 3; R. 5. 65. 3 Touch. 4 Rubbing the person with saffron or other unguents. 5 War, battle, fight, encounter; विमर्दसुमा सुविमवतरावः U. 5. 6 Destruction, devastation; R. 6. 62. 7 Conjunction of the sun and moon. 8 An eclipse.

विमर्दकः 1 Grinding, pounding, bruising. 2 The trituration of perfumes. 3 An eclipse. 4 The conjunction of the sun and moon.

विमर्दनं, ना 1 Pounding, crushing, trampling. 2 Rubbing together, friction. 3 Destruction, killing. 4 Trituration of perfumes. 5 An eclipse.

विमर्शः 1 Deliberation, consideration, examination, discussion. 2 Reasoning. 3 A conflicting judgment. 4 Hesitation, doubt. 5 The impression left on the mind by past good or bad actions; see वासना.

विमर्षः 1 Thought, deliberation. 2 Impatience, non-forbearance. 3 Dissatisfaction, displeasure. 4 (In dramas) A change in the successful progress of a dramatic plot, a change in the prosperous course of a love-story caused by some unforeseen reverse or accident, one of the five *Sandhis* in a drama; it is thus defined in S.D.; यत्र सुखफलोल्लास उद्भिन्नो गर्भतोऽधिकः । सापाद्यैः सन्तरायश्च स विमर्ष इति स्मृतः 336; see Mu. 4. 3; (often written विमर्श in all these senses.)

विमल *a.* 1 Pure, stainless, spotless, clean (fig. also). 2 Clear, limpid, pellucid, transparent (as water); विमलं जलं. 3 White, bright. 4 Silver-gilt. 2 Talc. -*Comp.* -दानं an offering to a deity. -मणिः a crystal.

विमांसः -सं Unclean meat (as of dogs.).

विमादु *f.* A step-mother. -*Comp.* -जः a step-mother's son.

विमानः -नं 1 Disrespect, dishonour. 2 A measure. 3 A balloon, a heavenly car (moving through the skies); पदं विमानेन विगाहमानः R. 13. 1, 7. 51;

12. 104; Ku. 2. 45, 7. 40, V. 4. 43; Ki. 7. 11. 4 A vehicle or conveyance in general; R. 16. 68. 5 A hall, splendid room or assembly-hall; R. 17. 9. 6 A palace (with seven stories); वेवा नीताः सततगतिना वद्विमानायधुमीः Me. 69. 7 A horse. -*Comp.* -चारिन्, -यान *a.* moving in a balloon. -राजः 1 an excellent heavenly car; U. 3. 2 the driver of a heavenly car.

विमानना Disrespect, dishonour, contempt, humiliation; विमानना सुष्ठु कृतः पितुर्युहे Ku. 5. 43; अभवचार्य विमानना कश्चित् R. 8. 8.

विमानित *p. p.* Disrespected, dishonoured.

विमार्गः 1 A bad road. 2 A wrong road, evil conduct or course, immorality. 3 A broom. -*Comp.* -गा an unchaste woman; विमार्गगायाश्च रुचिः स्वकति Bv. 1. 125. -गामिन्, -मस्थित *a.* following evil courses; S. 5. 8.

विमार्गेण Searching, looking out for, seeking for.

विमिश्र, विमिश्रित *a.* Mixed, blended, mingled (with instr. or in *comp.*); दुग्धमिश्रान् नार्यश्च Mb.; दंपत्योरिह को न को न तमासि व्रीडाविमिश्रो रसः Gtt. 5.

विमुक्त *p. p.* 1 Set free, released, liberated. 2 Abandoned, given up, quitted, left. 3 freed from. 4 Hurling, discharged. 5 Given vent to. -*Comp.* -कंठ *a.* raising a loud cry, weeping bitterly.

विमुक्तिः *f.* 1 Released, liberation. 2 Separation. 3 Absolution, final liberation.

विमुख *a.* (खी *f.*) 1 With the face averted or turned away from. 2 Averse, disinclined, opposed; न मुद्रोपि प्रथममुक्तपिप्लवा संश्रयाय भवेति भिन्ने भवति विमुखः किं पुनर्यस्तयोर्वै Me. 17. 27; (चूण) मनः परस्त्रीविमुखवृत्ति R. 16. 8, 19. 47. 3 Adverse; H. 1. 130. 4 Without, devoid of (in *comp.*); करुणाविमुखेन मृग्युना हरता स्वां वदं किं न मे हतं R. 8. 67.

विमुग्ध *a.* Confused, confounded, bewildered.

विमुद्ग *a.* 1 Unsealed. 2 Opened, budded, blown.

विमुद्ग *p. p.* 1 Confounded, bewildered. 2 Seduced, tempted, beguiled. 3 Stupid.

विमुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Rubbed off, wiped, cleansed. 2 Considered, reflected upon, pondered over.

विमोक्षः 1 Release, liberation, freeing. 2 Discharging, shooting. 3 Final emancipation or beatitude.

विमोक्षणं-णा 1 Liberating, releasing, setting free. 2 Discharging. 3 Quitting, leaving, abandoning. 4 Laying (as eggs).

विमोचनं 1 Unloosing, unyoking. 2 Release, freedom. 3 Liberation, emancipation.

विमोहन *a.* (ना or नी *f.*) Alluring, tempting, fascinating. -ना, -नं N. of a division of Hell. -नं Seducing, tempting, fascinating.

विंशः-वं See विं.

विंशकः See विंशक.

विंशदः The mustard plant.

विंशिकाः See विंशिका.

विंश-नी *f.* N. of a creeper.

विंशित See विंशित.

विंशुः The betel-nut tree.

विशत् *n.* The sky, atmosphere, ether; पश्योदयभुतत्वादिगति बहुतरं स्तोकायुष्यं प्रयाति S. 1. 7; R. 13. 40. -*Comp.* -गंगा 1 the heavenly Ganges. 2 the galaxy.

-चारिन् (विषचारिन्) *m.* a kite. -युतिः *f.* darkness. -मणिः (विषमणिः) the sun.

विशतिः A bird.

विशमः 1 Restraint, check, control.

2 Distress, pain, affliction. 3 Cessation, stop.

विशत *a.* 1 Bold (बुद्ध). 2 Audacious, shameless, impudent.

विशाम See विशम.

विशुक्त *p. p.* 1 Detached, severed, separated. 2 Separated from, deserted by. 3 Free from, deprived of (with instr. or in *comp.*).

विशुत *p. p.* Separated from, being deprived of; V. 4. 18.

विशोगः 1 Separation, disunion; अयमेकपदे तथा विशोगः सहसा शोषनतः सुदुःसहो मे V. 4. 3; त्वयोपस्थितविशोगस्य तपोवनस्यापि समवस्था दृश्यते S. 4; संपद्ये भूतमरतिं हि सद्भिः योः Ki. 5. 41; R. 12. 10; Me. 183, 88; Si. 12. 63. 2 Absence, loss. 3 Subtraction.

विशोगिन् *a.* Separated. -*m.* The ruddy goose.

विशोगिनी 1 A woman separated from her lover or husband; गुरुनिःशक्तिः कपिमनीषी निरुपेयीद्यनं विशोगिनीति Bv. 4. 35. 2 N. of a metre; (see App. 1.)

विशोजित *p. p.* 1 Separated. 2 Separated from, deprived of.

विशोभिः-नी 1 Manifold birth. 2 The womb of animals (Kull. on Ms. 12. 77). 3 A debased or ignominious birth.

विरक्त *p. p.* 1 Very red, ruddy; R. 13. 64. 2 Discoloured. 3 Changed in mind, disaffected, displeased; Bh. 2. 2. 4 Free from passion or worldly attachment, indifferent. 5 Impassioned.

विरक्तिः *f.* 1 Change of disposition, dissatisfaction, discontent, disaffection. 2 Estrangement. 3 Indifference, absence of desire, freedom from passion or worldly attachment.

विरचनं-ना 1 Arrangement, disposition; Si. 5. 21. 2 Contriving, constructing. 3 Formation, creation. 4 Composition, compilation.

विरचित *p. p.* 1 Arranged, made, formed, prepared. 2 Contrived; constructed. 3 Written, composed. 4 Trimmed, dressed, embellished, ornamented. 5 Put on, worn. 6 Set, inlaid.

विरज *a.* Free from dust or passion. -**जः** An epithet of Vishnu.

विरजस्व, **विरजस्क** *a.* 1 Free from dust. 2 Free from passion; *Si.* 20. 80. 3 From menstrual excretion.

विरजस्का A woman in whom the menstrual secretion has ceased.

विरञ्चः, **चिः** N. of Brahman.

विरटः A kind of black agallochum.

विरण A kind of fragrant grass; cf. *वीरण*.

विरस *p. p.* 1 Ceased or desisting from (with abl.). 2 Rested, stopped, ceased. 3 Ended, concluded, at an end; **विरत्** गेषसुतुर्निरसवः *R.* 8. 66.

विरतिः *f.* 1 Cessation, stop, discontinuance. 2 Rest, end, pause. 3 Indifference to worldly attachments; *Bh.* 3. 79.

विरमः 1 Cessation, stop. 2 Sunset.

विरल *a.* 1 Having interstices, separated by intervals, thin, not thick or compact; **विर्यास** यातो घनविरल-भावः क्षितिकृदा *U.* 2. 27; भवति विरलमकि-प्लानमुष्णोपहारः *R.* 5. 74. 2 Fine delicate. 3 Loose, wide apart. 4 Rare, scarcely found, unfrequent; *Pt.* 1. 29. 5 Few, little (referring to number or quantity); तत्त्वं किमपि कल्पानां जानाति विरलो भुवि *B. v.* 1. 117; **विर-लानपच्छविः** *Si.* 9. 3. 6 Remote, distant, long (as time, distance &c.). -**लं** Curds, coagulated milk. -**लं** *ind.* Scarcely, rarely, not frequently. -**Comp.** -**जानुक** *a.* bandy-legged, bow-kneed. -**द्रवा** a kind of gruel.

विरस *a.* 1 Tasteless, insipid, flavourless. 2 Unpleasant; disagreeable, painful; तावत्कोकिल विरसान् यापय दिवसान् वनांतरे निवसन् *Bv.* 1. 7. 3 Cruel, unfeeling. -**सः** Pain.

विरहः 1 Parting with, separation. 2 Especially the separation of lovers; सा विरहे तव दीना *Git.* 4; छगमपि विरहः पुरा न सेहे *ibid.*; *Me.* 8, 12, 29, 85, 87. 3 Absence. 4 Want. 5 Deser-tion, abandonment, relinquish-ment. -**Comp.** -**अगलः** the fire of separation. -**अवस्था** the state of separation. -**आर्त**, -**उत्कंड**, -**उत्सुक** *a.* suffering from separation, pining away in separation. -**उत्कंडिता** a woman distressed by the absence of her lover or husband, one of the several classes of a Nāyikā in poetic compositions; see *S. D.* 121. -**उत्वरः** the fever or anguish of separation.

विरहिणी 1 A woman separated from her lover or husband. 2 Wagen, hire.

विरहित *p. p.* 1 Deserted, abandon-ed, forsaken. 2 Separated from. 3 Lonely, solitary. 4 Bereft of, de-void or destitute of, free from (mostly in comp.).

विरहित *a.* (जी *f.*) Absent from, being separated from a mistress or lover; नृपति युवतिजनेन समं साखि विरहि-जनस्य कुरते *Git.* 1.

विरागः 1 Change of colour. 2 Change of disposition, disaffection, discontent, dissatisfaction; विरागकारेणु परित्येय *Mu.* 1. 3 Aversion, disin-clination. 4 Indifference to worldly attachments, freedom from passion.

विराज *m.* 1 Beauty, splendour. 2 A man of the Kshatriya or warrior tribe. 3 The first progeny of Bra-hman; cf. *Ms.* 1. 32; तस्मात् विराजायत *Rv.* 10. 90. 5 (where विराज् is repre-sented as born from *Purusha*). 4 The body. -*f.* N. of a Vedic metre.

विराज See **विराज्**.

विराजित *p. p.* 1 Irradiated, il-luminated. 2 Displayed, manifested.

विराटः 1 N. of a district in India. 2 N. of a king of the Matsyas. The Pāṇḍavas lived *incognito* in the service of this king for one year, (the thirteenth of their exile) having assumed different disguises. His daughter Uttarā was married to Abhimanyu and was mother of Parikshit who succeeded Yudhis-thira to the throne of Hastināpura. -**Comp.** -**जः** a sort of inferior dia-mond. -**पंच** *n.* the fourth book of the Mahābhārata.

विराटकः A sort of inferior diamond, a diamond of inferior quality.

विराणिन् *m.* An elephant.

विराज् *p. p.* 1 Opposed, counter-acted. 2 Offended, injured, treated with contempt; see the quotations under राज् with वि.

विराधः 1 Opposition. 2 Annoyance, vexation, molestation. 3 N. of a powerful Rākshas slain by Rāma.

विराधन् 1 Opposing. 2 Hurting, injuring, offending. 3 Pain, anguish.

विरामः 1 Cessation, discontinuance. 2 End, termination, conclusion; रजनिदिनानिभिरमपि याति विरामं *Git.* 5; *U.* 3. 16, *Māl.* 9. 34. 3 Pause, stop. 4 The stop or pause of the voice; *Mk.* 3. 5. 5 A small oblique stroke placed under a consonant, usually at the end of a sentence. 6 N. of Vishnu.

विराल See **विडाल**.

विराव Clamour, noise, sound; आलोकश्च यदा विरावेः *R.* 2. 9, 16. 31.

विराविन् *a.* 1 Weeping, crying, shouting. 2 Lamenting. -**की** 1 Weep-ing, crying. 2 A broom.

विरिञ्चः, **विरिचनः** N. of Brahman.

विरिञ्चिः 1 N. of Brahman; *Vikr.* 1. 46.; *N.* 3. 44; *Si.* 9. 9. 2 Of Vishnu. 3 Of Siva.

विरुण *p. p.* 1 Broken to pieces. 2 Destroyed. 3 Bent. 4 Blunted.

विरुत *p. p.* 1 Screamed, shouted. 2 Resounding, filled with cries -**त** 1 Crying, shrieking, roaring &c. 2 Cry, sound, noise, clamour, din. 3 Singing, humming, chirping, buzzing; परसूत-विरुतं कलं यथा प्रतिवचनीकृतमेविरुतां *S.* 4. 9.

विरुदः -**दं** 1 Proclaiming. 2 Crying aloud. 3 A panegyric laudatory poem; गद्यपद्ययी राजसुतिर्विरुदमुच्यते *S. U.* 570; नदंति मद्दंतिनः परिलक्ष्यति वाजिब्रजाः पदंति विरु-दावलीमहिनमंदिरे बंदिनः *|| R. G.*

विरुदितं Loud cry or lamentation; *U.* 3. 30. v. 1.

विरुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Hindered, checked, opposed, obstructed. 2 Blocked up, confined or shut up. 3 Besieged, blockaded. 4 Opposed to, inconsistent with, incongruous, incompatible. 5 Contrary, opposite, opposed in qual-ity. 6 Contradictory, proving the reverse, (as a *hetu* in Logic); e. g. शब्दो नित्यः कृतकत्वात् *T. S.* 7 Hostile, adverse, inimical. 8 Unfavourable, unpropitious. 9 Prohibited, forbidden (as food.) 10 Wrong, improper -**द्वं** 1 Opposition, contrariety, hostility. 2 Discord, disagreement.

विरुक्षण 1 Roughening. 2 Acting as an astringent. 3 Blame, censure. 4 A curse, an imprecation.

विरुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Grown, germinated, shot up; *Mk.* 1. 9. 2 Produced, born, arisen. 3 Grown, increased. 4 Bud-ded, blossomed. 5 Ascended, mounted.

विरूप *a.* (पा or पी *f.*) 1 Deformed, ugly, misshapen, disfigured; *Pt.* 1. 143. 2 Unnatural, monstrous. 3 Multiform, diverse -**यं** 1 Deformity, ugliness. 2 Variety of form, nature or character. -**Comp.** -**अक्ष** *a.* having deformed eyes, बहुविरुपाक्षः *Ku.* 5. 72. (-**क्षः**) N. of Siva (having an unusual number of eyes); दशो दृश्यं मनसिजं जीवयंति दृश्यं वाः विरुपाक्षस्य जयि-नस्ताः सुवे वामलोचनाः *Vb.* 1. 2; *Ku.* 6. 21. -**करण** 1 disfiguring. 2 injuring. -**चक्षुस्** *m.* an epithet of Siva. -**रूप** *a.* deformed.

विरुपिन् *a.* (जी *f.*) Deformed, ugly, disfigured.

विरुक् 1 Evacuation of the bowels, purging. 2 A purgative.

विरुचनं See **विरुक्**.

विरुचित *a.* Purged, evacuated.

विरुक् 1 A river, stream. 2 Absence of the letter *r*.

विरोकः -**कं** A hole, pit, chasm. -**कः** A ray of light.

विरोचनः 1 The sun. 2 The moon 3 Fire. 4 N. of the son of Prarhāda

and father of Bali. -Comp. -सुतः an epithet of Bali.

विरोधः 1 Opposition, obstruction, impediment. 2 Blockade, siege, investment. 3 Restraint, check. 4 Inconsistency, incongruity, contradiction. 5 Antithesis, contrast. 6 Enmity, hostility; विरोधी विस्त्रातः U. 6. 11; Pt. 1. 332; R. 10. 13. 7 A quarrel, disagreement. 8 A calamity, misfortune. 9 (In Rhet.) An apparent incongruity which is merely verbal and is explained away by properly construing the passage; it consists in representing objects as antithetical to one another though in the nature of things they are not so:—representing things as being together though really they cannot be together; (this figure is largely used by Bāna and Subandhu; दुष्पक्षपि पवित्रा, कृष्णोऽप्यसदृशः, मरतोपि शत्रुः being familiar instances); it is thus defined by Mammata:—विरोधः सोऽविरोधेऽपि विरुद्धत्वेन यद्वचः K. P. 10; this figure is also called विरोधाभास. -Comp. -उक्तिः f., -वचनं contradiction, opposition. -कारिणः a. fomenting quarrels. -कृत् a. opposing. (-m.) an enemy.

विरोधनं 1 Hindering, opposing, obstructing. 2 Besieging, blockading. 3 Opposition, resistance. 4 Contradiction, inconsistency.

विरोधिन् a. (नी f.) 1 Resisting, opposing, obstructing. 2 Besieging. 3 Contradictory, opposed to, inconsistent with; तयोवन् S. 1. 4 Hostile, inimical, adverse; विरोधित्वेऽपि जित्तुर्व्यसन्नं Ku. 5. 17. 5 Quarrelsome. -m. An enemy; Si. 16. 64.

विरोधं हृन् Healing (as a sore), यन्विरोधं तैले S. 4. 14.

विल् I. 6 P. (विलि) 1 To cover, conceal. 2 To break, divide. -II. 10. U. (विलयति-ने) To throw, send forth.

विले See विल.

विलस a. 1 Having no characteristic or distinguishing marks. 2 Bewildered, embarrassed. 3 Surprised, astonished. 4 Ashamed, abashed, disconcerted; गोत्रेऽस्त्वलितस्तदा भवति च शङ्काविलसश्चिरं S. 6. 5. 5 Strange, unusual.

विलक्षण a. 1 Having no characteristic or distinguishing marks. 2 Different, other. 3 Strange, extraordinary, unusual. 4 Possessed of inauspicious marks. -न् A vain or useless state.

विलक्षित p. p. 1 Distinguished, perceived, seen, discovered. 2 Discernible by. 3 Dismayed, perplexed, embarrassed, puzzled. 4 Vexed, annoyed.

विलस a. 1 Clinging or sticking to, resting on, fastened on; S. 7. 25;

Si. 9. 20. 2 Cast, fixed, directed; Ku. 7. 50. 3 Gone by, elapsed (as time). 4 Thin, slender, delicate; मध्येन सा वेदिविलसमप्य Ku. 1. 39; V. 4. 37. -इ 1 The waist. 2 The hips. 3 The rising of constellations.

विलंचनं 1 Transgressing, overstepping. 2 Offence, transgression, injury.

विलंचित p. p. 1 Passed over or beyond, gone over. 2 Transgressed. 3 Surpassed, excelled. 4 Overcome, defeated.

विलज्ज a. Shameless, unabashed.

विलपनं 1 Talking. 2 Talking idly, chattering, prattle. 3 Lamenting, wailing; विलपनविनोदोऽप्यसुखः U. 3. 30. 4 The sediment of any oily substance.

विलपितं 1 Lamentation, wailing. 2 A wail.

विलंबः 1 Hanging over, pendulousness. 2 Tardiness, delay, procrastination.

विलंबनं 1 Hanging down, depending. 2 Delay, procrastination; न कुरु निते-विनि गमनविलंबनं Gtt. 5; or तन्मुखे विलंबनमसौ रम्योऽभिसारलक्षणः ibid.

विलंबिका Constipation.

विलंबित p. p. 1 Hanging, depending. 2 Pendent, pendulous. 3 Depending on, closely connected with. 4 Tardy, delayed, retarded. 5 Slow (as time in music). See लंब with वि. -इ Delay.

विलंबित् a. (नी f.) 1 Hanging down, depending, pendent; नवांशुभि-रुदिरविलंबितो वनाः S. 5. 12; अलघुविलंबित्विषयो-धतोऽपकृद्धाः Si. 4. 29. 59; Ku. 1. 14; Ki. 5. 6; R. 16. 84, 18. 25; Mk. 5. 13. 2 Delaying, dilatory, being slow; भवति विलंबिनि विगलितलज्जा विलपति रोदिति वासकसज्जा Gtt. 6.

विलम्बः 1 Liberality. 2 A gift, donation.

विलस 1 Dissolution, liquefaction. 2 Destruction, death, end, U. 7. 3 Destruction or dissolution of the world; (विलस्य गन्धर्वो to be dissolved, to end, to be terminated; दिवसोऽनुमिव-मगमाद्विलस्य Si. 9. 17).

विलसन् 1 Dissolving, liquefying, dissolution. 2 Corroding. 3 Removing, taking away. 4 Attenuating. 5 An attenuant.

विलसत् pres. a. (स्त्री f.) 1 Glittering, shining, bright. 2 Flashing, darting. 3 Waving. 4 Sportive; playful.

विलसनं 1 Glittering, flashing, gleaming. 2 Sporting, dallying.

विलसित p. p. 1 Glittering, shining, gleaming. 2 Appeared, manifested. 3 Sportive, wanton. -इ 1 Glittering, gleaming. 2 A gleam, flash; रोषोऽयुवां सुखसुखं विरमयतीनां भासस-

दिविलसितानि विडम्बयन्ति Ki. 5. 46, Me. 81, V. 4. 3 Appearance, manifestation; as in अज्ञानविलसितं &c. 4 Sport, play, dalliance, amorous or wanton gesture.

विलापः Wailing, lamentation, a wail, moan; लंकास्त्रीणां पुनश्चक्रे विलापाचार्यकं शरैः R. 12. 78.

विलातः 1 A cat (for विडाल). 2 An instrument, a machine.

विलासः 1 Sport, play, pastime. 2 Amorous pastime, diversion, pleasure, as in विलासमेखला R. 8. 64; so विलास-काननं, विलासमंदिरं &c. 3 Coquetry, dalliance, affectation, wantonness, graceful movement or play, any feminine gesture indicative of amorous sentiment; S. 2. 2; Ku. 5. 13; Si. 9. 26. 4 Grace, beauty, elegance, charm; Māl. 2. 6. 5 Flash, gleam.

विलासनं 1 Sport, play, pastime. 2 Wantonness, dalliance.

विलासवती A wanton or amorous woman; R. 9. 48; Rs. 1. 12.

विलासिका A drama in one act full of love-incidents; it is thus defined in S. D.:—द्विगारमहल्लोकाकां दशलास्यांगसंयुता। विदूषकविटान्या च पीठमर्दनं युजिता। हीना गर्भ-विमर्षाभ्यां संविभ्यां हीननायका। स्वल्पवृत्ता सुनेपथ्या विख्याता सा विलासिका 552.

विलासिन् a. (नी f.) Sportive, playful, dallying, wanton, coquettish, R. 6. 14. -m. 1 A sensualist, voluptuary, an amorous person; उपमानमधुविलासिनां करणं यथैव कातिमस्य Ku. 4. 5. 2 Fire. 3 The moon. 4 A snake. 5 An epithet of Krishna or Vishnu. 6 Of Siva. 7 Of the god of love.

विलासिनी 1 A woman (in general). 2 A coquettish or wanton woman; हरिश्चिद्व्यपवधुविकरे विलासिनी विलसति केलिपरे Gtt. 1; Ku. 7. 59; Si. 8. 70; R. 6. 17. 3 A wanton, harlot.

विलिखानं Scratching, scraping, writing.

विलित p. p. Anointed, besmeared, smeared over.

विलीन p. p. 1 Sticking to, clung or attached to. 2 Perched or settled on, alighting on. 3 Contiguous to, in contact with. 4 Melted, dissolved, liquefied. 5 Disappeared, vanished. 6 Dead, perished.

विलुचनं Tearing off, peeling. **विलुचनं** Robbing, plundering.

विलुप्त p. p. 1 Broken or torn off; Pt. 2. 2. 2 Seized, snatched away, carried off. 3 Robbed, plundered. 4 Destroyed, ruined. 5 Impaired, mutilated.

विलुपकः A thief, robber, ravisher. **विलुलित** p. p. 1 Moving to and fro, unsteady, shaken, tossed about, tremulous. 2 Disordered, disarranged; गलितकुण्डलवद्विलुलितकेसा Gtt. 7.

विलुप्त *p. p.* Cut off, lopped off, clipped, cut asunder.

विलेखन 1 Scratching, scraping, making a mark or furrow. 2 Digging. 3 Uprooting.

विलेपः 1 Unguent, an ointment. 2 Mortar. 3 Plaster (in general).

विलेपनं 1 Smearing, anointing. 2 An ointment, unguent, any cosmetic or perfume for the body (such as saffron, sandal &c.), यन्त्रेण हस्तिकुसुम-धूपविलेपनादीनि K.

विलेपनी 1 A woman scented with perfumes. 2 A woman beautifully dressed or attired. (हुवशा). 3 Rice-gruel.

विलेपिका, विलेपी, विलेप्यः Rice-gruel.

विलोकनं 1 Seeing, looking at, observing; Ki. 5. 16. 2 Sight, observation; Si. 1. 29.

विलोकित *p. p.* 1 Seen, observed, viewed, beheld. 2 Examined, thought about. -क A look, glance; S. 2. 3.

विलोकनं The eye; R. 7. 8; Ku. 4. 2. 3. 67. -Comp. -अंशु *n.* tears.

विलोडनं Agitating, shaking about, stirring up, churning; Si. 14. 83.

विलोडित *p. p.* Shaken, churned, stirred, agitated. -क Butter-milk.

विलोपः 1 Taking away, carrying off, seizure, plunder. 2 Loss, destruction, disappearance.

विलोपनं 1 Cutting off. 2 Carrying away. 3 Destroying, destruction.

विलोभः Attraction, seduction, allurements.

विलोभनं 1 Enticing, alluring. 2 An allurements, temptation, seduction. 3 Praise, flattering.

विलोम *a.* (मी.) 1 Inverted, reverse, inverse, contrary, opposite. 2 Produced in the reverse order. 3 Backward. -मः 1 Reverse order, inversion. 2 A dog. 3 A snake. 4 N. of Varuṇa. -मं A waterwheel, a machine for raising water from a well. -Comp. -उत्पन्न, -ज, -जात, -वर्ण *a.* 'born in the reverse order'; *i. e.* 'born of a mother whose caste is superior to the father's'; cf. प्रतिबोधक also. -क्रिया, -विधिः 1 a reverse action. 2 A rule of inversion (in math.). -जिह्वः an elephant.

विलोमी The emblic myrobalan.

विलोल *a.* 1 Shaking about, trembling, tremulous, unsteady, rolling, waving, tossing about; पृथ्वीषु विलोलीकृत R. 8. 59; Si. 9. 8, 15. 62, 20. 42; Ve. 2. 28; R. 7. 41, 16. 68. 2 Loose, disordered, dishevelled (as hair); U 3. 4.

विलोहितः N. of Rudra.

विल्ल See विल्ल.

विल्ल See विल्ल.

विश्वा 1 A desire to speak. 2 Wish, desire. 3 Meaning, sense. 4 Intention, purpose.

विश्वित *a.* 1 Intended to be said or spoken; विश्वितं ह्यनुक्रमतुतार्प जयति S. 3. 2 Meant, intended, purposed. 3 Wished, desired. 4 Favourite. -क 1 Purpose, intention. 2 Sense, meaning.

विश्वि *a.* Wishing or about to speak; Ku. 5. 83.

विश्वरसा A calfless cow.

विश्वः 1 A yoke for carrying burdens. 2 A road, highway. 3 A load, burden. 4 Storing grain. 5 A pitcher.

विश्विकः 1 A carrier of loads, porter. 2 A pedlar, hawker.

विश्वर 1 A fissure, hole, cavity, hollow, vacuity; यच्चकार विश्वर शिलाचने तादकोरसि स रामसायकः R. 11. 18, 9. 61, 19. 7. 2 An interstice, interval, intervening space; S. 7. 7. 3 A solitary place; Ki. 12. 37. 4 A fault, flaw, defect, weak point. 5 A breach, wound. 6 The number 'nine'. -Comp. -वालिक्का a flute, fife, pipe.

विश्वरजं 1 Displaying, expressing, unfolding, opening. 2 Exposing, laying bare or open. 3 Exposition, explanation, gloss, comment, interpretation.

विश्वरजनं Leaving, excluding, abandoning; Y. 1. 181.

विश्वरजित *p. p.* 1 Left, abandoned. 2 Shunned. 3 Deprived of, destitute of, without (usually in comp.). 4 Given, distributed.

विश्वरज *a.* 1 Colourless, pale, wan, pallid; नैवेदमार्गाद् इव प्रवेदे विश्वरजमार्वं स सैश्वर्यालः R. 6. 67. 2 Discoloured, deprived of water; S. 3. 14. 3 Low, vile. 4 Ignorant, stupid, unlettered. -रजः An outcast, a man belonging to low caste.

विश्वरतः 1 Turning round, revolving, whirling. 2 Rolling onward. 3 Rolling back, returning. 4 Dancing. 5 Alteration, modification, change of form, altered condition or state; शब्दब्रह्मणस्तद्वत् विश्वरतमितिहासं रामायणं प्रणिनाय U. 2; रको रतः कुरुष एव विमिश्रमेदाज्जिह्वः पृथक् पृथग्विनायते विश्वरतः U. 3. 47; Mv. 5. 57. 6 (In Vedānta phil.) An apparent or illusory form, an unreal appearance caused by अविद्या or human error; (this is a favourite doctrine of the Vedāntins according to whom the whole visible world is a mere illusion—an unreal and illusory appearance—while Brahman or Supreme spirit is the only real entity; as a serpent (सर्प) is a *visvarta* of a rope (रज्जु), so is the world a *visvarta* of the real entity Brahman, and the illusion is

removed by *Vidyā* or true knowledge; cf. Bhavabhūti, 'विद्याकलेन मया मेवानां दृश्यसामपि । ब्रह्मणीय विश्वरतानां क्वपि वि-प्रलेयः कृतः ॥ U. 6. 6. 7 A heap, multitude, collection, an assemblage. -Comp. -वादः the doctrine of the Vedāntins that the visible world is illusory and Brahman alone is the real entity.

विश्वरतं 1 Revolving, revolution, whirling round. 2 Rolling about, turning round; S. 5. 6. 3 Rolling back, returning. 4 Rolling down, descending. 5 Existing, abiding. 6 Reverential salutation. 7 Passing through various states or existences. 8 An altered condition; U. 4. 15; Māl. 4. 7.

विश्वरतनं 1 Increasing. 2 Increase, augmentation, growth. 3 Enlargement, aggrandisement.

विश्वरतित *p. p.* 1 Increased, augmented. 2 Advanced, promoted, furthered. 3 Gratified, satisfied.

विश्वर *a.* 1 Uncontrolled, unsubdued. 2 Having lost control over oneself, dependent, subject, under control (of another), helpless; परीता रक्षोभिः अयति विश्वर कामपि दशो Bv. 1. 83, Mu. 6. 18; Si. 20. 58, H. 1. 172; Mv. 6. 32, 63. 3 Insensible, not master of oneself; विश्वर कामवपुः विविधिता Ku. 4. 1. 4 Dead, perished; उपलब्धवती विश्वरमृतं विश्वर शापनिवृत्तिकारणं R. 8. 82. 5 Desirous or apprehensive of death.

विश्वरज *a.* Naked, unclothed. -मः A Jaina mendicant.

विश्वरवत् *m.* 1 The sun; लघ्वा विश्वरवन्त-विश्वरविल्ल Ki. 17. 48, 5. 48, R. 10. 30, 17. 48. 2 N. of Aruṇa. 3 N. of the present Manu. 4 A god. 5 The *Arka* plant.

विश्वरः N. of one of the seven tongues of fire.

विवादः A judge; cf. प्राज्ञविवाद.

विवादः 1 (a) A dispute, contest, contention, controversy, discussion, debate, quarrel, strife; अलं विवादं Ku. 5. 83; पतयोर्विवाद एव मे न रोपते M. 1; एकास्तरः—प्रार्थितयोर्विवादः R. 7. 53. (b) Argument, argumentation, discussion. 2 Contradiction; एष विवाद एष प्रत्यापयति S. 7. 3 A litigation, lawsuit, contest at law; समविवादः, विवादपदं &c.; it is thus defined:—कथाविवादक-लक्षे द्वयोर्बहुतरस्य वा विवादो व्यवहारः; see व्यवहार also. 4 Crying aloud, sounding. 5 An order, command; R. 18. 43. -Comp. -अग्नि *m.* 1 a litigant. 2 a plaintiff, complainant, prosecutor. -पदं a title of dispute. -वस्तु *n.* the subject of dispute, the matter at issue.

विवादित्व *a.* 1 Disputing, contending, disputations, quarrelling. 2

Litigating. -m. A litigant, party in a law-suit.

विचारः 1 Opening, expansion. 2 Expansion of the throat in the articulation of letters, (one of the Abhyantara Prayatnas, opp. संवार, see Sk. on P. I. 1. 9.)

विवासः, विवासने Banishment, sending into exile, expulsion; रामस्य गान्धर्वसि दुर्गमर्षिभिरसीताविवासनपटोः कण्ठा कुतस्ते U. 2. 10.

विवाहित p. p. Banished, exiled, expelled.

विवाहः Marriage; (Hindu law gives enumerate eight forms of marriage; ब्राह्मो देवस्यैवार्थः प्रजापत्यस्तथासुरः। गार्ग्यो राक्षसश्च वैशाखश्चाश्विनोऽथमः Ms. 3. 21; see Y. 1. 58-61 also; for explanation of these forms see s. v.) -Comp. -चतुष्टयं marrying four wives. -दीक्षा the marriage ceremony or rite.

विवाहित p. p. Married.

विवाहः 1 A son-in-law. 2 A bridegroom.

विचित्र p. p. 1 Separated, detached, disjointed, abstracted. 2 Lonely, solitary, retired, sequestered. 3 Single, alone. 4 Distinguished, discriminated. 5 Judicious. 6 Pure, faultless; Ratn. 1. 21. -क 1 A lonely or solitary place; Si. 8. 70. 2 Loneliness, privacy, seclusion. -क 1 An unlucky or ill-fated woman, one disliked by her husband (दुर्भाग).

विचित्र a. Very much agitated or terrified; R. 18. 13.

विचित्र a. Various, diverse, manifold, multiform, sundry; Ms. 1. 8, 39.

विचीतः An enclosed or preserved spot of ground, such as pasture-land.

विचृक p. p. Left, abandoned, deserted.

विचृक्ता A woman disliked by her husband; cf. विचित्रा.

विचृत p. p. 1 Displayed, manifested, expressed. 2 Evident, open. 3 Uncovered, exposed, laid bare. 4 Opened, unclosed, bare, open. 5 Proclaimed. 6 Expounded, explained, commented upon. 7 Expanded, spread out. 8 Extensive, large, spacious. तं Open articulation. -Comp. -अक्ष a. large-eyed. (-क्षः) a cock. -हार a. with the gates thrown open Ku. 4. 26.

विचृतिः f. 1 Display, manifestation. 2 Exposure. 3 Exposure, discovery. 4 Exposition, comment, interpretation, gloss.

विचृत p. p. 1 Turned round. 2 Turning round, revolving, rolling, whirling.

विचृतिः f. 1 Turning round, whirling, revolution. 2 (In gram.) A hiatus.

विचृत् p. p. 1 Grown up. 2 Increased, augmented, heightened, enhanced, intensified (as grief, joy &c.). 3 Copious, large, plentiful.

विचृतिः f. 1 Growth, increase, augmentation, development; ययुः शरीरावयवा विचृतिः R. 18. 49; विचृतिमन्वास्तुतेन वसेति 13. 4; so शोकः, हर्षः &c. 2 Prosperity.

विवेकः 1 Discrimination, judgment, discernment, discretion; काव्ये वातस्तथापि च विवेकः Bv. 1. 68, 66; सातोयं जलपर भावको विवेकः 96. 2 Consideration, discussion, investigation; रज्जुगारविवेक-तत्त्वमपि यत्काव्ये लीलावितं Git. 12, so द्वैतं, यमं. 3 Distinction, difference, discriminating, (between two things); शिरःशिरविवेके ईसास्य त्वमेव तदुच्यते Bv. 1. 53; Bk. 17. 60. 4 (In Vedānta phil.) The power of distinguishing between the visible world and the invisible spirit, or of separating reality from mere semblance or illusion. 5 True knowledge. 6 A receptacle for water, basin, reservoir. -Comp. -ज्ञ a judicious, discriminative. -ज्ञानं the faculty of discrimination. -दृष्टवन् m. a discerning man. -पटुवी reflection, consideration.

विवेकिन् a. Discriminating, discreet, judicious. -m. 1 A judge, discriminator. 2 A philosopher

विवेकु m. 1 A judge. 2 A sage, philosopher

विवेचन-ना 1 Discrimination. 2 Discussion, consideration. 3 Settlement, decision.

विबोह m. A bridegroom, husband.

विबोह See विबोह; विबोहकस्ते सुरविज-विभो वरमणदी बभूव Ud. S. 43.

विशृ 6 P. (विशति, विश्) 1 To enter, go or enter into; विशे कश्चिज्जटिलस्तपोदानं Ku. 5. 30; R. 6. 10, 12; Me. 102; Bg. 11. 29. 2 To go or come to, come into the possession of, fall to the share of; उपदा विशिष्टः शशकोत्सेकाः कोश-लेखं R. 4. 70. 3 To sit or settle down upon. 4 To penetrate, pervade. 5 To enter upon, undertake. -Caus. (विश-कृति-ने) To cause to enter. -Desid. (विशिष्यति) To wish to enter -With अद् 1 to enter into. 2 to enter after some one else, follow in entering. -अनुप्र to enter into; (fig.) to adapt or accommodate oneself to the will of; यस्य यस्य हि यो भावतस्य तस्य हि तं नरः। अद्-प्रविश्य मेधावी क्षिप्रमारभ्यसे नयेत् Pt. 1. 68. -अभिनि (Atm.) 1 to enter into, occupy. 2 to resort to, take possession of; अभिनिविशति मन्यां Sk.; मयं तावत्संख्या-शिवेविशने सेवकजनं Mu. 5. 12; Bk. 8. 80. -आ 1 to enter; R. 2. 26. 2 to possess, occupy, take possession of. 3 to approach. 4 to go or attain to a particular state. -उप 1 to sit down, take a seat; Bg. 1. 46. 2 to encamp.

3 to enter upon, practise; प्रायसुपविशति. 4 to abstain from food; Bk. 7. 7. 5. -नि (Atm.) 1 to sit down, take a seat; नवाबुद्ध्यामवपुर्न्यविशत (आसने) Si. 1. 19. 2 to halt, encamp; R. 12. 68. 3 to enter; रामशालां पविशत Bk. 4. 28. 6. 143, 8. 7, R. 9. 82. 4 to be fixed on, be directed towards; सूर्यानिविष्ट-रहिः R. 14. 66. 5 to be devoted or attached to, be intent on, practise; अतिश्रामण्यतो विद्वान्स्वर्गं निविशेत वे Ms. 2. 8. 6 to marry (for निर्विश्). (-Caus.) 1 to fix or direct upon, apply to (as thoughts, mind &c.); Bg. 12. 8. 2 to put, place, keep; R. 6. 16, 4. 39, 7. 63. 3 to seat, install; R. 15. 97. 4 to cause to settle in life, get married, S. 4. 19. 5 to encamp (as an army); R. 5. 42, 16. 37. 6 to draw, paint, portray; विशे निविश्य परिकल्पितसत्त्वयोग S. 2. 9; M. 3. 11. 7 to commit to (writing); inscribe on; V. 2. 14. 8 to entrust or commit to; R. 19. 4. -निश् 1 to enjoy; ज्योत्स्नावतो निर्विशति प्रदेवान् R. 6. 34; निर्विशित्विषयस्यैव स दशात-सुपेयिवान् R. 12. 1, 4. 51, 6, 50, 9. 35, 13. 60, 14. 80, 18. 3, 19. 47; Me. 110. 2 to adorn, embellish. 3 to marry. -प्र 1 to enter. 2 to enter upon, begin. (-Caus.) to introduce, usher. -विनि to be placed in, be seated in. (-Caus.) 1 to fix, place; Ku. 1. 49, R. 6. 63; नदुरसि कुचकलशं निविशय Git. 12. 2 to populate, colonize; Ku. 6. 37. -सं 1 to enter. 2 to sleep, lie down to rest; संबिष्टः कुशस्थने निशा निषा R. 1. 95; Ms. 4. 55, 7. 225. 3 to cohabit, have sexual intercourse with; योऽश-द्वेनिशाः क्षीणां तस्मिन् दुःस्मद् संविशेत् Y. 1. 73; Ms. 3. 48. 4 to enjoy. -सम 1 to enter; Bk. 8. 27. 2 to approach. 3 to be devoted to, be intent on. -संनि (Caus.) 1 to place, put. 2 to install or place on; R. 12. 58.

विश्व m. 1 A man of the third caste, a Vaisya. 2 A man in general. 3 People. -f. 1 People, subjects. 2 A daughter. -Comp. -पदं goods, merchandise. -पतिः (also विश्वपतिः) a king, lord of subjects.

विश्व The fibres of the stalk of a lotus; cf. विस. -Comp. -आकरः a kind of plant (भद्रवृक्ष). -कंडा a cruse.

विश्वकट a. (इत-दी f.) 1 Great, large, big; विश्वकटो वक्रांति राण्यपतिः Bk. 2. 50, Si. 13. 34. 2 Strong, vehement, powerful.

विश्वका Fear, suspicion.

विश्व a. 1 Clear, pure, pellucid, clean, spotless; योगनिदानविशिष्टः पारमेष्ठ्य-लोकने R. 10. 14, 19. 50; Ratn. 3. 9, Ki. 5. 12. 2 White, of a pure, white colour; निर्वैतहायुलिकाविश्वं हिमामः R. 6. 70; Ku. 1. 44, 6. 25, Si. 9. 26, Ki. 4. 23. 3 Bright, shining, beautiful; Ku. 9. 33, Si. 8. 70. 4 Clear, evi-

dent, manifest. 5 Calm, free from anxiety, at ease; जालो ममां विशदः प्रकाश (अनपन्ना) S. 4. 22.

विशयः 1 Doubt, uncertainty, the second of the five members of an Adhikarana, q. v. 2 Refuse, asylum.

विशरः 1 Splitting, bursting. 2 Slaughter, killing, destruction.

विशरय a. Free from trouble or anxiety, secure

विशसनं 1 Killing, slaughter, immolation; U. 4. 5. 2 Ruin -नः 1 A sabre, crooked sword. 2 A sword in general.

विशस्त p. p. 1 Cut up, hacked. 2 Rude, ill-mannered. 3 Praised, celebrated.

विशस्त m. 1 An immolator. 2 A Chândāla.

विशस a. Weaponless, unarmed, defenceless.

विशसः 1 N. of Kārtikeya; Mv. 2. 38. 2 An attitude in shooting (in which the archer stands with the feet a span apart). 3 A beggar petitioner. 4 A spindle. 5 N. of Siva. -Comp. -जः the orange tree.

विशसल See विशस (2).

विशसल (Usually in the dual) N. of the 16th lunar mansion consisting of two stars; किमपि चिन् यदि विशसले शतः कलसावमुच्यते S. 3.

विशसः sleeping in rotation, the rest enjoyed in rotation by the sentinels on watch.

विशसणं 1 Splitting, rending. 2 Killing, slaughter.

विशसद a. 1 Clever, skilful or proficient in, versed in, conversant with (usually in comp.); मयुहान-विशसदः R. 9. 29, 8. 17. 2 Learned, wise. 3 Famous, celebrated. 4 Bold, confident -दः The Bakula tree.

विशसल a. 1 Large, great, extensive, spacious, broad, wide, वृद्धि-शालिनि भूविशसलः Si. 3. 50, 11. 23; R. 2. 21, 6. 32. Bg. 9. 21. 2 Rich or abounding in; श्रीविशसल विशसल Me. 30. 3 Eminent, illustrious, great, noble, celebrated. -लः 1 A kind of deer. 2 A kind of bird. -ल 1 N. of the town Ujjayini; पूर्वदिशमनुसर गृही श्रीविशसल विशसल Me. 30. 2 N. of a river. -Comp. -अक्ष a. large-eyed. (-जः) an epithet of Siva. (-क्षी) an epithet of Pārvatī.

विशस a. Crownless, crestless, pointless. -जः 1 An arrow; मयव मन-सिन्विशसलभ्यादिभ्यो भावनया लयि लीना Glt. 4; R. 5. 50; Mv. 2. 38. 2 A kind of reed. 3 An iron crow.

विशस 1 A spade. 2 A spindle. 3 A needle or pin. 4 A minute arrow. 5 A highway. 6 A barber's wife.

विशस a. Sharp, acute.

विशस 1 A temple. 2 An abode, a house.

विशस p. p. 1 Distinguished, distinct. 2 Particular, special, peculiar, distinctive. 3 Characterized by, endowed with, possessed of, having. 4 Superior, best (of all), eminent, excellent, choice. -Comp. अद्वैतवादः a doctrine of Rāmānuja which regards Brahman and Prakṛti as identical and real entities. -द्विः f. a distinguishing knowledge, differentiation. -वर्ण a. of an eminent or excellent colour.

विशसि p. p. 1 Shattered, broken to pieces. 2 Decayed, withered. 3 Dropped or fallen down; Ku. 5. 28. 4 Shrunk, shrivelled. -Comp. -वर्णः the Nimba tree. -वृत्ति a. having the body destroyed; Ku. 5. 54. (-तिः) an epithet of the god of love.

विशस a. 1 Purified, cleansed. 2 Pure, free from vice, sin or imperfection. 3 Spotless, stainless. 4 Correct, accurate. 5 Virtuous, pious, straightforward; Māl. 7. 1. 6 Humble.

विशसि f. 1 Purification, sanctification; तद्वत्सर्वसर्गमवाप्य कल्पते प्रवं चित्ता-मसरजो विशसुः Ku. 5. 79, Bg. 6. 12; Ma. 6. 69, 11. 53. 2 Purity, complete purity; R. 1. 10, 12. 48. 3 Correctness, accuracy. 4 Rectification, removal of error. 5 Similarity, equality.

विशस a. Without (i. e. not possessing) a spear; R. 15. 5.

विशसल a. 1 Without fetters (lit.) 2 Unfettered, unchecked, unestrained, uncurbed (fig.); Si. 12. 7, Bv. 2. 177. 3 Free from all moral bonds, disolute; Bh. 2. 59.

विशस a. 1 Peculiar. 2 Copious, abundant; R. 2. 14. -वः 1 Discrimination, distinguishing between. 2 Distinction, difference; विशसि विशसः Bh. 3. 50. 3 Characteristic difference, peculiar mark, special property, speciality, differentia; oft. in comp. and translated by 'special', 'peculiar' &c.; S. 6. 6. 4 A favourable turn or crisis in sickness, a change for the better; अस्ति मे विशसः S. 3; 'I feel better'. 5 A limb, member; गुरोव लावण्यमयान् विशसन् Ku. 1. 25. 6 A species, sort, variety, kind, mode (usually at the end of comp.); वृत्तिविशसः U. 4; परमलविशसः Pt. 1; कर्तृविशसः Ku. 1. 36. 7 A different or various object, various pardoners, (pl.); Me. 58, 64. 8 Excellence, superiority, distinction; usually at the end of comp. and translated by 'excellent', 'distinguished', 'pre-eminent', 'choice' &c. मयुहानविशसः R. 1. 27; वृत्तिविशसः

Ku. 5. 31, R. 2. 7, 6. 5; Ki. 9. 58; so आकृतिविशसः 'excellent forms'; अतिविशसः 'a distinguished guest' &c. 9 A peculiar attribute, the eternal distinguishing nature of each of the nine *draṇyas*. 10 (In logic) Individuality (opp. सामान्य), particularity. 11 A category, predicament. 12 A mark on the forehead with sandal, saffron &c. 13 A word which limits or qualifies the sense of another; see विशेषण. 14 N. of the mundane egg. 15 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech, said to be of three kinds; it is thus defined by Mammata:—विना प्रसिद्धमाधारमपि यस्य स्थितिः। एकारमा युगपद्विचित्रकस्यानेकगोचरा। अन्यत्वं कुर्वतः कार्यमशक्यान्यस्य वस्तुनः। तथैव करणं चेति विशेषणविधयः स्मृतः॥ K. P. 10. -Comp. -अतिदेशः a special supplementary rule, special extended application. -उक्तिः f. a figure of speech in which an effect is represented as not taking place though the usual necessary causes exist; विशेषोक्तिरसंवेगु कारणं फलावचः K. P. 10; c. g. इति स्नेहस्यो नास्मिन्मदीये जलस्यपि. -क, -विद् a. 1 knowing distinctions, critical, connoisseur. 2 learned, wise; Bh. 2. 3. -लक्षणं, -लिङ्गं a special or characteristic mark. -वचनं a special text or precept. -विधिः, -शास्त्रं a special rule.

विशसक a. Distinguishing, distinctive -कः, -कं 1 A distinguishing feature or characteristic, an attribute. 2 A mark on the forehead with sandal, saffron &c.; M. 3. 5. 3 Drawing lines of painting on the face and person with coloured unguents and cosmetics; स्वेदेतुलः किं-पुष्पांगनानां पके पदं पञ्चविशसकेषु Ku. 3. 33, R. 9. 29, Si. 3. 63, 10. 14. -कं A group of three stanzas forming one grammatical sentence; द्वास्या युगमिति शोकं विधिः श्लोकेविशसकम्। कलापकं चतुर्भिः स्यात्तुल्यं तुल्यं सप्तम्॥

विशसण a. Attributive. -नं 1 Distinguishing, discrimination. 2 Distinction, difference. 3 A word which particularizes or defines another, an adjective, attribute, epithet (opp. विशेष). (विशसण is said to be of three kinds व्यावर्तक, विधेय and हेतुमय) 4 A distinguishing feature or mark. 5 Species, kind. विशसणम् ind. Especially, particularly.

विशसित p. p. 1 Distinguished. 2 Defined, particularized. 3 Distinguished by an attribute. 4 Superior, excellent.

विशस a. 1 To be distinguished. 2 Chief, superior. -वद् The word qualified or limited by an adjective, the object to be defined or par-

ticularized by another word; a noun; विशोच्य नामिषा मच्छेच्छीयवृत्तिविशेषणे K. P. 2.

विशोक *a.* Free from grief, happy. -*का* The Asoka tree. -*का* Exemption from grief.

विशोधन 1 Cleaning, clearing (fig. also); रायकटकविशोधनोद्यतः Vikr. 5. 1. 2 Purifying, freeing from sin, defect &c. 3 Expiation, atonement. विशोच्य *a.* To be purified, cleansed or corrected. -*च्य* A debt.

विशोषण Drying up, desiccation. विशणनं, विशाणनं Giving away, bestowing, grant, gift, donation; विशाणनाद्याययस्तिनीनां R. 2. 54.

विश्वस्य *p. p.* (Also written विश्वस्य) 1 Confined in, confided to, entrusted. 2 Confident, fearless, confiding; Mu. 3. 3. 3 Trusty, confidential. 4 Quiet, calm, tranquil, free from anxiety. 5 Firm, steady. 6 Meek, lowly. 7 Excessive, exceeding. -*च्य* *ind.* Confidently, fearlessly, without fear or hesitation; विश्वस्य कियतां बराहतीतिभिः सावतिः पत्न्ये S. 2. 6.

विश्रमः 1 Rest, repose. 2 Relaxation, cessation.

विश्रमः 1 Trust, confidence, familiar confidence, perfect intimacy or familiarity; विश्रमावुरासे निपत्य लम्बनिद्रा U. 1. 49, Māl. 3. 1. 2 A confidential matter, secret; विश्रमेव्यन्तरीकणीया K. 3 Rest, relaxation. 4 An affectionate inquiry. 5 A love-quarrel, an amorous dispute. 6 Killing. -*Comp.* -आलापः. -भाषणं confidential or familiar conversation. -पात्रं, -सुमिः, -स्थानं an object of confidence, a confidant, trusty person.

विश्रवः A shelter, an asylum.

विश्रवश्च *m.* N. of a son of Pulastya, and father of Ravana, Kumbhakarna, Bibhishana and Shrapanaka by his wife Keikast, and of Kubera by his wife Idāvidā.

विश्राणित *p. p.* Given away, bestowed; निःशेषविश्राणितकोशजातः R. 5. 1.

विश्रांत *p. p.* 1 Ceased, stopped. 2 Rested, reposed. 3 Calm, tranquil composed.

विश्रांतिः *f.* 1 Rest, repose. 2 Cessation.

विश्रामः 1 Cessation, stop. 2 Rest, repose; विश्रामो हृदयस्य यथ U. 1. 39. 3 Tranquillity, calm, composure.

विश्रावः 1 Dropping, flowing forth (for विश्राव q. v.). 2 Celebrity, renown.

विश्रुत *p. p.* 1 Well-known, renowned, celebrated. 2 Pleased, delighted, happy. 3 Flowing forth.

विश्रुतिः *f.* Fame, celebrity.

विश्रुय *a.* 1 Loose, relaxed, untied; R. 6. 73. 2 Languid.

विश्रुत *p. p.* Disjoined, separated, disunited; R. 12. 76.

विश्रुयः 1 Disunion, disjunction. 2 Especially separation of lovers, or of husband and wife. 3 Separation (in general); तनयाविश्रुयदुःखः S. 4. 5; चरणारविश्रुय R. 13. 23. 4 Absence, loss, bereavement. 5 A chasm.

विश्रुयित *p. p.* Severed, separated, disunited.

विश्व *pron. a.* 1 All, whole, entire, universal. 2 Every, every one. -*m.* *pl. N.* of a particular group of deities ten in number and supposed to be sons of विश्वा; their names are: -बहुः सत्यः कतुर्देवः कालः कामी धृतिः क्रुः । पुकरा माद्राश्च विश्वेदेवाः प्रकीर्तिताः ॥ -*सर्व* 1 The universe, the (whole) world; इदं विश्वं पाल्यं U. 3. 30; विश्वस्मिन्नुपायः कुलव्रतं पालयिष्यति कः Bv. 1. 13. 2 Dry ginger. -*Comp.* -आत्मन् *m.* 1 the Supreme Being (soul of the universe). 2 an epithet of Brahman. 3 of Siva; अथ विश्वात्मने गौरी संविदेज मिथः सखी Ku. 6. 1. 4 of Vishnu.

-ईशः, -ईश्वरः 1 the Supreme Being, lord of the universe. 2 an epithet of Siva. -कटु *a.* wicked low, vile. (-*द्वः*) 1 a hound, dog trained for the chase. 2 sound. -कर्मन् *m.* 1 N. of the architect. of gods; cf. शत्रु. 2 an epithet of the sun. °जा, °सुता an epithet of सखा, one of the wives of the sun. -कृत् *m.* 1 the creator of all beings. 2 an epithet of Vishvakarman. -केतुः an epithet of Aniruddha. -गन्धः an onion. (-*ध*) myrrh. -गन्धा the earth. -जनं mankind. -जीनं, -जन्य *a.* good for all men, suitable to all mankind, beneficial to all men; Bk. 2. 48, 21. 17. -जित् *m.* 1 N. of a particular sacrifice; R. 5. 1. 2 the noose of Varuna. -देव See under विश्व *m.* -धारिणी the earth.

-धारिन् *m.* a deity. -नाथः lord of the universe, an epithet of Siva. -पा *m.* 1 the protector of all. 2 the sun. 3 the moon. 4 fire. -पावनी, -पूजिता holy basil. -पत्न्य *m.* 1 a god. 2 the sun. 3 the moon. 4 an epithet of Agni. -सुख *a.* all-enjoying, all-eating. (-*m.*) an epithet of Indra. -शेषजं dry ginger. -सृति *a.* existing in all forms, all-pervading, omnipresent; Māl. 1. 3. -शेनिः 1 an epithet of Brahman. 2 of Vishnu. -राजः, -राजः a universal sovereign. -रूप *a.* omnipresent, existing everywhere. (-*पः*) an epithet of Vishnu. (-*प*) agallochum. -रेश्च *m.* an epithet of Brahman. -वाह *a.* (विश्वेश्वरी *f.*) all-sustaining. -सहा the earth. -सूत्र *m.* an epithet of Brahman, the creator; शणैव सामययिषी गुणानां परासूत्री विश्वसूत्रः वसुधिः Ku. 3. 28, 1. 49.

विश्वकरः The eye (n. according to some).

विश्वतश्च *ind.* On all sides, all round, everywhere; Bv. 1. 30. -*Comp.* -सूत्र *a.* having a face on every side; Bg. 9. 15.

विश्वथा *ind.* Everywhere.

विश्वभर' *a.* All-sustaining. -*रा* 1 The all-pervading being, the Supreme Spirit. 2 An epithet of Vishnu. 3 of Indra. -*रा* The earth; विश्वभरा भगवती भवतीमसुत U. 1. 9; विश्वभराप्यतिलकु-र्मनाथ तत्त्वतः कियते K. P. 10.

विश्वसनीय *pot. p.* 1 To be relied upon, trustworthy, reliable. 2 Capable of inspiring confidence; S. 2, M. 3. 2.

विश्वस्त *p. p.* 1 Believed in, trusted, relied on. 2 Confiding, relying on. 3 Fearless, confident. 4 Trustworthy, reliable. -*स्ता* A widow.

विश्वाधायस् *m.* A god, deity.

विश्वानरः An epithet of Savitri.

विश्वामित्रः N. of a celebrated sage.

[He was originally a Kshatriya, being the king of Kanyakubja and son of Gadhi. One day while out hunting, he went to the hermitage of the great sage Vasishtha, and seeing there the cow of plenty, offered the sage untold treasure in exchange for it, but being refused he tried to take it by force. A long contest thereupon ensued in which king Visvamitra was signally defeated; and so great was his vexation, and withal so greatly was he impressed with the power inherent in Brahmanism that he devoted himself to the most rigorous austerities till he successively got the titles *Rajarsi*, *Rishi*, *Maharsi*, and *Brahmarshi*. but he was not contented till Vasishtha himself called him by the name *Brahmarshi*-which, however, took place after several thousands of years. Visvamitra several times tried to excite Vasishtha—for example by killing his one hundred sons—but the great sage was not in the least perturbed. His power, even before he finally became a Brahmarshi was very great, as was seen in his transporting Trishanku, to the skies, in saving Sunahsepha from the hands of Indra, in creating things after the style of Brahman &c. &c. He was the companion and counsellor of young Rama to whom he gave several miraculous missiles.]

विश्वारवः N. of a Gandharva.

विश्वामासः 1 Trust, confidence, faith, reliance; दुर्जनः श्रियवादीति नेति विश्वामासकारणं; S. 1. 14; R. 1. 51, H. 4. 103. 2 A secret, confidential communication. -*Comp.* -घातः, -भ्रमः breach of faith, treachery, perfidy. -घातिन् *m.* a treacherous fellow, traitor. -पात्रं, -सुमिः, -स्थानं an object of confidence, a reliable or trusty person, a confidant.

विष् 1. 3 U. (वेष्टि, वेष्टि, विष्) 1 To surround. 2 To spread through, ex-

tend, pervade. 3 To go to, go against, encounter ; (not gen rally used in classical literature). -II. 9 P. (विष्णाति) To separate, disjoin. -III. 1 P. (वेतति) To sprinkle, pour out.

विष f. 1 Faeces, excrement, ordure. 2 Spreading, diffusion. 3 A girl, as in विट्पति. -Comp. कारिका (विट्कारिका) a kind of bird. -ग्रहः (विट्ग्रहः constipation. -चरः, चराहः (विट्चरः, विट्चराहः) a tame or village hog (eating ordure). -द्वयं (विट्द्वयं) a kind of medicinal salt. -गंगः (विट्गंगः) constipation. -सारिका, (विट्सारिका) a kind of bird.

विषे 1 Poison, venom (said to be m. also in this sense ; विषे भवतु या धृता कटांति मयंकरः Pt. 1. 204. 2 Water ; विषे जलधरेः पतिं दृष्ट्वा पश्चिमांगनाः Chandr. 5. 82. (where both senses 'are intended). 3 The fibres of a lotus-stalk. 4 Gum-myrrh. -Comp. -अक, -विग्ध a. poisoned, envenomed. -अंकुरः 1 a spear. 2 a poisoned arrow. -अंतकः an epithet of Siva. -अपह, -घ्न a. repelling poison, antidotic. -आननः, -आयुधः, -आस्यः a snake. -आस्वाद a. tasting poison. -कुम्भः a jar filled with poison. -कुमिः a worm bred in poison. °न्याय see under न्याय. -उवरः a buffalo. -वः a cloud. (-वः) green vitriol. -वृत्तकः a snake. -दर्शनमृत्युकः -मृत्युः a kind of bird (said to be Chakora). -धरः a snake ; Bv. 1. 74. °निलयः the lower regions, the abode of snakes. -पुष्पं the blue lotus. -पयोधः use of poison, administering poison. -भिक्षु m. -वेद्यः a dealer in antidotes, curer of snake-bites ; भक्षति विषं देवान् कर्म M. 4. -वेद्यः 1 a spell for curing snake-bites. 2 a snake-charmer, conjurer. -वृक्षः a poisonous tree ; विषवृक्षे मयंकरं दृष्ट्वा मयंकरं Ku. 2. 55. °न्याय see under न्याय. -वेद्यः the circulation or effect of poison. -सालुकः the root of the lotus. -शूकः, -शृगिन्, -हृक् m. a wasp. -हृदय a. ' poison-hearted ', malicious.

विषक p. p. 1 Fixed firmly or closely. 2 Adhering or clinging closely to.

विषं The fibres of the lotus-stalk.

विषण p. p. Dejected, cast down,, sad, sorrowful, spiritless, despondent. -Comp. -मुख, -वदन a. looking sad. -हृद a. in a sad mood.

विषम a. 1 Uneven, rough, rugged ; विषमविषमचलना Mu. 3. 3 ; Pt. 1. 64, Me. 19. 2 Irregular, unequal ; Māl. 9. 43. 3 Odd, not even. 4 Difficult, hard to understand, mysterious ; Ki. 2. 3. 5 Impassable, inaccessible ; Ki. 2. 3. 6 Coarse, rough. 7 Oblique ; Māl. 4. 2. 8 Painful, troublesome ; Bh. 3. 105. 9 Very strong, vehement ; Māl. 3. 9.

10 Dangerous, fearful ; Mk. 8. 1 27. Mu. 1. 18, 2. 20. 11 Bad, adverse, unfavourable ; Pt. 4. 16. 12 Odd, unusual, unparalleled. 13 Dishonest, artful. -मै 1 Unevenness. 2 Oddness. 3 An inaccessible place, precipice, pit &c. 4 A difficult or dangerous position, difficulty ; misfortune ; सनं पमत्तं विषमस्थितं या रसति पुमान् पुरा कृतानि Bh. 2. 97 ; Bg. 2. 2. 5 N. of a figure of speech in which some unusual or incompatible relation between cause and effect is described ; said to be of four kinds ; see K. P. Kārikās 126 and 127. -मः N. of Vishnu. -Comp. -अक्षः, -ईक्षणः, -नयनः, -नेत्रः, -लोचनः epithets of Siva. -अन्नं unusual or irregular food. -आयुधः, -इषुः, -शरः epithets of the god of love. -कालः an unfavourable season. -चतुरस्रः, -चतुर्भुजः an unequal quadrilateral figure. -चक्षुः the tree संज्ञे q. v. -उर्वरः remittent fever. -लक्ष्मीः ill-luck. -विभागः unequal distribution of property. -स्थ a. 1 being in an inaccessible position. 2 being in difficulty or misfortune.

विषमित a. 1 Made rough, uneven or crooked. 2 Contracted, frowning. 3 Made difficult or inaccessible.

विषयः 1 An object of sense ; (these are five, corresponding to the five organs of sense ; स्पर्श, रस, गन्ध, स्पर्श and शब्द corresponding to the eye, tongue, nose, skin and ear) ; धृतिविषयकता या स्थिता न्याय विषयं S. 1. 1. 2 A worldly object or concern, an affair, a transaction. 3 The pleasures of sense, worldly or sensual enjoyments, sensual objects (usually in pl.) ; गोचरे विषयविषय R. 1. 8 ; निर्विद्विषयस्तेहः 12. 1, 3. 70, 8. 10, 19. 49 ; V. 1. 9 ; Bg. 2. 59. 4 An object, a thing, matter ; नास्ति न जगद्विषयानराणि R. 7. 12, 8. 89. 5 An object or thing aimed at, mark, object ; धृतिमन्वयविषया न तु रहितस्याः S. 1. 31 ; Si. 9. 40. 6 Scope, range, reach, compass ; संविभरति पविणामविषये तत्र प्रिये कासि भोः U. 3. 45 ; सकलवचनानामविषयः Māl. 1. 30, 36 ; U. 5. 19 ; Ku. 6. 17. 7 Department, sphere, province, field, element ; सर्वभौतिकस्यास्यवर्धामेव विषयः V. 3. 8 A subject, subject-matter, topic ; Bv. 1. 10 ; so अंगारविषयको ग्रन्थ ' treating of love '. 9 The topic or subject to be explained, general head ; the first of the five members of an Adhikaraṇa. q. v. 10 A place, spot ; पतिविविधेषु लीलाङ्काः Ki. 5. 35. 11 A country, realm, domain, territory, district, kingdom. 12 A refuge, an asylum. 13 A collection of villages. 14 A lover, husband. 15 Semen virile. 16 A religious observance. (विषये means ' with regard or reference to, ' ' in respect

of, ' in the case of ', ' regarding, ' ' concerning ' ; या तस्मिन्नेव विषये कृष्टि-रायेव पातुः Me. 82 ; जीर्णं विषये ; पतविषये &c.). -Comp. -अभिरतिः 1 attachment to objects of sense or worldly pleasures ; Ki. 6. 44 ; so -अभिलाषः Ki. 3. 13. -आत्मक a. consisting of worldly objects. -आसक्त, -निरत a. addicted to sensual objects, sensualist, worldly-minded. -आसक्तिः -उपसेवा, -निरतिः f., -प्रसंगः addiction to pleasures of sense, sensuality. -ग्रामः the collection of the objects of sense. -सुखं the pleasures of sense.

विषययिन् m. 1 One addicted to pleasures of sense, a sensualist. 2 A man of the world. 3 The god of love. 4 A king. 5 An organ of sense. 6 A materialist.

विषयिन् a. Sensual, carnal. -m. 1 A man of the world, worldling. 2 A king. 3 The god of love. 4 A sensualist, voluptuary ; Pt. 1. 146 ; S. 5. -n. 1 An organ of sense. 2 Knowledge (ज्ञान).

विषलः Poison, venom.

विषल a. 1 Endurable, bearable ; अविषलस्यसनेन धूमिना Ku. 4. 30, R. 6. 47. 2 Possible to be settled or determined ; Ms. 8. 265. 3 Possible.

विषा 1 Ordure, faeces. 2 Intellect, understanding.

विषाणः-र्णः, -णी 1 A horn ; साहित्य-संगीतकलाविहीनः साक्षात्पुच्छविषाणहीनः Bh. 2. 12 ; कदाचिदपि पृथग्दृष्टं शत्रुविषाणमासादेत् 2. 5. 2 The tusk of an elephant or boar ; तस्मान्मुखादपि विषाणमिहाः प्रदीप्तं सत्कणिना घनाः सारतः Ki. 7. 13 ; Si. 1. 60.

विषाणिन् a. Having horns or tusks. -m. 1 Any animal having horns or tusks. 2 An elephant ; Si. 4. 63, 12. 77. 3 A bull.

विषादः 1 Dejection, sadness, depression of spirits, grief, sorrow ; मद्राणि मा कुर्वन् विषादं Bv. 4. 41 ; विषादे कर्तव्ये विद्वपति जडाः प्रत्युत मुदं Bh. 3. 25, R. 8. 54. 2 Disappointment, despondency, despair, विषादलुप्तपिपसिर्भवे R. 3. 40 ; (विषादश्चेतसो भेग उपायामावनाशयोः). 3 Languor, drooping state ; Māl. 2. 5. 4 Dulness, stupidity, insensibility.

विषादिन् a. Dejected, dismayed, sad, disconsolate.

विषारः A snake.

विषालु a. Poisonous, venomous.

विपु ind. 1 In two equal parts ; equally. 2 Differently, variously. 3 Same, like.

विपुर्ष The equinox.

विपुर्ष The first point of Aries or Libra into which the sun enters at the vernal or autumnal equinox, the equinoctial point. -Comp. -छाया the shadow of the gnomon at noon. -दिनं the day of the equinox. -रेखा

the equinoctial line. -संक्रांतिः *f.* the sun's equinoctial passage.

विश्विका Cholera.

विष्णु 10 U. (विष्णुवर्तिनः) 1 To kill, hurt, injure (Akm. only in this sense). 2 To see, perceive.

विष्णुः 1 Dispersing. 2 Going away.

विष्णुः 1 Obstacle, hindrance, impediment. 2 The bolt or bar of a door. 3 The supporting beam of a house. 4 A post, pillar. 5 A tree. 6 (In dramas). An interlude between the acts of a drama and performed by one or more characters-middling or inferior-who connect the story of the drama and the subdivisions of the plot by briefly explaining to the audience what has occurred in the intervals of the acts or what is likely to happen later on:—S. D. thus defines it:—वृत्तवर्तिन्यमाजानां कथा-ज्ञानां विद्वत्कः । संक्षिप्तार्थस्तु विष्णुः आदावं कस्य वृत्तिः । मयेन मय्यमाज्या वा पात्रायां संयोजितः । शुद्धः स्वात् स तु संकीर्णो नीचमध्यम-कल्पितः 3 8. 7 The diameter of a circle. 8 A particular posture practised by Yogins. 9 Extension, length.

विष्णुः 10 See विष्णुः.

विष्णुः 11 *a.* Hindered, obstructed.

विष्णुः 12 *m.* The bolt of a door.

विष्णुः 1 Scattering about, tearing up. 2 A cock. 3 A bird, gallinaceous bird. 4 वायव्यदिग्गजविष्णुः वायव्यदिग्गजः U. 2. 9.

विष्णुः -*य* A world; Ku. 3. 20; cf. विविष्णु. -*Comp.* -हारिन् *a.* one who leaves the world; Bh. 2. 25.

विष्णुः *p. p.* 1 Fixed firmly; well supported. 2 Propped up, supported. 3 Obstructed; hindered. 4 Paralyzed, made motionless.

विष्णुः 1 Fixing firmly. 2 Obstruction, hindrance, an impediment. 3 Obstruction of the urine or ordure, constipation. 4 Paralysis. 5 Stopping, staying.

विष्णुः 1 A seat (a stool, chair &c.); R. 8. 18. 2 A layer, bed (as of Kusa grass.). 3 A handful of Kusa grass. 4 The seat of the presiding priest (or Brahman) at a sacrifice. 5 A tree. -*Comp.* -भाक् *a.* seated on or occupying a seat; Ku. 7. 72. -अवस्थ *m.* an epithet of Vishnu or Krishna; Si. 14. 12.

विष्णुः *f.* 1 Pervading. 2 An act, occupation. 3 Hire, wages. 4 Unpaid labour. 5 Sending. 6 Residence in hell to which one is condemned.

विष्णुः A remote place, one situated at a distance.

विष्णुः 1 Feces, ordure, excrement; Ms. 3. 180, 10. 91. 2 The belly.

विष्णुः 1 The second deity of the sacred Triad, entrusted with the

preservation of the world, which duty he is represented to have duly discharged by his various incarnations; (for, their descriptions see the several avatāras s. v. and also under अवतार) the word is thus popularly derived:—यस्माद्विष्णुर्दं सर्वं तस्य शक्त्या महात्मनः । तस्मैविष्णवे विष्णुर्विशवातोः वरेजानात् ॥. 2 N. of Agni. 3 A pious man. 4 N. of a law-giver, author of a Smṛiti called विष्णुस्मृति. -*Comp.* -कांक्षी N. of a town. -कमः the step or stride of Vishnu. -गुप्तः N. of Chanakya. -तैलं a kind of medicinal oil. -द्वैतस्या N. of the eleventh and twelfth day of each fortnight (of a lunar month). -पदं 1 the sky, atmosphere. 2 the sea of milk. 3 a lotus. -पद्मी an epithet of the Ganges. -पुराणं N. of one of the most celebrated of the eighteen Purāṇas. -प्रीतिः *f.* land granted rent-free to Brāhmanas to maintain Vishnu's worship. -रजः an epithet of Garuda. -रिणी a quail. -लोकः Vishnu's world. -वल्गुभा 1 an epithet of Lakshmi. 2 the holy basil. -वाहनः, -वाह्यः epithets of Garuda.

विष्णुः Throbbing, palpitation.

विष्णुः 1 The twang of a bow. 2 Vibration.

विष्णुः *a.* Deserving death by poison.

विष्णुः Flowing, trickling.

विष्णुः *a.* Hurtful, injurious, mischievous.

विष्णुः, विष्णुः *a.* (Nom. sing. *m.* विष्णुः, *f.* विष्णुः, *n.* विष्णुः) 1 Going or being every where, all-pervading; विष्णुः शब्दः स्थगयति कथं मेद्भाग्यः कृतोमि U. 3. 38. Mā. 9. 20. 2 Separating into parts. 3 Different. (विष्णुः is used adverbially in the sense of 'everywhere, on all sides, all around'; Ki. 15. 59; Pt. 2. 2; Mā. 5. 4, 9. 25) -*Comp.* -सेनः (विष्णुः-सेनः or विष्णुः-सेनः) an epithet of Vishnu; सायणभाष्य कमलाक्षयविष्णुःसेनः विष्णुःसंयोजितः Si. 10. 55; विष्णुःसेनः स्वयमुप-विशसर्वलोकप्रतिष्ठा R. 15. 103. -विष्णुः N. of Lakshmi.

विष्णुः, विष्णुः Eating.

विष्णुः (द्रोण) *a.* (विष्णुः-द्रोण) *f.* Going everywhere, all pervading; विष्णुः-द्रोणः विष्णुः-द्रोणः Si. 18. 25; विष्णुः-द्रोणः भुवनमभितो मासते यस्य मासा Bv. 4. 18.

विष्णुः I. 4 P. (विष्णुः) To cast, throw, send. -II. 1 P. (वेसति) To go, move.

विष्णुः See विष्णुः.

विष्णुः *p. p.* Disjoined, separated.

विष्णुः Disjunction, separation.

विष्णुः 1 Deception, breaking one's promise, disappointment. 2 Inconsistency, incongruity, disagreement. 3 Contradiction.

विष्णुः *a.* 1 Disappointing, deceiving. 2 Inconsistent, contradictory. 3 Differing, disagreeing; R. 15. 67. 4 Fraudulent, crafty.

विष्णुः *a.* 1 Unsteady, agitated. 2 Uneven.

विष्णुः *a.* Frightful; dreadful, Mā. 5. 13; cf. 'विष्णुः' -*दः* 1 A lion. 2 The Ingudi tree.

विष्णुः *a.* Ill-fitted, incongruous, unharmonious.

विष्णुः Bad or disagreeable Sandhi (euphony) or absence of Sandhi, regarded as a fault in composition; see K. P. 7.

विष्णुः 1 Going forth. 2 Spreading, extending. 3 Crowd, multitude, herd, flock. 4 A large quantity, heap; Mā. 1. 37.

विष्णुः 1 Sending forth, emission. 2 Shedding, pouring down, dropping; .R. 16. 38. 3 Casting, discharge. 4 Giving away, a gift, donation; आदाय हि विष्णुः सती वारिष्णुः विष्णुः R. 4. 86 (where the word means 'pouring down' also). 5 Sending away, dismissal. 6 Abandonment, relinquishment. 7 Voiding, evacuation; as in गृतेविष्णुः. 8 Departure, separation. 9 Final beatitude. 10 Light, splendour. 11 A symbol in writing, representing a distinct hard aspiration and marked by two perpendicular dots (:). 12 The southern course of the sun. 13 The penis.

विष्णुः 1 Emitting, sending forth, pouring down; समतया वहुद्विर्विष्णुः R. 9. 6. 2 Giving away, a gift, donation; R. 9. 6. 3 Voiding; Ms. 4. 48. 4 Casting off, quitting, abandoning; R. 8. 25. 5 Sending away, dismissal. 6 Allowing (the deity invoked) to go (opp. आवाहन). 7 Setting a bull at liberty on certain occasions.

विष्णुः *a.* To be abandoned &c. -*यः* = विष्णुः (11) q. v.

विष्णुः *p. p.* 1 Emitted, sent forth. 2 Given away. 3 Left, quitted, abandoned. 4 Sent, dispatched. 5 Dismissed.

विष्णुः 1 Creeping about, gliding. 2 Moving to and fro. 3 Spread, circulation; U. 1. 35. 4 An unexpected or unwished for consequence of an act. 5 A sort of disease, dry spreading itch. -*Comp.* -*व्र* wax.

विष्णुः 1 Creeping along, gliding, going gently. 2 Diffusion, spreading, extending.

विष्णुः, विष्णुः See विष्णुः (5) above, विष्णुः See विष्णुः.

विष्णुः 1 Spreading out, expansion, diffusion. 2 Creeping, gliding. 3 A fish. -*र* 1 A wood. 2 Timber.

विहारिन् *a.* (जी. *f.*) 1 Spreading, diffusing. 2 Creeping, gliding. -*m.* A fish.

विहिनी See विहिनी.

विहिल See विहिल.

विहिलिका Cholera.

विहिरण-गा Distress, sorrow.

विहिरति Repentance, distress. -ता Fever.

विहृत *p. p.* 1 Spread out, extended, diffused. 2 Extended, stretched. 3 Uttered.

विहृत्वर *a.* (रि. *f.*) 1 Spreading about, being diffused; विहृत्वरिबुद्धि रजोभिः Si. 3. 11. 2 Creeping, gliding.

विहृमर *a.* Creeping along, gliding, moving gently; विहृमरहेयितव्यः Ve. 4.

विहृत *p. p.* 1 Emitted, sent forth. 2 Created, emanated. 3 Shed, cast.

4 Sent, dispatched; R. 5. 39. 5 Dismissed, let go, discharged; R. 2. 9. 6 Discharged, hurled. 7 Given, bestowed, granted; ग्रामेभ्यामविहृत् R. 1. 44. 8 A. bandoned, quitted, removed. (See सू with वि.)

विस्त See विस्त.

विस्तरः 1 Extension, expansion. 2 Minute details, detailed description, minute particulars; संक्षिप्तस्याप्यतोऽस्यैव वाक्यस्यार्थपर्ययः। सुविस्तरतरा वाचो भाष्यभूता भवतु मे Si. 2. 24; (विस्तेरण, विस्तरतः, विस्तरतः 'in detail, at length, fully, with minute details, with full particulars'; अंगुलिमुद्राविगमे विस्तेरेण अंतुमिच्छामि Mu. 1, Bg. 10. 18.) 3 Prolixity, diffuseness; अले विस्तेरेण. 4 Abundance, quantity, multitude, number 5 A bed, layer. 6 A seat, stool.

विस्तारः 1 Spreading, extension, expansion; प्रतविस्तारमाज्जं Māl. 1. 27. 2 Amplitude, breadth; विलोक्यंते वपरायुरक्ष्णा प्रकामविस्तारफल इरिण्यः R. 2. 11; Bg. 13. 30. 3 Expanse, vastness, magnitude; मध्यः इगमः स्वन इव भुवः शेषविस्तारपांडुः Me. 18. 4 Details, full particulars; कण्ठोऽपि तावद्भुतविस्तारः कियतां S. 7. 5 The diameter of a circle. 6 A shrub. 7 The branch of a tree with new shoots.

विस्तीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Spread out, expanded, extended. 2 Wide, broad. 3 Large, great, extensive. -*Comp.* -पर्ण a kind of root (मानक).

विस्तृत *p. p.* 1 Diffused, spread, extended 2 Broad, expanded. 3 Ample. 4 Diffuse, prolix.

विस्तृतिः *f.* 1 Extension, expansion. 2 Breadth, width, magnitude. 3 The diameter of a circle.

विस्तार *a.* 1 Plain, clear, intelligible. 2 Manifest, evident, obvious, open, apparent.

विस्तारः 1 Vibration, trembling, throbbing. 2 The twang of a bow.

विस्तारित *p. p.* 1 Made to vibrate 2 Trembling, tremulous. 3 Twanged

4 Dilated, expanded. 5 Manifested, displayed.

विस्तुरित *p. p.* 1 Tremulous, quivering. 2 Swollen, enlarged.

विस्तुरिलिगः 1 A spark of fire; अग्ने-ज्जलो विस्तुरिलिगा विप्रविदेरु S. B. 2 A kind of poison.

विस्तुरज्युः 1 Roaring, thundering, rumbling. 2 A clap or peal of thunder. 3 (Hence) A thunder-like manifestation or rise, any sudden appearance or stroke; ममेव जन्मतत्प्रात-कानां विपाकविस्तुरज्युप्रसवः R. 14. 62. 4 Rolling (as of waves); as well surging appearance; महोर्मिर्विस्तुरज्युनिर्विशेषाः R. 13. 12.

विस्तुरजिते 1 Roar, shout. 2 Rolling. 3 Fruit, result; Bh. 2. 125, 3. 148

विस्तुरोदः-रा 1 A boil, tumour. 2 Small-pox.

विस्मयः 1 Wonder, surprise, astonishment, amazement; पुरुषः प्रवृत्त्याग्नेर्विस्मयेन सहर्षिजा R. 10. 51. 2 Astonishment or wonder, being the feeling which produces the *adbhuta* sentiment; S. D. thus defines it:—विचिन्वेतु पदार्थेषु लोक-सीमातिवर्तिषु। विस्कारश्चेतसो यस्तु स विस्मय उदा-हृतः ॥ 207. 3 Pride; arrogance; तपः क्षरति विस्मयात् Ms. 4. 237. 4 Uncertainty, doubt. -*Comp.* -आकुल, -आविष्ट *a.* astonished, struck with wonder.

विस्मयगम *a.* Astonishing, producing wonder.

विस्मरणं Forgetting, forgetfulness, oblivion; S. 5. 23.

विस्मापन *a.* (जी. *f.*) Astonishing. -नः 1 The god of love. 2 Trick, deceit, illusion. -न 1 Causing wonder. 2 Anything causing wonder. 3 A city of the Gandharvas (said to be *m.* also).

विस्मित *p. p.* 1 Astonished, surprised, amazed, wonder-struck. 2 Disconcerted. 3 Proud.

विस्मृत *p. p.* Forgotten.

विस्मृतिः *f.* Forgetfulness, oblivion, loss of memory.

विस्मैर *a.* Surprised, struck with wonder, astonished.

विस्त्रं A smell like that of raw meat. -*Comp.* -गंधिः yellow orpiment.

विस्त्रसः सा 1 Falling down. 2 Decay, laxness, weakness, debility.

विस्त्रसन *a.* 1 Causing to fall or drop down; अंतर्मीहन्मीलितपूणनचलमंदारवि-स्त्रसनः Gt. 3. 2 Untying, loosening; नीविविस्त्रसनः करः K. P. 7. -न 1 Falling down. 2 Flowing, dropping. 3 Untying, loosening. 4 A laxative, purgative.

विस्त्रय, विस्त्रभ See विस्त्रय, विस्त्रभ.

विस्त्रसा Decay, debility, decrepitude.

विस्त्रस्त *p. p.* 1 Loosened. 2 Weak, infirm.

विस्त्रवः, विस्त्रवः, Flowing, dropping, trickling.

विस्त्रवणं Bleeding.

विस्त्रुतिः *f.* Flowing forth, trickling, oozing.

विस्त्रव *a.* Discordant.

विहगः 1 bird; Me. 28; Rs. 1. 23.

2 A cloud. 3 An arrow. 4 The sun.

5 The moon. 6 A planet in general.

विहगः 1 A bird; R. 1. 51, Ms. 9.

55. 2 A cloud. 3 An arrow. 4 The

sun. 5 The moon. -*Comp.* हंद्गः, हंद्गरः,

-राजः epithets of Garuda.

विहगमः A bird; (गृह्णीतिकाः) मयकलो-त्कलीविहगमाः R. 9. 57; Ms. 1. 39, H. 1. 37.

विहगमा, विहगिका A pole for carry- ing burdens.

विहृत *p. p.* 1 Struck completely, killed. 2 Hurt. 3 Opposed, impeded, resisted.

विहतिः A friend, companion. -*f.* 1 killing, striking. 2 Failure. 3 De- feat, rout.

विहजनं 1 Killing, striking. 2 Hurt, injury. 3 Obstruction, obstacle, im- pediment. 4 A bow for cleaning cotton.

विहः 1 Taking away, removing. 2 Separation, disunion.

विहरणं 1 Removing, taking away.

2 Taking a walk, airing, going about or rambling for pleasure. 3 Pleasure, pastime.

विहर्ष *m.* 1 A roamer. 2 A robber.

विहर्षः Great joy, rapture.

विहसनं, विहसितं, विहासः A gentle laugh, smile.

विहस्त *a.* 1 Handless. 2 Confound- ed, bewildered, overpowered, made powerless; Māl. 1, R. 5. 49. 3 Dis- abled, incapacitated (for doing the proper work); इजा विहस्तचरणं M. 4. 4 Learned, wise.

विहार *ind.* Heaven, paradise.

विहापित *p. p.* 1 Caused to abandon.

2 Extorted, caused to be given up.

-*स* A gift, donation.

विहायस् *m. n.* Sky, atmosphere; Ki. 16. 43. -*m.* A bird; N. 3. 99.

विहायस See विहा सू.

विहारः 1 Removing, taking away.

2 Roaming or walking for pleasure,

airing, a stroll, taking a walk. 3

Sport, play, pastime, recreation, di-

version, pleasure; विहारशैलानुपतेव गयेः

R. 16. 26, 67; 5. 41; 9. 63, 13. 38,

19. 37. 4 Tread, stepping; द्रुमेश्वरचर-

विहार Gt. 11; Ki. 4. 16. 5 A park,

garden; especially a pleasure-gar-

den. 6 The shoulder. 7 A Jaina or

Buddhist temple, convent, monastery.

8 A temple in general. 9 Great ex-

pansion of the organs of speech.

-*Comp.* -गृहं a pleasure-house. -वासी

a nun.

विहारिका A convent,

विहारि *a.* Diverting or amusing oneself by ; सुखविहारिणः S. 1.

विहित *p. p.* 1 Done, performed, made, acted. 2 Arranged, fixed, settled, appointed, determined. 3 Ordered, prescribed, decreed. 4 Framed, constructed. 5 Placed, deposited. 6 Furnished with, possessed of. 7 Fit to be done. 8 Distributed, apportioned. (See वा with वि.) -त An order, a command.

विहितः *f.* 1 Performance, doing, action. 2 Arrangement.

विहीन *p. p.* 1 Left, abandoned, forsaken. 2 Devoid of, destitute or deprived of, without (usually in comp.) ; विद्याविहीनः पद्यः Bh. 2. 20. 3 Base, low, inferior. -Comp. -जाति, -बोनि *a.* base-born, low-born.

विहृत *p. p.* 1 Sported, played. 2 Expanded. -त One of the ten modes of indicating love used by women ; see S. D. 125, 146 ; (written विहृत also in this sense).

विहृतिः *f.* 1 Removal, taking away. 2 Sport, pastime, pleasure. 3 Expansion.

विहेतकः An injurer.

विहेतनं 1 Injuring, hurting. 2 Rubbing, grinding. 3 Afflicting. 4 Pain, sorrow, torment.

विह्वल *a.* 1 Agitated, disquieted, perturbed, confused ; R. 8. 37. 2 Overcome with fear, alarmed. 3 Delirious, beside oneself. 4 Afflicted, distressed ; Ku. 4. 4. 5 Desponding. 6 Fused, liquid.

वी 2 P. (वति, rarely used in classical literature) 1 To go, move. 2 To approach. 3 To prevail. 4 To bring, convey. 5 To throw, cast. 6 To eat, consume. 7 To obtain. 8 To conceive, bring forth. 9 To be born or produced. 10 To shine, be beautiful.

वीकः 1 Wind. 2 A bird. 3 The mind.

वीकाश See विकाश.

वीक्ष 1 A visible object. 2 Surprise, astonishment. -कः -का Seeing, gazing at.

वीक्ष्य-वा Seeing, looking at, sight.

वीक्षितं A look, glance.

वीक्ष्य *a.* 1 To be looked at. 2 Visible, perceptible. -यः 1 A dancer, an actor. 2 A horse. -स्य 1 Anything to be looked at, a visible object. 2 Wonder, surprise.

वीक्षा 1 Going, moving, progress. 2 One of the paces of a horse. 3 Dancing. 4 Junction, union.

वीचिः *m. f.*, वीची 1 A wave ; सुहृद-वीचीय पल्लवाभाः Pt. 1. 194, R. 6 56, 120. Me. 28. 2 Inconstancy, thoughtlessness. 3 Pleasure, delight. 4 Rest, leisure. 5 A ray of light. 6 Little. -Comp. -नालिव *m.* the ocean.

वीची = वीचि *q. v.*

वीज 1. 1 A (बीजते) To go. -II. 10 U. (बीजयति ते) To fan, cool by fanning ; वं बीजते मणिभरेषि तालवृते: Mk. 5. 13 ; Ku. 2. 42. -With अभि, उप, परि to fan ; Rs. 3. 4 ; S. 3.

बीज
बीजक
बीजल
बीजिक
बीजित
बीज्य

See बी-र. बीजक,
बीजल, बीजिक, बी-
जित् and बीज्य.

बीजनः 1 The ruddy goose. 2 A sort of pheasant. -नं 1 Fanning ; Ku. 4. 36. 2 A fan.

बीजा A small piece of wood (about a span long) struck with a stick or bat in a game played by boys (called in Marāṭhi बिडीदांडा खेल).

बीदिः, बीडिका, बीडी *f.* 1 The betel-plant. 2 A preparation of betel (Mar. बिडा=ताडुल *q. v.*). 3 A tie, fastening, knot (of a wearing garment). 4 The knot of a bodice ; Amar. 23.

बीणा 1 The (Indian) lute ; दुष्-युताय बीणाया K. ; Me. 86. 2 Lightning. -Comp. -आरूपः an epithet of Nārada. -दंढः the neck of a lute ; Bv. 1. 80. -बादः, -बादकः a lutanist.

बीत *p. p.* 1 Gone, disappeared. 2 Gone away, departed. 3 Let go, loosed, set free. 4 Excepted, exempt. 5 Approved, liked. 6 Unfit for war. 7 Tame, quiet. 8 Freed from, devoid of (mostly in comp.) ; बीतचित्त, बीतसूद, बीतमी. बीतशूद्र &c. -तः An elephant or horse unfit or untrained for war. -तं Pricking (an elephant) with the goad and striking with the legs ; बीतबीतमया नागाः Ku. 6. 39 v. 1. (see Malli. thereon) ; Si. 5. 47. -Comp. -दम्ब *a.* humble, lowly. -भय *a.* fearless, intrepid. (-यः) an epithet of Viṣṇu. -मल *a.* pure. -राम *a.* 1 free from desire ; Ku. 6. 43. 2 free from passion, calm, tranquil. 3 colourless. (-यः) a sage who has subdued his passions. -शोकः (= अशोकः) the Asoka tree.

बीतसः 1 A cage, a cage or net for confining beasts or birds. 2 An aviary. 3 A place for preserving game.

बीतनी (*m. dual*) The sides of the larynx or throat.

बीतिः A horse. -तिः *f.* 1 Going, motion. 2 Producing, production. 3 Enjoyment. 4 Eating. 5 Light, lustre. -Comp. -स्रोतः 1 fire. 2 the sun.

बीधिः-वी *f.* 1 A road, way ; Ki. 7. 17. 2 A row, line. 3 A market, stall, shop in a market ; Si. 9. 32. 4 A variety of drama ; it is thus defined in S. D. :-बीध्यामेको भवेदकः कश्चिदेकोऽप्य कल्पते । आकाशमापितैरुकेभिश्चा प्रत्युक्तिमाधितः । सुखेच्छुरि सुगारि. किंचिद्व्याहृतं रसानिव । सुखनिर्भ-हमे वेणी उपर्येकमनोऽप्युक्तिः ॥ 520.

बीधिका 1 A road &c. 2 A picture-gallery ; or a large scroll of paper (on which pictures are drawn) (according to some) ; a wall (according to others) ; आदेश्य चरित्रमस्या बीधिका-यामालिखितं U. 1.

बीध्र *a.* Pure, clean. -ध्र 1 The sky. 2 Wind, air. 3 Fire.

बीनाहः The top or cover of a well. बीपा Lightning.

बीप्सा 1 Pervasion. 2 Repetition of words to imply continuous or successive action ; as in the example वृक्षं वृक्षं सिंचति ; बीप्सायां द्विरुक्तिः. 3 Repetition in general.

बीभू 1 A (भिमते) To boast, brag.

बीर *a.* 1 Heroic, brave. 2 Mighty, powerful. -रः 1 A hero, warrior, champion ; कोऽप्येव संग्रति नमः पुष्पावतारो वीरो न यस्य भगवान् सुयुन्दनोऽपि U. 5. 34. 2 The sentiment of heroism (in rhetoric) ; it is distinguished under four heads ; दानवीर, धर्मवीर, दयावीर and युद्धवीर, for explanations see these words *a. v.* 3 An actor. 4 Fire. 5 The sacrificial fire. 6 A son. 7 A husband. 8 The tree Arjuna. 9 N. of Viṣṇu. -रं 1 A reed. 2 Pepper. 3 Rice-gruel. 4 The root of Usira *q. v.* -Comp.

-आक्रमणं 1 keeping watch. 2 the post of danger in battle. 3 a forlorn hope. -आसनं 1 a kind of posture practised in meditation ; for definition see वरक (3). 2 kneeling on one knee. 3 a field of battle. 4 the station of a sentinel. ईशः, ईश्वरः 1 epithets of Śiva. 2 a great hero.

-उज्जः a Brāhmana who omits to offer oblations to the sacrificial fire. -कीदः an insignificant or contemptible warrior. -जयंतिका 1 a war-dance. 2 war, battle. -रुद्रः the Arjuna tree.

-धर्मवत् *m.* an epithet or the god of love. -पानं (नं) an exciting or refreshing drink taken by soldiers either before or after a battle. -महाः 1 N. of a powerful hero created by Śiva from his matted hair, see वृक्ष. 2 a distinguished hero. 3 a horse fit for the Asvamedha sacrifice. 4 a kind of fragrant grass. -ह्रस्विका a ring worn on the middle toe. -रजसु *n.* red lead. -रस 1 the sentiment of heroism. 2 a warlike feeling. -रेडः N. of Bhīmasena. -विहावकः = विरोजः *q. v.* -वृक्षः 1 the Arjuna tree. 2 the marking-nut plant. -सुः *f.* the mother of a hero ; (so वीरसुता, -वधुः, -वसः विनी). -सैन्धवं garlic. -स्कंधः a buffalo.

-हन् *m.* 1 a Brāhmana who has neglected his domestic fire. 2 N. of Viṣṇu.

बीरण N. of a fragrant grass (the root of which is used as a refrigerant.)

बीरणी 1 A side-look. 2 A deep place.

वीरतरः 1 A great hero 2 An arrow-
-र A kind of fragrant grass.

वीरधरः 1 A peacock. 2 Fighting
with beasts. 3 A leather-jacket.

वीरवत् a. Full of heroes. -त्री A
woman whose husband and sons are
living.

वीरा 1 The wife of a hero. 2 A
wife. 3 A mother, matron. 4 A kind
of perfume (called Murā). 5
Spirituuous liquor. 6 An aloe. 7 The
plantain tree.

वीरिणं See ईरिण.

वीरधू-धर f. 1 A spreading creeper;
लता प्रतापिनी वीरधू Bk; अहिनिखिलसन्निभो मन्त्रप-
रुचिर्विधुमिनी वीरधू S. 5. 9, Ku. 4. 34, R.
8. 36. 2 A branch, shoot. 3 A plant
which grows after being cut. 4 A
creeper, a shrub in general; Ki
4. 19.

वीर्य 1 Heroism, prowess, valour;
वीर्यवतेषु कृतावसर्गः Ki. 3. 43, R. 2. 4,
3. 62, 11. 78, Ve. 3. 3. 2 Vigour,
strength. 3 Virility. 4 Energy,
firmness, courage. 5 Power, potency;
S. 3. 2. 6 Efficacy (of medicines);
अतिवीर्यवतीषु मेघेषु बहुल्ययासि दृश्यते गुणः Ki.
2. 24; Ku. 2. 48. 7 Semen virile; Ku.
3. 15, Pt. 4. 50. 8 Splendour, lustre.
9 Dignity, consequence. -Comp. -जः
a son. -वपातः seminal effusion,
discharge of semen.

वीर्यवत् a. 1 Strong, stout, vigorous.
2 Efficacious.

वीर्यधः 1 A yoke for carrying
burdens. 2 A burden. 3 Storing
corn. 4 A way, road.

वीर्यधिकः A man who carries loads
by means of a yoke.

वीर्यारः 1 A Buddhist or Jaina
convent. 2 A sanctuary.

वृत् 1 P. (वृत्ति) To leave, abandon.

वृत् 10 U. (वृत्ति-ने) 1 To hurt,
kill. 2 To perish

वृत्तु a. Desirous of choosing.

वृत् See वृत्.

वृत्त a. Chosen, selected.

वृ I. 1. 5. 9 U. (वरति-ते, वृणोति-वृणुते,
वृणाति-वृणीते, वृत् ; pass. व्रियते) 1 To
choose, select, select as a boon; वृत्ते
तेनेदमेव प्राक् Ku. 2. 56; ववार रामस्य वन-
प्रयागे Bk. 3. 6. 2 To choose for one-
self (Atm.); वृणते हि विश्वप्रकारिणं गुणं
लुब्धाः स्वयमेव संरदः Ki. 2. 30, R. 3. 6. 3
To choose in marriage, woo, court;
Mv. 1. 28, A. R. 3. 42. 4 To beg,
solicit, ask for. 5 To cover, conceal,
hide, screen, envelop; मेघवृत्तशब्दमाः
Mk. 5. 14. 6 To surround, encompass;
Bk. 5. 10, R. 12. 61. 7 To ward off,
keep away, restrain, check. 8 To
hinder, oppose, obstruct. -Caus.
(वारयति-ने) 1 To cover, conceal. 2
To avert from (with abl.). 3 To
prevent, ward off, restrain, suppress,
check, hinder; शक्यो वारयितुं जलेन हुतमुक्

Bh. 2. 11. -Desid. वृत्ति-ने, विवरति-ने,
विवृणति-ने) To wish to choose.
-With अप् to open. (-Caus.) to
cover, conceal. -अप् to open. -अप् 1
to cover, conceal, hide; आवृणोदात्मनो
रं रं प्रहृतं रिपू R. 17. 61; Bk. 9.
24. 2 to fill, pervade; Bg. 13. 13,
Ms. 2. 144. 3 to choose, desire. 4 to
solicit, beg. 5 to enclose, block up,
obstruct; R. 7. 31. 6 to keep off;
Bk. 14. 109. -नि to surround, en-
close; Bk. 14. 29. (-Caus.) to ward
off, keep away from, avert from
(with abl.); पपात्रिवायति योजयते हिताय
Bh. 2. 72. -निष् (usually in p. p.
only) to feel happy, be pleased or
satisfied; विरवार मुनीन्द्रियवर्गः Si. 10. 3,
see निर्दिन. -पति to surround. -अप् 1 to
cover, envelop; प्रावारिपुरिव क्षोणीं क्षिना
वृक्षाः समेततः Bk. 9. 25. 2 to wear, put
on. 3 to select, choose. -प् to wear,
put on. -वि 1 to cover up, stop. 2 to
open; Ku. 4. 26. 3 to unfold, dis-
close, reveal, show, display; N. 9. 1;
Ku. 3. 15, R. 6. 85; Bk. 7. 73. 4 to
teach, explain, expound; Mv. 2. 43.
5 to spread; Bv. 1. 5. 6 to choose.

-निनि (Caus.) to prevent, ward off,
suppress; विनयं विनिवार्य Māl. 1. 18.
-सं 1 to hide, cover, conceal; सुदुर्गल-
संन्यायते B. 3. 25, 2. 10; R. 1. 20,
7. 30. 2 to suppress, restrain, oppose;
Bk. 9. 27. 3 to shut. -II. 10 U.
(वरयति-ने) 1 To choose, select;
वरं वरयते कन्या मता विरं पिता अत
Pt. 4. 67. 2 To choose in marriage.
3 To ask for, beg, solicit.

वृत्, वृद्धि See वृत्, वृद्धि.

वृत् 1 A. (वर्कते) To seize, take,
grasp.

वृत् 1 A wolf. 2 A hyena. 3 A
jackal. 4 A crow. 5 An owl. 6 A
robber. 7 A Kshatriya. 8 Turpentine.
9 A compound perfume, a mixture
of various fragrant articles. 10 N.
of a demon. 11 N. of a tree
(वक्रवृत्). 12 N. of a fire in the
stomach. -Comp. -अरातिः, -अतिः a
dog. -उद्धरः 1 an epithet of Brahman.
2 of Bhima, the second Pāṇḍava
prince; Bg. 1. 15, Ki. 2. 1. -वृत्तः a
dog. -धूपः 1 turpentine. 2 a
compound perfume. -धूर्तः a jackal.

वृत्तः-क्षा 1 The heart. 2 A kidney
(in dual in this sense).

वृत्त p. p. 1 Cut, divided. 2 Torn.
3 Broken.

वृत्त p. p. Cleaned, cleared, puri-
fied.

वृत् 1 A. (वृक्षते) 1 To accept,
select. 2 To cover.

वृत्तः A tree; आत्मापराधवृत्तं कलायेतानि
देहिनाम्. -Comp. -अध्वनः 1 a carpenter's
chisel. 2 a hatchet. 3 the fig-tree. 4
the Piyāla tree. -अम्लः the hog-
plum. -आलयः a bird. -आवासः 1 a

brid. 2 an ascetic. -आश्रयिन् m. a
kind of small owl. -कुक्कुदः a wild
cock. -खंड a grove or clump of trees.
-चरः a monkey. -छाय the shade of a
tree. (-यं) thick shade; the shade of
many trees. -धूपः turpentine. -नाथः
the fig-tree. -निर्गोसः gum, resin.
-पाकः the fig-tree. -भिद् f. an axe.
-मर्कटिका a squirrel. -वाटिका, -वाटी a
garden, grove of trees. -शः a
lizard. -शायिका a squirrel.

वृत्तकः 1 A small tree; Ku. 5. 14. 2
A tree (in general).

वृत् 7 P. (वृणक्ति) To choose.

वृत् 1. 2. A. (वृक्ते) To avoid, shun,
abandon. -II. 7 P. (वृणक्ति) 1 To
avoid, shun, give up, abandon 2 To
choose; आत्मनिक्रमं वृत्तिं सर्वान् स्वयंभूतान्
Bhāg. 3 To atone for, efface, purify;
तन्मे रेतः पिता वृत्ताभिर्यस्यैतन्निर्दृशं Ms. 9.
20. 4 To turn away, avert.

-III. 1 P., 10 U. (वर्जति, वर्जयति-ने,
वर्जित) 1 To shun, avoid. 2 To give
up; abandon. 3 To exclude, set
aside. 4 To abstain from. 5 To cut
to pieces. (The following verse
from K. R. illustrates the root
in its different conjugations:-
वृणक्ति वृजिनेः संयं वृक्ते वृणुते सहस्रं जयनाजं वेपितेः
स वर्जयति वर्जितः II. -With अप् to
destroy. 2 to finish. 3 to leave, quit;
R. 17. 79, Ki. 1. 29. 4 to pour,
throw; Si. 13. 37. -अप् 1 to bend,
incline; आपज्ये शाखाः सव्यं च यासां R. 16.
19, 13. 17; आपज्यं वृक्षीः Me. 46. 2 to
offer, give; R. 1. 62, 67; 8. 26; Ku. 5.
34. 3 to subdue, win over. -परि to
avoid, shun. -वि 1 to shun, avoid. 2
to make destitute of, deprive of.

वृजनः 1 Hair. 2 Curled hair. -नं 1
Sin. 2 A calamity. 3 Sky. 4 An
enclosed piece of ground, an
enclosure; especially a field cleared
for pasture or agriculture.

वृजिन a. 1 Crooked, bent, curved. 2
Wicked, sinful. -नः 1 Hair, curled
hair. 2 A wicked man; वृणक्ति वृजिनेः
नं K. R. -नं 1 Sin; सर्वं ज्ञानमुपैतैव वृजिन
संतपिष्यति Bg. 4. 36, R. 14. 57. 2
Pain, distress (said be m. also in
this sense).

वृत् 8 U. (वृणोति, वृणुते) To eat,
consume.

वृत् I. 4 A (वृत्ते) To choose, like;
of. वायुत्. 2 To distribute, divide.
-II. 10 U. (वर्जयति-ने) To shine. -III.
1 A. (वर्तते, but Paras. also in the
Aorist, the two Futures and the
Conditional, also in the Desider-
ative; वृत्) 1 To be, exist, abide, re-
main, subsist, stay; इदं मे मनसि वर्तते
S. 1; अत्र विषयेऽस्माकं महत्कृतं वर्तते Pt. 1;
मरालकुलनायकः कथय रे कथं वर्तता Bv. 1.
3; often used merely as a copula;
अतीत्य हरितो हरीश्र वर्तते वाजिनः S. 1. 2
To be in any particular condition or

circumstances; पश्चिमे वयसि वर्तमानस्य K. ; so दुःखे, हर्षे, विषादि &c. वर्तते. 3 To happen, take place, occur, come to pass; सीतादेव्याः किं वृत्तमित्यस्ति काचित्प्रवृत्तिः U. 2; सारं संग्रहि वर्तते पश्चिमे र स्थानात्तरं गम्यतां Suhāsh. 'now it is evening' &c. ; S. Til. 6; Bg. 5. 26. 4 To move on, proceed in regular course; सर्वथा वर्तते यज्ञः Ms. 2. 15; निर्व्याजमिज्या ववृत्ते Bk. 2. 37; R. 12. 56. 5 To be maintained or supported by, live on, subsist by (fig. also) ; फलसुखवारिभिर्वर्तमाना K. 172; Ms. 3. 77. 6 To turn, roll on, revolve; यवादिषु लोकयात्रा वर्तते Ve. 3. 7 To occupy or engage oneself, be occupied or engaged in, set about (with loc.) ; भगवान् काश्यपः ज्ञात्वा ब्रह्मणि वर्तते S. 1; इतरो दृढे स्वकर्मणा ववृत्ते ज्ञानमयेन बह्विना R. 8. 20; Ms. 8. 346; Bg. 3. 22. 8 To act, behave, conduct or demean oneself towards, do, perform, practise (usually with loc. or by itself) ; आर्योऽस्मिन् विनयेन वर्ततां U. 6; कविर्निर्गम-लौकिकेन भवेत्तु वर्तमानः Māl. 1; औदार्यान्नेन वर्तितुं R. 10. 25; Ms. 7. 104, 8. 173, 11. 30. 9 To act a part, enter upon a course of conduct; साध्वी इति वर्तते 'he acts an honest part'. 10 To have the sense of, signify, be used in the sense of; पुण्यसमीपस्ये चन्द्रमसि पुण्यशब्दो वर्तते Mbh. on P. IV. 2. 3. (often used in lexicons in this sense). 11 To tend or conduce to (with dat.) ; पुणेन किं फलं यो वै पितृदुःखाय वर्तते. 12 To rest or depend upon. -Caus. (वर्तयति-ते) 1 To cause to be or exist. 2 To cause to move or turn round cause to revolve, S. 7. 6. 3 To brandish, flourish, whirl round; Bk. 15. 37. 4 To do, practise exhibit; Māl. 9. 33. 5 To perform, discharge, attend or look to; सोपि-कारमभिकः कुलोचितं काश्चन स्वयमवर्तयस्मान् R. 19. 4; Mv. 3. 23. 6 To spend, pass (as time). 7 To live on, subsist; Ki. 2. 18; R. 12. 20. 8 To relate, describe. -Desid. (विवृत्तति, विवर्तयति). -WITH अस्ति 1 to go beyond, exceed; Māl. 1. 26. 2 to surpass, excel; Ki. 3. 40; Si. 14. 59. 3 to violate, overstep, transgress; Si. 6. 19. 4 to neglect, disregard; Ms. 5. 16. 5 to hurt, injure, offend. 6 to overcome, subdue. 7 to pass away (as time). 8 to be late or delay; Ms. 2. 38. -अनु 1 to follow, conform to, act according to; प्रयुक्तिमेव हि जगो-वर्तते Si. 15. 41, Māl. 3. 2. 2 to humour, adapt oneself to the will of, be guided by. 3 to obey. 4 to resemble, imitate. 5 to please, gratify. 6 to be repeated or supplied from a preceding rule or Sūtra (intransi- tive). (-Caus.) 1 to turn round. 2

to follow, obey. -अप 1 to turn away from, turn back; तस्मादपवर्तत दुरकृष्टा नीयेव लक्ष्मीः प्रतिकूलवैवात् R. 6. 58, 7. 33. 2 to be reversed or inverted, to be overturned; Ki. 12. 49. 3 to have the face downward; Māl. 3. 17. (-Caus.) to turn away or aside, bend; Māl. 1. 40, Ki. 4. 15. -अभि 1 to go up to, go towards, go near, approach, turn to; इत एवाभि वर्तते S. 1; R. 2. 10. 2 to attack, assail, rush at or upon; Ki. 13. 3. 3 to commence, break (as day). 4 to stand supreme, be over all. 5 to be, exist, chance to be. -आ 1 to revolve. 2 to return; R. 1. 89, 2. 19. 3 to go to or towards. 4 to be restless or uneasy, whirl round; Māl. 1. 41. -उद् 1 to ascend. 2 to rise, increase 3 to be haughty or proud. 4 to overflow, be swollen; उद्बुधः क इयं सुखावहः परेषां Si. 8. 18; Mu. 3. 8, R. 7. 56. -उप 1 to approach. 2 to return. -नि 1 to come back, return; नच निनादिव सलिलं निवर्तते ने ततो हृदयं S. 3. 1; Ku. 4. 30, R. 2. 43; Bg. 8. 21, 15. 4. 2 to flee from, retreat; Bk. 5. 102. 3 to turn away from, be averse to; R. 5. 23, 7. 61. 4 to abstain from; प्रसमीक्ष्य निवर्तत सर्व-मांसस्य भक्षणम् Ms. 5. 49, 1. 53; Bk. 1. 18; निवृत्तमांसस्तु जनकः U. 4. 5 to be freed or absolved from, to escape; Bg. 1. 39. 6 to leave off speaking, cease, stop. 7 to be removed, come to an end, cease, disappear; Bg. 2. 59, 14. 22; Ms. 11. 185, 186. 8 to be withheld or withdrawn from. (-Caus.) 1 to cause to return, send back; R. 2. 3, 3. 47, 7. 44. 2 to withdraw, keep away from; turn away, divert, R. 2. 28; Ku. 5. 11. -निवृ 1 to cease, come to an end; Bk. 8. 69. 2 to be got or accom- plished; R. 17. 68; Ms. 7. 161. 3 to be withheld, not to happen; Bk. 16. 6. (-Caus.) 1 to perform; accomplish, finish, complete; R. 2. 45, 3. 33, 11. 30. -परा 1 to return, turn back. -परि 1 to turn round, revolve; Ku. 1. 16. 2 to roam about, move hither and thither. 3 to change, barter, exchange. 4 to turn back; R. 4. 72, V. 1. 17. 5 to be, fall into; Māl. 9. 8. 6 to decay, perish, disappear; Māl. 10. 6. -प्र 1 to go forward, move on, proceed; Pt. 1. 81. 2 to arise, be produced, spring. 3 to happen; come to pass, take place. 4 to begin, commence (usually with inf.) ; इतं प्रवृत्तं संगीतकं M. 1; Ku. 3. 25. 5 to strive, exert oneself; वर्ततां प्रवृत्तिद्वारा पार्थिवः S. 7. 35. 6 to act up to, follow; Pt. 1. 116. 7 to engage in, be occupied with; S. 1; Ku. 5. 23. 8 to act, do;

S. 6. 9 to act or behave towards. 10 to prevail, exist; राजन् प्रजासु ते कश्चि-द्वपचारः प्रवर्तते R. 15. 47. 11 to hold good. 12 to proceed uninterruptedly, thrive; Bg. 17. 21, Ms. 3. 61. (-Caus.) 1 to proceed with, con- tinue; Mu. 1. 2 to introduce. 3 to set on foot, establish, found. 4 to drive, propel, urge, stimulate. 5 to promote, advance. -प्रतिनि 1 to turn back, return; गत्वेव पुनः प्रतिनिवृत्तः S. 1. 29, V. 1. 2 to turn round. -रि 1 to turn round, roll, revolve, move round; Māl. 1. 40. 2 to turn aside, bend; R. 6. 16; S. 2. 11. 3 to be, become. -रिनि 1 to return. 2 to cease, come to an end; Bg. 2. 59; Ms. 5. 7. 3 to desist, turn away, abstain (from); देवनात्, उद्गात्, &c. -विपरि to revolve (fig. also); Bg. 9. 10. -वप 1 to return, turn back; वेतः कथं कथमपि व्यावर्तते मे Māl. 1. 18. 2 to desist from, leave; U. 5. 8. -वप 1 to turn back, turn away from; उद्बुधा व्यावर्तमाना हिया Ratn. 1. 2. 2 to be turned or withdrawn from, to be averse to; विषयाव्युत्तकोद्बुधः V. 1. 9. (-Caus.) to restrict, limit, exclude, arrest; तुशब्दः पूर्वपक्षं व्यावर्तयति S. B.; अपवाद इवोत्तरं व्यावर्तयितुमीश्वरः R. 15. 7. -स 1 to be or become; ते ययोकाः संवृताः Pt. 1. 2 to be produced, arise, spring. 3 to happen, take place. 4 to be accomplished.

वृत्त p. p. 1 Chosen, selected. 2 Covered, screened. 3 Hidden. 4 Surrounded, encompassed. 5 Agreed or assented to. 6 Hired. 7 Spoiled, vitiated. 8 Served.

वृत्तिः f. 1 Choosing, selecting. 2 Hiding, covering, concealing. 3 Asking, soliciting. 4 An entreaty, a request. 5 Surrounding, encompassing. 6 A hedge, fence, an enclosure. Me. 78.

वृत्तिकर a. Surrounding, encom- passing. -रः The tree called विकरत.

वृत्त p. p. 1 Lived, existed. 2 Occurred, happened. 3 Completed, finished. 4 Performed, done, acted. 5 Past, gone. 6 Round, circular; R. 6. 32. 7 Dead, deceased. 8 Firm, fixed. 9 Read through, studied. 10 Derived from. 11 Famous :— (See वृत्त). -सः A tortoise. -स 1 An event, occurrence. 2 History, account; R. 15. 64. 3 News, tidings. 4 Practice, profession, mode of life, occupation; सता वृत्तमनुष्ठिताः Ms. 10, 127, v. 1, 7. 122; Y. 3. 44. 5 Conduct, behaviour, manner, act, action; as in सवृत्त, दुर्वृत्त. 6 Good or virtuous conduct; Pt. 4. 28. 7 An established rule or usage law, custom; observance of such rule or usage, duty; R. 5. 33. 8 A circle,

circumference of a circle. 9 A metre in general, especially a metre regulated by the number of syllables it contains (opp. जाति), see App. I. -Comp. -अनुपूर्व a. taperingly round; Ku. 1. 35. -अनुसारः 1 conformity to prescribed rules. 2 conformity to metre. -अन्तः 1 an occasion, incident, event; अनेनाप्यकवृत्तानि पराङ्मुलाः स्मः S. 1; R. 3. 66, U. 2. 17. 2 news, tidings, intelligence; को नु ललु वृत्तः V. 4; R. 14. 87. 3 account, history, tale, narrative, story. 4 a subject, topic. 5 kind, sort. 6 mode, manner. 7 state, condition. 8 the whole, totality. 9 rest, leisure. 10 property, nature. -हर्षादः, -कर्मदी the water-melon. -गोषि n. N. of a kind of prose (having only the name of metre). -चूड, -चोल a. tonsured, whose tonsure ceremony has been performed; U. 2. -पुष्पः 1 a cane (शरीर). 2 the *Siri'sha* tree. 3 the *kadamba* tree. -कलः 1 the jujube tree. 2 the pomegranate tree. -मञ्ज a. one who has mastered the science of arms; Bk. 9. 19.

वृत्तिः f. 1 Being, existence. 2 Abiding, remaining, attitude, being in a particular state; as in विरहवृत्ति, विषयवृत्ति &c. 3 State, condition. 4 Action, movement, function, operation; इतिस्मरणमात्रेणैववृत्तिः R. 3. 43, Ku. 3. 73, S. 4. 15. 5 Course, method; S. 2. 11. 6 Conduct, behaviour, course of conduct, mode of action; कुरु विषयसङ्गीवृत्तिं सपत्नीजनैः S. 4. 18, Me. 8; वैतसीवृत्तिः, वक्रवृत्तिः &c. 7 Profession, occupation, business, employment, mode of leading life (often at the end of comp.); वार्यके वृत्तिवर्ती R. 1. 8; S. 5. 6; Pt. 3. 125. 8 Livelihood, maintenance, means of subsistence or livelihood; oft. in comp.; R. 2. 38, S. 7. 12, Ku. 5. 28; (for the several means of subsistence, see Ms. 4. 4-j). 9 Wages, hire. 10 Cause of activity. 11 Respectful treatment. 12 Gloss, commentary, exposition; सद्वाचिः सजि-धना Si. 2. 112, वाचिकावृत्तिः &c. 13 Revolving, turning round. 14 The circumference of a wheel or circle. 15 (In gram.) A complex formation requiring resolution or explanation. 16 The power or force of a word by which it expresses, indicates or suggests a meaning; (these are three अभिधा, लक्षणा and व्यञ्जना q. v. v.) 17 A style in composition (these are four; वैजिकी, मात्सी, भाष्यी and आरम्भी q. v. v) -Comp. -अनुवासाः a kind of alliteration; see K. P. 9. -उपायः a means of subsistence. -कर्वित a. badly off or distressed for want of

livelihood; Ms. 8. 411. -चक्रो the wheel of state; Pt. 1. 81. -छेदः deprivation of the means of subsistence. -अन्तः, -वैकल्यं want of a livelihood; Pt. 1. 153. -स्थ a. 1 being in any state or employment. 2 well-conducted, of good behaviour. (-स्थ) a lizard, chameleon.

वृत्तः 1 N. of a demon killed by Indra; (he is supposed to be a personification of darkness); see इन्द्र. 2 A cloud. 3 Darkness. 4 An enemy. 5 Sound. 6 A mountain. -Comp. -अरिः, -हिम m., -हातुः, -हन् m. epithets of Indra; कुन्देऽपि पक्षाच्छिदि वृत्तज्ञौ Ku. 1. 20; वाचा हरि वृत्तं स्मितेन 7. 46.

वृथा ind. 1 To no purpose, in vain, uselessly, unprofitably; often with the force an adjective; अर्थं यत्र कपीन्द्र-सक्यमपि मे कीर्यं हरीणां वृथा U. 3. 45, दिग्-वर्दि प्रार्थयसे वृथा भ्रमः Ku. 5. 45. 2 Unnecessarily. 3 Foolishly, idly, wantonly. 4 Wrongly, improperly. (At the beginning of comp. वृथा may be translated by ' vain, useless, improper, false, idle ' &c.). -Comp. -अवस्था strolling about idly, walking for pleasure. -आकारः a false form, an empty show. -कथार idle talk. -जन्मन् n. unprofitable or vain birth. -हर्षा a gift that may be revoked or not made good if promised. -मति a. foolish-minded. -मर्षे flesh not intended for the Gods or Manes. -वादिन् a. speaking falsely. -भ्रमः useless exertion or trouble.

वृद्ध a. (compar. ज्ययम् or वर्ययम् superl. ज्येष्ठः or वर्यिष्ठ) 1 Increased, augmented. 2 Full-grown, grown up. 3 Old, aged, advanced in years; वृद्धस्ते न विचारणीयवर्तिताः U. 5. 35. 4 Advanced or grown up (at the end of comp.), cf. वयोवृद्ध, वर्यवृद्ध, जलवृद्ध, आगमवृद्ध &c. 5 Great, large. 6 Accumulated, heaped. 7 Wise, learned. -वृजः 1 An old man; देव्यकीन-माद्यय चोपवृद्धावुपस्थितान् R. 1. 45, P. 78; Me. 30. 2 A worthy or venerable man. 3 A sage, saint. 4 A male descendant. -वृज Benzoil. -Comp. -अंशलिः, f. great too. -अवस्था old age. -आचारः an ancient or long-standing custom. -उग्रः an old bull. -काकः a raven. -गामि a. corpulent, pot-bellied. -मायः old age. -मर्षे the precept of ancient sages. -वाहनः the mango tree. -अवहन् m. an epithet of Indra. -संघः a council of elders. -वृक्षकः a flock of cotton.

वृद्धा 1 An old woman. 2 A female descendant.

वृद्धिः 1 Growth, increase, augmentation, development; पुरीष वृद्धिः त्रिपुष्टिः त्रिपुष्टिः त्रिपुष्टिः त्रिपुष्टिः R. 3. 22; त्रिपुष्टिः त्रिपुष्टिः &c. 2 Waxing, increase of the digits of the moon;

पर्यपत्तिस्त्वद्वैर्हिमाशोः कलाक्षयः श्लाघ्यतरो हि वृद्धेः R. 5. 16, Ku. 7. 1. 3 Increase in wealth, prosperity, affluence; Pt. 2. 112. 4 Success, advancement, rise, progress; परवृद्धिमस्ति मनो हि मातितो Si. 15. 1. 5 Wealth, property. 6 A heap, quantity, multitude. 7 Interest; सरला वृद्धिः and वक्रवृद्धिः 8 Usury. 9 Profit, gain. 10 Enlargement of the scrotum. 11 Extension of power or revenue. 12 (In gram.) The increase or lengthening of vowels, the change of अ, इ, उ, ए, short or long and ऋ to आ, ऐ, औ, आर् and आर् respectively. 13 The impurity caused by child-birth in a family (called जननाशौच q. v.). -Comp. -आजीवः, -आजीविन् m. a usurer, money-lender. -जीवनः, -जीविका the profession of usury. -वृ a. promoting prosperity. -पत्रं a kind of razor. -आहुते an offering made to the Manes on prosperous occasions such as the birth of a son.

वृत् 1. 1 A. (but Paras. also in the two Futures, the Aorist and the Conditional, also in the Desiderative (वृते, वृद्ध; desid. विवृत्सति or विवृत्सि)) 1 To grow, increase, become larger, stronger or greater, thrive, prosper अन्योन्यप्रवर्तमानौ वृद्धे वादितोरिव R. 12. 92, 10. 78; वृद्धये वर्धते जादराष्ट्रः Subhāsh.; Bk. 14. 13, 19. 26. 2 To continue, last. 3 To rise, ascend. 4 To have cause for congratulation, usually with विष्टया; विष्टया वर्धयतीत्यमगमेन वृद्धयः वृद्धयेन वाद्युष्मात् वर्धते S. 7. ' your honour is to be congratulated upon your union ' &c. -Caus. (वर्धयति-ते, also वर्धययति-ते) 1 To cause to grow, increase, augment, heighten, amplify, enhance; वर्धयन्तिव तद्गुणवृद्धयेर्वाष्ट्रैरुदभिः R. 4. 71. 2 To cause to prosper, glorify, magnify, exalt; H. 3. 3. 3 To congratulate, felicitate (वर्धयति in this sense). -WITH अभि to grow, increase; वृद्धिः वृद्धयेति वृद्धौ वृद्धौ वृद्धौ वर्धयेति वृद्धौ K. P. 10. -वर्ध, -वर्ध, -वृ to grow, increase, prosper &c. -सं to increase. (-Caus.) to rear, bring up; R. 5. 6. -II. 10 U. (वर्धयति-ते) 1 To speak. 2 To shine.

वृत्तमानः A man.

वृत्तासाहः 1 A man. 2 A leaf. 3 An act or action.

वृत्त 1 The foot-stalk of a leaf or fruit, a stalk; वृत्ताच्छयं इति पुष्पमोक्ष-ज्ञान R. 5. 69. 2 The stand of a water-jar. 3 A tent, nipple.

वृत्तकः की The egg-plant.

वृत्तिका A small stalk.

वृत्त 1 A multitude, host, large number, group; अनुगतमालिङ्गित्विपिपि-ज्ञान R. 12. 102; Me. 99; so मन् 2 A heap, quantity.

वृत्त 1 The holy basil. 2 n. of a forest near Gokula. -Comp. -अरण्यं,

वृत्त N. वृत्तः 58, 41, basil.

वृत्तः Eminence attracti

वृत्तः great, n. collent.

वृत्तः some, l. ble. -क

वृत्तः नतनिलि chief of comp.

वृत्तः 3 Vo वृत्तः, वृत्तः More h of वृत्तः

वृत्तः वृत्तः वृत्तः

वृत्तः scorpis centip hairy

वृत्तः (usu Indre the su used i वृत्तः वा वृत्तः निम्न down

वृत्तः वृत्तः 4 To To

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वृक्ष N. of a forest near Gokula ;
वृक्षः वसतिरधुना केवलं दुःखेन Pad. D.
38, 41, R. 6. 50. -वृक्षी the holy
basil.

द्वार अ. 1 Much, great, large. 2
Eminent, best, excellent. 3 Pleasing,
attractive, beautiful.

द्वारक अ. (का or रिका f.) 1 Much,
great, many. 2 Eminent, best, ex-
cellent. 3 Pleasing, attractive, hand-
some, lovely. 4 Respectable, venera-
ble. -कः 1 A god, deity ; अतो द्वारक्यं
नानिखिलद्वारकवृत्तः Bv. 4. 5. 2 The
chief of anything (at the end of
comp.) see (2) above.

द्विदि अ. 1 Very great or large.
2 Very handsome (superl. of
द्वारक, q. v.).

द्विपर अ. 1 Greater, larger. 2
More handsome or beautiful (compar.
of द्वारक q. v.).

द्व 4 P. (द्वयं) To choose, select.
द्वयः A rat. -द्रा A drug. -जं Ginger.
द्वयिकः 1 A scorpion. 2 The sign
scorpio of the zodiac. 3 A crab 4 A
centipede 5 A kind of beetle. 6 A
hairy caterpillar.

द्व 1. 1 P. (वर्षति, वृष्टि) 1 To rain
(usually with words signifying
Indra, 'Parjanya', 'cloud', &c. as
the subject of the verb, or sometimes
used impersonally); द्वायस वर्षणि नवपदं
द्वयसारा Dk. ; काले वर्षतु मेघः ; नर्ज वा वर्ष
ना शक Mk. 5. 31 ; मेघा वर्षतु गर्जतु द्वयसरा
मित्र वा 5. 16. 2 To rain or pour
down, shower down : वर्षतीवाजर्ज
शः Mk. 1. 34 ; सो नारुष्टि, कुमुद
वर्षति &c., 3 To pour forth, shed.
4 To grant, bestow. 5 To moisten 6
To produce, engender. 7 To have
supreme power. 8 To strike, hurt.
-With अग्नि 1 to shower, rain or pour
down, sprinkle ; R. 1. 84, 10. 48. 2
to give, bestow. -य to rain, shower ;
वृषावधितः वृष्टिः पृथुद्वय केसरः Rām. (=U.
6. 36). -11. 10 A. (वर्षते) 1 To
be powerful or eminent. 2 To have
the power of production.

द्वयः 1 A bull ; असपदस्त्वयं द्वयं गच्छतः
Ku. 5. 80, Me. 52, R. 2. 35, Me. 9.
123. 2 The sign Taurus of the zodiac.
3 The chief or best of a class, the
best of its kind ; (at the end of
comp.) ; द्विद्वयः, कविद्वयः &c. 4 The
god of love. 5 A strong or athletic
man. 6 A lustful man, a man of one
of the four classes into which men
are divided in erotic works ; see
Ratimanjari 37. 7 An enemy, ad-
versary. 8 A rat. 9 The bull of Siva.
10 Morality, justice. 11 Virtue, a
pious or meritorious act ; न सद्रुतिः स्वाद्
द्वयमर्जितान् Ktr. K. 9. 62 (where द्वय
means a 'bull' also). 12 N. of
Kapa. 13 N. of Vishnu. 14 N. of a
particular drug. -यः A peacock's

plumage. -Comp. -अंकः 1 an epithet
of Siva ; R. 3. 23. 2 a pious or virtu-
ous man. 3 the marking-nut plant. 4
a cunuch. -अः a small drum. -अञ्जनः an
epithet of Siva. -अन्तकः an epithet of
Vishnu. -आह्वारः a cat. -उत्सर्गः setting
free a bull on the occasion of a funeral
rite, or as a religious act generally.
-वृक्षः, वृक्षकः a cat. -वृजः 1 an epi-
thet of Siva ; R. 11. 44. 2 an epithet
of Ganesa. 3 a pious or virtuous
man. -वसिः an epithet of Siva.
-वर्षन m. 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 N.
of a demon who with the aid of
Sukra, preceptor of the Asuras,
maintained struggle with the gods
for a long time. His daughter Sarmi-
shthā was married by Yayāti ; see
Yayāti and Devayāni. 3 a wasp.
-भासर the residence of Indra and
the gods ; i. e. Amaravati. -लोचनः a
cat. -वाहनः an epithet of Siva.

द्वयः The scrotum, the bag con-
taining the testicles.

द्वयजः A horse of Indra.

द्वय m. 1 A bull. 2 The sign
Taurus of the zodiac. 3 The chief of
a class ; Mv. 1. 7. 4 A stallion, horse.
5 Pain, sorrow. 6 Insensibility to
pain. 7 N. of Indra ; द्वय सीमा तद्वयस-
रा Ku. 5. 61, 80 ; R. 10. 52, 17. 77.
8 N. of Karna. 9 of Agni.

द्वयः 1 A bull. 2 Any male animal.
3 Anything best or eminent of its
class (at the end of comp.), द्विजद्वयः
Ratn. 1. 5, 4. 21. 4 The sign Taurus
of the zodiac. 5 A kind of drug ; cf.
सवय. 6 An elephant's ear. 7 The ori-
fice or hollow of the ear. -Comp.
-वसिः, -वृजः epithets of Siva ; R. 2
36 ; Ku. 3. 62.

द्वयभि f. 1 A widow. 2 Cowach.
द्वयलः 1 A Sūdra. 2 A horse. 3
Garlic. 4 A sinner, wicked, or irreligi-
ous man. 5 An outcast. 6 N. of
Chandragupta (particularly used by
Chāṇakya, see *inter alia* Mu. acts
1 and 3).

द्वयलकः A contemptible Sūdra.

द्वयली 1 An unmarried girl twelve
years old ; particularly, a girl re-
maining unmarried at her father's
house in whom menstruation has
commenced ; अतिमं हि च वा नारी रजः पश्यत्य-
संभूता । प्रपुत्राय विदुस्तस्याः वा कस्या द्वयली
रहता ॥ 2 A woman during menstrua-
tion. 3 A barren woman. 4 The
mother of a still born child. 5 A
Sūdra female or the wife of a Sūdra.
-Comp. -वसिः the husband of a
Sūdra woman. -देवनं intercourse
with a Sūdra female.

द्वयसूती A wasp.

द्वयस्वती 1 A woman longing for
sexual intercourse (with acc. of
male ; तद्वयसं द्वयस्वती श्रवणा यता Mv. 5 ;

Bk. 4. 30, R. 12. 34. 2 A libidinous
or lascivious woman. 3 A cow in heat.
द्वयकपारी 1 An epithet of Lakshmi.
2 Of Gaṇi. 3 Of Sacht. 4 Of Svāhā ;
wife of Agni. 5 Of the dawn, wife
of the sun.

द्वयकपिः 1 An epithet of the sun.
2 Of Vishnu. 3 Of Siva. 4 Of Indra,
5 Of Agni.

द्वयजः 1 An epithet of Siva.
2 A sparrow.

द्वयि m. A peacock.

द्वयि The seat of an ascetic or religi-
ous student (made of Kusa grass).

द्वय p. p. 1 Rained, 2 Raining. 3
Showering, pouring down.

द्विष्टिः f. 1 Rain, a shower of rain ;
आदित्याज्यायते द्विष्टिर्द्विष्टे ततः प्रजाः Me. 3.
76. 2 A shower (of anything) ;
अन्नद्विष्टि R. 3. 58 ; पुष्पद्विष्टि 2. 60 ; सोऽथ,
वन°, उपल° &c. -Comp. -कालः the
rainy season. -जीवन a. nourished or
watered by rain (as a country) ; cf.
देवमातृक. -युः a frog.

द्विष्टिम् a. Raining, rainy. -m. A
cloud.

द्विष्टि अ. 1 Heretical, heterodox. 2
Angry, passionate. -m. 1 A cloud. 2
A ram. 3 A ray of light. 4 N. of an
ancestor of Krishna. 5 N. of Kri-
shna. 6 Of Indra. 7 Of Agni. -Comp.
-वर्धः an epithet of Krishna.

द्वय अ. 1 To be rained or shower-
ed down. 2 Stimulating amorous de-
sire, provocative of sexual vigour,
aphrodisiac. -वयः A kind of kidney-
bean.

द्वय } See द्वय, द्वय, and
द्वयतु } द्वयतिका.
द्वयतिका }
द्वयली 1 The lute of Nārada. 2 The
number 'thirty-six'. 3 A mantle,
cloak, wrapper. 4 Speech. 5 A re-
servoir (as of water) ; see द्वयली also
-Comp. -वसिः an epithet of Brihas-
pati.

द्वयस्वति See द्वयस्वति.

द्व 9 U. (वृणाति, वृणति, वृणः, pass. वृणते ;
desid. वृणन्ति-ते or विवर्तिवन्ति-ते or विवर्तिवन्ति-
ते) To choose, select ; (see द्व 1.).

वे 1 U. (वयति-ते, वयः, caus. वययति-ते)
1 To weave ; सितानुवर्णयति स्म तद्वयैः N.
1. 12. 2 To braid, plant. 3 To sew.
4 To make, compose, string together.
-With व 1 to weave. 2 to tie, fasten.
3 to set, fix. 4 to interweave ; inter-
lace ; see व्रत.

वेकदः 1 A buffoon. 2 A jeweller. 3
A youth.

वेगः 1 Impulse, impetus. 2 Speed,
velocity, rapidity. 3 Agitation. 4
Impetuosity, violence, force. 5 A
stream, current ; as in अनुवेगः. 6 Ener-
gy, activity, determination. 7 Power,
strength ; मदनज्वरस्य वेगम् K. 8 Circula-
tion, working, effect (as of poison) ;

U. 2. 26, V. 5. 18. 9 Haste, rashness, sudden impulse; Pt. 1. 109. 10 The flight of an arrow; Ki. 13. 24. 11 Love, passion. 12 The external manifestation of an internal emotion. 13 Delight, pleasure. 14 Evacuation of the feces. 15 Semen virile. -Comp. -अनिलः 1 blast caused by speed; V. 1. 4. 2 strong or violent wind. -आघातः 1 sudden arresting of velocity, check of speed. 2 obstruction of excretion, constipation. -नाशनः the phlegmatic humour. -वाहिन् a swift. -विधारणं checking of speed. -सरः a mule. वेणिन् a. (नी f.) Swift, fleet, impetuous, violent, rapid. -m. 1 A courier. 2 A hawk. -नी A river.

वेकटः N. of a mountain.

वेष्टा Hire, wages.

वेष्ट A kind of sandal.

वेष्टा A boat.

वेष्ट 1 U. (वेणि-ते, वेनि ते) 1 To go, move. 2 To know, recognize, perceive. 3 To reflect, consider. 4 To take. 5 To play on an instrument. वेणः 1 A musician by caste; cf. Ms. 10. 19; वेणानां मोहवादनं 10. 49. 2 N. of a king, son of Anga and said to be a descendant of Manu Svâyambhuva. [When he became king he issued a proclamation prohibiting all worship and sacrifices. The sages strongly remonstrated with him, but when he turned a deaf ear to their words, they killed him with 'blades of consecrated Kusa grass.' The kingdom was now without a ruler. So they rubbed the thigh of the dead body, until a Nishada came forth, short in stature and with a flat face. They then rubbed the right arm, and from it sprang the majestic Prithu (see Prithu). According to the Padma Purana, Vena began his reign well, but subsequently fell into Jaina heresy. He is also said to have caused confusion of castes; cf. Ms. 7. 41, 9. 66-67.]

वेण N. of a river (joining the Krishnâ).

वेणिः -नी f. 1 Braided hair, a braid of hair; तन्निगी वेणिस्त्रायता ध्रुवः Si. 12. 75; Mo. 18. 2 Hair twisted into a single unornamented braid and allowed to fall on the back (said to be worn by women whose husbands are absent from them); वनाभिर्जुलं रघु-स्येन मुक्ता स्वयं वेणिस्त्रायतासि Ku. 14. 12; अन्तर्लपिभोक्षारुहानि Mo. 99, Ku. 2. 61. 3 Continuous flow, current, stream; ऊर्ध्वोनिर्गम्य रेवा यदि वेक्षितुमास्ते कामः R. 6. 43; Mo. 29; cf. the word विवेणी also. 4 The confluence of two or more rivers. 5 The confluence of the Ganges, Yamunâ and Sarasvatî. 6 N. of a river. -Comp. -बन्धः hair twisted into a braid; R. 10. 47. -वेष्टनी a leech. -वेष्टिनी a comb. -वेष्टारः 1 tying the

hair into a braid; Vo. 6. 2 N. of a drama by Bhaṭṭa Nārāyaṇa.

वेणुः 1 A bamboo; मलवेणुषि स्थितो वेणुर्बभूव न चन्दनं Subhāsh., R. 12. 41. 2 A reed. 3 A flute pipe; नामस्येन कृतसंकेतं वादयते वदु वेणुं (Git. 5. -Comp. -जः bamboo seed. -रमः a flute-player, piper. -निक्षतिः the sugar-cane. -यवः bamboo-seed. -यष्टिः f. a bamboo stick. -वादः, -वादकः a piper, flute-player. -जीजं bamboo-seed.

वेणुकं A goad with a bamboo handle.

वेणुने Black pepper.

वेतं (वं) षः An elephant; Bv. 1. 62. वेतनं 1 Hire, wages, salary, pay, stipend; R. 17. 66. 2 Livelihood, subsistence. -Comp. -अदानं, -अनप-कर्मन् n., -अनपकिया 1 non-payment of wages 2 an action for non-payment of wages. -जीविन् m. a stipendiary.

वेतसः 1 The ratan, reed, cane; अखिलवितेति वेतसस्तस्मैवाध मा स्म भज्यथाः Si. 16. 53; R. 9. 75. 2 The citron. वेतसी The ratan; वेतसीरुतेले K. P. 1. वेतस्वत् a. (ती f.) Abounding in reeds.

वेतालः 1 A kind of ghost, a goblin, vampire; particularly a ghost occupying a dead body; Mâl. 5. 23, Si. 20. 60. 2 A door-keeper.

वेत्तु m. 1 A knower. 2 A sage. 3 A husband, an espouser.

वेष्टः 1 The cane, ratan. 2 A stick, staff, particularly the staff of a door-keeper; वामप्रकोष्ठार्पितहेमवेष्टः Ku. 3. 41. -Comp. -आसनं a cane-seat. -धरः, -धारकः 1 a door-keeper. 2 a mace-bearer, staff-bearer.

वेष्टकीय a. Reedy, abounding in reeds.

वेष्टवती 1 A female door-keeper. 2 N. of a river; Mo. 24.

वेष्टिन् m. 1 A door-keeper, warder. 2 staff-bearer.

वेष्टु 1 A (वेष्टे) To beg, solicit, ask.

वेदः 1 Knowledge. 2 Sacred knowledge, holy learning, the scriptures of the Hindus. (Originally there were only three Vedas: ऋग्वेद, यजुर्वेद and सामवेद, which are collectively called त्रयी 'the sacred triad'; but a fourth, the अथर्ववेद, was subsequently added to them. Each of the Vedas has two distinct parts, the Mantra or Samhita and the Brâhmana. According to the strict orthodox faith of the Hindus the Vedas are a-pauruṣeya, 'not human compositions', being supposed to have been directly revealed by the Supreme Being Brahman, and are called Sruti i. e. 'what is heard or revealed', as distinguish

ed from Smṛiti, i. e. what is remembered or is the work of human origin; see अति, स्मृति also; and the several sages to whom the hymns of the Vedas are ascribed are, therefore, called ऋषयः 'seers,' and not कर्तारः or स्रष्टारः 'composers'). 3 A bundle of Kusa grass; Ms. 4. 36. 4 N. of Vishnu. -Comp. -अंगं 'a member of the Veda,' 'N. of certain classes of works regarded as auxiliary to the Vedas and designed to aid in the correct pronunciation and interpretation of the text and the right employment of the Mantras in ceremonies; (the Vedāṅgas are six in number:— 1 शिष्टा 'the science of proper articulation and pronunciation; 2 उच्छ्र 'the science of prosody; 3 व्याकरण 'grammar; 4 निरुक्त 'etymological explanation of difficult Vedic words; 5 ज्योतिष 'astronomy; and 6 कल 'ritual or ceremonial). -अध्यायः, -अध्ययनं holy study, study of the Vedas. -अध्यापकः a teacher of the Vedas, a holy preceptor. -अंतः 1 'the end of the Veda', an Upanishad (which comes at the end of the Veda.) 2 the last of the six principal Darśanas or systems of Hindu philosophy; (so called because it teaches the ultimate aim and scope of the Veda, or because it is based on the Upanishads which come at the end of the Veda); (this system of philosophy is sometimes called उत्तरमीमांसा being regarded as a sequel to Jaimini's पूर्वमीमांसा, but it is practically quite a distinct system; see मीमांसा. It represents the popular pantheistic creed of the Hindus, regarding, as it does, the whole world as synthetically derived from one eternal principle, the Brahman or Supreme Spirit; see ब्रह्म also). -गः, -ज्ञः a follower of the Vedānta philosophy. -अंतिन् m. a follower of the Vedānta philosophy. -अर्थः the meaning of the Vedas. -अवतारः revelation of the Vedas. -आदि n., -आदिवर्णः, -आदिवर्णः the sacred syllable om. -उक्त a. scriptural, taught in the Vedas. -कौलेयकः 'an epithet of Śiva. -रश्मिः 1 an epithet of Brahman. 2 a Brâhmana versed in the Vedas. -ज्ञः a Brâhmana versed in the Vedas. -त्रयं, -त्रयी the three Vedas collectively. -निन्दकः an atheist, a heretic, an unbeliever (one who rejects the divine origin and character of the Vedas). -निंदा unbelief, heresy. -परमः a Brâhmana skilled in the Vedas. -सात् f. N. of a very sacred Vedic verse called

Gāyatri's q. v. -ब्रह्मन्, -ब्रह्मन् a Vedic text. -ब्रह्मन् grammar. -ब्रह्मन्: a Brāhmaṇa. -ब्रह्मन् a. contrary to, or not founded on, the Veda. -विद् m. a Brāhmaṇa versed in the Vedas. -विहित a. enjoined by the Vedas. -व्यास: an epithet of Vyāsa who is regarded as the 'arranger' of the Vedas in their present form; see व्यास. -संन्यास: giving up the ritual of the Vedas.

वेदन 1 Knowledge, perception. 2 Feeling, sensation. 3 Pain, torment, agony, anguish; अवैदनात् कलिस्रसतात् Ku. 1. 20, R. 8. 50. 4 Acquisition, wealth, property. 5 Marriage; Ms. 3. 44, 9. 65; Y. 1. 62.

वेदार: A chameleon.

वेदि: A learned man, sage, Papdit. -वि: की f. 1 An altar, especially one prepared for a sacrifice. 2 An altar of a particular shape, the middle points of which come very close to each other; मध्ये ता वेदिविलम्ब्या Ku. 1. 37; (some propose to take वेदि in this passage as meaning 'a seal-ring'). 3 A quadrangular spot in the court-yard of a temple or palace. 4 A seal-ring. 5 N. of Sarasvatī. 6 A tract or region. -Comp. -जा an epithet of Draupadī who was born from the midst of the sacrificial altar of king Drupada.

वेदिका 1 A sacrificial altar or ground. 2 A raised seat; an elevated spot of ground (usually for sacred purposes); सप्तर्षवेदिका S. 1; Ku. 3. 44. 3 A seat in general. 4 An altar, heap, mound; वेदाग्निविकृत-वेदिकाभिः Ku. 1. 29 'by making altars or heaps of sand &c'. 5 A quadrangular open shed in the middle of a courtyard. 6 An arbour, a bower.

वेदिन् a. 1 Knowing; as in कृतवेदिन्. 2 Marrying. -म. 1 A knower. 2 A teacher. 3 A learned Brāhmaṇa. 4 An epithet of Brāhman.

वेदी see वेदि f.

वेद्य a. 1 To be known. 2 To be taught or explained. 3 To be married.

वेद्य 1 Penetrating, piercing, perforation. 2 Wounding, a wound. 3 A hole, an excavation. 4 The depth (of an excavation). 5 A particular measure of time.

वेद्यक: 1 N. of one of the divisions of hell. 2 Camphor. -रन् Rice in the ear.

वेद्यन् 1 The act of piercing, perforating. 2 Penetration. 3 Evacuation. 4 Pricking, wounding. 5 Depth (of an evacuation).

वेद्यिका A sharp-pointed instrument for perforating shells and jewels, a gimblet.

वेद्यी 1 An instrument for piercing an elephant's ear. 2 A sharp pointed instrument for perforating shells and jewels, a gimblet.

वेद्यम् m. 1 A creator; Mā. 1. 21. 2 N. of Brahman, the creator; तं वेद्यं विद्ये नूनं महाभूतसमाधिना R. 1. 29; Ku. 2. 16, 5. 41. 3 A secondary creator (such as Dakṣa, sprung from Brahman); Ku. 2. 14. 4 N. of Siva. 5 Of Viṣṇu. 6 The sun. 7 The Arka plant. 8 A learned man.

वेद्यसं The part of the hand under the root of the thumb.

वेद्यित p. p. Pierced, perforated.

वेद्यः 1 U. (वेद्यति-ते) see वेद्य.

वेद्य See वेद्य (2).

वेद्य वेद्यना.

वेद्य 1 A (वेद्यते, वेद्यन्) To tremble, shake, quiver, quake; कृतजालिवेद्यमानः किरिटी Bg. 11. 35; R. 11. 65. -With -य to quiver, throb, tremble; Ku. 5. 27, 74.

वेद्युः Tremor, trembling, heaving (of breasts); अयापि स्तनवेद्युं जनयति व्यासः प्रमाणायिकः S. 1. 30, Si. 9. 22, 73; R. 19. 23; Ku. 4. 17, 5. 85.

वेद्यन् Tremor, trembling.

वेद्य, **वेद्यम्** m. n. A loom; महासि-वेद्यः सहस्रवर्णी बह्वृ N. 1. 12; तुरविनादिकं T. S.

वेद्यः 1 The body. 2 Saffron. 3 The egg-plant.

वेद्यः A low man, one belonging to an inferior caste. -दं The fruit of the jujube.

वेद्य 1 P. (वेद्यति) 1 To go, move. 2 To shake, move about, tremble. -II. 10 U. (वेद्यति-ते) To count the time.

वेद्य A garden, grove.

वेद्य 1 Time; वेद्योपलक्षणार्थमादिशोमि S. 4. 2 Season, opportunity. 3 Interval of repose, leisure. 4 Tide, flow, current. 5 The sea-coast, sea-shore; वेदानिलाय प्रसूता भुजगाः R. 13. 12, 15; 1. 30, 8. 80, 17. 37; Si. 3. 79; 9. 38. 6 Limit, boundary. 7 Speech. 8 Sickness. 9 Easy death. 10 The gums. -Comp. -कुलं N. of a district called Tāmralipta. -मूलं the sea-shore. -वनं a wood on the sea-coast.

वेद्य 1 P. (वेद्यति) 1 To go, move. 2 To shake, tremble, move about; Bv. 1. 55; Si. 7. 72.

वेद्य, **वेद्यन्** 1 Shaking, moving. 2 Rolling (on the ground).

वेद्यहलः f. A libertine.

वेद्यिः f. A creeper; cf. वृत्ति.

वेद्यित p. p. 1 Trembling, tremulous, shaken. 2 Crooked. -तं 1 Going, moving. 2 Shaking.

वेद्यी 2 A. (वेद्यति) 1 To go. 2 To obtain. 3 To conceive, be pregnant. 4 To pervade. 5 To cast, throw. 6

To eat. 7 To wish, desire; (seldom used in classical literature).

वेद्यः 1 Entrance. 2 Ingress, access. 3 A house, dwelling. 4 A house or residence of prostitutes; तरुणजनसहायक्रियता वेद्यनातः Mk. 1. 31. 5 Dress, apparel (also written वेद्य in this sense); सुगन्धवेद्यारी; विनीतवेद्येण S. 1; कृतवेद्ये केशवे Gīt. 11. -Comp. -दानं the sun-flower. -धारिन् a. disguised. -नारी, -वनिता a harlot; Mu. 3. 10. -वासः the residence of harlots.

वेद्यकः A house.

वेद्यन् 1 Entering, entrance. 2 A house.

वेद्यतः 1 A small pond, pool. 2 Fire.

वेद्यारः A mule.

वेद्यमन् n. A house, dwelling, an abode, a mansion, palace; R. 14. 15; Me. 25, Ms. 4. 73, 9. 85. -Comp. -कर्मन् n. house-building. -कलिंगः a kind of sparrow. -नकुलः the muskrat. -भूः f. the site of a habitation, building-ground.

वेद्यं The habitation of harlots.

वेद्यया A harlot, prostitute, courtesan, concubine; Mk. 1. 32; Me. 35, Y. 1. 141. -Comp. -आचार्यः 1 the master or keeper of prostitutes. 2 a pimp. 3 a catamite. -आश्रयः habitation of harlots. -गमनं debauchery, whoring. -गृहं a brothel. -जनः a harlot. -पणः the wages given to a prostitute.

वेद्यारः A mule.

वेद्य See वेद्य.

वेद्यन् Occupation, possession.

वेद्य 1 A. (वेद्यते) 1 To surround, enclose, encompass, envelop. 2 To wind or twist round. 3 To dress. -Caus. (वेद्यति-ते) 1 To surround, &c. 2 To blockade. -With -आ to fold. -परि, -सं to fold together, clasp or wind round.

वेद्यः 1 Surrounding, enclosing. 2 An enclosure, a fence. 3 A turban. 4 Gum, resin, exudation. 5 Turbantine. -Comp. -वेद्यः a kind of bamboo. -सारः turpentine.

वेद्यकः 1 An enclosure, a fence. 2 A pumpkin-gourd. कं 1 A turban. 2 A wrapper, mantle. 3 Gum, exudation. 4 Turpentine.

वेद्यन् 1 Incompassing, encircling surrounding; अंगुलिवेद्यनं a finger-ring. 2 Coiling round, twisting round; R. 4. 48. 3 An envelope, a wrapper, cover, covering, case. 4 A turban, tiara; अमृतपत्रकवेद्यी R. 1. 42; शिरसा वेद्यनशोभिना S. 12. 5 An enclosure, a fence; क्रीडाशैलः कनककदलीवृन्दवेद्यनीयः Me. 77. 6 A girdle, zone. 7 A bandage. 8 The outer ear. 9 Bdelium. 10 A particular attitude in dancing.

वेद्यनकः A particular position in copulation.

वेदित *p.* 1 Surrounded, enclosed, encircled, enveloped. 2 Wrapped up, dressed. 3 Stopped, blocked, impeded. 4 Blockaded.

वेद्यः, वेद्यः Water.

वेद्या See वेद्यः.

वेसरः A mule; *Si.* 12. 19.

वेस(न)वारः A particular condiment (consisting of ground coriander, mustard, pepper, ginger &c.).

वेष्ट 1 *A.* (वेष्टे) See वेष्ट.

वेष्ट *f.* A barren cow.

वेष्टारः *N.* of a country (Behâr).

वेष्ट 1 *P.* (वेष्टे) To go, move.

वेष्ट 1 *P.* (वेष्टे) 1 To dry, be dried. 2 To be languid or weary, be exhausted.

वेष्ट *ind.* A particle of affirmation or certainty (indeed, truly, forsooth), but it is generally used as an expletive; अपो वेष्ट नरुतवः *Ms.* 1. 10; 2. 231, 9. 49, 11. 77. &c. It is also said to be a vocative particle and sometimes shows entreaty or persuasion (अनुनय).

वेष्टिक *a.* (की *f.*) Bought for twenty.

वेष्टक 1 A garland worn over one shoulder and under the other, like the यज्ञोपवीत. 2 An upper garment, a mantle.

वेष्टकक, वेष्टकिक A garland worn over the left shoulder and under the right arm (like the यज्ञोपवीत *q. v.*).

वेष्टिकः A jeweller.

वेष्टनः *N.* of Karna.

वेष्टर्य 1 Optionality. 2 Dubiousness, ambiguity. 3 Uncertainty, indecision.

वेष्टर्य *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Optional. 2 Dubious, doubtful, uncertain, undecided.

वेष्टर्य 1 Defect, deficiency, imperfection. 2 Mutilation, being crippled or lame. 3 Incompetency. 4 Agitation, flurry, excitement. 5 Non-existence.

वेष्टरिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to modification. 2 Modifying. 3 Modified.

वेष्टालः Afternoon, evening.

वेष्टालिक *a.* (की *f.*), वेष्टालीन *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to or occurring in the evening.

वेष्टुः 1 An epithet of Vishnu. 2 of Indra. 3 Holy basil. -ष्टे 1 The heaven of Vishnu. 2 Talc. -Comp. -चतुर्दशी the fourteenth day of the bright half of Kârtika. -लोकः the world of Vishnu.

वेष्टु *a.* (ती *f.*) 1 Changed. 2 Modified. -ते 1 Change, alteration, modification. 2 Aversion, disgust, loathing. 3 Change in state, appearance &c., disfigurement; *N.* 4. 5. 4 A portent, any event foreboding evil; तत्त्वतीपपवनादि वेष्टु देव *R.* 11. 62.

-Comp. -विवर्तः a woful plight, miserable condition, suffering; वेष्टुविवर्त-दारुणः *Mâl.* 1. 39.

वेष्टुतिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Changed modified. 2 Belonging to a Vikṛiti *q. v.* (in Sāṅkhya phil.).

वेष्टुर्य 1 Change, alteration. 2 Woful state, miserable plight. 3 Disgust.

वेष्टुति A kind of gem.

वेष्टुवे, वेष्टुव्य 1 Confusion, agitation, bewilderment. 2 Commotion, tumult. 3 Affliction, distress, grief; *S.* 4. 3, *Ve.* 5; *Mk.* 3.

वेष्टुरी 1 Articulate utterance, production of sound; see Malli. on *Ku.* 2. 17. 2 The faculty of speech. 3 Speech in general.

वेष्टानस *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to a hermit, ascetic, monastic; वेष्टानवे किमनया व्रतमा प्रदानाद् व्यापारोपि मदनस्य निवेदित्यर्थः *S.* 1. 27. -सः An anchorite, a hermit (वानस्य); a Brâhmana in the third order of his religious life; *R.* 14. 28; *Bk.* 3. 46.

वेष्टुप्य 1 Absence of qualities or attributes. 2 Absence of good qualities, a defect, fault, an imperfection. 3 Difference of properties, diversity, contrariety. 4 Inferiority, lowness. 5 Unskillfulness.

वेष्टुप्य Skill, cleverness, proficiency.

वेष्टुस्य Grief, mental distraction, sorrow; *Mâl.* 3. 1.

वेष्टुस्य 1 Variety, diversity. 2 Manifestness. 3 Strangeness. 4 Strikingness; as in वाच्यवेष्टुस्य *K. P.* 10. 5 Surprise.

वेष्टनन् The last month of pregnancy.

वेष्टयन्तः 1 The palace of Indra. 2 The banner of Indra. 3 A banner or flag in general. 4 A house.

वेष्टयन्तिकः A standard-bearer.

वेष्टयन्तिका 1 A banner, flag (fig. also); संचारिणीय देवस्य मकरिन्तो जगद्विजयवेष्टयन्तिका काष्ठागतवती *Mâl.* 1. 2 A kind of necklace of pearls.

वेष्टयन्ती 1 A banner, flag; सनपरिणाह-विलासवेष्टयन्ती *Mâl.* 3. 15. 2 An ensign. 3 A garland, necklace. 4 The necklace of Vishnu. 5 *N.* of a lexicon.

वेष्टार्य 1 Difference of kind or species. 2 Difference of, caste. 3 Strangeness. 4 Exclusion from caste. 5 Looseness, wantonness.

वेष्टिक *a.* See वेष्टिक.

वेष्टानिक *a.* (की *f.*) Clever, skilful, proficient.

वेष्टाल See वेष्टाल.

वेष्टः A maker of bamboo-work.

वेष्टव *a.* (वी) 1 Made of or produced from, a bamboo. -वः 1 A bamboo-staff. 2 A worker in bamboo

or wicker-work. -वी Bamboo-manna. -वः The seed or fruit of the bamboo.

वेष्टिकः A piper, flute-player.

वेष्टविन् *m.* An epithet of Siva.

वेष्टिकः A lutanist.

वेष्टुकः A piper, flute-player. -कः A goad; See वेष्टुक.

वेष्टसिकः A vendor of flesh.

वेष्टिकः A disputations man, capacious person.

वेष्टनिक *a.* (की *f.*) Living on wages.

-कः 1 A hired labourer, labourer. 2 A stipendiary.

वेष्टरणिः-णी *f.* 1 *N.* of the river of hell. 2 *N.* of a river in the country of the Kalingas.

वेष्टस *a.* (सी *f.*) 1 Pertaining to a cane. 2 Reed-like, i. e. yielding to a stronger enemy; as in वेष्टसी वृष्टिः *R.* 4. 35, *Pt.* 3. 19.

वेष्टान *a.* (नी *f.*) Sacrificial, sacred; वेष्टानस्या वहुयः शवयुः *S.* 4. 7. -नः 1 A sacrificial rite. 2 A sacrificial oblation.

वेष्टानिक *a.* (की *f.*) See वेष्टान.

वेष्टालिकः 1 A bard, minstrel. 2 A magician, conjurer; especially one who is a votary of Vetâla *q. v.*

वेष्टक *a.* (की *f.*) Cany, reedy.

वेष्टः A wise man, learned man.

वेष्टुध, वेष्टुधी, वेष्टुध्व 1 Skill, dexterity, proficiency, cleverness; अश्व वेष्टुध *Mâl.* 1; प्रथमविद्यावेष्टुध्वनिः *Vâs.*; *Si.* 4. 26. 2 Skill in arrangement, beauty; *Mâl.* 1. 37. 3 Shrewdness, smartness, cunningness; *Ratn.* 2. 4 Wit.

वेष्टुर्धः A king of Vidarbha. -धी 1 *N.* of Damayanti. 2 of Rukmiṇi. 3 A particular style of composition; thus defined in *S. D.*:—मायुर्ध्वंजवेष्टुर्ध रचना उल्लिख्यताम्। अष्टादशविंशतिर्वेष्टुर्ध रितिरित्यने 626. Dandin very minutely distinguishes this style from the *Gaudîya*; see *Kāv.* 1. 41-53.

वेष्टुल *a.* (ली *f.*) 1 Made of wicker or cane. -लः A kind of cake. 2 Any leguminous vegetable or grain. -लः 1 A shallow cup of a religious mendicant. 2 Any seat or vessel of wicker-work.

वेष्टिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Derived from or conformable to the Vedas, Vedic. 2 Sacred, scriptural, holy; *Ku.* 5. 73. -कः A Brâhmana well-versed in the Vedas. -Comp. -वास्तः a smatterer in Veda, one possessing an imperfect knowledge of the Vedas.

वेष्टुधी *f.*, वेष्टुध्व Learning, wisdom.

वेष्टुर्य *a.* (री or री *f.*) Brought, from or produced in Vidhura. -र्यः *Lapis lazuli*; *Ku.* 7. 10, *Si.* 3. 48.

वेष्टेजिक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to another country, foreign, exotic. -जः A stranger, foreigner; *U.* 1.

wedding. -कः The father of a son's wife or daughter's husband.

वैशद्यं 1 Clearness, purity (fig. also). 2 Perspicuity. 3 Whiteness. 4 Calmness, composure (of mind).

वैशंस 1 Destruction, slaughter, butchery, Ku. 4. 31; U. 4. 24, 6. 40. 2 Distress, torment, pain, suffering, hardship; उपरोषवैशंस Mu. 2; Māl. 9. 35.

वैशंस 1 Defencelessness. 2 Government rule.

वैशाखः 1 N. of the second lunar month (corresponding to April-May). 2 A churning stick; द्रुततरकर-दक्षः क्षिपवैशाखशैले...कलशमुदाधिगुर्वी बल्लवा लोडयति Si. 11. 8. -खः A kind of attitude in shooting; see विशाख. -खी The full-moon day in the month of Vaisākha.

वैशिक a. Practised by harlots; वैशिकी कला Mk. 1. 3 'arts practised by harlots'. -कः A person who associates with harlots; a kind of hero in erotic works. -कं Harlotry, arts of harlots.

वैशिष्ट्यं 1 Distinction, difference. 2 Peculiarity, speciality, particularity; वैशिष्ट्याद्व्यमर्थं वा बोधयेत्सार्थसंभवा S. D. 27. 3 Excellence; S. D. 78. 4 Possession or endowment with some characteristic attribute.

वैशेषिक a. (की f.) 1 Characteristic. 2 Belonging to the Vaisesika doctrine. -कः One of the six principal Darśanas or systems of Hindu philosophy founded by Kanāda; it differs from the Nyāya philosophy of Gautama in that it recognizes only seven instead of sixteen categories or heads of predicables and lays particular stress upon Vaisesika.

वैशेष्य Excellence, pre-eminence, superiority.

वैश्यः A man of the third tribe, his business being trade and agriculture; विशयाशु पिशुम्यश्च कृष्यादावर्चः शुचिः वैश्या-यनयश्च; स वैश्य इति संज्ञितः Padma Purāṇa. -Comp. -कर्मन् n., -वृत्तिः f. the business or occupation of a Vaisya; trade, agriculture &c.

वैश्रवणः 1 N. of Kubera, the god of wealth; वैश्रवणि यस्या ललितालकाया मनेता वैश्रवणस्य लक्ष्मीः Bv. 2. 10. 2 N. of Māyana. -Comp. -आलयः, -आवासः 1 the abode of Kubera. 2 the fig-tree. -उदयः the fig-tree.

वैश्वदेव a. (वी f.) Belonging to the Visvedevas, q. v. -वः 1 An offering made to the Visvedevas. 2 An offering to all deities (made by presenting oblations to fire before meals).

वैश्वानरः 1 An epithet of fire; वृत्तः स्वाद्वनताद्वनटी दूहस्तु वैश्वानरः Bv. 1. 57. 2 The fire of digestion (in the

stomach); अहं वैश्वानरी भूत्वा प्राणिनां देहमा-श्रितः। प्राणायानसमायुक्तः वैश्वानरं चतुर्विधं Bg. 15. 14. 3 General consciousness (in Vedānta phil.). 4 The Supreme Being.

वैश्वात्मिक a. (की f.) Trusty, confidential.

वैषम्यं 1 Unevenness. 2 Roughness, harshness. 3 Inequality. 4 Injustice. 5 Difficulty, misery, calamity. 6 Solitariness.

वैषयिक a. (की f.) 1 Relating to an object. 2 Pertaining to objects of sense, sensual, carnal. -कः A sensualist, voluptuary.

वैष्टुत The ashes of a burnt offering.

वैष्टूः 1 Heaven, sky. 2 Air, wind. 3 A world, a division of the universe.

वैष्णव a. (वी f.) 1 Relating to Viṣṇu; R. 11. 85. 2 Worshipping Viṣṇu. -वः One of the three important modern Hindu sects, the other two being Śaiva and Śākta sects. -वः The ashes of a burnt offering. -Comp. -पुराण N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas.

वैसरिणः A fish.

वैशायस a. (सी f.) Being in the air, aerial.

वैहार्य a. To be sported with, to be made the subject of jokes or pleasantry (said of the brother of one's wife or of the wife's relatives in general).

वैहासिकः A jester, buffoon.

वोदः 1 A kind of snake. 2 A kind of fish.

वोद्वी The fourth part of a Pana, q. v.

वोद्व m. 1 A bearer, porter. 2 A leader. 3 A husband. 4 A bull. 5 A charioteer. 6 A draught-thorse.

वोदः A stalk, stem.

वोद्व a. Moist, wet, damp.

वोदालः The sheat-fish.

वोर(ल)कः A scribe, writer.

वोरदः A kind of jasmine (कुंद).

वोलः Gum-myrh.

वोल्लहः A kind of horse.

वोद्व a. See वोद्व.

वोद्व ind. An exclamation or formula used in offering an oblation to the gods or Manes.

व्यंशकः A mountain.

व्यंशुक a. Undressed, naked, Ki. 9. 24.

व्यंसकः A rogue, cheat; as in मयूर-व्यंसकः 'a roguish peacock', 'a rogue of a peacock'.

व्यंसनं Cheating, deceiving.

व्यस्त p. p. 1 Manifested, displayed. 2 Developed, created; Ku. 2. 11. 3 Evident, manifest, clear, plain, distinct, clearly visible. 4 Specified, known, distinguished. 5 Individual. 6 Wise, learned. -कं

ind. Clearly, evidently, certainly. -Comp. -गणित arithmetic. -दृष्टार्थः an eye-witness, a witness in general. -राशिः a known quantity. -रूपः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -विक्रम a. displaying valour.

व्यक्तिः f. 1 Manifestation, visibility, clear perception; राजः समक्षमेवाधरो-चरव्यक्तिर्भविष्यति M. 1, स्नेहव्यक्तिः Me. 12. 2 Visible appearance, clearness, distinctness; S. 7. 8. 3 Distinction, discrimination; तै संतः भोतुमर्हति सदस्यव्यक्ति हेतवः R. 1. 10. 4 Real form or nature, true character; न हि ते भगवन् व्यक्ति वि-द्वेता न दानवाः Bg. 10. 14. 5 Individuality (opp. जाति); Bg. 8. 18. 6 An individual, a person. 7 Gender (in gram.) 8 Infection.

व्यग्र a. 1 Bewildered, perplexed, distracted. 2 Alarmed, frightened. 3 Eagerly or intently occupied (with loc., instr. or in comp.); R. 17. 27, Mv. 1. 13, 4. 28, Ku. 7. 2, U. 1. 23; Bv. 1. 123, Si. 2. 79.

व्यंग a. 1 Bodiless. 2 Wanting a limb, deformed, mutilated, maimed, crippled. -यः 1 A cripple. 2 A frog. 3 Dark spots on the cheek.

व्यंगुलं An extremely small measure of length equal to one-sixtieth part of an angula.

व्यंग्य a. 1 Indicated by implication, indicated by covert or indirect allusion. 2 Suggested (as sense). -ग्यं Suggested sense, insinuation, the meaning hinted at (opp. वाच्य 'the primary or expressed meaning', and लक्ष्य 'the secondary or indicated meaning'); इदमुक्तमतिशयिनि व्यंग्ये वाच्यार्थनिर्बुधेः कथितः K. P. 1.

व्यस्य 6 P. (विचति, pass. विच्यते) To cheat, deceive, trick.

व्यजः A fan.

व्यजनं A fan; निर्वति व्यजनं H. 2. 165; R. 8. 40, 10. 52; cf. बालभजन.

व्यञ्जक a. (जि f.) 1 Making clear, indicating, showing, manifesting. 2 Suggesting or insinuating a meaning (as a word, opp. वाचक and लक्ष्यक q. q. v. v.) -कः 1 Dramatic action or gesture, external indication of an internal feeling by suitable gesticulation. 2 A sign, symbol.

व्यञ्जनं 1 Making clear, indicating, manifesting. 2 A mark, token, sign. 3 A reminder; Māl. 9. 4 Disguise, garb; Si. 2. 56; तपस्विभ्यञ्जनोपाः &c. 5 A consonant. 6 A mark of the sex, i. e. the male or female organ. 7 Insignia. 8 A mark or sign of puberty. 9 The beard. 10 A limb, member. 11 A condiment, 'sauce, a seasoned article; N. 16. 104. 12 The last of the three powers of a word by virtue of which it suggests or insinuates a sense; see अञ्जना (8) (written

व्यञ्जना also in this sense). -Comp. -इव्य a. followed by a consonant. -संधिः the junction or coalition of consonants.

व्यञ्जना See व्यञ्ज (12) above.

व्यञ्जित p. p. 1 Made clear, manifested, indicated. 2 Marked, distinguished, characterized. 3 Suggested, insinuated.

व्यङ्गवक्रः, व्यङ्गवनः The castor-oil plant.

व्यतिकरः 1 Mixture, inter mixture, mixing or blending together; तथैवेत्येत्यतिकरमेवे जह्नुकन्यासरत्नोः R. 8. 95; व्यतिकर इव भीमस्तमसो वैद्युतश्च U. 5. 12, Māl. 9. 52. 2 Contact, union, combination; M. 1. 4, Si. 4. 53. 7. 23. 3 Striking against; Māl. 5. 34. 4 Obstruction; Ku. 5. 85. 5 An incident, occurrence, affair, a thing, matter; एवमेव व्यतिकरे 'such being the case.' 6 An opportunity. 7 Misfortune, calamity. 8 Mutual relation, reciprocity. 9 Exchange, interchange.

व्यतिकर्ण p. p. 1 Mixed or blended together. 2 United.

व्यतिक्रमः 1 Transgressing, deviating, swerving. 2 Violation, breach, non-performance; as in संबिद्यतिक्रमः; li. 1. 79. 3 Disregard, neglect, omission. 4 Contrariety, inversion, reverse. 5 Sin, vice, crime. 6 Adversity, misfortune.

व्यतिक्रान्त p. p. 1 Passed over transgressed, violated, neglected. 2 Inverted reversed. 3 Elapsed, passed away (as time).

व्यतिरिक्त p. p. 1 Separated or distinct from; अत्यतिरिक्तैर्यमस्यच्छरीरात् K., Ku. 1. 31, 5. 22. 2 Surpassing, excelling, going beyond. 3 Withdrawn, withheld. 4 Excepted.

व्यतिरेकः 1 Distinction, difference. 2 Separation from. 3 Exclusion, exception. 4 Excellence, surpassing, excelling. 5 Contrast, dissimilarity. 6 (In logic) Logical discontinuance (opp. अन्यय q. v.); e. g. यत्र बह्विनीति तत्र ध्वनि नास्ति is an instance of व्यतिरेकव्यति. 7 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech which consists in representing the Upameya as superior to the Upamāna in some particular respects; उपमानाद्यद्वयस्य व्यतिरेकः स एव सः K. P. 10.

व्यतिरेकिन् a. 1 Different. 2 Surpassing, excelling. 3 Excluding, excepting. 4 Showing negation or non-existence; as in व्यतिरेकि लिङ्.

व्यतिषक्त p. p. 1 Mutually connected or, related, linked or joined together. 2 Intermixed. 3 Inter-marrying.

व्यतिषंगः 1 Mutual relation, reciprocal connection. 2 Intermixture. 3 Union, junction in general.

व्यति (स्त) हारः 1 Exchange, barter. 2 Reciprocity, interchange; R. 12. 93.

व्यतीत p. p. 1 Passed, gone, elapsed, passed over; R. 5. 14. 2 Dead. 3 Left, abandoned, departed from. 4 Disregarded.

व्यतीपातः 1 Total departure, complete deviation. 2 Any great portentous calamity, or a portent foreboding a great calamity. 3 Disrespect, contempt.

व्यत्ययः 1 Passing over. 2 Opposition, contrariety. 3 Inverted order, inversion. 4 Interchange, transmutation. 5 Obstruction, hindrance.

व्यत्यस्त p. p. 1 Reversed, inverted. 2 Contrary, opposite. 3 Incoherent; व्यत्यस्तं लपति Bv. 2. 84. 4 Crossed, placed crosswise; व्यत्यस्तपादः, व्यत्यस्तभुजः &c.

व्यत्यासः 1 Inverted position or order. 2 Opposition, contrariety.

व्यथ 1 A. (व्यथते, व्यथित) 1 To be sorry, to be pained, vexed or afflicted, be agitated or disquieted; विश्वं भवति नाम व्यथते इति जितमपत्यत्वेहेन U. 7, न विद्यते तस्य मनः Ki. 1. 2, 24. 2 To be ruffled or agitated; Ki. 5. 11. 3 To tremble. 4 To be afraid. 5 To dry, become dry. -Caus. (व्यथयति-ते) To pain, distress, vex, annoy; U. 1. 28. -With प्र to be excessively vexed; Bg. 11. 20.

व्यथक a. (धिका f.) Painful, distressing; Ki. 2. 4.

व्यथनं Giving pain, tormenting. व्यथा 1 Pain, agony, anguish; तत्र व्यथां प्रसवकालकृतमवाप्य U. 4. 23, 1. 12. 2 Fear, alarm, anxiety; स्वन्तित्यलचयस्य तद्व्यथ R. 11. 62. 3 Agitation, disquietude. 4 Disease.

व्यथित p. p. 1 Afflicted, distressed, pained. 2 Alarmed. 3 Agitated, disquieted, troubled.

व्यथ 4 P. (विधयति, विद्ध) 1 To pierce, hurt, strike, stab, kill; अक्षितरामु विधाय द्विषतः स तनुविणः Si. 19. 99; विद्धमात्रः R. 5. 51, 9. 60, 14. 70; Bk. 5. 52, 9. 66, 15. 69. 2 To bore, perforate; pierce through. 3 To pick. -With अनु 1 to pierce, hurt, wound. 2 to intertwine, surround. 3 to set, inlay; see अनु-विद्ध. -अप 1 to throw, cast, toss or throw away; Mv. 2. 23; R. 19. 44. 2 to pierce through; इदमशरणं मे पक्ष्मलाक्ष्याः कटाक्षिरपहतमपविद्धं पीतमुन्मूलितं च Māl. 1. 28. 3 to desert, abandon. -आ 1 to pierce. 2 to throw, cast; see आविद्ध. -परि, -सं to pierce through, wound.

व्यधः 1 Piercing, splitting, hitting; Si. 7. 24. 2 Smiting, wounding, striking. 3 Perforating.

व्यधिकरणं Subsisting in different receptacles or substrata; (as in

व्यधिकरणबहुवीहि which means 'a Babuvrithi' compound, the first member of which is not in apposition or stands in a different case-relation to the second, in the dissolution of the compound; e. g. चक्रपाणिः, चन्द्रमौलिः &c.).

व्यधयः A butt, target, a mark to aim at.

व्यधवः A bad or wrong road.

व्यधुनादः Reverberation, loud echo.

व्यतरः A spirit, a kind of supernatural being.

व्यत् 10 U. (व्यपयति-ते) 1 To throw. 2 To diminish, waste, decrease.

व्यपकृष्ट p. p. Drawn aside, taken away, removed.

व्यपगत p. p. 1 Gone away, departed, disappeared; मद्मे व्यपगतः Bb. 2. 8; Me. 76. 2 Removed. 3 Fallen away from.

व्यपगमः Departure, disappearance. व्यपत्रप a. Shameless, impudent.

व्यपदिष्ट p. p. 1 Named. 2 Shown, represented, signified. 3 Pleaded as a pretext or excuse.

व्यपदेशः 1 Representation, information, notice. 2 Designation by name, naming. 3 A name, an appellation, a title; एवं व्यपदेशमात्रः U. 6. 4 A family, race; अयं कोस व्यपदेशः S. 7; व्यपदेशमाविलिखितुं किमीहसे जनमिमं च पातयितुं S. 5. 20. 5 Fame, reputation, renown. 6 A trick, pretext, excuse, device. 7 Fraud, craft.

व्यपदेशु m. A cheat.

व्यपरोपणं 1 Extirpating, uprooting. 2 Expelling, removing, driving away. 3 Cutting off, tearing out, plucking; उकोप तस्मि स भुवं हृत्स्त्रियः प्रसन्नकेशव्यपरोपणादिव R. 3. 56.

व्यपाकृतिः f. 1 Expelling, driving away. 2 Denial.

व्यपायः End, disappearance, close; Ku. 3. 33, R. 3. 37.

व्यपाश्रयः 1 Succession. 2 Taking refuge with, having recourse to, trusting to; Bg. 3. 18. 3 Depending on; यमो रामव्यपाश्रयः Rām.

व्यपेक्षा 1 Expectation, hope. 2 Regard, consideration; R. 8. 24. 3 Mutual relation, interdependence. 4 Mutual regard. 5 Application. 6 (In gram.) The Mutual application of two rules.

व्यपेत p. p. 1 Separated, severed. 2 Gone away, departed, off, in comp.; व्यपेतकल्पः, व्यपेतभी, व्यपेतहर्ष &c.

व्यपोद् p. p. 1 Expelled, removed. 2 Contrary, opposite; Ki. 4. 15. 3 Manifested, displayed, shown.

व्यपोहः Expelling, driving away, keeping off.

व्यभि (भी) चारः 1 Going away from, deviation, leaving the right course, following improper course;

मंत्रज्ञमध्यसिनिं व्यभिचारविजितं H. 3. 16, Bg. 14. 26. 2 Transgression, violation, Ms. 10. 24. 3 Error, crime, sin. 4 Separableness. 5 Infidelity, faithlessness (of a wife or husband), unchastity; व्यभिचारानु मनुः श्री लोके प्रमोति गच्छन् Ms. 5. 164; वाङ्मनः कर्मणि. पत्नी व्यभिचारी यथा न मे R. 15. 81; Y. 1. 71. 6 An anomaly, irregularity, exception (to a rule.) 7 (In logic) A fallacious *hetu*, the presence of the *hetu* without the *sa'dhya*.

व्यभिचारिणी An! unchaste wife, adulteress.

व्यभिचारिन् a. 1 Straying or deviating from, going astray, erring, trespassing. 2 Irregular, anomalous. 3 Untrue, false; अव्यभिचारिन्. 4 Faithless, unchaste, adulterous. -m. -व्यभिचारिभावः A transitory feeling, an accessory (opp. स्वायिन् or स्वायिभाव). (Though like the *Sthâyibhâvas* these accessories do not form a necessary substratum of any *Rasa*, still they act as *feeders* to the prevailing sentiment, and strengthen it in various ways, whether openly or covertly. They are said to be 33 or 34 in number; for an enumeration of these, see K. P. 4 *Kārikās* 31-34, S. D. 169; or R. G. first *Anana*; cf. विभाव and स्वायिभाव also).

व्यय I. 10 U. (व्ययति-ने) 1 To go, move. 2 To expend, give away, bestow. -II. 1 U. (व्ययति-ने) To go, move. -III. 10 U. (व्ययति-ने, also व्ययति-ने) 1 To throw, cast. 2 To drive.

व्यय a. Liable to change, mutable, perishable; cf. अव्यय. -यः 1 (a) Loss, disappearance, destruction; आपाद्यते न व्ययमन्तरायैः कच्चिन्मदुर्ध्वं विविधं तस्मात् R. 5. 5, 12. 33. (b) Cost, sacrifice; प्राणव्ययेनापि मया विधेयः Māl. 4. 4; Ku. 3. 23. 2 Hindrance, obstacle, R. 15. 37. 3 Decay, decline, overthrow, downfall. 4 Expenditure, expense, outlay, spending, applying to use (opp. आय); अये दुःखे व्यये दुःखे विगर्थाः कष्टसंश्रयाः Pt. 1. 163; आयाधिकं व्ययं करोति 'he lives beyond his means'; R. 5. 12, 15. 3; Ms. 9. 11. 5 Extravagance, prodigality. -Comp. -पर a. lavish in expenditure. -पराङ्मुख a. stingy, niggardly. -शील a. spendthrift, prodigal. -हृदि f. defraying of expenses. व्ययन् 1 Spending. 2 Wasting, destroying.

व्ययित p. p. 1 Expended, spent. 2 Wasted, fallen into decay.

व्यर्थ a. 1 Useless, vain, fruitless, unprofitable; व्यर्थं यत्र कर्षाद्वसत्यमपि मे U. 3. 45. 2 Meaningless, unmeaning, idle.

व्यलीक a. 1 False, untrue. 2 Offensive, disagreeable, displeasing.

3 Not false; Si. 5. 1. -कः 1 A libertine. 2 A catamite. -कं 1 Anything disagreeable or displeasing, disagreeableness; इत्थं गिरः विषयमा इव सोऽवलीकाः शुश्राव सुतनयस्य तदा व्यलीकाः Si. 5. 1. 2 Any cause of grief or uneasiness, pain, sorrow, grief; सुतसु इत्यालस्यविशेषव्यलीकमपेतु S. 7. 24; Ki. 3. 19; Ku. 3. 25; R. 4. 87. 3 A fault, an offence; a: transgression, any improper act; सव्यलीकमवशीरितानि प्रसिद्धं सपदि कौपदेन Ki. 9. 45; Si. 9. 85; Ratn. 3. 5. 4 Fraud, trick, deception; Pt. 1:120, 242. 5 Falsehood. 6 Inversion, contrariety.

व्यवकलनं 1 Separation. 2 (In math.) Subtraction, deduction.

व्यवकोशनं Wrangling, Mutual abuse.

व्यवच्छिन्न p. p. 1 Cut, off, rent, asunder, torn off. 2 Separated, divided. 3 Particularized, specified. 4 Marked, distinguished; शरीरं तावद्विद्यर्थव्यवच्छिन्ना पदावली Kāv. 1. 10. 5 Interrupted.

व्यवच्छेदः 1 Cutting off, rending asunder. 2 Dividing, separating. 3 Dissection. 4 Particularizing. 5 Distinguishing. 6 Contrast, distinction. 7 Determination. 8 Shooting, letting fly (as an arrow). 9 A chapter or section of a work.

व्यवधा 1 That which intervenes. 2 A cover, screen, partition. 3 Concealment.

व्यवधानं 1 Intervention, interposition, separation. 2 Obstruction, hiding from view; दुष्टं विमानव्यवधानमुक्तां पुनः सहस्रांश्चि विनिवृत्ते R. 13. 44. 3 Concealment, disappearance. 4 A screen, partition. 5 A cover, covering; Ku. 3. 44. 6 Interval, space. 7 (In gram.) The intervention of a syllable or letter.

व्यवधायक a. (यिका f.) 1 Intervening, screening, covering. 2 Obstructing, hiding. 3 Intermediate.

व्यवधिः Covering, intervention &c.; see व्यवधान.

व्यवसायः 1 Effort, exertion, energy, industry, perseverance; करोतु नाम नीतिज्ञो व्यवसायमितस्ततः H. 2. 14. 2 Resolve, resolution, determination; मंदीचकार मणव्यवसायमुद्धि Ku. 4. 45 'the thought of resolving to die'; Bg. 2. 41, 10. 36. 3 An act, action, performance; व्यवसायः प्रतिपत्तिविधुरः R. 8. 65. 4 Business, employment, trade. 5 Conduct, behaviour. 6 Device, stratagem, artifice. 7 Boasting. 8 N. of Vishnu.

व्यवसायिन् a. 1 Energetic, industrious, diligent. 2 Resolute, persevering.

व्यवसित p. p. 1 Endeavoured, attempted; S. 6. 9. 2 Undertaken.

3 Resolved, determined, settled. 4 Devised, planned. 5 Endeavouring, resolving. 6 Persevering, energetic. 7 Cheated, deceived. -त Ascertainment, determination.

व्यवस्था 1 Adjustment, arrangement, settlement; as in वर्णाश्रमव्यवस्था. 2 Fixity, definiteness; R. 7. 54. 3 Fixity, firm basis; आजहतुस्तच्चरन्ते पृथिव्या स्थलारविदाश्रयमव्यवस्था Ku. 1. 33. 4 Relative position. 5 A settled rule, law, statute, decree, decision, legal opinion, written declaration of the law (especially on doubtful points or where contradictory texts have to be properly adjusted). 6 An agreement, a contract. 7 State, condition.

व्यवस्थानं, व्यवस्थितिः f. 1 Arrangement, settlement, determination, decision. 2 A rule, statute, decision. 3 Steadiness, constancy. 4 Firmness, perseverance. 5 Separation.

व्यवस्थापक a. (यिका f.) 1 Arranging, putting in proper order, adjusting; settling, establishing, deciding. 2 One who gives a legal opinion. 3 A manager (modern use).

व्यवस्थापनं 1 Arranging, proper adjustment. 2 Fixing, determining, settling, deciding.

व्यवस्थापित p. p. Arranged, settled &c.; वाचू Ku. 5. 63.

व्यवस्थित p. p. 1 Placed in order, adjusted, arranged. 2 Settled, fixed; किं व्यवस्थिताविषयाः क्षात्रवर्माः U. 5. 3 Decided, determined, declared by law. 4 Stood aside, separated. 5 Extracted. 6 Based on, resting on. -Comp. -विभागा a fixed option.

व्यवस्थिति See व्यवस्थान.

व्यवहर्तु m. 1 The manager of a business. 2 A suer, litigant, plaintiff. 3 A judge. 4 An associate.

व्यवहारः 1 Conduct, behaviour, action. 2 Affair, business, work. 3 Profession, occupation. 4 Dealing, transaction. 5 Commerce, trade, traffic. 6 Dealing in money, usury. 7 Usage, custom, an established rule or practice. 8 Relation, connection; Pt. 1. 79. 9 Judicial procedure, trial or investigation of a case, administration of justice; व्यवहारस्तमाह्वयति; अलं लज्जया व्यवहारस्तं पृच्छति Mk. 9. 10 A legal dispute, complaint, suit, law suit, litigation; व्यवहारोऽयं वास्तवमवलंबते, इति लिख्यतां व्यवहारस्य प्रथमः पादः, केन सह मम व्यवहारः Mk. 9; R. 17. 39. 11 A title of legal procedure, any occasion of litigation. -Comp. -अयं the body of civil and criminal law. -अभिज्ञस्त a. prosecuted, charged. -आसनं tribunal of justice, judgment-seat; R. 8. 18. -ज्ञः 1 one who understands business. 2 a youth come of age, one who is no longer a

minor. 3 one who is acquainted with judicial procedure. -तत्र course of conduct; Mā. 4. -वृत्ति trial, judicial investigation. -पदं व्यवहार-विषय q. v. -पादः 1 any one of the four stages of a legal proceeding. 2 the fourth stage; i. e. निर्णयपद that part which concerns the verdict or decision. -मातृका 1 a legal process in general. 2 any act or subject relating to the administration of justice or formation of courts (of which thirty heads are enumerated). -निधिः a rule of law, any code of law. -विषयः (so -पदं, -मार्गः, -स्थाः) a subject or head of legal procedure. an actionable business, a matter which may be made the subject of litigation (these are eighteen; for enumeration of names, see Ms. 8, 47).

व्यवहारिकः A dealer, trader, merchant.

व्यवहारिक a. (का or की f.) 1 Relating to business. 2 Engaged in business, practical. 3 Judicial, legal. 4 Litigant. 5 Usual, customary.

व्यवहारिका 1 Usage, custom. 2 A broom. 3 The *Ingudi* plant.

व्यवहारिन् a. 1 Transacting business, acting, practising. 2 Engaged in a law-suit, litigant. 3 Usual, customary.

व्यवहित p. p. 1 Placed apart. 2 Separated by anything intervening; Si. 2. 85. 3 Interrupted, stopped, obstructed, impeded. 4 Screened from view, hidden, concealed. 5 Not immediately connected. 6 Done, performed. 7 Passed over, omitted. 8 Surpassed, excelled. 9 Hostile, opposed.

व्यवहृतिः f. 1 Practice, process. 2 Action, performance.

व्यवयः 1 Separation, decomposition, resolution (into components). 2 Dissolution. 3 Covering, concealment. 4 Intervention, interval; अङ्कुशबाहुमुन्मथयौऽप. 5 An impediment, obstacle. 6 Copulation, sexual intercourse. 7 Purity. -यं Light, lustre.

व्यवयिन् m. 1 A sensualist, libertine. 2 An aphrodisiac.

व्यवैत p. p. 1 Separated, decomposed. 2 Different.

व्यष्टिः f. 1 Individuality, singleness. 2 Distributive pervasion. 3 (In Vedānta phil.) An aggregate or whole viewed as made up of many separate bodies (opp. समष्टि q. v.).

व्यसनं 1 Casting away, dispelling. 2 Separating, dividing. 3 Violation, infraction. 4 Loss, destruction, defeat, fall; defection, weak point;

अमालयभयनं Pt. 3; स्वबलव्यसने Ki. 13. 15.

5(a) A calamity, misfortune, distress, evil, disaster, ill-luck; अज्ञातभयव्यसना दृष्टं कृतोपकारेव तद्विषय Ku. 3. 73, 4. 30, R. 12. 57. (b) Adversity, need; स हृद्दुःखसने यः स्यात् Pt. 1. 33 'a friend in need is a friend indeed'. 6 Setting (as of the sun &c) तजोद्वयस्य युगपद् व्यसनोदयस्य S. 4. 1 (where व्यसन means 'a fall' also). 7 Vice, bad practice, evil habit; मिथ्येव व्यसनं वदति स्वयमासीद्गृह विनोदः कुतः S. 4. 5, R. 18. 14; Y. 1. 309; (these vices are usually said to be ten; see Ms. 7. 47-48); समानशीलव्यसनं तु सकृदं Subhāsh. 8 Close or intent application, assiduous devotion; विद्यायां व्यसनं Bh. 2. 62, 63. 9 Inordinate addiction. 10 Crime, sin. 11 Punishment. 12 Inability, incompetency. 13 Fruitless effort. 14 Air, wind. -Comp. -अतिभारः heavy calamity or distress; R. 14. 68. अञ्चित, -आर्त, -पीडित a. overtaken by calamity, involved in distress.

व्यसनिन् a. 1 Addicted to any vice, vicious. 2 Unlucky, unfortunate. 3 Intently attached or excessively devoted to anything (usually in comp.).

व्यसु a. Lifeless, dead; Si. 20. 3.

व्यस्त p. p. 1 Cast or thrown asunder, tossed about; Mā. 5. 23. 2 Dispersed, scattered; U. 5. 14. 3 Dispelled, cast away. 4 Separated, divided, severed; V. 5. 23. 5 Taken or considered separately, taken singly (opp. समस्त); यष्टिः समस्तैरपि किमप्य किं पुनर्यष्टिः U. 5; तद्वस्ति किं व्यस्तमपि त्रिलोचने Ku. 5. 72. 6 Simple, uncompounded (as words). 7 Manifold, different. 8 Removed, expelled. 9 Agitated, troubled, confused. 10 Disordered, out of order, disarranged. 11 Reversed upset. 12 Inverse (as ratio).

व्यस्तारः The issue of rut or ichor from the temples of an elephant.

व्याकरणं 1 Analysis, decomposition. 2 Grammatical analysis, grammar, one of the six *Vedāngas* q. v.; सिंहे व्याकरणस्य कर्तुं हस्तं प्राणात् विद्यां प्राणिभिः Pt. 2. 33.

व्याकारः 1 Transformation, change of form. 2 Deformity.

व्याकीर्ण p. p. 1 Scattered or thrown about. 2 Disordered.

व्याकुल a. 1 Agitated, perplexed, bewildered, distracted; शोकव्याकुल, बाष्प°. 2 Alarmed, troubled, frightened; वृष्टिव्याकुलगोकुल Git. 4. 3 Full of, overtaken by. 4 Intently engaged in, busy with; आलोक्ये ते निपतति दुरा सा वलिव्याकुला वा Me. 85. 5 Flashing, moving about; U. 3. 43.

व्याकुलित a. Agitated, distracted, confounded, perplexed &c.

व्याकृतिः f. Fraud, disguise, deception.

व्याकृत p. p. 1 Analyzed, separated. 2 Explained, expounded. 3 Disfigured, distorted, deformed.

व्याकृतिः f. 1 Analysis. 2 Exposition, explanation. 3 Change of form, development. 4 Grammar.

व्याकीर्ण (य) a. 1 Expanded, blown, blossomed; व्याकीर्णकोदनदता दधने नलिन्यः Si. 4. 46. 2 Developed; Bh. 3. 17.

व्याक्षेपः 1 Tossing about. 2 Obstruction, hindrance. 3 Delay; अव्याक्षेपो भविष्यत्याः कार्यसिद्धिर्हि लक्षणं R. 10. 6. 4 Distraction.

व्याख्या 1 Relation, narration. 2 Explanation, exposition, comment, gloss.

व्याख्यात p. p. 1 Related, narrated. 2 Explained, expounded, commented upon.

व्याख्यातु m. An expounder, a commentator.

व्याख्यानं 1 Communication, narration. 2 Speech, lecture. 3 Explanation, exposition, interpretation, comment.

व्याघटनं 1 Churning. 2 Rubbing together, friction.

व्याघातः 1 Striking against. 2 A blow, stroke. 3 An impediment, obstacle. 4 Contradiction. 5 A figure of speech in which opposite effects are shown to be produced from the same cause or by the same agency; it is thus defined by Mammata: -तद्यथा साधितं केनाप्यपेक्ष तद्व्याया । तथैव वद्विधीतं स व्याघात इति स्मृतः । K. P. 10; e. g. see Vb. 1. 2. or the quotation under विरुपाक्ष.

व्याघ्रः 1 A tiger. 2 (At the end of comp.) Best, pre-eminent, chief; as in नरव्याघ्र, पुरुषव्याघ्र. 3 The red variety of the castor-oil plant. -अग्नी A tigress; व्याघ्रीव तिष्ठति जरा परितर्जयती Bh. 3. 109. -Comp. -अटः a sky-lark. -आरवः a cat. -नखः-कं 1 a tiger's claw. 2 a kind of perfume. 3 a scratch, the impression of a finger-nail. -नायकः a jackal.

व्याजः 1 Deceit, trick, deception, fraud. 2 Art, cunning; अव्याजमनोरं वृत्तः S. 1. 18 'artlessly lovely'. 3 A pretext, pretence, semblance; व्याज-व्याजमुपेत्य Nāg. 1. 1; R. 4. 25, 58; 10. 66; 11. 66. 4 An artifice, a device, contrivance; व्याजार्थसंज्ञित-मेखलानि R. 13. 42. -Comp. -उक्तिः f. 1 a figure of speech in which what is apparently the effect of one cause is intentionally ascribed to another; in other words, where a feeling is dissembled by being attributed to a different cause; see K. P. 10 under व्याजोक्ति. 2 covert allusion, insinuation. -निर्द्वार् artful censure. -सुप्त a

'signing to be asleep. -स्तुतिः f. A figure of speech resembling the English 'irony', wherein censure is implied by apparent praise, or praise by apparent censure; व्याज-स्तुतिर्मुखे भिदन्तुतिर्वा रुदित्यथा K. P. 10.

व्याहः 1 A carnivorous animal, such as a tiger. 2 A villain, rogue. 3 A snake. 4 N. of Indra; cf. व्याह.

व्याहिः N. of a celebrated grammarian.

व्यायुक्षी Mutual splashing and sporting in water.

व्याच p. p. Opened, spread, expanded.

व्यादानं Opening.

व्यादिशः An epithet of Vishnu.

व्याधः 1 A hunter, fowler (by caste or profession). 2 A wicked or low man. -Comp. -धीतः a deer.

व्याधामः, व्याधावः Indra's thunder-bolt.

व्याधिः 1 Sickness, ailment, disease, illness (usually physical, and opp. अग्नि which means 'mental distress or anxiety'); विरुज्जतरीरवेतसः सततव्याधिरस्तीतिरस्तु ते Si. 16. 11 (where व्याधि means free from अग्नि 'also'); cf. अग्नि. 2 Leprosy. -Comp. -कर a. unwholesome. -ग्रस्त a. seized with disease, or diseased.

व्याधित a. Diseased, sick.

व्याधुत p. p. Shaken about, trembling, tremulous.

व्यानः One of the five life winds or vital airs in the body, that which is diffused through the whole body.

व्यानस A particular kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment.

व्यापक a. (पिका f.) 1 Pervading, comprehensive, diffusive, widely extending over the whole of anything; त्रिवर्ग्युर्ध्वमपस्तान् व्यापको महिमा हरेः Ku. 6. 71. 2 Invariably concomitant. -कः An attribute which is invariably concomitant or inherent. -कं An invariably concomitant or inherent property.

व्यापत्तिः f. 1 Ruin, calamity, misfortune; Ms. 6. 20. 2 Substitution of one thing for another. 3 Death; R. 12. 56.

व्यापद् f. 1 Calamity, misfortune; Bh. 3. 105. 2 Disease. 3 Derangement. 4 Death, decease.

व्यापनं Pervading, penetrating, spreading throughout.

व्यापन्न p. p. 1 Fallen into misfortune, ruined. 2 Failed, miscarried. 3 Hurt, injured. 4 Dead, expired, deceased; as in व्यापन्न q. v. 5 Deranged, disordered. 6 Substituted, changed.

व्यापाद्, व्यापादनं 1 Killing, slaying. 2 Ruin, destruction. 3 Evil design, malice.

व्यापादित p. p. 1 Killed, slain, destroyed. 2 Ruined, injured, hurt.

व्यापारः 1 Employment, engagement, business, occupation; ततः प्रविशति यथोक्तव्यापारं शकुन्तला S. 1; Ku. 2. 54. 2 Application, employment; Mu. 2. 4. 3 Profession, trade, practice, exercise; as in शकुन्तला. 4 An act, doing, performance. 5 Working, operation, action, influence; (अतः) व्यापारोपे भगवान् विमन्युर्व्यापारमात्मन्यपि सायकान् Ku. 7. 93; V. 3. 17. 6 Being placed on; M. 4. 14. 7 Exertion, effort; आर्यायक्यनी तत्र व्यापारं कर्तुमर्हति Ku. 5. 32. 'will be pleased to exert herself in that behalf.' (व्यापारं कृ 1 to take part in. 2 to have effect on. 3 to meddle; as in व्यापारेषु व्यापारं यो नरः कर्तुमिच्छति Pt. 1. 21.)

व्यापारित p. p. 1 Engaged, occupied, employed; appointed; R. 2. 38. 2 Placed, fixed, set; Ve. 3. 19

व्यापारिन् m. 1 A dealer, trader. 2 One who exercises or practises anything.

व्यापिन् a. 1 Pervading, filling, occupying (at the end of comp.). 2 All-pervading, coextensive, invariably concomitant. 3 Covering. -m. An epithet of Vishnu.

व्यापुत p. p. 1 Engaged in, occupied or busy with, employed in (with loc.). 2 Placed, fixed. -m. An employé, a minister.

व्यापृतिः f. 1 Employment, engagement, business; स्वस्वव्यापृतिमयमानसतया Bv. 1. 57. 2 Operation, action. 3 Exertion. 4 Profession, practice; see व्यापार.

व्याप्त p. p. 1 Spread through, penetrated, pervaded, extended over, permeated, covered. 2 Pervading, extending over all. 3 Filled with, full of. 4 Encompassed, surrounded. 5 Placed, fixed. 6 Obtained, possessed. 7 Comprehended, included. 8 Invariably accompanied (in logic). 9 Famous, celebrated. 10 Expanded, stretched out.

व्याप्तिः f. 1 Pervasion, permeation. 2 (In logic) Universal pervasion, invariable concomitance, universal accompaniment of the middle term by the major; यत्र यत्र धूमस्तत्र तत्राग्निरिति साहचर्यनियमो व्याप्तिः T. S. 3 A universal rule, universality. 4 Fulness. 5 Obtaining. -Comp. -ग्रहः apprehension of universal concomitance, -ज्ञान knowledge of invariable or universal concomitance.

व्याप्य a. To be pervaded, filled &c. -त्वं The sign or middle term of a syllogism (= हेतु, साधन q. v.), (in logic.).

व्याप्यत्वं Invariableness. -Comp. -असिद्धिः f. imperfect inference.

व्यायुक्षी = व्यायुक्षी q. v.

व्यामः, व्यामनं A measure of length equal to the space between the tips of the fingers of either hand when the arms are extended.

व्यामिश्र a. Mingled, intermixed.

व्यामोहः 1 Infatuation. 2 Bewilderment, embarrassment, perplexity; कंसस्थालमधुजितं जितमिति व्यामोहकोलाहलः Gt. 10; Kāv. 3. 101.

व्यापत p. p. 1 Long, extended; युवा युगव्यापतवाहुरसलः R. 3. 34. 2 Expanded, wide open. 3 Exercised, disciplined. 4 Busy, engaged, occupied. 5 Hard, firm. 6 Strong, intense, excessive. 7 Mighty, powerful. 8 Deep; Ku. 5. 54.

व्यापतत्वं Muscular development; S. 2. 4.

व्यापामः 1 Extending, stretching out. 2 Exercise, gymnastic or athletic exercise; Si. 2. 94. 3 Fatigue, labour. 4 Effort, exertion. 5 Contention, struggle. 6 A measure of distance (= व्याम q. v.).

व्यापामिक a. (की f.) Athletic, gymnastic.

व्यायोगः A kind of dramatic composition in one act; it is thus described by S. D. :—व्यायतिवृत्तौ व्यायोगः स्वस्वजीवनसंयुतः। हीनो गर्भविमर्शान् नरेन्दमिराश्रितः। एकांक्ष भवेत्स्त्रीनिमित्तसमरोदयः। कोशिकीश्वरि रहितः प्रख्यातस्तत्र नायकः। राजाविरयं दिव्यो वा भवेद्धेतोः सः। हास्यगुणराशित्वा इतोऽज्ञातः समाः ॥ 514.

व्याल a. 1 Wicked, vicious; व्यालद्विपा यन्तुभिर्मुद्विज्यतः Si. 12. 28; वंता मने व्यालमिवापराधः Ki. 17. 25. 2 Bad, villainous. 3 Cruel, fierce, savage; Ki. 13. 4. -लः 1 A vicious elephant; व्यालं बालमुणालंतुभिरसी रोद्धुं समुज्ज्वले Bh. 2. 6. 2 A beast of prey. 3 A snake; Il. 3. 29. 4 A tiger; Māl. 3. 5 A leopard. 6 A king. 7 A cheat, rogue. 8 N. of Vishnu. -Comp. -सहः, -नलः a kind of herb. -ग्रहः, -घातिन् m. a snake-catcher. -युगः 1 a wild animal. 2 a hunting leopard. -रूपः an epithet of Siva.

व्यालकः A vicious or wicked elephant.

व्यालंबः A kind of castor-oil plant.

व्यालोल a. 1 Shaking about, tremulous. 2 Disordered, dishevelled; व्यालोलः केशपातः Gt. 11.

व्यालकलनं Subtraction.

व्यावक्रोशी, व्यावभाषी Mutual abuse, reciprocal imprecation.

व्यावर्तः 1 Surrounding, encompassing. 2 Revolution, going round. 3 Ruptured navel.

व्यावर्तक a. (लिका f.) 1 Encompassing, surrounding. 2 Excluding, excepting, separating. 3 Turning away from. 4 Turning round.

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Ki. 5. 30
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व्यावर्त
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व्यावर्तन 1 Surrounding, encompassing. 2 Revolving, turning round; Ki. 5. 30. 3 A fold, band.

व्यावर्तित p. p. Moved, agitated.

व्यावहारिक a. (की f.) 1 Relating to business, practical. 2 Legal, judicial. 3 Customary, usual. 4 Relating to the world of illusion; cf. प्रातिभासिक.

-कः A counsellor, minister.

व्यावहारी Mutual seizing.

व्यावहारी Mutual derision or laughter.

व्यावृत्तिः f. 1 Covering, screening. 2 Exclusion.

व्यावृत्त p. p. 1 Turned away from, withdrawn from; व्यावृत्ता यत्परस्वस्थः भुक्ता तस्करता स्थिता R. 1. 21; V. 1. 9. 2 Separated from, singled out. 3 Excluded, set aside. 4 Revolved, turned round. 5 Encompassed, surrounded. 6 Desisting, ceased from; Ku. 2. 35. 7 Split asunder.

व्यासः 1 Distribution, separation into parts. 2 Dissolution or analysis of a compound. 3 Severalty, distinction. 4 Diffusion, extension. 5 Width, breadth. 6 The diameter of a circle. 7 A fault in pronunciation. 8 Arrangement, compilation. 9 An arranger, a compiler. 10 N. of a celebrated sage. [He was the son of the sage Parasara by Satyavati (born before her marriage with Santanu q. v.); but he retired to the wilderness as soon as he was born, and there led the life a hermit, practising the most rigid austerities until he was called by his mother Satyavati to beget sons on the widows of her son Vichitravirya. He was thus the father of Pandu and Dhritarashtra and also of Vidura; q. v. v. He was at first called 'Krishna-dvapaipayana from his dark complexion and from his having been brought forth by Satyavati on a Dvipa or island; but he afterwards came to be called Vyasa or 'the arranger', as he was supposed to have arranged the Vedas in their present form; विज्ञास्य वेदान् यस्मात्स तस्माद्व्यास इति सूतः. He is believed to be the author of the great epic the Mahabharata which he is said to have composed with Ganapati for his scribe. The eighteen Puranas, as also the Brahma-sutras and several other works are also ascribed to him. He is one of the seven chirajivins or deathless persons; cf. चिरजीविन्.] 11 A Brähmana who recites or expounds the Parāṇas in public.

व्यासक्त p. p. 1 Closely adhering to. 2 Attached or devoted to, intent on, occupied or busy with (with loc.). 3 Separated, detached, disjoined. 4 Confused, bewildered.

व्यासंगः 1 Close adherence, intent attachment or application. 2 Intention, devotion; Bv. 1. 79. 3 Diligent study. 4 Attention. 5 Detachment, separation.

व्यासिद्ध p. p. 1 Prohibited, forbidden. 2 Contraband (said of goods &c.).

व्याहत p. p. 1 Obstructed, impeded.

2 Repelled, repulsed. 3 Foiled, disappointed; Si. 3; 40. 4 Confused, bewildered, alarmed. -Comp. -अर्थेता one of the faults of composition; see K. P. 7.

व्याहर्ण 1 Utterance, pronunciation. 2 Speech, narration.

व्याहारः 1 Speech, utterance, words U. 4. 18, 5. 29. 2 Voice, note, sound; M. 5. 1.

व्याहृत p. p. Said, spoken, uttered.

व्याहृतिः f. 1 Utterance, speech, words; न हीव्याहृतयः कदाचित्पुष्पांति लोके विपरीतमर्थं Ku. 3. 63. 2 Statement, expression; सूतार्थव्याहृतिः सा हि न स्तुतिः परमेशिनः R. 10. 33. 3 A mystic word uttered by every Brähmana in performing his daily sandhyā-adoration; (these Vyāhritis are three सूत, सुवम् and स्वम् or स्वर usually repeated after om; cf. Ms. 2. 76; according to some they are seven in number).

व्युच्छिन्ति f. व्युच्छेदः, Cutting off; extermination, complete destruction.

व्युत्क्रमः 1 Transgression, going astray. 2 Inverted order, contrariety. 3 Confusion, disorder.

व्युक्तं p. p. 1 Transgressed, overstepped. 2 Departed, left, gone forth.

व्युत्थानं, व्युत्थितिः f. 1 Great activity. 2 Rising up against, opposition, obstruction. 3 Independent action, following one's own bent of mind. 4 The completion of religious abstraction or abstract meditation (in Yoga phil.). 5 A kind of dance. 6 Causing (an elephant) to rise; Si. 18. 26.

व्युत्पत्तिः f. 1 Origin, production 2 Derivation, etymology. 3 Perfect proficiency, conversancy. 4 Scholarship, learning; व्युत्पत्तिरनीतकेविदापि न रजसाय कृते जडानां Vikr. 1. 15, 18. 103.

व्युत्पन्न p. p. 1 Produced, begotten. 2 Formed by derivation. 3 Derived, traced to its etymology, as a word (opp. अद्युत्पन्न or 'primitive'). 4 Completed, perfected; Mv. 4. 57. 5 Thoroughly proficient in, learned, erudite.

व्युत्त p. p. Wetted, drenched.

व्युदस्त p. p. Thrown aside, rejected, cast off.

व्युदासः 1 Throwing aside, rejection. 2 Exclusion (in gram.) 3 Prohibition. 4 Disregard, indifference. 5 Killing, destruction; Si. 15. 37.

व्युपदेशः Pretext, pretence.

व्युपरमः Cessation, stop, close.

व्युपशमः 1 Non-cessation. 2 Inquietude. 3 Complete cessation (where वि shows intensity).

व्युष्ट p. p. 1 Burnt. 2 Dawned, become day-light. 3 Become bright or

clear. 4 Dwelt. -ष्ट 1 Day-break dawn; Si. 12. 4. 2 Day. 3 Fruit.

व्युष्टिः f. 1 Dawn. 2 Prosperity. 3 Praise. 4 Fruit, consequence.

व्युष्ट p. p. 1 Expanded, developed, broad, wide; व्युष्टोस्को वृषस्कंधः R. 1. 13. 2 Firm, compact. 3 Placed in order, arranged, marshalled (as an army); Bg. 1. 3. 4 Disarranged, placed out of order. 5 Married. -Comp. -कंकट a. mailed, clad in armour.

व्युत्त a. Interwoven, sewn, interlaced.

व्युतिः f. 1 Weaving, sewing. 2 The wages of weaving.

व्यूहः 1 A military array; Ms. 7. 187. 2 An army, host, squadron; व्यूहादुभौ तावितरेतरस्मात् भयं जयं चापतुरव्यवस्थं R. 7. 54. 3 A large quantity, an assemblage, a multitude, collection. 4 A part, portion, sub-head. 5 The body. 6 Structure, formation. 7 Reasoning, logic. -Comp. -प्राणिः f. the rear of an army. -भंगः, भेदः breaking an array.

व्यूहनं 1 Arraying of troops, marshalling. 2 Structure of the members of the body.

व्यूद्धिः f. Non-prosperity, ill-luck, misfortune (विघाता वृद्धिर्व्यूद्धिः); as in यवनानां व्यूद्धिर्व्यवर्धनं Sk.

व्ये 1 U. (व्ययति-ते, ऊत; caus. व्याययति-ते desid. विव्यासति) 1 To cover. 2 To sew.

व्योकारः A blacksmith.

व्योमन् n. 1 The sky, atmosphere; अस्मेन जडधामता तु भवतो यद् व्योमि विस्मृजते K. P. 10, Ms. 51; R. 12. 67; N. 22. 54. 2 Water. 3 A temple sacred to the sun. 4 Talc. -Comp. -उत्कर्ष rain-water, dew. -केशः, -केशिन् m. an epithet of Siva. -गंगा the heavenly Ganges. -चारिन् m. 1 a god. 2 a bird. 3 a saint. 4 a Brähmana. 5 a heavenly body. -धूमः a cloud. -नाशिका a kind of quail. -मंजर, -मंडल a flag, banner. -सुदूरः a gust of wind. -यानं a celestial car. -सर्व m. 1 a deity, god 2 a Gandharva. 3 a spirit. -स्पर्शी the earth. -सुक्ष्म a. 'sky-touching', very lofty.

वज्र 1 P. (व्रजति) 1 To go, walk, proceed; नाविनीतैर्वज्रं पुनः Ms. 4. 67. 2 To go to, approach, visit; मनेकं शरणं व्रज Bg. 18. 66. 3 To depart, retire, withdraw. 4 To pass away (as time); इयं व्रजति यामिनी त्यज नरेन्द्र निवारसं Vikr. 11. 74. (This root is used much in the same way as गम् or ग q. v.). -With अनु 1 to go after, follow Ms. 11. 111, Ku. 7. 38. 2 to practise, perform. 3 to resort to. -आ to come, approach. -परि to wander about as a religious mendicant, turn out a recluse. -य 1 to go into exile. 2 to renounce all worldly attachments

enter on the fourth stage of life; i. e. to become a *Sannyāsin*; Ms. 6. 38, 8. 363. -प्रति to go to or towards, approach; Bk. 8. 98. -प्रयुद् to go forth to meet or receive; R. 1. 90; 13. 33.

ब्रजः 1 A multitude, collection, flock, group; नेत्रजः पोरजनस्य तस्मिन् विहाय सर्वोत्पत्तिविधेः R. 6. 7; 7. 60, Si. 6. 6, 14. 33. 2 A station of cowherds. 3 A cowpen, cowshed; Si. 2. 64. 4 An abode, a resting-place 5 A road. 6 A cloud. 7 N. of a district near Mathurā. -Comp. -अंगना, युवतिः f. a woman of Vraja, a cowherdess; Bv. 2. 165. -अजिरः a cowpen. -किशोरः, -नाथः, -मोहनः, वरः, -वल्लभः epithets of Krishna.

ब्रजनं 1 Roaming, wandering, travelling. 2 Exile.

ब्रज्या 1 Wandering about as a religious mendicant. 2 An attack, invasion, a march. 3 A flock, multitude-tribe, class. 4 A theatre.

ब्रज् I. 1 P. (व्रजति) To sound. -II. 10 U. (व्रजयति-ने) To hurt; wound.

ब्रजः-जं 1 A wound, sore, bruise, hurt; R. 12. 55. 2 A boil, an ulcer -Comp. -अरिः gum-myrrh. -कुत् a. wounding. (-m.) the marking-nut tree. -विरोपण a. sore-healing; S. 4. 13. -शोधन the cleansing or dressing of a wound. -तृः the castor-oil plant. ब्रजित a. Wounded, bruised; U. 4. 3.

व्रतः-तं 1 A religious act of devotion or austerity, vowed observance, a vow in general; अम्यस्यवीथ व्रतमासिचरि R. 13. 67, 2 4, 25; (there are several *vratas* enjoined in the different Purāṇas; but their number cannot be said to be fixed, as new ones e. g. सत्यनारायणव्रत, are being added every day.). 2 A vow, promise, resolve; शोधयन् मध्वतः शम्भुद्वय प्रतिरोपयन् R. 17. 42; so सत्यव्रत, व्रतव्रत &c. 3 Object of devotion or faith, devotion; as in व्रतिव्रता (व्रतिव्रतं यस्याः सा); व्रति देवव्रता देवान् पितॄन् व्रति पितृव्रताः Bg. 9. 25. 4 A rite, an observance, practice, as in

अर्कव्रत q. v. 5 Mode of life, course of conduct; S. 5. 26. 6 An ordinance, a law, rule. 7 Sacrifice. 8 An act, a deed, work. -Comp. -आचरणं the observance of a vow. -आदेशः investiture of a youth (of any one of the three classes) with the sacred thread. -उपवासः a fast for a vow.

-ग्रहणं initiation into a vow for a religious performance. -धर्मः a religious student; see व्रतचारिन्. -धर्मा observance or practice of a religious vow. -पारण, -पर conclusion of a vow or fast, eating after a fast. -भंगः 1 breach of a vow. 2 breach of a promise. -भिक्षा begging alms as a part of a ceremony of investiture with the sacred thread. -लोपन breaking a vow. -वैकल्य the incompleteness of a religious vow. -संयहः initiation into a vow. -स्नातकः a Brāhmaṇa who has completed the first stage of his religious life, i. e. that of a Brahmacārin or religious student; see स्नातक.

व्रततिः, -ती f. 1 A creeper; पादाकुट-व्रतविलयासंप्रसंज्ञातपादाः S. 1. 33, R. 14. 1. 2 Expansion, extension.

व्रतिन् a. Observing a vow, practising penance, devout, pious. -m. 1 A religious student. 2 An ascetic, a devotee; S. 5. 9. 3 One who institutes a sacrifice; cf. व्रजमान.

व्रध See वध.

व्रधन् See वधन्.

व्रध 6 P. (वृधति, वृयन्, caus. व्रधयति -ने; desid. विव्रधति or विव्रयति) 1 To cut, cut up of asunder, tear, lacerate. 2 To wound.

व्रधनः 1 A small saw. 2 A fine file used by goldsmiths. -ने Cutting, tearing, wounding.

व्राजिः f. A gust or gale of wind, stormy wind.

व्रातः A multitude, flock, an assemblage; यपाकानां व्रातेः G. L. 29; R. 12. 94; Si. 4. 35. -तं 1 Bodily or manual labour. 2 Day-labour. 3 Casual employment.

व्रातीन् a. Living by day-labour, a hired labourer, coolie.

व्रात्यः 1 A man of the first three classes who has lost caste owing to the non-performance of the principal Samaskāras or purificatory rites (especially investiture with the sacred thread) over him, an outcast; यवत्या हि व्रात्याधमपतितपासं व्रतित्वापि न स्नेहः G. L. 37. 2 A low or vile person in general. 3 A man of a particular inferior tribe (the descendant of a Śūdra father and Kshatriya mother). -Comp. -व्रतः one who calls himself a Vratya. -स्तोमः N. of a sacrifice performed to recover the rights forfeited by the non-performance of the due Samaskāras.

व्री I. 9 P. (व्रिणाति-व्रीणाति) To choose, select; cf. वृ.-II. 4 A. (व्रीयते, व्रीण) 1 To go, move. 2 To be chosen.

व्रीड 4 P. (व्रीडयति) 1 To be ashamed, feel sham. 2 To throw, cast, send forth.

व्रीडः-डा 1 Shame, व्रीडाविद्यायासंगतीर्ष-लित्ये Si. 3. 40; व्रीडमावहति मे स (शब्दः) संप्रति Bv. 11. 73. 2 Modesty, bashfulness; Si. 10. 18.

व्रीडित p. p. Put to shame, ashamed, abashed.

व्रीड् 1 P., 10 U. (व्रीसति, व्रीसयति-ने) To injure, kill.

व्रीहिः 1 Rice; as in वृहीति q. v. 2 A grain of rice. -Comp. -अगारः a granary. -काचनः a kind of pulse. -राजिकः panic seed (= कंठ q. v.).

व्री 6 P. (वृजति) 1 To cover. 2 To be heaped or gathered. 3 To heap, accumulate. 4 To sink, go down.

व्री 1 P., 10 U. See व्रीड्.

व्रीहय a. (व्री f.) 1 Fit for rice. 2 Sown with rice. -तं A field of rice, one fit for growing rice.

व्री 9 P. (व्रीणाति, rarely व्रीणाति, caus. व्रीयति) 1 To go, move. 2 To support, hold, maintain. 3 To choose, select.

व्री 10 U. (व्रीसयति-ने) To see.

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शः 1 A cutter, destroyer ; Ki. 15.
45. 2 A weapon. 3 N. of Siva. -शं
Happiness ; Bh. 2. 16.

शुभ a. Happy, prosperous ; Bk.
4. 18.

शुभः 1 Ploughing in the regular
direction. 2 The thunderbolt of
Indra. 3 The iron head of a pestle.

शंस 1 P. (शंसति, शस्त ; *pass.* शस्यते)
1 To praise, extol, approve of ; साधु
साधयति श्रुतानि शंसदुर्मात्तामजं Rām. ; Bg.
5. 1. 2 To tell, relate, express de-
clare, communicate, announce,
report (with dat. or sometimes
gen. of person or by itself) ; शंसस
सीतापदिदेवनांतमद्वितं शासनमयजाय R. 14.
83 ; न मे द्विया शंसति किंचिद्विषितं 3. 5, 2.
68, 4. 72, 9. 77, 11. 84 ; Ku. 3. 60,
5. 51. 3 To indicate, bespeak, show ;
नः (अशोकः) सावज्ञो माधवश्रीनियोगे पुन्ये
शंसत्यादरं स्वस्वयने M. 5. 8 ; Ki. 5. 23,
Ku. 2. 22. 4 To repeat, recite. 5 To
hurt, injure. 6 To revile, traduce.
-With अभि 1 to curse. 2 to
charge, defame, traduce ; Y. 3.
286. 3 to praise. -आ (usually Atm.)
1 to hope for, expect, desire, wish
or long for ; स्वकार्यसिद्धिं पुनराशंसते Ku.
3. 57 ; संधामं चाशंससि Bk. 14. 70, 90 ;
मनोरयाय नाशंस किं बाहो संयते दधा S. 7. 13,
2. 15. 2 to bless, express a pious wish,
wish well ; एवं ते देवा आशंसतु Mk. 1 ;
राज्ञः शिवं सावर्जस्य ध्यादित्याशंसं करिष्ये R. 14. 50. 3 to tell, relate (Paras.) ;
आशंसता बाणगतिं वृषाके कार्यं त्वया नः प्रतिपन्न-
कत्वं Ku. 3. 14. 4 to praise. 5 to
repeat. -प्र to praise, extol, approve,
speak approvingly of, command ;
इतिहा युवतिः प्रशंसते Git. 1 ; वचनं वाचा प्रश-
स्यते Ms. 5. 127 ; प्रशंसति निशाचरः Bk.
12. 65 ; R. 5. 25, 17. 36.

शंसनं 1 Praising. 2 Telling, rela-
ting. 3 Reciting.

शंसा 1 Praise. 2 Wish, desire,
hope. 3 Repeating, narrating.

शंसित p. p. 1 Praised, extolled.
2 Told, said, spoken, declared. 3
Wished, desired. 4 Ascertained,
established, determined. 5 Falsely
accused, calumniated.

शंसित्व a. (Usually at the end of
comp.) 1 Praising. 2 Telling,
announcing, communicating ; प्रजापती
शुद्धशंसिनी ते R. 14. 45. 3 Indicating,
bespeaking ; धर्मानः शंसतु कारशंसिनः Ku.
2. 26 ; प्रार्थनासिद्धिशंसिनः R. 1. 42, Si. 9.
77. 4 Presaging, foretelling ; R. 3.
14, 12. 90.

शक् 1. 5 P. (शक्नोति, शक्त) 1 To be
able, be competent for, have power
to, effect (usually with an inf. and
translateable by ' can ') ; अदर्शयन्

वक्तुमशक्नवत्यः शास्त्राभिरावर्जितपटुवाभिः R. 13.
24, Bk. 3. 6 ; Ms. 20 ; sometimes
with acc. or dat. ; Ms. 11. 194. 2 To
bear, endure. 3 To be powerful.
-*Pass.* To be able, be possible or
practicable (giving a passive sense
to a following infinitive) ; तस्मिन्
शक्नते ' it can be done '. -*Desid.*
(शिक्नति) 1 To wish to be able. 2 To
learn. -II. 4 U. (शक्नति ते, शक्त) 1
To be able, have power to effect. 2
To bear, endure.

शकः 1 N. of a king (especially
applied to Śālivāhana ; but scholars
do not seem to have yet agreed as
to the precise meaning and scope of
the word.) 2 An epoch, era (the
term is especially applied to the era
of Śālivāhana which commences 78
years after the Christian era). -काः
(m. pl.) 1 N. of a country. 2 N. of
a particular tribe or race of people
(mentioned in Ms. 10. 44 along with
the Paundrakas, &c.). -*Comp.*
-अंतकः, -अरिः epithets of king
Vikramāditya who is said to have
exterminated the Sakas. -अब्दः a
year of the Saka era. -कर्तुः, कृत् m.
the founder of an era.

शकटः -ट A cart, carriage, waggon ;
रोहिणीशकटं Pt. 1. 213, 211, 212 ; Y.
3. 42. -रः 1 A form of military array
resembling a wedge ; Ms. 7. 187. 2
A measure of capacity, cart-load
equal to 2000 *palas*. 3 N. of a
demon slain by Kṛishṇa when quite
a boy. 4 N. of a tree (तिमिरा).
-*Comp.* -अरिः, -हन् m. epithets of
Kṛishṇa. -आह्ला the lunar asterism
Rohini (so called because it is
figured by a cart). -बिलः a gallinule.

शकटिका A small cart, a toy-cart ;
as in मृच्छकटिका.

शकन् n. Ordure, faeces, especially
of animals ; (this word has no
forms for the first five inflections,
and is optionally substituted for शकुन्
after acc. dual).

शकलः 1 A part, portion, piece,
fragment, bit (n. also in this sense) ;
उपलशकलमेतद्देवकं गोमयानां Mu. 3. 15 ; R.
2. 46, 5. 73. 2 Bark. 3 The scales
(of a fish.)

शकलित a. Reduced to fragments,
shattered to pieces.

शकलित्व m. A fish.

शकारः The brother of a king's
concubine, the brother-in-law of a
king by a wife not regularly mar-
ried (अद्वाभातु) ; (he is usually
represented as a strange mixture of
pride, folly and vanity, of low

family and raised to power by rea-
son of his relation to the king. In
the Mṛichchhakatika of Sūdraka
where he plays a prominent part,
his character is well exhibited in his
lightness and frivolity of spirit,
vain-glory, constant references to
his high connection, his blundering
and ludicrous folly, but withal
cruelty enough to throttle the
heroine when she refused to yield
to his desire ; S. D. thus defines
him :— मद्भूलनाभिमानो दुष्कृतैश्चर्यसेयुकः ।
सोऽयमद्वाभाता राज्ञः इत्यलः शकार इत्युक्तः ॥ 81).

शकुनः 1 A bird (in general) ;
शकुनोच्छ्रितं Y. 1. 168. 2 A kind of bird,
a vulture or kite. -नं 1 An omen, a
prognostic, any omen presaging
good or evil ; Si. 9. 83. 2 An auspicious
omen. -*Comp.* -ज्ञ a. knowing
omens. -ज्ञानं knowledge of omens,
angury. -शास्त्रं ' the science of omens',
N. of a work.

शकुनिः 1 A bird ; U. 2. 25 ; Ms. 12.
63. 2 A vulture, kite or eagle. 3 A
cock. 4 N. of a son of Subala, king
of Gāndhāra and brother of Gāndhā-
ri, wife of Dhṛitarāshṭra ; he was
thus the maternal uncle of
Duryodhan whom he assisted in
many of his wicked schemes to
exterminate the Pāṇḍavas The name
is now usually applied to an old
wicked-minded relative whose
counsels tend to ruin. -*Comp.* -ईश्वरः
N. of Garuḍa. -प्रपा a trough for
watering birds. -वाकः 1 the cry or
sound of a bird. 2 the crowing of a
cock.

शकुनी 1 A hen-sparrow. 2 A kind
of bird.

शकुंतः 1 A bird in general ; अक्ष-
व्यापिशकुंतविनिर्दिष्टं विभ्रज्जटामंडलं S. 7. 11.
2 The blue jay. 3 A kind of bird.

शकुंतकः A bird.

शकुंतला N. of the daughter of
Viśvāmitra by the nymph Menakā
who was sent down by Indra to
disturb the sage's austerities.
[When Menakā went up to the heaven
she left the child in a solitary forest
where she was taken care of by ' Sakuntas'
or birds, whence she was called
Sakuntalā.] She was afterwards found
by the sage Kāṇva and brought up as
his own daughter. When Dushyanta
in the course of his hunting came to the
sage's hermitage, he was fascinated by
her charms and prevailed on her to
become his wife by the Gandharva form
of marriage ; (see Dushyanta). She
bore to him a son named Bharata, who

became a universal monarch, and gave his name to India which came to be called Bharatavarsha].

शकुन्तिः A bird ; कलमविरलं रत्नकुण्डलाः कण्ठे शकुन्तयः U. 3. 24.

शकुंतिका 1 A bird ; U. 1. 45. 2 A kind of bird. 3 A locust, cricket.

शकुलः ली A kind of fish. -Comp. -अवनी a kind of medicinal plant (called Katki). -अर्भकः a kind of fish.

शकुत् n. Ordure, excrement, especially of animals. -Comp. -करिः m. f., -करी a calf ; शकुत्करिवरसः Sk. -द्वारं the anus. -पिंडः, -पिंडकः a ball or lump of dung ; शकुत्प्रायश्चित् प्रक्रियति शकुत्पिंडकानाम्नात्रात् U. 4. 27.

शक्करः, शक्करिः A bull.

शक्करी 1 A river. 2 A girdle, zone. 3 A woman of impure caste.

शक्त p. p. 1 Able, capable, competent (with gen. or loc. or inf.). ; बहुवीज्य कर्मणः शक्ताः Ve. 3 ; तस्योपकारे शक्तस्त्वं किं जीवन् किमुताम्यथा ibid. 2 Strong, mighty, powerful. 3 Rich, opulent, Ms. 11. 9. 4 Significant, expressive (as a word). 5 Clever, intelligent. 6 Speaking kindly or agreeably.

शक्तिः f. 1 Power, ability, capacity, strength, energy, prowess ; देवं निहृष्य कुरु पीरुषमामशक्त्या Pt. 1. 361 ; ज्ञाने नौनं क्षमा शक्ती R. 1. 22 ; so यथाशक्ति, स्वशक्ति &c. Regal power ; (it has three parts or elements ; 1 प्रशक्ति or प्रभावशक्ति 'the majesty or pre-eminent position of the king himself' ; 2 मेवशक्ति 'the power of good-counsel', and 3 उत्साहशक्ति 'the power of energy') ; राज्यं नाम शक्तिप्रयाचं Dk. ; विज्ञापना शक्ति-द्वितीयसंख्यं R. 3. 13, 6. 33, 17-63 ; Si. 2. 26. 2 The power of composition, poetic power or genius ; शक्तिर्निपुणता लोकशास्त्रकाव्यायवेक्षणत्वात् K. P. 1 ; see explanation ad. loc. 3 The active power of a deity, regarded as his wife, female divinity ; (these are variously enumerated, 8, 9 or even 50 being mentioned) ; स जयति परिणद्धः शक्तिभिः शक्तिनाथः Māl. 5. 1 ; S. 7. 35. 4 A kind of missile ; शक्तिखंडामर्षितेन गांडीविशोक्तं Ve. 3 ; ततो विभिद् पीलरुषः शक्त्या वक्षसि लक्ष्मणं R. 12. 77. 5 A spear, dart, pike, lance. 6 (In Nyāya phil.) The relation of a term to the thing designated. 7 The power inherent in cause to produce its necessary effect. 8 (In Rhet.) The power or signification of a word ; (these are three अभिप्राय, लक्षणा and व्यञ्जना) ; S. D. 11. 9 The expressive power or denotation of a word (opp. लक्षणा and व्यञ्जना). 10 The female organ, the counterpart of the Phallus of Siva worshipped by a sect of people called Śaktas. -Comp. -अर्षिः perspir-

ing and panting through fatigue or exertion. -अपेक्ष, -अपेक्षिन् a. having regard to strength. -कुण्ठनं the deadening of a power. -ग्रह a. 1 apprehending the force or meaning. 2 armed with a spear. (-हः) 1 apprehension of the force, meaning, or acceptance of a word. 2 a spearman, lancer. 3 an epithet of Siva. 4 of Kārtikeya. -ग्राहक a. determining or establishing the meaning of a word. (-कः) an epithet of Kārtikeya. -त्रयं the three constituent elements of regal power ; see शक्ति (2) above. -वर a strong, powerful. (-रः) 1 a spearman. 2 an epithet of Kārtikeya. -पाणिः, -भृत् m. 1 a spearman. 2 an epithet of Kārtikeya. -पातः prostration of strength. -पूजकः a Śakta q. v. -पूजा the worship of Śakti. -वैकल्यं loss of strength, debility, incapacity. -हीन a. powerless, weak, impotent. -हेतिकः a lancer, spearman.

शक्तितत्त्व ind. According to power, to the best of one's power or ability.

शक्त, शक्ता, शक्ता a. Speaking kindly or agreeably.

शक्य pot. p. 1 Possible, practicable, capable of being done or effected (usually with 'an inf. ') ; शक्यो वाचयितुं जलेन हुतयुक् Bh. 2. 11, R. 2. 49, 54. 2 Fit to be effected 3 Easy to be effected. 4 Directly conveyed or expressed (as the meaning of a word) ; शक्योऽर्थोऽभिप्रायः ज्ञेयः S. D. 11. 5 Potential. (The form शक्य is sometimes used as a predicative word with an inf. in a passive sense, the real object of the infinitive being in the nom. case ; एवं हि प्रणयन्ती सा शक्यमुपेक्षितुं कृपित M. 3. 22 ; शक्यं...अविरलमालिङ्गितुं पवनः S. 3. 8 ; विभूतयः शक्यमवाप्तुर्गताः Subhāsh. ; Bg. 18. 11. -Comp. -अर्थः the meaning directly expressed.

शक्रः 1 N. of Indra ; एकः कृती शकुन्तेषु योज्य शक्राक्ष वाचते Kuval. 2 The Arjuna tree. 3 The Kūtāja tree. 4 An owl. 5 The asterism ज्येष्ठ. 6 The number 'fourteen'. -Comp. -अज्ञानः the Kūtāja tree. -आलस्यः an owl. -आत्मजः 1 Jayanta, son of Indra. 2 Arjuna. -उत्थानं, -द्वसदः a festival in honour of Indra on the 12th day of the bright half of Bhādrapada. -नोपः a kind of red insect ; cf. इंद्रोप-जः, जातः a crow. -जित्, -भिद् m. epithets of Meghanāda, son of Rāvaṇa. -द्रुमः the Devadāru tree. -धनुस् n., -शराम्नं the rain-bow. -ध्वजः a flag set up in honour of Indra. -पर्यायः the Kūtāja tree. -पादपः 1 the Kūtāja tree. 2 the Devadāru tree. -प्रस्थ-इंद्रप्रस्थ q. v. -भवनं, -भुवनं, वासः heaven, paradise. -मूर्धन्, n., -शिरस् m. an ant-hill, a hillock. -लोकः the world of Indra. -वाहनं a cloud. -शाखिन् m. the Kūtāja

tree. -सारथिः 'the charioteer of Indra', an epithet of Mātali. -सुतः 1 an epithet of Jayanta. 2 of Arjuna. 3 of Vāli.

शक्राणी N. of Sachi, wife of Indra. शक्तिः 1 A cloud. 2 The thunderbolt of Indra. 3 A mountain. 4 An elephant.

शकरः A bull, an ox ; cf. शक्र.

शंक् 1 A. (शंक्ते, शंक्ति) 1 To doubt, be uncertain, hesitate, be doubtful ; शंके जीवति वा न वा Rām. 2 To dread, fear, be afraid (with abl.) ; नाशंकित् विवस्वतः Bk. 15. 39 ; अशंकितेभ्यः शंकेत शंकितेभ्यश्च सर्वतः Subhāsh. 3 To suspect, mistrust, distrust ; स्वर्द्धिर्भवानि हि शंकितो मनुष्यः Mk. ; 4. 2. 4 To think, believe, fancy, imagine, think probable, suspect, fear ; स्वय्यासने नयनमुपरि पंदि शंके दृग्गत्याः Me. 95 ; नाहं पुनस्तथा त्वयि यथा हि नां शंकेते भीरु V. 3. 14, Bk. 3. 26, N. 22. 42. 5 To start an objection, raise a doubt or objection (about) ; अत्रेदं शक्यते (often used in controversial language) ; न च ब्रह्मणः प्रमाणांतराभ्याम् शंकितं शक्यं Sarva. S. -WITH अभि 1 to suspect. 2 to be doubtful, or uncertain ; Ms. 8. 66. -आ 1 to suspect, distrust, have doubts about ; Bk. 21. 1. 2 to suspect, believe to be, think ; आशंकसे यदर्थं तदिदं स्यादक्षयं रत्नं S. 1. 28 ; Si. 3. 72 ; Rk. 6. 6 ; Ms. 7. 185. 3 to fear, apprehend ; भरतगमनं पुनः आशंक्य R. 12. 24 ; Pt. 1. 392. 4 to raise an objection, start a doubt ; अत एव न ब्रह्मशब्दस्य जात्यायथातिरमाशंकितम् S. B. (and in several other places). -परि 1 to suspect, believe, fancy (to be) ; पत्रेऽपि संचारिणि प्रावं त्वां परिशंकते Gīt. 6. 2 to doubt, have doubts about. 3 to fear, be afraid of ; R. 8. 78. -नि 1 to suspect, fear, have doubts or suspicious about ; विशंकसे भीरु यतोऽजपीरणां S. 3. 14 ; सतीमपि ज्ञाति-कुलैकसंभ्रयां जनेऽन्यथा भर्तृमती विशंकते 5. 17. 2 to think to be, fancy, imagine ; विशंकमाना रमितं कयापि जनादृतं दृक्वदेतदाह Gīt. 7.

शंकाः A draught-ox.

शंकर a. (रा-री f.) Conferring happiness or prosperity, auspicious, propitious. -रः 1 N. of Siva. 2 N. of a celebrated teacher and author ; see App. II. -रि 1 N. of Pārvatī, wife of Siva. 2 Bengal madder. 3 The Samī tree.

शंका 1 Doubt, uncertainty. 2 Hesitation, scruple. 3 Suspicion, distrust, misgiving ; आशयशंका ; अतिशंका &c. 4 Fear, apprehension, dread, alarm ; जातशंकैर्देवैर्मनका नामाप्सरसाः प्रणिता S. 1 ; कंकरीशंकयवाह R. 12. 2, 13. 42 ; Me. 69. 5 Ilope, expectation. 6 (Mistaken) belief, suspicion, (wrong) impression ; ब्रह्मणोऽपि शिरस्येभ्यः शिखोऽधुनाऽप्यदिशंकया S. 7. 24 ; कुर्वन् वपुजमभयः च शशांकशंकां Ki. 5. 42 ; हरितवृणोद्गमशंकया 5. 38.

शक्ति p. p. 1 Doubted, suspected, feared. 2 Suspicious, suspecting, distrustful. 3 Uncertain, doubtful. 4 Fearful, apprehensive, alarmed. (See शङ्क). -Comp. -चित्, -मनः a. 1 timid, faint-hearted. 2 suspicious, distrustful. 3 doubtful.

शक्ति a. Doubting, suspecting, fearing, believing (at the end of comp.); लघुपावर्तनशक्ति मे मनः R. 8. 53; अतिशयः पापशक्ती S. 4.

शङ्कुः 1 A dart, spear, spike, javelin, dagger; oft. at the end of comp.; शोकशङ्कुः 'the dart of grief'; i. e. sharp, poignant, grief; U. 3. 35; R. 8. 93. 2 A stake, pillar, post, pole. 3 A nail, pin, peg; R. 12. 95. 4 The sharp head or point of an arrow, barb. 5 The trunk (of a lopped tree), stump, pollard. 6 The pin of a dial. 7 A measure of twelve fingers. 8 A measuring-rod. 9 The sine or altitude (in astr.). 10 Ten billions. 11 The fibres of a leaf. 12 An ant-hill. 13 The penis. 14 The skate-fish. 15 A demon. 16 Poison. 17 Sin. 18 An aquatic animal, particularly, a goose. 19 N. of Siva. 20 The Śāla tree. -Comp. कर्ण a. spike-eared. (-र्णः) an ear. -तण्डुः, -दण्डः The Śāla tree.

शङ्कुला 1 A kind of knife or lancet. 2 A pair of scissors. -Comp. -खण्डः a piece cut off with a pair of scissors.

शङ्खः -ख 1 The conch-shell, a shell; न धेतमाशुमुत्ति शङ्खः शिखिमुत्तुक्तेपि Pt. 4. 110.; शङ्खान् दधुः पृथक् पृथक् Bg. 1. 18. 2 The bone on the forehead; Ku. 7. 33. 3 The temporal bone. 4 The part between the tusks of an elephant. 5 A hundred billions. 6 A military drum or other martial instrument. 7 A kind of perfume (नखी). 8 One of the nine treasures of Kubera. 9 N. of a demon slain by Vishnu. 10 N. of the author of a Smṛiti (mentioned in conjunction with लिखित q. v.). -Comp. -उत्तुक् the water poured into a conch-shell. -कारः, -कारकः a shell-cutter, described as a kind of mixed caste. -चरि, चरि a mark made with sandal (on the forehead). -चूर्ण powder produced from shells. -द्रवः, -द्रावकः a solvent for dissolving shells. -धमः, -धमा m. a shell-blower, conch-blower. -ध्वनिः the sound of a conch (sometimes, but erroneously, used to denote a cry of alarm or despair). -प्रस्थः a spot on the moon. -धृत m. an epithet of Vishnu. -मुखः an alligator. -स्वनः the sound of a conch.

शङ्खकः -क 1 A conch-shell. 2 The temporal bone. -कः A bracelet (made of conch-shell); Si. 13. 41.

शङ्खनका (कः) A small conch or shell.

शङ्खि, m. 1 The ocean. 2 An epithet of Vishnu. 3 A conch-blower.

शङ्खिनी 1 A woman of one of the four classes into which writers on erotical science divide women; the Ratimanjari thus describes her:—दीर्घातिदीर्घनयना वरुन्दरीया कामोपभोगरसिका शुभ-शीलयुक्ता । शिखात्रयेण च विधुषितकण्ठदेशा संमोग-केलिरसिका किल शङ्खिनी सा ॥ 6 ; cf. चिनिणी, हस्तिनी and वसिनी also. 2 A female spirit, or a kind of fairy.

शङ्ख 1 A. (शङ्कते) To speak, say, tell. शङ्खि-ची f. N. of the wife of Indra; R. 3. 13, 23. -Comp. -पतिः, -भर्ता m. epithets of Indra.

शङ्ख 1 A. (शङ्कते) To go, move. शङ्ख 1 P. (शङ्कति) 1 To be sick. 2 To divide, separate.

शङ्ख a. Sour, acid, astringent. शङ्खा The matted hair of an ascetic; cf. जटो.

शङ्खि f. The plant called zedoary. शङ्ख 1 P. (शङ्कति) 1 To deceive, cheat, defraud. 2 To hurt, kill. 3 To suffer pain. -II. 10. P. (शङ्कयति) 1 To finish. 2 To leave unfinished. 3 To go, move. 4 To be idle or lazy. 5 To deceive, cheat (शङ्कयति in this sense).

शङ्ख a. 1 Crafty, deceitful, fraudulent, dishonest, perfidious. 2 Wicked, depraved. -उः 1 A rogue, cheat, knave, swindler; Ms. 4. 30, Bg. 18. 28. 2 A false or deceitful lover (who pretends to love one woman while his heart is fixed on another); ध्रुव-मस्मि शङ्खः शङ्खिस्मिन्ने विदितः केतवत्सलस्तव R. 8. 49, 19. 31; M. 3. 19; S. D. thus defines a शङ्खः—शङ्खोयमेकं नृपमायो यः दर्शित-बहिर्दुरागो विप्रियमन्यथ मुदगाचरति ॥ 74. 3 A fool, blockhead. 4 A mediator, arbitrator. 5 The Dhātāra plant. 6 An idler, a lazy fellow. -इ 1 Iron. 2 Saffron.

शङ्ख Nemp. -Comp. -खं 1 a hempen cord or string. 2 a net made of hemp. 3 cordage.

शङ्खः 1 An impotent man, a eunuch. 2 A bull. 3 A bull at liberty to move. -इ a collection, multitude; cf. शङ्ख or शङ्ख.

शङ्खः 1 A eunuch, an impotent man. 2 A male attendant in the women's apartments (chosen from the class of eunuchs or emasculated persons). 3 A bull. 4 A bull at liberty to move. 5 A madman.

शङ्ख 1 A hundred; निःस्वो नष्टि शङ्खः Śānti. 2. 6; शङ्खेकोपि संपत्ते प्राकारस्थो वनु-यः Pt. 1. 229; (शङ्ख is used in the singular with a plural noun of any gender; शङ्ख नराः, शङ्ख गावः; or शङ्ख मुदापि, in which case it is treated as a numeral adjective; but sometimes in dual and plural also; शङ्ख द्वे, शङ्ख अत्रति &c. It is also used with a noun

in the genitive; गवां शङ्ख, वर्षाणी शङ्ख 'a century of cows, years' &c. At the end of comp., it may remain unchanged; भव भवौ शङ्खते, or may be changed into शङ्खी; as in आर्यासनशङ्खी a work of Govardhanāchārya. 2 Any large number. -Comp. -अक्षी 1 night. 2 the goddess Durgā. -अंगः a car, carriage; especially, a war-chariot. -अनीकः an old man. -अरं, -आरं the thunderbolt of Indra. -आननं a cemetery. -आनन्दः 1 N. of Brahman. 2 of Vishnu or Krishna. 3 of the car of Vishnu. 4 of a son of Gotama and Ahalyā, the family-priest of Janaka; U. 1. 16. -आयुस् a. lasting or living for a hundred years. -आवर्तः-आवर्तस् n. N. of Vishnu. -ईशः 1 the ruler of a hundred. 2 the ruler of a hundred villages; Ms. 7. 115. -कुम्भः N. of a mountain (where gold is said to be found). (-भं) gold. -कुम्भस् ind. a hundred times. -कोटि a. hundred-edged. (-शि) Indra's thunderbolt. (-शः) a hundred crores. -कतुः an epithet of Indra; R. 3. 38. -खंड gold. -ग्रु a. possessed of a hundred cows. -गुणः, -गुणित a. hundred-fold, increased a hundred times; V. 3. 22. -ग्रन्थि f. the Dūrvā grass. -ह्नी 1 A kind of weapon used as a missile (supposed by some to be a sort of rocket, but described by others as a huge stone studded with iron spikes and four talas in length; शङ्खी च तनुस्ताला लोह-कंटकसंघिता; or अयःकंटकसंघता शङ्खी महेती शिला); R. 12. 95. 2 a female scorpion. 3 a disease of the throat. -जिह्वः an epithet of Siva. -तारका, -भिषक्, -भिया f. N. of the 24th lunar mansion containing one hundred stars. -तुला the white rose. -तुः f. N. of a river in the Panjab now called Sutlej. -धामन् m. an epithet of Vishnu. -धार a. having a hundred edges. (-रं) the thunderbolt of Indra. -धृतिः 1 an epithet of Indra. 2 of Brahman. 3 heaven or Svarga. -पत्रः 1 a peacock. 2 the (Indian) crane. 3 A wood pecker. 4 a parrot or a species of it. (-त्रा) a woman. (-त्रं) a lotus; आशुचतुष्टयशतपत्रनिभं (आननं) बहुला Māi. 1. 29. -योनिः an epithet of Brahman; कवेन मुनेः शतपत्रयोनिं (संभाष-यामास); Ku. 7. 46. -पत्रकः the wood-pecker. -पद्, -पाद् a. having a hundred feet. -पद्मी a centipede. -पद्म 1 a lotus with a hundred petals. 2 the white lotus. -पर्वन् m. a bamboo. (-र्षः) 1 the full-moon day in the month of Āshvina. 2 Dūrvā-grass. 3 the plant Kaṣṭhā. -रश्मिः the planet Venus. -मीरः f. the Arabian jasmine. -मखाः, -मन्तः 1 epithets of Indra; Ki. 2. 25; Bk. 1. 5; Ku. 2. 64; R. 9.

13. 2 an owl. -सुख *a.* 1 having a hundred ways. 2 having a hundred outlets, mouths or openings; विवेक-म्रतां भवति विनिपातः शतमुखः Bh. 2. 10. (where the word has sense 1 also). (-खे) a hundred ways or openings. (-खी) a brush, broom. -मूल the *Dūrvā* grass. -यज्वन् *m.* an epithet of Indra. -यष्टिकः a necklace of one hundred strings. -रूपा *N.* of a daughter of Brahman (who is supposed to be also his wife, from whose incestuous connection with her father is said to have sprung Manu Svāyambhuva). -वर्ष one hundred years, a century. -वेधिन *m.* a kind of sorrel. -सहस्र 1 a hundred thousand. 2 several hundreds, *i. e.* a large number. -साहस्र *a.* 1 consisting of or containing a hundred thousand. 2 bought with a hundred thousand. -हृद् 1 lightning; Ku. 7. 39; Mk. 5. 48. 2 the thunderbolt of Indra.

शतक *a.* 1 A hundred. 2 Containing a hundred. -श्र 1 A century. 2 A collection of one hundred stanzas; as in नीति°, वेदाङ्ग°, कुंभार° a collection of one hundred stanzas on Niti &c.

शततम *a.* (सी. *f.*) One-hundredth. शतधा *ind.* 1 In a hundred ways. 2 Into a hundred parts or pieces. 3 A hundred-fold शतशस् *ind.* 1 By hundreds. 2 A hundred times; शतशः शप्ते Prab. 3.; Ms. 12. 58. 3 A hundred fold, variously, multifariously; Bg. 11. 5.

शतिक *a.* (की. *f.*) शतय *a.* 1 Containing or consisting of a hundred; Y. 2. 208. 2 Relating to a hundred. 3 Effected with a hundred. 4 Bought with a hundred. 5 Changed with or for a hundred. 6 Bearing tax or interest per hundred. 7 Indicative of (the acquisition of) a hundred.

शतिन् *a.* 1 A hundred-fold. 2 Numerous. -*m.* The owner of a hundred; निःस्वो बहि शते शती दशशते Sānti. 2. 8, Pt. 5. 82.

शस्त्रिः An elephant.

शत्रुः 1 An overthrower, a destroyer, conqueror. 2 An enemy, a foe, an adversary; क्षमा शत्रो न मित्रे च यतीनामिव सुषणं Subbāsh. 3 A political rival, a rival neighbouring king. -*Comp.* -उप-जायः the secret whisperings of a foe, treacherous overture of an enemy. -कर्षण, -वृमन, -निबर्हण *a.* subduing, overpowering or destroying enemies. -हनः 'destroyer of enemies', an epithet of a brother of Rāma and twin brother of Lakshmana being a son of Sumitrā. He killed the demon Lavana and colonized Mathurā. He had two sons named Subhānu and

Bahusruta; see R. 15. -पक्षः 1 the party or side of an enemy. 2 an opponent, antagonist -विनाशनः an epithet of Siva. -हत्या foe-slaughter. -हन् *a.* foe-slayer.

शङ्खजयः 1 An elephant. 2 *N.* of a mountain.

शङ्खुप *a.* Overcoming or destroying one's foes.

शरवरी Night.

शद् 1. 1 *P.* (but *A.* in conjugational tenses) (शीयते, शन) 1 To fall, perish, decay, wither. 2 To go. -*Caus.* (शदयति-ते) 1 To cause to go, impel. 2 (शतयति-ते) (*a*) To fell, throw down, cut down; Si. 14. 80, 15. 24. (*b*) To kill, destroy. -*II.* 1 *P.* (शदति) To go (usually with *an*).

शदः An eatable vegetable product (fruit, root &c.).

शङ्घिः 1 An elephant. 2 A cloud. 3 *N.* of Arjuna. -त्रिः *f.* Lightning.

शङ्ख *a.* 1 Going, moving. 2 Falling, perishing, decaying.

शनकैव *ind.* Slowly; see शनैः.

शनिः 1 The planet Saturn (the son of the sun and represented as of a black colour or dressed in dark-coloured clothes. 2 Saturday. 3 *N.* of Siva. -*Comp.* -जं black pepper. -पक्षयः a term for the (evening:) worship of Siva performed on the thirteenth day of a lunar fortnight when it falls on a Saturday. -विषं a sapphire. -वारः, -वासरः Saturday.

शनैश्च *ind.* 1 Slowly, gently, quietly. 2 Gradually, by degrees, little by little; यमं संविद्युच्छने; Ku. 3. 59; Ms. 3. 217. 3 Successively, in due order; Ms. 1. 15. 4 Mildly, softly. 5 Tardily, sluggishly. (शनैः शनैः slowly, by slow degrees). -*Comp.* -चर *a.* going or moving slowly; शनिश्चराम्यां पादाभ्यां रेजे प्रहमयीव सा Bh. 1. 17. (where it means 'Saturn' also). (-रः) the planet Saturn.

शतङ्गुः *N.* of a king of the lunar race. He married Gangā and Satyavati; by the former wife he had a son named Bhishma and by the latter Chitrāngada and Vichitravirya. Bhishma remained a celibate all his life, and his younger brothers died childless; cf. भीष्म.

शप् 1. 4 *U.* (शपति-ते, शपयति-ते, शप) 1 To curse, execrate; अशपद्मव मातुषीति त R. 8. 80; सोऽश्वत्थराश्वय धुमिरिति शपाप (वृद्धः) 9. 78, 1; 77. 2 To swear, take an oath, promise by oath, say on oath (usually with *dat.* of the person to whom a promise &c. is made and *instr.* of the object by which it is made); मत्नेनात्मना चाहं शपे ते मनुजराशेभ्यः यथा गोन्धेन तुण्डेभ्युते रामविवासात् नान् Rām; when used without an object it generally governs the

instr. of the thing and *dat.* of the person by which or whom the oath is taken; सत्यं शपामि ते पादपङ्कजस्यैव K.; Uhat. 22; अश्वत्थं निह्नोऽसौ सीतये स्मृतं मोहनः K. 8. 74, 33; sometimes शप governs a cognate accusative; सद्वशोऽसौ शपयानशप्यत् Bk. 3. 32. 3 To blame, scold, revile, abuse (with *dat.* or by itself); द्विपद्मचक्राशपस्तथा Bk. 17. 4; प्रतिवाचमन्त्रं केशवः शपमानाय न वेदिसुभजे Si. 4. 25. -*Caus.* (शपयति-ते) To bind by an oath, conjure; शपितोऽसौ गोत्राण्यकाम्यया Mk. 3; Māl. 8. शपः 1 A curse, imprecation. 2 An oath.

शपथः 1 Cursing. 2 A curse, an imprecation, anathema. 3 An oath, swearing, taking or administering on oath, asseveration by oath or ordeal; आमोदो न हि कस्तूर्याः शपथेनामुष्यते Rv. 1. 120; Ms. 8. 109. 4 Conjuratation, binding by oaths; Māl. 3. 2.

शपन See शपथ.

शप्त *p. p.* 1 Cursed. 2 Sworn. 3 Reviled, abused (see शप).

शफः-फं 1 A hoof. 2 The root of a tree.

शफरः (री. *f.*) A kind of small glittering fish; मोचीकृत् चटलशफरोद्गतं प्रक्षितानि Ms. 40; Si. 8. 24; Ku. 4. 39. -*Comp.* -अधिपः the fish called lishab.

शन(व)रः 1 A mountaineer, barbarian, savage; राजन् युञ्जाम्भान् शन इति शनरा नैव हारं हरति K. P. 10. 2 *N.* of Siva. 3 The hand. 4 Water. 5 A particular Sāstra or sacred treatise. 6 *N.* of a celebrated commentator and writer on Mimāṃsā. -री 1 A Sabara female. 2 A female Kira'ta who was an ardent devotee of Rāma. -*Comp.* -आलयः the abode of wild mountaineers or barbarians. -लोध्रः the wild *Lodhra* tree.

शप(व)ल *a.* 1 Spotted, brindled, variegated; R. 5. 44, 13. 56; Mv. 7. 26. 2 Varied, divided into various parts. -ला A variegated colour. -ला, -ली 1 A spotted or brindled cow. 2 The cow of plenty or Kāmabhenu. 3 -ल Water.

शब्द 10 *U.* (शब्दयति-ते, शब्धति) 1 To sound, make a noise. 2 To speak, call out, call out to; विततमुद्रकृतयः शब्द-वेधेना व्योमिः परिपतति दिग्योऽहं हेलया बालद्वयः Si. 11. 47. 3 To name, call; अत एव सागरिकेति शब्दयेत Ratn. 4. -*With* अभि to name. -प्र to explain. -स्तं to call out to.

शब्दः 1 Sound (the object of the sense of hearing) and property of आकाश; R. 13. 1. 2 Sound, note (of birds; men &c.), noise in general, विश्वासात्तममद्विभक्तयः शब्दं सहते द्याः S. 1. 14; Dh. 1. 13; S. 3. 1; Ms. 4. 113; Ku. 1. 45. 3 The sound of a musical instrument; वाद्यशब्दः Pt. 2. 24.

Ku. 1. 45. 4 A word, sound, significant word (for def. &c. see Mbb. introduction); एका शब्दः शब्दवर्तः सम्बद्धः प्रत्येकं स्वरं लोके कामधुमवति; so शब्दार्थः. 5 A declinable word, a noun, substantive. 6 'A title, an epithet; वसुधैवकुर्वन् गिरिराजशब्दं कुर्वन्ति वाङ्-मन्त्रैश्चमरैः Ku. 1. 13; S. 2. 14; कुर्वन् चके पुत्रराजशब्दनाम् R. 3. 35, 2. 53, 64, 3. 49, 5. 22; 18. 41; V. 1. 1. 7 The name, mere name; as in शब्दपति q. v. 8 Ve. al authority (regarded by the Naiyāyikas as a 'Pramāṇa'). -Comp. -अतीत a. beyond the power or reach of words, indescribable. -अभिधानं the ear. -अप्याहारः supplying a word (to complete an ellipsis). -अव्युत्पत्तिः the science of words; i. e. grammar. -अर्थः the meaning of a word. (वैदु dual) a word and its meaning; अर्थो शब्दार्थो K. P. 1. -अलंकारः a figure of speech depending for its charmingness on sound or words and disappearing (as soon as the words which constitute the figure are replaced by others of the same meaning (opp. अवलंकार); e. g. see K. P. 9. -आख्येय a. to be communicated in words; Me. 103. (-य) an oral or verbal communication. -आडंबरः bombast, verbosity, high-sounding or grandiloquent words. -आदि a. beginning with शब्द (as the objects of sense); R. 10. 25. -कोशः a lexicon, dictionary. -मत् a. inherent or residing in a word. -ग्रहः 1 catching the sound. 2 the ear. -चातुर्यं cleverness of style, eloquence. -विश्वं one of the two subdivisions of the last (अवर or अधम) class of poetry (wherein the charm lies in the use of words which please the ear simply by their sound; see the example given under the word विश्व). -चोरः 'a word-thief,' a plagiarist. -सूक्ष्मः the subtle element of sound. -पतिः a lord in name only, nominal lord; ननु शब्दपतिः स्त्रियैरेवं स्त्रियै मे माधविनेयना रतिः R. 8. 52. -पातिव् a hitting an invisible mark, the sound of which is only heard, tracing a sound; R. 9. 73. -प्रमाणं verbal or oral evidence. -बोधः knowledge derived from verbal testimony. -ब्रह्मन् n. 1 the Vedas. 2 spiritual knowledge consisting in words, knowledge of the Supreme Spirit or the Spirit itself; U. 2. 7. 20. 3 a property of words called स्तोत्र q. v. -भेदिव् a. hitting a mark merely by its sound. (-म्.) 1 an epithet of Arjuna. 2 the anus. 3 a kind of arrow. -पोनिः f. a root, radical word. -विद्या, शासन, -शास्त्रं the science of words; i. e. grammar; अनेतपारं किल शब्दशास्त्रं Pt. 1; Si. 2. 112, 14. 24. -विरोधः opposition of

words (in a sentence). -विशेषः a variety of sound. -वृत्तिः f. the function of a word (in Rhet.). -वेदिष्व a. hitting an invisible mark the sound of which is only heard; see शब्दपातिव्. (-म्.) 1 an epithet of Arjuna. 2 a kind of arrow. -शक्तिः f. the force or expressive power of a word; signification of a word; see शक्ति. -शुद्धिः f. 1 purity of words. 2 correct use of words. -श्लेषः a play or pun upon words, a verbal equivoque; (it differs from अर्थश्लेष in-as-much as the pun disappears as soon as the words which constitute it are replaced by others of the same signification, whereas in अर्थश्लेष the pun remains unchanged; शब्दपरिवृत्तिरश्लेषमर्थश्लेषः). -संग्रहः a vocabulary, lexicon -सौन्दर्य elegance of words, a graceful or elegant style. -सौकर्य ease of expression.

शब्दम् a. Sounding, making a sound. -न 1 Sounding, making a noise, uttering a sound. 2 A sound, noise. 3 Calling-out, calling. 4 Naming.

शब्दापत्ते Den. A. 1 To make a noise, sound; शब्दापत्ते मधुरमनिलैः कीचकाः पूर्वमाणाः Me. 56. 2 To cry, roar, scream, yell; Bk. 5. 52; 17. 91. 3 To call, call out to; वते हस्तिनापुरमाग्निं कृत्वा शब्दापत्ते S. 4, Mu. 1; Mk. 1; Ve. 3.

शब्दित p. p. 1 Sounded, made to give out a sound, played upon (as a musical instrument). 2 Uttered, articulated. 3 Called, called out to. 4 Named; designated.

शब्द ind. A particle meaning welfare, happiness, prosperity, health, and generally used to express a blessing or pious wish; (with dat. or gen.); शब्दं देवदायम् or देवदत्तम् (often used in modern letters as an auspicious conclusion; इति शब्द). -Comp. -कर see s. v. -कृति n. conferring happiness, propitious, auspicious. -पाकः 1 lac, red dye. 2 cooking, maturing. -शु see s. v.

शब्द I. 4 P. (शाब्दति, शब्त) 1 To be calm, quiet or tranquil, be appeased or pacified; (as a person); शाब्देत्यख्यकरणे नोपकरणे दुर्जनः Ku. 2. 40; R. 7. 3; शब्तो लवः U. 6. 7. 2 To cease, stop, come to an end; चिन्ता शब्दाम सकलाऽपि सरोरुहाणां Bv. 3. 7; न जातु कामः कामानाशुपनोर्गेन शाब्दति Ms. 2. 94 'is not satisfied'. 3 To be quelled, be extinguished or quenched; शब्दाम वृद्ध्यापि विना दवायिः R. 2. 14. U. 5. 7. 4 To put an end to, destroy, kill (also 9 P. in this sense). -Caus. (शब्दति-ते, but शब्दयति-ते in the sense of 'seeing' see शब्द II). 1 To appease, allay, calm, tranquillize, pacify, soothe; कः इति शब्दः शब्दयिता वपुर्नै-स्मवति Bv. 3. 1; S. 5. 7. 2 To put an end, to stop; Ku. 2. 56. 3 To re-

move, avert; प्रतिशूलं देवं शम्बुति S. 1. 4 To subdue, tame, defeat, conquer, vanquish; शम्बुति गजानन्यान् गंधर्विः कलोज-स्रि सन् V. 5. 18; R. 9. 12, 11. 59. 3 To kill, destroy, slay; Ve. 5. 5-6 To quench, extinguish; Me. 53; H. 1. 88. 7 To leave off, desist, cease. -With उप 1 to be clam or tranquil; Bk. 20. 5. 2 to cease, stop, be extinguished. 3 to cease, leave off speaking. -नि to hear, listen to, come to know; निशब्द चेनां तपसे कृतोद्यमा Ku. 5. 3; R. 2. 41, 52, 61; 3. 47; 4. 2; 5. 12; Bk. 2. 9. -य 1 to become calm or tranquil. 2 to be soothed or appeased. 3 to stop, cease. 4 to be allayed, be quenched or extinguished; वसति पावकाऽं U. 6. 5 to decay, wither away. (-Caus.) 1 to soothe, appease, pacify; Ms. 8. 391. 2 to allay, extinguish, quench, put down; त्यजन्तः प्रशमितचेनोपयुक्तं Me. 17. 3 to remove, put an end to; कः (अपचारं) जम्बिष्य द्रव्यम् R. 15. 47. 4 to conquer, vanquish, subdue; Mk. 10. 60. 5 to settle, adjust, compose; प्रशमयति विवादं कल्पसे रत्न-नाय S. 5. 8. -स् 1 to clam. 2 to be allayed or extinguished, disappear; सत्त्वं संशयात्कीर्तये Bk. 18. 23. 3 to be removed. -II. 10 U. (शब्दयति-ते) 1 To see, look at, inspect. 2 To show, display. -With नि 1 to see, observe. 2 to hear, listen; निशब्दम विदसति Mā. 7. शमः 1 Quiet, tranquillity, calmness. 2 Rest, calm, repose, cessation. 3 Absence or restraint of passions, mental quietness, quietism; शमतेऽप्रमतेजसि पारिवि R. 9. 4; Ki. 10. 10; 16. 48, Si. 2. 94; S. 2. 7; Bg. 10. 4. 4 Allayment, mitigation, alleviation, satisfaction, pacification (of grief, thirst, hunger &c.); शमदु-पयातु ममापि चित्तदाहः U. 6. 8; शमयेच्छति भग्नोक्तः कथं नु वत्से S. 4. 20. 5 Peace; as in शमोपपन्नस Ve. 5. 6 Final emancipation (from all worldly illusions and attachments). 7 The hand. -Comp. -अंतकः the god of love (a destroyer of mental tranquillity). -य्वर a. tranquil, quiet, stoical.

शमयः 1 Tranquillity, calmness; especially mental calmness, absence of passion. 2 A counsellor, minister.

शामन a. (जी. f.) Quelling, allaying, subduing &c. -न 1 Appeasing, allaying, soothing, conquering, alleviating, &c. 2 Calmness, tranquillity. 3 End, stop, cessation, destruction. 4 Hurt- ing, injuring. 5 Killing animals for sacrifice, immolation. 6 Swallowing, chowing. -नः 1 A kind of deer, an antelope. 2 N of Yama, the god of death. -Comp. -स्वसृ f. 'Yama's sister,' epithet of the river Yamunā.

शामनी Night. -Comp. -सृष्टः (-वटः) a demon, goblin

शमले 1 Faeces, ordure, excrement. 2 Impurity, sediment. 3 Sin, moral impurity.

शमित *p. p.* 1 Appeased, allayed, soothed, calmed. 2 Alleviated, cured, relieved. 3 Relaxed. 4 Calm, sedate. 5 Moderated, tempered.

शमिन् *a.* 1 Calm, tranquil, pacific. 2 One who has subdued his passions, self-controlled; Rk. 7. 5.

शमी (शमि sometimes) 1 N. of a tree (said to contain fire); अग्निर्भी शमीगिव S. 4. 2; Ms. 8. 247; Y. 1. 302. 2 A pod, legume. -Comp. -गर्भः 1 an epithet of fire. 2 A Brāhmaṇa, one belonging to the sacerdotal or priestly class. -धान्यं any pulse or grain growing in pods, leguminous grain.

शंपा Lightning.

शं 1. 1 P. (शंसति) To go, move. -II. 10 P. (शंसयति) To collect, heap together.

शंच (च) *a.* 1 Happy, fortunate. 2 Poor, unfortunate. -चः 1 The thunderbolt of Indra. 2 The iron head of a pestle. 3 An iron chain worn round the loins. 4 Ploughing 'with the grain' or in the regular direction. 5 The second ploughing of a field. (शंचाकृ means 'to plough twice').

शंवरः 1 N. of a demon slain by Pradyumna, q. v. 2 A mountain. 3 A kind of deer. 4 A kind of fish. 5 War. -रः 1 Water. 2 A cloud. 3 Wealth. 4 A rite or religious observance. -Comp. -अरिः, -सुदनः epithets of Pradyumna or the god of love. -असुरः the demon Sambara.

शंचरी 1 Illusion, jugglery. 2 A female juggler.

शंचलः-लः 1 A bank, shore. 2 Provisions for a journey, viaticum. 3 Envy, jealousy.

शंचली A procuress.

शंभुः, शंभुकः, शंभुकः A bivalve shell. शंभुकः 1 A bivalve shell. 2 A small conch-shell. 3 A snail. 4 The edge of the frontal protuberance of an elephant. 5 N. of a Śūdra (who practised penance though forbidden to his caste and was in consequence slain by Rāma; see *inter alia* U. 2 and R. 15.)

शंभः 1 A happy man. 2 The thunderbolt of Indra.

शंभली A bawd, procuress.

शंभु *a.* Causing happiness, granting prosperity. शुः 1 N. of Siva. 2 Of Brahman. 3 A sage, venerable man. 4 A kind of Siddha. -Comp. -तनयः, -नन्दनः, -सुतः epithets of Kārtikeya or Ganeśa. -प्रिया 1 N. of Durgā. 2 emblem myrobalan (आमलकी). -चल्लभे the white lotus.

शम्बा 1 A wooden stick or post. 2 A staff. 3 The pin of a yoke. 4 A Kind of cymbal. 5 A sacrificial vessel.

शय *a.* (या-यी *f.*) Lying down, sleeping (usually at the end of comp.); शयिजागरयो दिवाशयः R. 19. 34; so उत्तानशय, पार्श्वशय, धृक्शय, विलिख्य &c. -यः 1 Sleep. 2 A bed, couch. 3 A hand. 4 A snake, especially the boa. 5 A buse, imprecation, curse.

शयंभ *a.* Sleepy, sleeping.

शयथ *a.* Sleepy, asleep. -यः 1 Death. 2 A kind of snake, the boa-constrictor. 3 A boar. 4 A fish.

शयने 1 Sleeping, sleep, lying down. 2 A bed, couch; शयनस्थो न युजित Ms. 4. 74, R. 1. 95; V. 3. 10. 3 Copulation, sexual union. -Comp. अ(आ)गारः-रः, -गृहं a bed-chamber, sleeping apartments. -एकादशी the eleventh day of the bright half of Ashāḍha when Vishnu lies down to enjoy his four months' repose. -सखी a bed-fellow. -स्थानं a sleeping apartment, bed-chamber.

शयनीयं A bed, couch; परिश्रुत्य शयनीयं मे R. 8. 66; कानासख्यं शयनीयं शितलं ते U. 3. 21; (शयनीयकं in the same sense).

शयानकः 1 A chameleon. 2 A kind of snake, the boa.

शयालु *a.* Sleepy, slothful; Si. 2. 80. -लुः 1 A kind of snake, the boa-constrictor. 2 A dog. 3 A jackal.

शयित *p. p.* 1 Sleeping, reposed, asleep. 2 Lying down.

शयुः A large snake, the boa.

शय्या 1 A bed, couch; शय्या धूमितलं Sānti. 4. 9; मदीय्या शय्या Bh. 3. 79; R. 5. 66. 2 Tying, stringing together. -Comp. -अध्यक्षः, -पालः the superintendent or guardian of a king's bed-chamber. -उत्सङ्गः the side of a bed. -गत *a.* 1 lying in a bed. 2 confined to a bed. -गृहं a bed-chamber; R. 16. 4.

शरः 1 An arrow, shaft; क्वच निशित-निपाता वज्रशरः शरास्ते S. 1. 10. 2 A kind of white reed or grass; शरकांड-पांडुर्यदस्थला M. 3. 8; सुखेन सीता शरपांडुरेण R. 14. 26; Si. 11. 30. 3 The cream of slightly curdled milk, cream. 4 Hurt, injury, wound. 5 The number 'five.' -रः Water. -Comp. -अग्रचः an excellent arrow. -अभ्यासः archery. -असनं, आस्यं an arrow-shooter, a bow; R. 3. 52; Ku. 3. 64. -आक्षेपः flight of arrows. -आरोपः, -आवापः a bow. -आश्रयः a quiver. -आहत *a.* struck by an arrow. -ईषिका an arrow. -इष्टः the mango tree. -ओघः a shower or multitude of arrows. -कांडः 1 a reed stalk. 2 a shaft of an arrow. -घातः shooting with arrows, archery. -जं fresh butter -जघनम् *m.* an epithet

of Kārtikeya; R. 3. 28. -जालं a multitude or dense or dense mass of arrows. -धिः a quiver. -पातः an arrow's flight. -स्थानं a bow-shot. -पुष्पः, पुष्पा the feathered end of an arrow. -फलं the blade or barb of an arrow. -भंगः N. of a sage whom Rāma visited in the Dandaka forest; R. 13. 45. -भूः N. of Kārtikeya. -मलः a bow-man, an archer. -वनं (-वर्णं) a thicket of reeds; Me. 45. -उन्मूलः, भवः epithets of Kārtikeya. -वर्षः a shower or volley of arrows. -वाणिः 1 the head of an arrow. 2 an archer. 3 a maker of arrows. 4 a foot-soldier. -वृष्टिः *f.* a shower of arrows. -व्यातः a mass or multitude of arrows. -संधानं taking aim with an arrow; शरसंधानं नाटयति S. 1. -संवाध *a.* covered with arrows. -स्तंभः a clump of reeds.

शरटः 1 A chameleon. 2 A safflower.

शरणं 1 Protection, help, succour, defence; R. 14. 64, V. 1. 3; U. 4. 23. 2 Refuge, shelter; Ku. 3. 8; Pt. 2. 23. 3 A place of refuge, resort, asylum (applied to persons also सं सुरासुरस्य जगतः शरणं i. 18. 22 संतमाना स्वमसि शरणं Me. 7; शरणं गच्छ-इ-या &c. to go to for protection, take shelter with, to submit to; यमि हे कमिह शरणं Git. 7. 4 A sanctuary, closet, an apartment; अग्निशरणमार्ग-मादेशय S. 5. 5 An abode, a house, habitation; Mu. 3. 15; Bk. 6. 9. 6 Lair, resting-place. 7 Injuring, killing. -Comp. -आश्रित *a.*, -रक्षित *a.* seeking refuge or protection; Bh. 2. 76. -आगत, -आपन्न *a.* gone to for refuge or protection, taking shelter with, fugitive. -उन्मुख *a.* looking up to for protection; R. 6. 21.

शरहः 1 A bird. 2 A chameleon. 3 A cheat, rogue. 4 A lecher, libertine. 5 A kind of ornament.

शरण्य *a.* 1 Fit to protect, yielding protection, a protector, refuge; असौ शरण्यः शरणोन्मुखानां B. 6. 21; शरण्यो लोकानां Mv. 4. 1; R. 2. 30; 14. 64, 15. 2; Ku. 5. 76. 2 Needing protection, poor, miserable. -यः An epitnet of Siva. -वर्षं 1 A place of refuge, shelter. 2 A protector, who or what affords protection. 3 protection, defence. 4 Injury, hurt.

शरण्युः 1 A protector. 2 A cloud. 3 Wind.

शरद् *f.* 1 The autumn, autumnal season (comprising the two months आश्विन and कार्तिक); यावपि चोदयामास ते शक्तेः प्रथमं शरद् R. 4. 24. 2 A year; त्वं जीव शरद् शतं; R. 10. 1; U. 1. 15; M. 1. 15. -Comp. -अंतः the end of autumn, winter. -अंबुधरा an autumnal cloud. -उद्वाणः an autumnal lake. -कामिन् *m.* a dog. -कालः the

autumnal season. -घनः, मेघः an autumnal cloud. -चन्द्रः (शरच्चन्द्रः) the autumnal moon. -त्रिदामा an autumnal night. -पद्मः -सं the white lotus. -पर्वन् n. the festival called *Kojāgara*; q. v. -सुखं the commencement of autumn.

शरदा 1 Autumn. 2 A year.

शरदिज् a. Autumnal.

शरदाः 1 A young elephant. 2 A fabulous animal said to have 8 legs and to be stronger than a lion; शरदकुलमजिज्ञं मोक्षरत्नं कृपत् Rs. 1. 23; अहवायः शरदाः सिंहपाती Mb. 3 A camel. 4 A grass-hopper. 5 A locust.

शरदु (दू.) f. N. of a river; see शरदु (दू.).

शरल a. See सरल.

शरलकं Water.

शरच्चं A butt or mark (for arrows), target; (fig. also); ती शरच्चमकरोल्ल नेतरान् R. 11. 27; कृताः शरच्चं हरिणा तवा- हताः S. 6. 29; R. 7. 45; Si. 7. 24 a यशसश्चतश्चर्यता गताः K.

शरादि-तिः A kind of bird.

शराक्ष a. Noxious, hurtful, injurious.

शराचा-चं 1 A shallow dish, platter, an earthenware vessel, tray; मोक्षशराचं पृथीका V. 3; Ms. 6. 56. 2 A cover, lid. 3 A measure equal to 2 *Kudavas*.

शराचली N. of a town of which Lava was made ruler by Rāma; R. 15. 97.

शरिन्द् m. Bearing, bringing forth.

शरीरं 1 The body (of animate or inanimate objects); शरीरमाद्यं खलु वर्म- शायनं Ku. 5. 33. 2 The constituent element; Kāv. 1. 10. 3 Bodily strength. 4 Dead body. -Comp.

-अन्तर् 1 the interior of the body. 2 another body. -आवरणं the skin.

-कर्म् a. father. -कर्मणं emaciation of the body. -जः 1 sickness. 2 lust, passion. 3 the god of love. 4 a son, offspring; Ki. 4. 31. -हृदय a. equal to; i. e. as dear as one's own person.

-दण्डः 1 corporal punishment. 2 mortification of the body (as in penance). -पूज् a. having a body.

-पवनं, -पातः shuffling off the mortal coil, death. -पातः emaciation (of the body). -पूज् a. endowed with a body, embodied, incarnate; Ku. 5. 30. -पूज् 1 the bodily frame; R. 16. 23. 2 being endowed with a body; i. e. birth as an embodied being; R. 13. 53. -पूज्कः a hostage. -भाज् a. embodied, incarnate. (-m.) a creature, an embodied being. -भेदः separation of the body (from the soul), death. -पटिः f. a slender body, slim or delicate figure. -पराश means of bodily sustenance. -विमो- क्षयं the emancipation of the soul from the body. -पटिः f. maintenance or support of the body; R. 2. 45. -वेकलं bodily

ailment, sickness, disease. -सुखभा

personal attendance. -संस्कारः 1 decoration of the person. 2 purification of the body by the performance of the several purificatory *Samskāras*. -संपत्तिः f. the prosperity of body, (good) health. -साद्ः leanness of body, emaciation; R. 3. 2. -स्थितिः f. 1 the maintenance or support of the body; R. 5. 9. 2 taking one's meals, eating (frequently used in *Kādambarī*).

शरीरकं 1 The body. 2 A small body. -कः The soul.

शरीरिन्द् a. 1 (जी f.) Embodied, corporeal, incarnate; कल्पस्य शरीरिन्द्वा शरीरिणी विरहस्थेयं वनेति जानकी U. 3. 4, M. 1. 10. 2 Living. -m. 1 Anything endowed with a body (whether animate or inanimate); शरीरिणां स्थावर- जंगमानां ह्यस्य तज्जन्मादिनं ब्रह्म Ku. 1. 23; R. 8. 43. 2 A sentient being. 3 A mad. 4 The soul (clad with the body); R. 8. 89; Bg. 2. 18.

शर्करा Candied sugar.

शर्करा 1 Candied sugar. 2 A pebble, gravel, small stone; Mk. 5. 3 Gravelly mould. 4 Soil abounding in stony fragments, sand. 5 A piece, fragment. 6 A potsherd. 7 Any hard particle, as in जलशर्करा a nodule of water, i. e. hail. 8 The disease called gravel. -Comp. -उदकं sugar water, water sweetened with sugar. -सप्तमी N. of an observance on the 7th day in the bright half of *Vaisākha*.

शर्करिक a. (की f.), शर्करिल a. Stony, gravelly, gritty.

शर्करा 1 A river. 2 A girdle.

शर्पः 1 Breaking wind, flatulence (said to be n. also in this sense). 2 A troop, multitude. 3 Strength, power.

शर्पज्ज a. Causing flatulence -जः A kind of pulse or bean.

शर्पणं The act of breaking wind.

शर्प 1 P. (शर्पति) 1 To go. 2 To injure, kill.

शर्मन् m. An affix added to the name of a *Brāhmaṇa*; as विष्णुशर्मन्; of. वर्मन्, शस्, श्म. -n. 1 Pleasure, happiness, delight; त्यजन्त्यस्तु शर्म य मायिके वरं त्यजेति न रवेकमवाप्तिं तत् न. 1. 50; R. 1. 69; Bh. 3. 97. 2 A blessing. 3 A house, receptacle (mostly Vedic in this sense). -Comp. -य् a. conferring happiness. (-दा) an epithet of *Viṣṇu*.

शर्मरः A sort of garment.

शर्पा 1 Night. 2 A finger.

शर्प 1 P. (शर्पति) 1 To go. 2 To hurt, injure, kill.

शर्पः 1 N. of *Siva*; R. 11. 93; Ku. 6. 14. 2 N. of *Viṣṇu*.

शर्परः N. of the god of love. -त Darkness.

शर्षरी 1 A night; शशिं पुनरिति शर्षरी R. 8. 56, 3. 2; 11. 93; Si. 11. 5. 2 Turmeric. 3 A woman. -Comp. -ईशः the moon.

शर्षाणी N. of *Pārvatī* or *Durgā*, wife of *Siva*.

शर्षरीक a. Mischievous, cruel. -कः A rogue, wretch, mischievous man.

शल 1. 1 A (शलते) 1 To shake, stir, agitate. 2 To tremble. -II. 1 P. (शलति) 1 To go 2 To run fast. -III. 10 A. (शलयते) To praise.

शलः 1 A dart, spear. 2 A stake. 3 N. of मुनि an attendant of *Siva*. 4 N. of *Brāhmaṇa*. -लं The quill of a porcupine (m. also according to some).

शलकः A spider.

शलैमः A king, sovereign.

शलजः 1 A grass-hopper, locust; S. 1. 32. 2 A moth; कीर्यपद्मशालिनीमक एष शलमायते Ve. 1. 19; Si. 2. 117; Ku. 4. 40.

शललं The quill of a porcupine. -ली 1 The quill of a porcupine. 2 A small porcupine.

शलका 1 A small stick, peg, rod, pin, piece, thin bar (of anything); अयस्कांतमणिशलका Māl. 1. 2 A pencil, small stick (used in painting the eyes with collyrium); कलानां च लोकेषु ज्ञानां जपशलकायाः बहुवर्णीकितं येन तस्मै वाणिज्ये नमः ॥ Sik. 58; Ku. 1. 47; R. 7. 8. 3 An arrow. 4 A dart, javelin. 5 A probe or a kind of pointed surgical instrument. 6 A rib (as of an umbrella). 7 A bone (forming the root of the fingers and toes); Y. 3. 85. 8 A sprout, sprig, shoot; Ku. 1. 24. 9 A paint-brush. 10 A tooth-brush, tooth-pick. 11 A porcupine. 12 An oblong piece of ivory or bone used in gambling. -Comp.

-पूतः (forming शलकपूतः) a swindler, sharper. -परि ind. an unlucky throw or movement of one of the pieces at a game played with *Salākās*; of. परि or अक्षपरि.

शलान्द्र a. Unripe. -द्रः A kind of root.

शलामोलिः A camel.

शलकः, शलकलं 1 The scale of a fish; Ms. 5. 16; Y. 1. 178. 2 Bark, rind (of trees). 3 A part, portion, fragment.

शलकलिन्द्, शलकिल्द् m. A fish.

शलच् 1 A. (शल्यते) To praise.

शलमालिः -ली f. The silk-cotton tree.

शलश्चं 1 A spear, javelin, dart. 2 An arrow, a shaft; शल्यं निखातमुद्धारयतामुरलः R. 9. 78; शल्यप्रोत 9. 75; S. 6. 9. 3 A thorn, splinter. 4 A pin, peg, stake (said to be m. also in these four senses). 5 Any extraneous substance lodged in the body and giving it very great pain; अछातशल्यं U. 3. 35. 6 (Fig.) Any cause of poignant or

heart-rending grief ; उद्धतविषादशब्दः कथयिष्यामि S. 7. 7 A bone. 8 Difficulty, distress. 9 Sin, crime. 10 Poison. -रूपः 1 A porcupine, hedge-hog. 2 The thorny shrub. 3 (In medicine) Extraction of splinters in surgery. 4 A fence, boundary. 5 A kind of fish. 6 N. of a king of Madra and brother of Pāṇḍu, and thus maternal uncle of Nakula and Sahadeva. [In the great war he at first intended to fight on the side of the Pāṇḍavas, but he was artfully won over by Duryodhana and subsequently fought in his behalf. He acted as charioteer to Karna when he, was generalissimo of the Kaurava forces, and after his death was appointed commander. He maintained the field for one day, but was at last slain by Yudhishtira].

-**Comp.** -**रुचि** an epithet of Yudhishtira. -**आहरणं**, -**उद्धरणं**, -**उद्धारः**, -**किरा**, -**शार्क** extraction of thorns or splinters, or that part of surgery which relates to the extraction of extraneous matter from the body. -**चूतः** a porcupine. -**लोमन्** n. the quill of a porcupine. -**हर्तृ** m. a weeder.

शरवकः 1 A dart, javelin, spike. 2 A splinter, thorn. 3 A porcupine.

शरवः A frog. -**रुच** Bark, rind.

शरवः N. of a tree. -**रुच** Bark, rind.

शरवकी 1 A porcupine. 2 A kind of tree of which elephants are very fond ; cf. U. 2. 21 ; 3. 6 ; Mā. 9. 6 ; V. 4. 23. -**Comp.** -**द्वयः** incense.

शरवः N. of a country ; see शरवः.

शर 1 P. (शरति) 1 To go, approach. 2 To alter, change, transform.

शरवः -**रुच** A corpse, dead body ; Ms. 10. 55. -**रुच** Water. -**Comp.** -**आच्छादनं** covering of a corpse, shroud. -**आश्रयः** a. feeding on corpses ; Bk. 12. 75. -**काम्यः** a dog. -**यानं**, -**रथः** a hearse, bier, a sort of litter for carrying a corpse.

शरवः } See शरवः, शरवः.

शरवसा 1 A traveller. 2 A way, road. -**रुच** A cemetery.

शरः 1 A hare, rabbit ; Ms. 3. 270, 5. 18. 2 The spots on the moon (which are popularly considered to resemble the form of a hare). 3 One of the four classes into which men are divided by erotic writers ; thus defined :—युवचन्द्रशरीलः कोमलगतः धुकेशः सकलशृणुनिधानं सत्यवादी शरीरार्थं Saluak ; see Ratimanjari 35 also. 4 The Lodhra tree. 5 Gum-myrrh. -**Comp.** -**रुचः** 1 the moon. 2 camphor. -**अर्धमुखः** a. crescent-headed (as an arrow). -**रुचिः** an epithet of the moon. -**रुचि** the digit of the moon, lunar crescent. -**अश्वः** 1 a hawk, falcon. 2 N. of a son of āku

father of प्रजय. -**अश्वः** a hawk, falcon, -**रुचः** -**लोमं** the hair of a rabbit, hair-skin. -**रुचः** 1 the moon ; 2 सरति शरवः विवे Gt. 7. 2 camphor. -**रुचिः** an epithet of Siva. -**रुचः** a scratch with a finger-nail. -**रुच** m. the moon. -**रुच** m. an epithet of Siva. -**रुचमण** an epithet of the moon. -**रुचि** 1 the moon ; Ku. 7. 6. 2 camphor. -**रुचि** (रुचि) 1 the moon. 2 an epithet of Vishnu. -**रुचि**, -**रुच** a hair's horn ; used to denote anything impossible, an utter impossibility ; कदाचिदपि पर्यट्-शराविषाणमासादयेत् Bh. 2. 5 ; शरवृक्षमुद्धरः ; see सपुत्र. -**रुचरी** the country between the Ganges and the Yamunā, Doab.

शरवः 1 A hare, rabbit. 2 =शर (3) q. v.

शरित् m. 1 The moon ; शरितं पुनरेति शरिरी R. 8. 56, 6. 85 ; Ms. 41. 2 Camphor. -**Comp.** -**रुचः** an epithet of Siva. -**कला** a digit of the moon, Mu. 1. 1. -**कांतः** the moon-gem. (-रुच) a lotus. -**रुचि** a horn of the moon. -**रुचः** an eclipse of the moon. -**रुचः** an epithet of Budha or Mercury (son of the moon). -**रुच** a. having the lustre of the moon, as bright and white as the moon ; R. 3. 16. (-रुच) a water lily. -**रुच** moon-light. -**रुचणः**, -**रुच** m., -**रुचि**, -**रुचरः** epithets of Siva. -**रुच** a digit of the moon.

शरवत् ind. 1 Perpetually, eternally, for ever. 2 Constantly, repeatedly, always, frequently, again and again ; R. 2. 48, 4. 70 ; Ms. 55. 3 In comp. शरवत् may be translated by 'lasting, eternal' ; as शरवच्छाति eternal tranquillity.

शरवः (रुच) 1 The orifice of the ear, auditory passage ; अवलंबितकर्ण-शरवलीकलीकं रचयन्नरोचत N. 2. 8 ; Y. 3. 96. 2 A kind of baked cake ; Y. 1. 173. 3 Rice gruel. 4 A disease of the ear.

शरवः (रुच) Loss of intellect or presence of mind (प्रतिमाश्रय). -**रुच** Young grass ; U. 4. 27 ; R. 2. 26.

शर 1 P. (शरति) To out up, kill, destroy. -**WITH** चि to cut up, kill ; U. 4. -**II.** 1 P. (शरति) To sleep, cf. शरु also.

शरनं 1 Wounding, killing. 2 Immolation (of an animal at sacrifice).

शरत p. p. 1 Praised, extolled. 2 Auspicious, happy. 3 Right, best. 4 Injured, wounded. 5 Killed. -**रुच** 1 Happiness, welfare. 2 Excellence, auspiciousness. 3 The body. 4 A finger-guard (अंगुलिषाण q. v.) ; also शरतर्क in the sense).

शरितः f. Praise, eulogy.

शरक 1 A weapon, arms ; शरमशकं करे रसि दुर्जनः किं करिष्यति Subhāsh. ; R. 2. 40, 3. 51, 62 ; 5. 28. 2 An instr.

ment, a tool in general. 3 Iron. 4 steel. 5 A hymn of praise (स्तोत्र). -**Comp.** -**अभ्यासः** the practice of arms, military exercise. -**अभस** 1 steel. 3 iron. -**अभ** 1 weapons for striking and throwing, arms and missiles. 2 arms or weapons generally. -**आजीवः**, -**उपजीविन्** m. a professional soldier. -**उद्यमः** lifting up a weapon (to strike). -**उपकरणं** arms or instruments of war, military apparatus. -**कारः** an armourer. -**कोषः** the sheath or scabbard of any weapon. -**ग्राहिन्** a. taking up or wearing arms (for battle) ; U. 5. 33. -**जीविन्**, -**रात्रि** m. one living by the use of arms, a professional soldier. -**देवता** 1 a deity presiding over weapons. 2 A deified weapon. -**धरः** = शरभूत q. v. -**न्यासः** laying down arms ; so शर- (परि)न्यासः. -**पाणि** a. bearing arms, armed. (-m.) an armed warrior. -**पूत** a. 'purified by arms', rendered pure or absolved from guilt by being killed with a weapon on the battlefield ; अशरपुतं निर्माणं (महामातं) Mā. 5. 13 ; (see Jagaddhara's explanation of the word) ; अहमपि तस्य मिथ्यापतित्तयिलक्ष्यसंपादितमशरपुतं मरुत्पुगदशामि Ve. 2. -**प्रहारः** a wound inflicted with a weapon. -**भूत** m. a soldier, warrior ; R. 2. 40. -**मार्जः** a weapon-cleaner, an armourer, a furbisher. -**विद्या**, -**शास्त्रं** the science of arms. -**संहतिः** f. 1 a collection of arms. 2 an arsenal. -**संपातः** a sudden fall of a number of weapons. -**हत** a. killed by a weapon. -**हस्त** a. armed. (-स्तः) an armed man.

शरकं 1 Steel. 2 Iron

शरिका A knife.

शरित् a. Bearing arms or weapons, armed, accoutred.

शरिणी A knife ; पण्यशरीरु विवेककल्पलिका-शरीरु रज्यते कः Subhāsh. ; Si. 4. 44.

शरव 1 Corn or grain in general ; बुद्धो गो स यज्ञाय शरवाय मयवा विवे R. 1. 26. 2 The produce or fruit of a plant or tree ; शरवै क्षेत्रगतं ग्राहः सतुषं पाण्युच्यते ; see तैत्तिरीय also. 3 A merit. -**Comp.** -**क्षेत्रं** a corn field. -**भक्षक** a. granivorous. -**मंजरी** an ear of corn. -**मालिन्** a. crowned with harvests. -**शालिन्**, -**संपन्न** a. abounding in corn. -**शुक** a beard of corn. -**संपन्न** f. abundance of corn. -**संव** (द) रः the Sāla tree.

शरकः -**रुच** A vegetable, pot-herb, herb, any edible leaf, fruit or root used as a vegetable ; दिह्यचरो वा जगदी-शरो वा मनोरथान् प्रविष्टुं समर्थः । अनेनृपाणिः-परिदीयमानं शरकाय वा स्वाध्वनाय वा स्वात् Jag. -**रुचः** 1 Power, strength, energy. 2 The teak tree. 3 The Sirisha tree. 4 N. of a people ; see शरक 5 An era ; especially the era of Sālvāhana. -**Comp.** -**शरं** pepper. -**अशरं** ho

plum. -आख्यः the teak tree. (-ख्यं) a vegetable. -आहारः a vegetarian (living only on herbs &c.). -बुक्रिका the tamarind. -तक्षः the teak tree. -पगः 1 a measure equal to a handful. 2 a handful of vegetables. -पाणिनः a king fond of an era; see मध्यमपदलोपिन् -प्रति ind. a little of herbs. -योग्यः coriander. -वृक्षः the teak tree. -शाकटं, -शाकिनं a field of vegetables, a kitchen-garden.

शाकट a. (जी. f.) 1 Relating to a cart. 2 Going in a cart. -टः 1 A draught-ox. 2 The tree called श्लेष्मातक. -टं A field; cf. शाकशाकटं.

शाकटायनः N. of a philologist and grammarian often referred to by Pāṇini and Yāska; cf. व्याकरणे शाकटय च लोकं Nir.

शाकटिक a. (जी. f.) 1 Belonging to a car. 2 Going in a car.

शाकटीनः A cart-load, a measure of load equal to 20 tula's.

शाकल a. (जी. f.) Relating to a piece (शकल). -लः A school of the Rigved or the followers of this school (pl.) -Oomp. -प्रतिशाख्यं N. of the Rigveda Prātisākhya. -शाखा the recension or traditional text of the Rigveda as represented by the Śākulas

शाकल्यः N. of an ancient grammarian mentioned by Pāṇini; (he is supposed to have arranged the Pada text of the Rigveda.)

शाकारी One of the lowest forms of Prakṛita, the dialect spoken by the Śākāra; as in the Mṛichchhakatika.

शाकिनं A field; as in शाकशाकिनं.

शाकिनी 1 A field of vegetables. 2 A kind of female being attendant on Durgā (supposed to be a demon or fairy.)

शाकुन a. (जी. f.) 1 Relating to birds; Ms. 3. 268. 2 Relating to omens. 3 Ominous.

शाकुनिकः A fowler, bird-catcher; Mk. 6; Ms. 8. 260. -कं The interpretation of omens.

शाकुनेयः A small owl.

शाकुंतलः A metronymic of Bharata (son of Sakuntalā). -लं The drama called अभिज्ञानशाकुंतल of Kālidāsa.

शाकुलिकः A fisherman.

शाकरः An ox.

शक्ति a. (जी. f.) 1 Relating to power. 2 Relating to Sakti or the female personification of divine energy. -क्तः A worshipper of Sakti; (the Śāktas are generally worshippers of Durgā representing the female personification of divine energy, and the ritual enjoined to them is of two kinds, the pure or right-hand ritual दक्षिणचार, and impure or left-hand ritual वामाचार q. v. v. v.).

शक्तिकः 1 A worshipper of Sakti. 2 A spearman, lancer.

शक्तीकः A spearman, lancer.

शक्तेयः A worshipper of Sakti.

शक्त्यः 1 N. of the family of Buddha. 2 N. of Buddha. -Oomp.

-भिक्षुकः a Buddhist religious mendicant. -सुनिः, -सिंहः epithets of Buddha.

शाक्ती 1 N. of Sachi, wife of Indra. 2 Of Durgā.

शाकरः An ox; cf. शाकर.

शाखा 1 A branch (as of a tree); आचर्य शाखाः R. 16. 19. 2 An arm. 3 A party, section, faction. 4 A part or subdivision of a work. 5 A school, branch, sect. 6 A school or traditional recension of the Veda, the traditional text followed by a school; as in शाकलशाखा, आश्वलायन शाखा, वाष्कलशाखा &c. -Oomp. -चंद्रन्यायः see under न्याय. -नगरं, -पुरं a suburb. -वित्तः inflammation of the extremities of the body e. g. hands, shoulders &c. -वृत् m. a tree. -भेदः difference of (Vedic) school. -मुगः 1 a monkey; an ape. 2 a squirrel. -रहः 'a traitor to his Śākhā', a Brāhmaṇa who has changed his own school of the Vedas. -रह्यः a branch-road.

शाखालः A sort of cane (बानीर).

शाखिन् a. 1 Having branches (fig. also). 2 Branching, ramifying. 3 Belonging to any branch or school (as of the Veda). -m. 1 A tree; S. 1. 15. 2 A Veda. 3 A follower of any Vedic school or recension.

शाखोटः, शाखोटकः N. of a tree; कल्पवृक्षोः कथयामि देवदत्तं मां बिद्धि शाखोटकं K. P. 10.

शाकरः A bull.

शाकरिः 1 N. of Kārtikeya. 2 Of Gaṇeśa, 3 Fire.

शांखिकः 1 A shell-cutter, worker in shells. 2 N. of a mixed tribe. 3 A shell-blower; Si. 15. 72.

शाटः, शाटी 1 A garment, cloth. 2 A petticoat.

शाटकः -कं Cloth, garment, petticoat; Pt. 1. 144.

शाटके Dishonesty, perfidy, guile, trickery, fraud, villainy; आजम्भ्यः शाट्यमशिक्षितो यः S. 5. 25, Mu. 1. 1.

शाण a. (जी. f.) Hempen, flaxen. -यः 1 A touchstone; Bv. 1. 73; Bh. 2. 44. 2 A whetstone. 3 A saw. 4 A weight of four Māśhas. -जं 1 Sackcloth, coarse cloth. 2 A hempen garment; Ms. 3. 41, 10. 87.

-Oomp. -आजीवः an armourer.

शाणिः A plant from the fibres of which a coarse cloth is prepared. शाणित p. p. Whetted, ground, sharpened (on a whetstone).

शाणी 1 A touchstone. 2 A whetstone. 3 A saw. 4 A hempen garment. 5; A ragged garment. 6 A

small screen or tent. 7 Gesticulation, a sign made with the hands or eyes.

शापीरं A bank or spot or ground in the Soṇa river.

शांडिल्यः 1 N. of a sage, the author of a law-book. 2 The Bilva tree. 3 A form of Agni. -Oomp.

-नोत्रं the family of Śāṇḍilya.

शात p. p. 1 Sharpened, whetted. 2 Thin, slender. 3 Weak, feeble. 4 Beautiful, handsome. 5 Happy, thriving. -तः The Dhātūra plant. -यः Happiness, pleasure, delight; शान्तिजनजतिशतं Gt. 10. -Oomp. -उदरी a woman with a slender waist; Si. 5. 23; R. 10. 69. -शिक्ष a. sharp-pointed.

शातकुंभं 1 Gold; Si. 9. 9; N. 16. 34. 2 The thorn-apple (पटूर).

शातकौंभं Gold.

शातने 1 Whetting, sharpening. 2 Cutting down, destroying; R. 3. 42.

3 Causing to fall or perish. 4 Causing to decay or wither. 5 Becoming thin or small, thinness. 6 Withering, decaying.

शातपचकः की Moonlight.

शातमीरः A kind of Mallikā.

शातमान a. (जी. f.) Bought, for one hundred.

शात्रव a. (जी. f.) 1 Relating to an enemy; R. 4. 42. 2 Hostile, inimical. -वः An enemy; Si. 14. 44, 18. 20; Ve. 5. 1; Bk. 5. 81; Ki. 14. 2; Mu. 2. 5. -त्रं 1 A collection of enemies. 2 Enmity, hostility; शत्रुशामयश्चक्षे B.G.

शात्रवीय a. 1 Relating to an enemy. 2 Hostile, inimical.

शादः 1 Young grass. 2 Mud. -Oomp.

-हरितः -तः a place green with young grass, a place clad in verdure.

शाईल a. 1 Grassy. 2 Abounding in young, green grass. 3 Green, verdant. -लं A grass-plot, green, meadow; शय्या शद्वले Śānti. 2 21; R. 2. 17, Ki. 5. 37; Y. 3. 7.

शाच 1 U. (श्रीशंसतिने, strictly a desiderative of शाच used in a primitive sense) To sharpen, whet.

शाचः 1 A touch-stone. 2 A whetstone. -Oomp. -चाचः 1 a stone for grinding; sandal. 2 the Pāriyātra mountain.

शांत p. p. 1 Appeased, allayed, calmed, satisfied, pacified; R. 12. 20. 2 Cured, alleviated; शांतमिः 3 Abated, subalided, put an end to, removed, extinguished; शांतयश्चक्षे परिश्रमं R. 1. 58; 5. 47; शांतमिषं क्षिपिष्य प्रकाशः Ki. 17. 16. 4 Ceased, stopped; Ku. 3. 42. 5 Dead, deceased. 6 Stilled, hushed. 7 Calm, quiet, undisturbed, tranquil, still; शांतमिदंशमपदं S. 1. 16; 4. 19. 8 Tamed; R. 14. 79. 9 Free from passions, at

ease, contented. 10 Shaded. 11 Purified. 12 Auspicious (in augury); (the phrase शांतं पदं, which is sometimes repeated, means 'oh, no ! ' 'how can it be', 'God forbid such an untoward or unlucky event' S. 5; Mu. 1). -तः 1 A man who has subdued his passions, an ascetic. 2 Tranquillity, quietism, the sentiment of quietism, the predominant feeling of which is indifference to worldly objects and pleasures; see निर्वेद and त्त. -तै ind. Enough, not more, not so, for shame, hush !, god (heaven) forbid ; ; शांतं कथं दुर्जनाः पौरजानपदाः U. 1 ; तावेव शांतमथवा किमिहोचोष 3. 25. -Oomp. -आस्तन्, -चेतस् a. calm, tranquil-minded, sedate or composed in mind. -तोय a. having still waters. -रसः the sentiment of quietism ; see शांतं above.

शांतनवः 'The son of Santanu', No. of Bhishma.

शांता N. of the daughter of Dasaratha, adopted by the sage Lomapada and subsequently married by Rishyasringa ; see U. 1. 4 and कृष्णयुग also.

शांतिः f. 1 Pacification, allayment, alleviation, removal ; अन्तरिक्षात्शांतिरे R. 11. 1, 62. 2 Calmness, tranquillity, quiet, ease, rest, repose ; Ku. 4. 17 ; Māl. 6. 1. 3 Cessation of hostility ; Bv. 1. 125. 4 Cessation, stop. 5 Absence of passion, quietism, complete indifference to all worldly enjoyments ; R. 7. 71. 6 Consolation, solace. 7 Settlement of differences, reconciliation. 8 Satisfaction of hunger. 9 An expiatory rite, a propitiatory rite for averting evil. 10 Good fortune, felicity, auspiciousness. 11 Exculpation or absolution from blame. 12 preservation. -Oomp. -उद्धं, उद्धकं, -जलं soothing or propitiatory water ; S. 3. -कर, -कारिन् a. soothing, pacifying. -गृहं a room for rest or retirement. -होमः a sacrifice or burnt offering to avert or remove an evil ; Ms. 4. 150.

शांतिः a. (की. f.) Expiatory, propitiatory. -कं Observances or ceremonies calculated to remove calamities.

शांत् &c. See शांत् &c.

शापः 1 A curse, an imprecation, anathema ; शापेनाहं गमितमाहिमा बर्षभोग्येण भर्तुः Me. 1, 92 ; R. 1. 78, 5, 56, 59 ; 11. 14. 2 An oath, asseveration. 3 Abuse, calumny. -Oomp. -अंतः, -अवसानं, -निवृत्तिः f. the end of a curse ; Me. 110 ; R. 8. 82. -अज्ञः 'having a curse for a weapon', sage, saint ; R. 15. 3. -उत्तरणः the utterance of a curse. -उद्धारः, -मुक्तिः f., -मोक्षः releas or deliverance from a curse.

-वस्त a. labouring under a curse. -मुक्त a. released from a curse. -यञ्जित a. restrained by a curse. शापित p. p. 1 Bound by an oath, conjured. 2 Sworn, adjured.

शापरिकः A fisherman.

शाव(व)र a. (री. f.) 1 Savage, barbarous. 2 Low, vile, base. -रः 1 An offence, a fault. 2 Sin, wickedness. 3 The tree called *Lodhra*. -रि A low form of the Prākṛita dialect (spoken by mountaineers &c.). -Oomp. -भेदाख्यं (also भेदाक्षं) copper.

शाव्द a. (वी. f.) 1 Relating to or derived from a word. 2 Relating to or depending on sound (opp. अर्थ). 3 Verbal, oral. 4 Sounding, sonorous. -व्दः A grammarian. -Oomp. -बोधः perception or apprehension of the sense of words. -व्यञ्जना insinuation founded on words.

शाब्दिक a. (की. f.) 1 Verbal, oral. 2 Sounding. -कः A grammarian.

शामनः N. of Yama. -नं 1 Killing, slaughter. 2 Tranquillity, peace. 3 End. -नी The southern direction.

शामिन् 1 Sacrificing. 2 Immolating, killing animals at a sacrifice. 3 Tying up cattle for sacrifice. 4 A sacrificial vessel.

शामिलं Ashes.

शामिली A sacrificial ladle ; (झृच्).

शांयरी 1 Jugglery, sorcery. 2 A sorceress.

शांयविकः A dealer in shells.

शांयु(यु)कः A bivalve-shell.

शांयव a. (वी. f.) Belonging to Siva ; अयुं चांयति शंयवो गणपतेरायुं श्रुयतः कृषी Pt. 1. 159. -वः A worshipper of Siva. 2 A son of Siva. 3 Camphor. 4 A kind of poison. -वै The *Devada'ru* tree.

शांयवी 1 N. of Pārvati. 2 N. of a plant (नीलदूर्वा).

शांयकः 1 An arrow. 2 A sword ; cf. सायकः.

शांय 10 U. (शांयति-ते) 1 To weaken. 2 To be weak.

शार a. Variegated, speckled, mottled, spotted. -रः 1 A variegated colour. 2 Green colour. 3 Air, wind. 4 A piece used at chess, a chessman ; Bh. 3. 39. 5 Injuring, hurting.

शारंगः 1 The *Chātaka* bird. 2 A peacock. 3 A bee. 4 A deer. 5 An elephant ; cf. सारंग.

शारंगी A particular musical instrument (played with a bow) ; cf. सारंगी.

शारव्द a. 1 Belonging to autumn, autumnal ; (the f. is शारदी in this sense) ; विमलशारव्दचंद्रिका Bv. 1. 113 ; R. 10. 9. 2 Annual. 3 New, recent. 4 Young, fresh. 5 Modest, shy, bashful. 6 diffident, not bold.

-वः 1 A year. 2 An autumnal sickness. 3 Autumnal sunshine. 4 A kind of kidney-bean. 5 The *Bakula* tree. -वी The full-moon day in the month of Kārtika. -वृ 1 Corn, grain. 2 The white lotus. -वृ 1 A kind of Vṛṇā or lute. 2 N. of Durgā. 3 of Sarasvatī.

शारदिकः 1 Autumnal sickness. 2 Autumnal sunshine or heat. -कं An autumnal or annual Śrāddha.

शारदीय a. Autumnal.

शारिः 1 A chessman, a piece at chess &c. 2 A small round ball. 3 A kind of die. -रिः f. 1 The bird called Śārikā. 2 Fraud, trick. 3 An elephant's housings. -Oomp. -पद्मः, -फलः, -फलकः a chequered cloth for playing at chess, draughts &c.

शारिका 1 A kind of bird. 2 A bow or stick for playing any stringed instrument. 3 Playing at chess &c. 4 A chessman, a piece at chess.

शारी A kind of bird.

शारीर a. (री. f.) 1 Relating to the body, bodily, corporeal. 2 Incorporate, embodied. -रः 1 The incorporate or embodied spirit (जीवात्मन्) ; human or individual soul. 2 A bull. 3 A kind of drug.

शारीरक a. (की. f.) Relating to the body &c. -क 1 the embodied spirit. 2 The inquiry into the nature of that spirit (a term applied to the Bhāṣya of Sankarāchārya on the *Brahma-sūtras*). -Oomp. -सूत्रं the aphorisms of the Vedānta philosophy.

शारीरिक a. (की. f.) Bodily, corporeal, material.

शारक a. (की. f.) Noxious, hurtful, mischievous.

शार्ककः Candied sugar.

शार्कर a. (री. f.) 1 Made of sugar, sugary. 2 Stony, gravelly. -रः 1 A gravelly place. 2 The froth or skum of Milk. 3 Cream.

शार्क a. (शार्कं strictly) 1 Made of horn, horny. 2 Having a bow, armed with a bow ; Bk. 8. 123. -रः 1 A bow (in general. 2 The bow of Vishnu. -Oomp. -धन्वन् m., -धन्वः, पाणिः, -धन्व m. epithets of Vishnu.

शार्किन् m. 1 An archer, a Bowman. 2 An epithet of Vishnu ; धर्मसंरक्षणार्थं श्रुतिर्देवि शार्किणः R. 15. 4, 12, 70 ; Me. 46.

शार्दूलः 1 A tiger. 2 A leopard or panther. 3 A demon, *Rākṣasa*. 4 A kind of bird. 5 (At the end of comp) An eminent or distinguished person, foremost ; as in -नशार्दूल ; cf. कुजर. -Oomp. -चर्मन् n. a tiger's skin. -विक्रीडितं 1 a tiger's play ; कंदर्पोऽपि यमायते विरचयन् शार्दूलविक्रीडितं Git. 4. 2 N. of a metre ; see App. 1.

शाबर *a.* (*री. f.*) 1 Nocturnal ; Ku. 8. 58. 2 Mischievous, pernicious. -र Darkness, thick gloom. -री Night.

शाब् 1 *A.* (*शालते*) 1 To praise, flatter. 2 To shine. 3 To be endowed with ; Malli. on Ki. 5. 44. 4 To tell.

शालः 1 *N.* of a tree (very tall and stately) ; R. 1. 38 ; Si. 3. 40. 2 *A* tree in general ; R. 1. 13 ; Ve. 4. 3. 3 An enclosure, a fence. 4 *A* kind of fish. 5 *N.* of king Śālivāhana. -*Comp.* -ग्रामः a kind of sacred stone said to be typical of Viṣṇu, as the Phallus is of Siva, गिरि *N.* of a mountain. -शिला the *Salagra*'s stone. -जः, -निर्यासः exudation of the Śāla tree, resin ; R. 1. 31. -भञ्जिका 1 a doll, puppet, statue ; Vb. 1 ; N. 2. 83. 2 a courtesan, harlot. -भञ्जी a doll, puppet. -वेष्टः the resin of the Śāla tree. ; of. साल. -सारः 1 a superior tree. 2 *Asa foetida*.

शालवः The *Lodhra* tree.

शाला 1 An apartment, a room, saloon, hall ; गृहविशालैरिव श्रुशालैः Si. 3. 50 ; so संगीतशाला, रंगशाला &c. 2 *A* house, an abode ; R. 16. 41. 3 The upper or main branch of a tree, 4 The trunk of a tree. -*Comp.* -अञ्जिरः, -र a hollow earthen cup. -सुगः a jackal. -वृकः 1 a dog ; Bv. 1. 72. 2 a wolf. 3 a deer. 4 a cat. 5 a jackal. 6 a monkey.

शालाकः *N.* of Pāṇini.

शालाकिन् *m.* 1 *A* lancer, spearman. 2 *A* surgeon. 3 *A* barber.

शालातुरीयः An epithet of Pāṇini (written also शालोत्तरीय ; so called from शालातुर the place of his birth). शालारं 1 *A* flight of steps, ladder. 2 *A* bird-cage.

शालिः 1 Rice ; न शालिः स्तब्धकरिता वसुधु-
नमपेक्षते Mu. 1. 13 ; यथाः प्रकीर्णं न भवति
शालयः Mk. 4. 16. 2 The civet-cat. -*Comp.* -ओदनः -नं boiled rice (of a superior kind). -गोपी a female appointed to watch a rice-field ; R. 4. 20. -चूर्णः -री rice-flour. -पिष्टं crystal. -भवनं a rice-field. -वाहनः *N.* of a celebrated sovereign of India whose era commences with 78 A. D. -होत्रः 1 *N.* of a writer on veterinary subjects. 2 a horse. होत्रिन् *m.* a horse.

शालिकः 1 *A* weaver. 2 *A* toll, tax.

शालिन् *a.* (*नी. f.*) (Usually at the end of comp.) 1 Endowed with, possessed of, possessing, shining or resplendent with ; Ki. 8. 17, 55 ; Bk. 4. 2. 2 Domestic.

शालिनी 1 *A* mistress of the house, housewife. 2 *N.* of a metre ; see App. I.

शालीन *a.* 1 Modest, bashful, shy, retiring ; निरर्गशालीनः क्षीजनः M. 4 ; R. 6. 81, 18. 17 ; Si 16. 83. 2 Like, re-

sembling. -नः *A* householder. (शाली-
नीक 'to make humble, humiliate').
शालुः 1 *A* frog. 2 *A* kind of per-
fume. -लु *n.* The root of the water-
lily.

शालु(लू)कं 1 The root of the
water-lily. 2 Nutmeg. -कः *A* frog.

शालु(लू)रः *A* frog.

शालेयं *A* field of rice.

शालोत्तरीयः An epithet of Pāṇini ;
see शालातुरीय.

शालमलः 1 The silk-cotton tree. 2
One of the seven great divisions of
the earth.

शालमलिः 1 The silk-cotton tree ;
Bv. 1. 115 ; Ms. 8. 246. 2 One of
the seven great divisions of the
earth. 3 *N.* of a kind of hell. -*Comp.*
-स्थः an epithet of Garuḍa.

शालमली 1 The silk-cotton tree. 2-
N. of a river in Pātāla. 3 *A* kind of
hell. -*Comp.* -वेष्टः, -वेष्टकः the gum of
the silk-cotton tree.

शालवः 1 *N.* of a country. 2 *A* king
of Śālva.

शाव *a.* (*वी. f.*) 1 Relating to a
dead body ; caused by the death (of
a relative) ; दशाहं शावमाज्ञां च सपिण्डेषु विधी-
यते Ms. 5. 59, 61. 2 Tawny, dark-
yellowish. -वः The young of any
animal, a fawn, cub ; कवयं क परोक्षमम-
थो मृगशविः सममेधिते जनः S. 2. 18 ; मृगराज-
शावः R. 6. 3, 18. 37.

शावकः The young of any animal.

शावर See शावर.

शाश्वत *a.* (*नी. f.*) Eternal, perpetu-
al, ever-lasting ; शाश्वतीः समः Rām.
(= U. 2. 5) 'for eternal years',
'ever more', 'for all time to come' ;
U. 5. 27 ; R. 14. 14. -तः 1 *N.* of
Siva. 2 Of Vyāsa. 3 The sun. -तं
ind. Eternally, perpetually, for ever.

शाश्वतिक *a.* (*नी. f.*) Eternal, per-
manent, perpetual, constant ; शाश्वतिको
विरोधः 'natural antipathy'.

शाश्वती The earth.

शाश्वकुल *a.* (*ली. f.*) Eating flesh (or
fish).

शाश्वकुलिकं *A* quantity of baked
cakes (शाश्वकुली).

शास् 2 *P.* (शास्ति, शिष्ट) 1 To teach,
instruct, train (governing two ac-
cusatives in this sense) ; माणवकं धर्मं
शास्ति Sk. ; Bk. 6. 10 ; शिष्यस्तेष्वं शास्ति मा
ख. प्रपन्नं Bg. 2. 7. 2 To rule, govern ;
अनन्यशासनमुर्वी शस्त्रसैकपुरीषिव R. 1. 30 ;
10. 1 ; 14. 85, 19. 57 ; S. 1. 14 ; Bk.
3. 53. 3 To order, command, direct,
enjoin ; R. 12. 34 ; Ku. 6. 24 ; Bk. 9.
68. 4 To tell, communicate, inform
(with dat.) ; तस्मिन्नायोचनं वृत्तं लक्ष्मणाया-
शिष्यमहत् Bk. 6. 27 ; Ms. 11. 82. 5 To
advise ; स किंस्वा साधु न शास्ति योऽपि Ki.
1. 5. 6 To decree, enact. 7 To
punish, chastise, correct ; Ms. 4.
175 ; 8. 29. 8 To tame, subdue ; Mv.

6. 20. -With अनु 1 (*a*) to advise,
persuade ; Ku. 5. 5. (*b*) to teach,
instruct (how to act), order, com-
mand ; R. 6. 59, 13. 75 ; Bk. 20. 17.
2 to rule, govern. 3 to chastise,
punish ; Ve. 2. 4 to praise, extol.
-आ (usually *Atm.*) 1 to bless, pro-
nounce a blessing ; ऋक्षं वृत्ता आशासे S.
4 ; U. 1. 2 to order, command, di-
rect (*P.* in this sense) ; Bk. 6. 4.
3 to desire, seek for, hope, expect ;
सर्वमस्मिन्वयमाशास्महे S. 7 ; आशासतं ततः शांति-
मस्तु रीतिहावयत् Bk. 17. 1, 5. 16 ; Ms. 3.
80. 4 to praise. -प्र 1 to teach, instruct,
advise ; Bk. 19. 19. 2 to order, com-
mand ; प्रशापि यन्मया कार्यं Mār. P. 3 to
rule, govern, be lord of ; यां प्रशापि
गलितावधिकालं N. 5. 24 ; R. 6. 76 ; 9. 1.
4 to punish, chastise. 5 to pray or
ask for, seek for (*Atm.*) ; इदं कविष्यः
पूर्वस्यो नमोवाकं प्रशास्महे U. 1. 1, (used in
the sense of शास् with आ).

शासनं 1 Instruction, teaching, dis-
cipline. 2 Rule, sway, government ;
अनन्यशासनमुर्वी R. 1. 30 ; so अप्रतिशासन.
3 An order, command, direction ;
तस्मिन्निषि देवस्य शासनं प्रमाणीकृतं S. 6 ; R. 3.
69, 14. 83, 18. 18. 4 An edict, enact-
ment, a decree. 5 A precept, rule. 6
A royal grant (of land &c.) ; char-
ter ; अहं त्वां शासनशतेन योजयिष्यामि Pt. 1 ;
Y. 2. 240, 295. 7 A deed, writing,
written agreement. 8 Control of pas-
sions. (At the end of comp. शासन
often means 'punisher, destroyer,
killer', as in स्मरशासनः, पाकशासनः).
-*Comp.* -पत्रं 1 a plate (usually of
copper), on which a grant of land
&c. is inscribed. 2 a sheet of paper
on which an order is written. -हरः a
royal messenger. -हारिन् *m.* an en-
voy, a messenger ; R. 3. 68.

शासित *p. p.* 1 Ruled, governed. 2
Punished.

शासितु *m.* 1 *A* ruler, governor. 2 *A*
chastiser ; S. 1. 25.

शास्तु *m.* 1 *A* teacher, an instruc-
tor. 2 *A* ruler, king, sovereign. 3 *A*
father. 4 *A* Buddha or Jaina ; or a
deified teacher of the Bauddhas or
Jainas.

शास्त्रं 1 An order, a command, rule,
precept. 2 *A* sacred precept or rule,
scriptural injunction. 3 *A* religious
or sacred treatise, sacred book, scrip-
ture ; see comps. below. 4 Any de-
partment of knowledge, science ;
इति युक्ततमं शास्त्रं Bg. 15. 20 ; शास्त्रेष्वकुलिता
बुद्धिः R. 1. 19 ; often at the end of
comp. after the word denoting the
subject, or applied collectively to
the whole body of teaching on that
subject ; वेदांशास्त्र, व्यावशास्त्र, तर्कशास्त्र,
अलंकारशास्त्र &c. 5 *A* work, treatise, दंष्ट्रः
पंचभिरितवकार सुमनोहरं शास्त्रं Pt. 1. 6
Theory (opp. प्रयोग or practice) ; M 1.

-Comp. -अतिक्रमः, -अनुष्ठानं violation of sacred precepts, disregard of religious authority. -अनुष्ठानं conformity to or observance of sacred precepts. -अभिज्ञ *a.* versed in the Sāstras. -अर्थः 1 the meaning of a sacred precept. 2 a scriptural precept or statement. -आचरणं observance of sacred precepts. -उक्त *a.* prescribed by sacred laws, enjoined by the Sāstras, lawful, legal. -कारः, -कृत *m.* 1 the author of a Sāstra or sacred book. 2 an author in general. -कोविद् *a.* versed in the Sāstras. -गण्डः a superficial reader of books, a superficial scholar. -वक्षुस् *n.* grammar (as being the 'eye', as it were, with which to understand any Sāstra). -ज्ञ, -विद् *a.* conversant with the Sāstras. -ज्ञानं knowledge of sacred books, conversancy with scriptures. -तत्त्वं truth as taught in the Sāstras, scriptural truth. -दर्शित्व *a.* stated or enjoined in sacred books. -दृष्टिः *f.* scriptural point of view. -स्रोतः the source of the Sāstras. -विधानं, -विधिः a sacred precept, scriptural injunction. -विप्रतिषेधः, -विरोधः 1 mutual contradiction of sacred precepts, inconsistency or precepts. 2 any act contrary to sacred precepts. -विमुख *a.* averse from study; Pt. 1. -विरुद्ध *a.* contrary to the Sāstras, illegal, unlawful. -व्युत्पत्तिः *f.* intimate knowledge of the sacred writings, proficiency in the Sāstras. -शिल्पिन् *m.* the country of Kāshmirā. -सिद्ध *a.* established by sacred authority.

शास्त्रिन् *a.* (जी. फ.) Versed or skilled in the Sāstras. -*m.* One who has mastered the Sāstras, a learned man, a great Pandit.

शास्त्रीय *a.* 1 Scriptural. 2 Scientific. **शास्त्र *a.*** 1 To be taught or advised. 2 To be regulated or governed. 3 Deserving punishment, punishable. **शि 5 U.** (शिनोति, शिजेत) 1 To whet, sharpen. 2 To attenuate, make thin. 3 To excite. 4 To be attentive. 5 To be sharp.

शिः 1 Auspiciousness, good for tune. 2 Composure, calm, tranquillity, peace. 3 An epithet of Siva.

शिशया 1 N. of a tree (शिशु). 2 The Asoka tree

शिक्ष *a.* Idle, lazy, indolent.

शिक्ष्य *a.* Bees'-wax; cf. सिध्य.

शिक्य, कया 1 A loop or swing (made of rope). 2 A burden or load carried in a sling.

शिक्यत *a.* Suspended or carried in a loop.

शिक्ष 1 A. (शिक्षते, शिक्षित) To learn, study, acquire knowledge of; अशिक्षतां विमुक्तं भवन्तु R. 3. 31.

शिक्षकः (शिक्षका or शिक्षिका *f.*) 1 A learner. 2 A teacher, instructor;

यस्योभयं (i. e. क्रिया and संक्रांति) साधु स शिक्षकाणां धुरि प्रतिष्ठापयितव्य एव M. 1. 16.

शिक्षणं 1 Learning, acquiring knowledge. 2 Teaching, instruction.

शिक्षा 1 Learning, study, acquisition of knowledge; R. 9. 63. 2 Desire of being able to do anything, wish to prevail; Ki. 15. 37, 3 Teaching, instruction, training; काव्यज्ञशिक्षाऽन्यातः K. P. 1; अश्वत्थ नमः प्रणिपातशिक्षया R. 3. 25; M. 4. 9; रणशिक्षा 'the science of war'. 4 One of the six Vedāngas, the science which teaches the proper pronunciation of words and laws of euphony. 5 Modesty, humility. -Comp. -करः 1 a teacher, an instructor. 2 N. of Vyāsa. -नरः an epithet of Indra. -शक्तिः *f.* skill.

शिक्षित *p. p.* 1 Learnt, studied. 2 Taught, instructed; अशिक्षितपटुः S. 5. 21. 3 Trained, disciplined. 4 Tame, docile. 5 Skilful, clever. 6 Modest, diffident. -Comp. -अक्षरः a pupil. -आयुध *a.* versed in the use of weapons.

शिक्षमागः A pupil, scholar.

शिक्षदः 1 A lock of hair left on the crown or sides of the head at tonsure. 2 A peacock's tail.

शिक्षदकः 1 A lock of hair left on the crown of the head at tonsure. 2 Locks or tufts of hair left on the sides of the head; (these are three or five in the case of the Kshatriyas); U. 4. 19. 3 A crest, tuft, plume. 4 A peacock's tail.

शिक्षदिकः A cock.

शिक्षदिका See शिक्षद (1).

शिक्षद्विन् *a.* Crested, tufted. -*m.* 1 A peacock; नदति स एव वधूस्ततः शिक्षदी U. 3. 18; R. 1. 39; Ku. 1. 15. 2 A cock. 3 An arrow. 4 A peacock's tail. 5 A kind of jasmine. 6 N. of Vishnu. 7 N. of a son of Drupada. [Sikhandin was originally a female, being Amba born in the family of Drupada for wreaking her revenge upon Bhishma; (see Amba). But from her very birth the girl was given out as a male-child and brought up as such. In due course she was married to the daughter of Hiranyavarman, who was extremely sorry to find that she had got a veritable woman for her husband. Her father, therefore, resolved to attack the kingdom of Drupada for his having deceived him; but Sikhandin contrived, by practising austere penance in a forest, to exchange her sex with a Yaksha, and thus averted the calamity which threatened Drupada. Afterwards in the great Bharati war he proved a means of killing Bhishma, who declined to fight with a woman, when Arjuna put him forward as his hero. He was afterwards killed by Asvatthaman].

शिक्षदिनी 1 A pea-hen. 2 A kind of jasmine 3 N. of the daughter

of Drupada; see शिक्षद्विन् above.

शिक्षरः-र 1 The top, summit or peak of a mountain; जगाम गौरी शिक्षरं शिक्षद्विन् Ku. 5. 7, 1. 4; Me. 18. 2 The top of a tree. 3 Crest, tuft. 4 The point or edge of a sword. 5 Top, peak, point in general. 6 The arm-pit. 7 Bristling of the hair. 8 The bud of the Arabian jasmine. 9 A kind of ruby-like gem. -Comp. -वासिनी an epithet of Durgā.

शिक्षरिणी 1 An excellent woman. 2 A dish of curds and sugar with spices. 3 A line of hair extending across the navel. 4 N. of a metre; see App. I.

शिक्षरिन् *a.* (जी. फ.) 1 Crested, tufted. 2 Pointed, peaked; शिक्षरि-दशना Me. 82. -*m.* 1 A mountain; इतश्च शरणार्थिनां शिक्षरिणां गणः शेते Bh. 2. 76; Me. 13; R. 9. 12, 22. 2 A hill-fort. 3 A tree. 4 The lapwing. 5 The plant अजगाम.

शिक्षा 1 A lock of hair on the crown of the head; Mu. 3. 30; Si. 4. 50; Mā. 10. 6. 2 A crest, topknot. 3 Tuft, plume. 4 Top, summit, peak; Ki. 6. 17. 5 Sharp end, edge, point or end in general; S. 1. 4; Bv. 1. 2. 6 The end of a garment; S. 1. 14. 7 A flame; प्रभासहत्या शिक्षवे दीपः Ku. 1. 28, R. 17. 34. 8 A ray of light; Ku. 2. 38. 9 A peacock's crest or comb. 10 A fibrous root. 11 A branch in general; especially one taking root. 12 The head or chief of anything. 13 The fever of love. -Comp. -तर्जः a lamp-stand. -वरः a peacock. -जं a peacock's feather. -पारः a peacock. -मणिः a crest-jewel. -मूलं 1 a carrot. 2 a turnip. -वरः the jack-fruit tree. -बल *a.* pointed, crested. (-लः) a peacock. -दृक्षः a lamp-stand. -वृद्धिः *f.* a kind of usurious interest, daily increasing.

शिक्षालुः The crest of a peacock.

शिक्षावत् *a.* 1 Crested. 2 Flaming. -*m.* 1 A lamp 2 Fire.

शिक्षिन् *a.* 1 Pointed. 2 Crested, tufted. 3 Proud. -*m.* 1 A peacock; Pt. 1. 159; V. 2. 23; Si. 4. 50. 2 Fire; विदुषि सखी सेवासाये शिक्षिवि द्विनालः Git. 7; Pt. 4. 110; R. 19. 54; Si. 15. 7. 3 A cock. 4 An arrow. 5 A tree. 6 A lamp. 7 A bull. 8 A horse. 9 A mountain. 10 A Brāhmaṇa. 11 A religious mendicant. 12 N. of Ketu. 13 The number 'three.' 14 The Chitraka tree. -Comp. -कंदः, शिव blue vitriol. -हवजः 1 an epithet of Kārtikeya. 2 smoke. -पिच्छं, -पुच्छं a peacock's tail. -पुपः an antelope. -वर्धकः a gourd. -वाहनः an epithet of Kārtikeya. -शिक्षा 1 a flame. 2 a peacock's crest.

शिरः 1 A pot-herb. 2 A kind of tree.
शिर 1 P. (शिरति) To go, move.
शिर 1 P. (शिरति) To smell.
शिराणः 1 Froth, foam. 2 Phlegm.
न 1 The mucus of the nose. 2 Rust of iron. 3 A glass-vessel.

शिराणकः कं The mucus of the nose. -कः Phlegm.

शिर 1. 2. A., 10. U. (शिरते, शिरने, शिरयति, शिरित) To tinkle, jingle, rattle ; Si. 10. 62.

शिरः Tinkle, jingle, tinkling or jingling sound ; especially of ornaments such as anklets.

शिरजिका A chain worn round the loins.

शिरा 1 Tinkle, jingle &c. 2 A bow-string.

शिरित p. p. Tinkling, jingling. -तं Tinkling, jingling (cf anklets &c.) ; शिरितं राजहंसानां वेदं द्युतशिरितं V. 4. 14.

शिरिणी 1 A bow-string. 2 An anklet (worn-ound the feet).

शिर 1 P. (शिरति) To slight, despise, disregard.

शिर p. p. 1 Sharpened, whetted. 2 Thin, emaciated. 3 Wasted, declined. 4 Weak, feeble. -Comp. -प्रः a thorn. -धर a. sharp-edged. -रुः 1 barley. 2 wheat.

शिरतुः f. The river Sutelej ; see शतदु.

शिरि a. 1 White. 2 Black ; Si. 15. 48. -तिः The birch tree. -Comp. -कंठः

1 an epithet of Siva ; तस्मात्मा शिरिकंठस्य वैनायकमुनेय वा Ku. 2. 61, 6. 81. 2 a peacock ; अवनतशिरिकंठकंदलक्ष्मीसिंह इति स्फुरिताग्रेणजालाः Si. 4. 56. 3 a gallinule. -हृद्ः, -रक्षः a goose. -रत्नं a sapphire. -वाससू m. an epithet of Bāma ; शिरंभवत् शिरिवाससस्तदु Si. 1. 6.

शिरिल a. 1 Loose, loosened, slackened, relaxed. 2 Untied, unfastened ; S. 2. 6. 3 Severed, fallen from the stalk ; S. 2. 8. 4 Languid, enfeebled, unnerved. 5 Weak, feeble ; अशिरिलपरिम U. 1. 24. 27 'fast or close embrace'. 6 Flaccid, flabby. 7 Dissolved. 8 Decayed. 9 Ineffective, futile, vain. 10 Careless. 11 Loosely done, not strictly or rigidly performed. 12 Cast off, abandoned. -ल 1 Laxity, looseness. 2 Slowness. (शिरिलीकृ means 1 to loosen, unfasten, untie. 2 to relax, slacken. 3 to weaken, impair, enfeeble. 4 to give up, abandon ; R. 2. 41 ; शिरिलीकृ 1 to be slackened or relaxed. 2 to fall off from ; Mk. 1. 13).

शिरिलपति Den P. 1 To relax, slacken, loosen. 2 To give up, abandon ; Va. 5. 6. 3 To lessen, allow to cool down ; V. 2.

शिरिलिङ्ग a. 1 Loosed. 2 Relaxed, loosened. 3 Dissolved.

शिरिः N. of a warrior belonging to the side of the Yādavas. (शिरिर्नमः m. N. of Sātyaki).

शिरिः A ray of light. -f. Skin, leather. -n. Water ; शिर्याच्छययोगाच्च शिरि वारि प्रवहन्ते Vyāsa. -Comp. -विष्ट a. (written शिरिष्ट or शिरिष्ट also) 1 pervaded by rays. 2 bald, bald-headed. 3 leprous. (-हः) 1 an epithet of Vishnu. 2 of Siva. 3 a bold man. 4 a man without prepuce. 5 a leper.

शिरः N. of a lake on the Himālaya

शिरा N. of a river which issues from the Sira lake and on the bank of which stands Ujjaini ; शिरावानः प्रियतम इव प्राथम्यात्तदुक्तः Me. 31.

शिरः See शिरा.

शिरा 1 A fibrous root. 2 The root of a water-lily. 3 A root in general. 4 A stroke with a whip. 5 A mother. 6 A river. -Comp. -धरः a branch. -रुहः the (Indian) fig-tree.

शिराकः The root of a water-lily.

शिरिः (शिरिः) 1 A beast of prey. 2 The birch tree. 3 N. of a country (pl.). 4 N. of a king (who is said to have saved Agni in the form of a dove from Indra in the form of a hawk by offering an equal quantity of his own flesh weighed in a balance) ; cf. Mn. 6. 17.

शिरि (शिरि) का 1 A palanquin, litter. 2 A bier.

शिरि (शिरि) रं 1 A camp ; पृथुगन्तः स्वशिरिर्मयं गति सर्वे सहस्रं Ve. 3. 18 ; Si. 5. 68. 2 A royal camp or residence. 3 An intrenchment for the protection of an army. 4 A kind of grain.

शिरि (शिरि) रथः A palanquin, litter. शिरा A pod, legume.

शिरिका 1 A pod, legume. 2 A kind of kidney-bean. (m. also according to some.).

शिरि 1 A pod, legume. 2 A kind of plant.

शिरं 1 The head. 2 The root of the pepper plant (m. also, according to some, in these senses) -रः 1 A bed. 2 A large serpent. -Comp. -जं hair.

शिरसू n. 1 The head ; शिरसा श्लाघते पूर्व (युग्) पर (दोष) कंठ नियच्छति Subhaah. 2 Skull. 3 A peak, summit, top (as of a mountain) ; शिरसा शिरालाधिपः शिराभिः Ki. 5. 17 ; Si. 4. 54. 4 The top of a tree. 5 The head or top of anything ; शिरसि मसीपटलं द्यति दूषः Bv. 1. 74. 6 Pinnacle, acme, highest point. 7 Front, forepart, van (as of an army) ; S. 7. 26 ; U. 5. 3. 8 Chief, principal, head (usually at the end of comp.). (Before soft consonants शिरसू is changed to शिरि in comp.). -Comp. -अस्थि n. (शिरिस्थि) the skull. -कवा. लिङ् m. an ascetic who carries about

a human skull. -गृहं a room on the top of a house, turret, garret. -ग्रहः affection of the head, headache.

-छेदः, -छेदनं (शिरश्छेदः &c.) beheading, decapitation. -नायिन् m. an elephant. -जं, -जान् 1 A helmet ; च्युतः शिरश्छेदकोत्तर R. 7. 49, 46 ; अपरीत-शिराणां 4. 64. 2 head-dress. -धरा, -धिः the neck ; Si. 4. 52, 5. 65. -पीडा headache. -फलः the coconut tree. -भूषणं an ornament for the head. -मणिः 1 a jewel worn on the head. 2 a crest-jewel. 3 a title of respect conferred on learned men. -मयं m. a hog. -मालिन् m. an epithet of Siva. -रत्नं a jewel worn on the head. -रजा head-ache. -रुहं m. -रुहः (also शिर-शिरुहः) the hair of the head, Rs. 1. 4. Ku. 5. 9 ; R. 15. 16. -चर्त्तिन् a. being at the head. (-m.) a chief, any one at the head of affairs. -दूषं pepper. -वेष्टः, -वेष्टनं a head-dress, turban. -शूलं headache. -हारिन् m. an epithet of Siva.

शिरसिजः The hair of the head ; Si. 7. 62.

शिरस्कं 1 A helmet. 2 A turban, head-dress.

शिरस्का A palanquin.

शिरस्तसू ind. From the head ; Ku. 3. 49 ; Bh. 2. 10.

शिरस्य a. Belonging to or being on the head. -रः Clean hair.

शिरा Any tubular vessel of the body, a nerve, vein, artery, blood-vessel. -Comp. -वृक्षः the wood-apple वृक्षं lead.

शिराल a. Sinewy, tendinous, veiny.

शिरिः 1 A sword. 2 A killer, murderer. 3 An arrow. 4 A locust.

शिरिवः N. of a tree. -वः A flower of this tree (regarded as the type of delicacy) ; शिरिवृक्षाधिकसौकुमार्यं वाह तदीयाविति मे वितर्कः Ku. 1. 41, 5. 4, R. 16. 48 ; Me. 65.

शिर 6 P. (शिरति) To glean. शिरः-लं Gleaning ears of corn (more than one at a time) ; see Kull. on Ms. 10. 112. -Comp. -रुद्धः 1 gleaming ears of corn. 2 irregular occupation.

शिरा 1 A stone, rock. 2 A grind-stone. 3 The lower timber of a door. 4 The top of a column. 5 A tendon, vein (for शिरा). 6 Red arsenic. 7 Camphor. -Comp. -अटकः 1 a hole. 2 a fence, an enclosure. 3 a room on the top of a house. -आत्मजं iron. -आत्मिका a crucible. -आरंभः the wild plantain. -आसव 1 a slab of stone used as a seat. 2 benzoin. -आहं bitumen. -उच्चयः a mountain, huge rock ; R. 2. 34. -उत्पन्न benzoin. -उद्भवं 1 benzoin. 2 a superior kind of sandal-wood. -ओकस m.

an epithet of Garuḍa. -कुसुमः a stone-cutter's chisel. -कुसुम, -पुष्पः benzoin. -ज a fossil, mineral. (-जं) 1 bitumen. 2 benzoin. 3 petroleum. 4 iron. 5 any fossil production. -जतु n. 1 bitumen. 2 red chalk. -जित् f. -जित्; bitumen. -चातुः 1 chalk. 2 red chalk. 3 a white fossil substance. -पट्टः a slab (of stone) used as a seat, stone-seat. -पुष्पः, -पुष्पकः a small flat stone for grinding condiments upon. -मतिकृतिः f. an image of stone. -फलकं a stone-slab. -भवे benzoin. -भेदः a stone-cutter's chisel. -रसः 1 benzoin. 2 incense. -रसकले a kind of moss. -रुष्टिः f. 1 a shower of stones. 2 hail. -वेदमन् n. a grotto, rocky recess. -व्याधिः bitumen.

शिलिः The birch tree. -f. The lower timber of a door.

शिलिदः A kind of fish.

शिली 1 The lower timber of a door. 2 A kind of earthworm. 3 The top of a pillar. 4 A dart. 5 An arrow. 6 A kind of earthworm. 7 A female frog. -Oomp. -मुखाः a bee; मिलिताशिलीमुखपाटलि-पटलकृतमरुतुविलिखति Git. 1.; R. 4. 57. 2 an arrow; सा कुसुमपाटिलशिलीमुखमनोहराम्बु-चापादिषु प्रमद्वनारवस्यति K. 225; or युग-पटिका शमुदयाम्बुमिमे शशिनः शिलीमुखगणोऽलमत Si. 9. 41 (in both passages the word is used in senses 1 and 2). 3 a fool.

शिलीधः 1 A kind of fish. 2 A kind of tree. -मृ A mushroom, fungus; as in उच्छिन्न q. v. 2 The flower of the plantain tree; अधिपुत्रं शिलीधमुगंधिभिः Si. 6. 32, or अलिनामतालिनी शिलीधे 72. 3 Hail.

शिलीधकं A mushroom, fungus.

शिलीधी 1 Earth, clay. 2 A small earthworm.

शिल्पं 1 An art, a fine or mechanical art; (61 such arts are enumerated). 2 Skill (in any art); or craft; M. 1. 6; Mk. 3. 15. 3 Ingenuity, cleverness. 4 Work, manual work or labour. 5 A rite, ceremony. 6 A kind of ladle or spoon used at sacrifices. -Oomp. -कर्मन् n., -क्रिया any manual labour, handicraft. -कारः, -कारकः, -कारिन् m. an artisan, a mechanic. -शालः, -ला a workshop, manufactory (a technical school). -शास्त्रं 1 a book on any art, fine or mechanical. 2 mechanics.

शिल्पिन् a. 1 Relating to a fine or mechanical art. 2 Mechanical. -m. 1 An artisan, artist, a mechanic. 2 One who is skilled in any art.

शिव a. 1 Auspicious, propitious, lucky; इयं शिवाया नित्यैरिवायतिः Ki. 4. 21; 1. 38; R. 11. 33. 2 In good health or condition, happy, prosperous, fortunate; शिवायि वस्त्यिजलानि कथित R. 5. 8; (अनुपपन्नानि 'undisturbed'); शिवासे पयानः संतु 'a happy

journey to you', 'God bless (or speed) you on your journey'. -वः 1 N. of the third god of the sacred Hindu Trinity, who is entrusted with the work of destruction, as Brahman and Vishnu are with the creation and preservation, of the world; एको देवः केशवो वा शिवो वा Bh. 2. 115. 2 The male organ of generation, penis. 3 An auspicious planetary conjunction. 4 The Veda. 5 Final beatitude. 6 A post to which cattle are tied. 7 A god, deity. 8 Quick-silver. 9 Bdellium. 10 The black variety of thorn-apple. -चौ (m. dual) Siva and Pārvatī; Ki. 5. 40. -चै 1 Prosperity, welfare, well-being, happiness; तव वर्त्मनि वर्तते शिवं N. 2. 62; Ratn. 1. 2; R. 1. 60. 2 Bliss, auspiciousness. 3 Final beatitude. 4 Water. 5 Sea salt. 6 Rock-salt. 7 Refined borax. -Oomp. -अक्षं = रुद्राक्ष q. v. -आत्मकं rock-salt. -आदेशकः 1 the bearer of auspicious news. 2 a fortune-teller. -आलयः 1 Siva's abode. 2 the red basil. (-ये) 1 a temple of Siva. 2 a cemetery. -दुस्तर a. inauspicious, unlucky; शिवतरसुतवे K. P. 1. -कर (शिवंकर also) a. conferring happiness, auspicious. -कीर्तिनः N. of Bhringi. -गति a. prosperous, happy. -धर्मजः the planet Mars. -जाति a. 1 having an auspicious end, conferring or conducive to happiness, propitious; प्रयत्नः कृत्स्नोयं फलतु शिवतातिश्च भवतु Māl. 6. 7. 2 tender, not demoniacal; माः पूतनावसुपाः शिव-तातिरिषे 9. 49. (-तिः) auspiciousness, happiness. -दत्तं the discus of Vishnu. -दार n. the Devadārū tree. -द्रुमः the Bilva tree. -द्रिष्टा the Ketaka tree. -चातुः quick-silver. -पुरः, -पुरी N. of Benares. -पुराणं N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas. -विषः 1 a crystal. 2 the Baka tree. 3 the thorn-apple. -वलकः the Arjuna tree. -राजधानी N. of Benares. -रात्रिः f. the fourteenth day of the dark half of Māgha on which a rigorous fast is observed in honour of Siva. -लिङ्गं Siva, worshipped in the form of a Phallus. -लोकः the world of Siva. -वल्गुमः the mango tree. (-भा) Pārvatī. -बाहनः a bull. -बीजं quick-silver. -शेखरः 1 the moon. 2 the thorn-apple. -सुंदरी an epithet of Durgā.

शिवकः 1 A post to which cows or cattle in general are tied. 2 A post for cattle to rub against, scratching-post.

शिवा 1 N. of Pārvatī. 2 A jackal (in general); जहासि निद्रमिशिवेः शिवाकृतेः Ki. 1. 38; हरेरयं द्वारे शिव शिव शिवानां कल-कलः Bv. 1. 32; R. 7. 50, 11. 61, 12. 39. 3 Final beatitude. 4 The Samī tree. 5 The yellow myrobalan. 6

Dārṇā grass. 7 A kind of yellow pigment. 8 Turmeric. -Oomp. -अरातिः a dog. -वियः a goat. -कहा the Samī tree. -रुतं the howling of a jackal; Ki. 1. 38.

शिवाजी Pārvatī, wife of Siva.

शिवालुः A jackal.

शिशिर a. Cool, cold, chill, frigid; कुरु यदुनंदनचंदनाशिशिरतरेण करेण पयोधरे Git. 12; R. 9. 59; 14. 3, 16. 49. -रा -रं 1 Dew, hoarfrost; पद्मानां शिशिराद्भयः जातः मन्वे शिशिरमधितां पद्मिनीं बान्धव्यां Me. 83. 2 The cold season (comprising the two months Māgha and Phālguna); कंदेषु स्वलिङ्गे गतेषु शिशिरे पुष्कोकिलानां रुतं S. 6. 3. 3 Coldness, frigidity. -Oomp. -अंशुः, -करः, -किरणः, -दीधितिः, -रश्मिः the moon; नृप इव शिशिरांशोः V. 5. 21; शिशिरकिरणकांतं वासरातेऽभिसार्ये Si. 11. 21; शिशिरादीपितिना रजयः Rs. 3. 2. -अरवयः, -अपगमः 'the close of the cold season,' spring season; स्वहस्ततुलः शिशिरालवयस (पुष्पोच्चयः) Ku. 3. 61; उपहितं शिशिराप-गमश्रिया R. 9. 31. -कालः, -समयः the cold season. -ह्रः an epithet of Agni.

शिशुः 1 A child, an infant; शिशुर्वा शिष्या वा U. 4. 11. 2 The young of any animal (as a calf, puppy, fawn &c.); S. 1. 14; 7. 14, 18. 3 A boy under eight or sixteen years of age. -Oomp. -कंदः, -कंदनं the cry or weeping of a child. -संघा a kind of jasmine double jasmine). -पालः N. of a king of the Chedis and son of Damaghosha.

[According to the Vishnu Purāṇa this monarch was, in a previous existence, the unrighteous Hirasayakasipu, king of the Asuras who was killed by Vishnu in the form of Narasimha. He was next born as the ten-headed Ravana who was killed by Rama. Then he was born as the son of Damaghosha, and continued his enmity to Krishna, the eighth incarnation of Vishnu, with even greater implacability; (see Si. 1). He denounced Krishna when they met at the Rajasuya sacrifice of Yudhishtira, but his head was cut off by Krishna with his discus. His death forms the subject of a celebrated poem by Magha.] -हृद् m. an epithet of Krishna. -मारः the Gangetic porpoise. -वाहकः a wild goat.

शिशुकः 1 A child, an infant. 2 The young of any animal. 3 A tree. 4 A porpoise.

शिवनं, शिवन् The penis or male organ of generation; Y. 1. 17; Ms. 11. 104.

शिविष्वान a. 1 Pious in conduct, virtuous, holy. 2 Wicked, sinful.

शिव I. 1 P. (शेषति) To hurt, kill. -II. 1 P., 10 U., (शेषति, शेषयति) To leave as a remainder, spare. -III. 7 P. (शिवति, शिद) 1 To leave as a remainder, leave, leave remaining. 2 To

distinguish or discriminate from others. -Caus. (अभ्ययति-ते) To leave &c. अत्र to leave as a remainder; leave behind (mostly in *pass.*), स्तब्धेन नीवार इषावशितः R. 5. 15; कियदवशितं रजः S. 4; निद्रागमनीयः कियदवशितं Mv. 6; Bg. 7. 2. -उद् to leave as a remainder; see उच्छिष्ट. -परि to leave remaining (*caus.* also); भविता करेणपरिशोभिता मही Bv. 1. 53. -वि 1 to particularize, individualize, specify, define. 2 to distinguish, discriminate. 3 to aggravate, heighten, enhance, intensify; पुनरकांडाविवर्तनदारुणो विधिर्हो विशि- नष्टे मनोरंज Māl. 4. 7; U. 4. 15. (-*pass.*) 1 to be different from; R. 17. 62. 2 to be better or higher than, surpass, excel, be preferable or superior to (with *abl.*); Ms. 2. 83, 3. 203. (-*Caus.*) to surpass, excel; Mk. 4. 4; M. 3. 5.

शिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Left, remaining, residual, rest 2 Ordered, commanded. 3 Trained, educated, disciplined. 4 Tamed, docile, tractable. 5 Wise, learned; Si. 2. 10. 6 Virtuous, respectable. 7 Civil, polite. 8 Chief, principal, superior, excellent, distinguished, eminent. -इः 1 An eminent or distinguished person. 2 A wise man. 3 A counsellor. -Comp. -आचारः 1 the practice of wise men. 2 Good manners, good breeding. -सभा an assembly of chief or learned men, a council of state. शिष्टिः *f.* 1 Rule, government. 2 Order, command. 3 Chastisement, punishment.

शिष्यः 1 A pupil, disciple, scholar; शिष्यस्तेषां शाधि मां त्वां प्रपद्ये Bg. 2. 7. 2 Anger, passion. -Comp. -परंपरा a succession of pupils. -शिष्टिः *f.* the correction of a pupil.

शिल्लः, शिल्लकः Benzoin.

शी 2 A. (शेत, शयित; *pass.* शयते; *desid.* शिञ्जयिते) 1 To lie, lie down, recline, rest; इतश्च शरणार्थिनः शिल्लरिणा गमाः शेतः Bh. 2. 76. 2 To sleep (*fig.* also); किं निःशब्दे शेषे शेषे यस्यः समागतो ययुः। अथवा! दुल्ले शयीथा निकटे जागर्ति जाह्नवी जननी Bv. 4. 30; Bh. 3. 79, Ku. 5. 12. -Caus. (शाययति-ते) To cause to sleep or lie down. -With अति 1 to precede in sleeping. 2 to sleep after or longer than one; अहं पतीच्छामि शये Mb. 3 to excel, surpass; पूर्वोन्महाभाग- तयतिशये R. 5. 14; चरितेन चातिशयिता मुनयः Ki. 6. 32; Bk. 7. 46. (-*Caus.*) to cause to excel; धाम्यातिशययति धाम महामयम् Mu. 3. 17. -अधि (with *acc.* of place) 1 to lie or sleep on or in, rest upon; अय्यशयित गौ Bk. 15. 14; अमुं युगातिचिन्तयामनिद्रः संहत्य लोकां पुरुषोऽ- पिशते R. 13. 6, 16, 49, 19. 32; Ki. 1. 38. 2 to inhabit, dwell in; Bk. 10. 35. -उप to sleep or lie near. -सं

to doubt, be in doubt; संशय्य कणादिः तिष्ठते यः Ki. 3. 14, 42; Bv. 2. 115.

शी 1 Sleep, repose. 2 Tranquillity.

शीकृ I. 1 A. (शीकृते) 1 To wet, sprinkle. 2 To go or move gently. II. 1 P., 10 U. (शीकृति, शीकृयति-ते) 1 To be angry. 2 To moisten, wet.

शीकरः 1 Spray, thin rain, drizzle, mist; Ku. 1. 15, 2. 52; R. 5. 42, 9. 68; Ki. 5. 15. 2 A drop of water or rain; यतसुपरि घनानां वारिगर्भैर्दण्डां विधुन- यति रथस्ते शीकरक्लिन्ननेभिः S. 7. 7; R. 17. 62. -रं 1 The Sarala tree. 2 The resin of this tree.

शीघ्र *a.* Quick, rapid, speedy; विघ्नमणिं मंडलचारशीघ्रः V. 5. 2. -घ्नः Con- junction (in *astr.*). -घ्नं *ind.* Quickly, swiftly, rapidly. -Comp. -उच्चः con- junction (in *astr.*). -कारिन् *a.* ex- peditious, quick. -कोपिन् *a.* choleric, irascible. -चेतनः a dog. -इद्धिः *a.* acute, sharp-witted. -लंघन *a.* going rapidly, swift of foot, Ghaṭ. 8. -वेधिन *m.* a good archer.

शीघ्रिन् *a.* Speedy, expeditious.

शीघ्रिय *a.* Quick. -यः 1 N. of Vishnu. 2 Of Siva. 3 The fighting of cats.

शीघ्रचं Quickness, rapidity.

शीत् *ind.* A sound made to express a sudden thrill of pleasure or pain, (particularly applied to the sound of pleasure during sexual enjoyment). -Comp. -कारः, कृत् *m.* the above sound.

शीत *a.* 1 Cool, cold, frigid; त्व कुसुमशरत्वं शीतरश्मिखम्बिदोः S. 3. 2. 2 Dull, sluggish, apathetic, sleepy. 3 Dull, lazy, stupid. -तः 1 A kind of reed. 2 The Nimba tree. 3 The cold season (*n.* also). 4 Camphor. -तं 1 Cold, coldness, chilliness; आः शीते तुहिनाचलस्य करशोः K. P. 10. 2 Water. 3 Cinnamon. -Comp. -अंशुः 1 the moon; वक्रवदो त्व सत्यं यदपरः शीतांशुरुपजृम्भते K. P. 10. 2 camphor. -अद्ः a kind of affection or diseased state of the gums. -अद्रिः the Himalaya mountain. -अश्मन् *m.* the moon-stone. -आर्त *a.* pinched or benumbed with cold, shivering. -उत्तम *a.* water. -कालः the cold season, winter. -कालीन *a.* wintry. -कच्छः कच्छं a kind of religious penance. -गंधं white sandal. -शुः 1 the moon. 2 camphor. -चंपकः 1 a lamp. 2 a mirror. -दीधितिः the moon. -पुष्पः the Sīrī'sha tree. -पुष्पकं benzoin. -प्रभः camphor. -प्रभुः the moon. -भीरुः a kind of jasmine (Arabian). -मयूखः, -मरीचिः, -रश्मिः 1 the moon. 2 camphor. -रथः a lamp. -रन् *m.* the moon. -वलकः the *udumbara* tree. -वीर्यकः the fig-tree. -शिवः the 'Sami' tree. (-वं) 1 rock-salt. 2 borax. -शूकः berley. -स्पर्श *a.* cooling.

शीतक *a.* Cold; see शीतः -कः 1 Any cold thing. 2 Winter, the cold season. 3 A dull or dilatory person. 4 A happy man, one free from cares or anxieties. 5 A scorpion.

शीतल *a.* Cool, cold, chill, frigid (*fig.* also); अतिशीतलमयम् किं भिनादि न भूयुः Subhāsh. ; महदपि परदुःखं शीतलं स- म्यगादुः V. 4. 13. -लः 1 The moon. 2 A kind of camphor. 3 Turpentine. 4 The Champaka tree. 5 A kind of religious observance. -लं 1 Cold, coolness. 2 The cold season. 3 Benzoin. 4 White sandal, or sandal in general. 5 A pearl. 6 Green sulphate of iron. 7 A lotus. 8 The root called शीरण q. v. -Comp. -उद् the Champaka tree. -जलं a lotus. -प्रदः -वं sandal. -षष्ठी the sixth day of the bright half of Māgha.

शीतलकं A white lotus.

शीतला 1 Small-pox. 2 The god- dess presiding over small-pox. -Comp. -पूजा worship of the goddess Sitalā.

शीतली Small-pox.

शीता See सीता.

शीताल *a.* Suffering from or shivering with cold, chilled, pinch- ed; Si. 8. 19.

शीर्य See सीर्य.

शीर्यु *m. n.* 1 Any spirituous liquor, rum. 2 Wine. -Comp. -बंधः the *Bakula* tree. -वः a drinker of spirits.

शीन *a.* Thick, congealed. -नः 1 A dolt, blockhead. 2 A large snake (*अजगर*).

शीघ्र I. A. (शीघ्रते) 1 To boast. 2 To tell, say, speak (कथने ?).

शीम्यः 1 A bull. 2 N. of Siva.

शीरः A large snake; see शीर also.

शीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Withered; decayed, rotten. 2 Dry, sere. 3 Shattered, shivered. 4 Thin, emaciated, (see शु). -णं A kind of perfume. -Comp. -अंधिः, -पाद्ः 1 epithets of Yama. 2 of the planet Saturn. -पर्णं withered leaf; (so शीर्णपर्णं). (-णः) the *Nimba* tree. -हुतं a water-melon.

शीर्षि *a.* Destructive, hurtful, noxious, injurious.

शीर्षि 1 The head; शीर्षं सर्वं देशांतरे वैयः Karpūr., Mu. 1. 21. 2 The black variety of aloe-wood. -Comp. अव- शेषः the head only as the remainder. -आमयः any affection or disease of the head. -उद्दः decapitation. -उद्य *a.* fit to be beheaded, deserving death by decapitation; U. 2. 8; R. 15. 51. -रक्षकं a helmet.

शीर्षकः An epithet of Rāhu. -कं 1 The head. 2 Skull. 3 A helmet. 4 A head-dress, (cap, hat &c.). 5 Verdict, judgment, judicial sentence.

श्रीरूपः Clean or unentangled hair—**रूपः** 1 A helmet. 2 A hat, cap.
श्रीरूपः *n.* The head. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for शिरसु or श्रीरु after acc. dual.)

शील 1 P. (शीलति) 1 To meditate, contemplate. 2 To serve, honour, worship. 3 To do, practise.—II. 10. U. (शीलयति ते) 1 To honour, worship. 2 To practise repeatedly, exercise, study, think of, ponder over; श्रुतिशतमपि स्यः शीलितं भारते वा Bv. 2. 35; शीलयेति सुनयः सुशीलता Ki. 13. 43. 3 To put on, wear; चल सांख्ये कुजे सातिमिरपुंजे शील्य नीलनिचोलं Git. 5. 4 To go to, visit, frequent; यदनुभवमाय निशि गहनमपि शीलितं Git. 7; स्मेरानना सपदि शील्य सीप मोलिं Bv. 2. 4. —WITH अनु, परि to practise repeatedly, cultivate, think of; शम्भच्छतोसि मनसा परिशीलितोऽसि Rāj. P.

शीलः A large serpent (the boa).
-ल 1 Disposition, nature, character, tendency, inclination, habit, custom; समानशील्यसनेषु सख्यं Subhāsh.; frequently at the end of comp. in the sense of 'disposed or habituated to,' 'indulging in,' 'prone to,' 'addicted to,' 'attached' &c.; aa कलहशील 'disposed to quarrel,' 'quarrelsome'; भावनशील 'disposed or apt to think'; so दान, सुगया, दया, पुण्य, आश्वासन &c. 2 Conduct, behaviour in general. 3 Good disposition or character; good nature; शीलं परं सुवर्णं Bh. 2. 82; Pt. 5. 2. 4 Virtue; morality, good conduct, virtuous life, chastity, uprightness; दौर्मन्यन्यपतिर्विन्दयति...शीलं खलोपासनात् Bh. 2. 42, 39; तथा हि ते शीलसुदारदर्शने तपस्विनामप्युपदेशागतं Ku. 5. 36, Ki. 11. 25; R. 10. 70. 5 Beauty, good form.—Comp. -खंडनं violation of morality or chastity; Pt. 1. -धारिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva. -वन्दना violation of chastity; मातेर्यं शीलवन्दना Mk. 1. 44.

शीलनं 1 Repeated practice, exercise, study, cultivation. 2 Constant application. 3 Honouring, serving. 4 Wearing.

शीलित *p. p.* 1 Practised, exercised. 2 Put on. 3 Frequented, visited. 4 Skilled in. 5 Endowed with, possessed of.

शीबन् *m.* A large snake (boa.)

शुभ्रमारः A porpoise, (a corruption of शिशुमार q. v.).

शुक्र 1 P. (शुक्रति) To go, move.

शुकः 1 A parrot; आत्मनो मुखदोषेण नयते शुक्सारिकाः Subhāsh.; तुंडे-रातामंडलिलः पक्षिरितकोमलैः। निवर्णराजिभिः कंठेरेते मंजुगिरः शुकाः॥ Kāv. 2. 9. 2 The Sīrisha tree. 3 N. of a son of Vyāsa. [He is said to have been born from the seed of Vyāsa which fell at the sight

of the heavenly nymph Ghrītachī while roaming over the earth in the form of a female parrot. Suka was a born philosopher, and by his moral eloquence successfully resisted all the attempts of the nymph Rambha to win him over to the path of love. He is said to have narrated the Bhagavata Purāna to king Parīkshit. His name has become proverbial for the most rigid observer of continence]. -क 1 Cloth, clothes. 2 A helmet. 3 A turban. 4 End or hem of a garment.—Comp. -अदनः the pomegranate tree. -तरुः, -द्रुमः the Sīrisha tree. -नास *a.* having an aquiline, nose. -नासिका an aquiline nose. -पुच्छः sulphur. -पुष्पः, -सियः the Sīrisha tree. -पुष्पा the rose-apple. -पल्लवः the pomegranate. -वाहः an epithet of Cupid.

शुक्ल *p. p.* 1 Bright, pure, clean. 2 Acid, sour. 3 Harsh, rough, hard, severe. 4 United, joined. 5 Deserted, lonely. -क 1 Flesh. 2 Sour gruel. 3 A kind of acid liquid.

शुक्तिः *f.* 1 An oyster-shell, pearl-oyster; पात्रविशेषन्यस्तं गुणान्तरं व्रजति शिल्प-माधातुः। जलमिव समुद्रशुक्लो मुक्ताफलतां पयो-दस्य M. 1. 6; Bh. 2. 67; R. 13. 17. 2 A conch-shell. 3 A small shell, muscle. 4 A portion of the skull. 5 A curl of hair on a horse's breast (or neck); Si. 5. 4, see Malli. thereon. 6 A kind of perfume. 7 A particular weight equal to two Karshas.—Comp. -उज्ज्वलं, -जं a pearl. -पुटं, -पेक्षी a pearl-oyster shell. -बधूः the pearl-oyster. -बीजं a pearl.

शुक्तिका A pearl-oyster.

शुक्रः 1 The planet Venus. 2 N. of the preceptor of the Asuras, who, by means of his magical charm, restored to life the demons killed in battle; see कच, देवयानी and यगाति. 3 The month of Jyeshtha. 4 N. of Agni or fire. -क 1 Semen virile; पुमान् पुंसोऽधिकं शुके श्री भवत्याधिकं स्त्रियाः Ms. 3. 69; 5. 63. 2 The essence of anything.—Comp. -अंगः a peacock. -कर *a.* spermat. (-रः) the marrow of the bones. -वारः -वासरः Friday. -शिरयः a demon.

शुक्ल, -शुक्रिय *a.* 1 Seminal. 2 Increasing the seminal flow.

शुक्ल *a.* White, pure, bright; as in शुक्लापग q. v. -कः 1 A white colour. 2 The bright or light half of a lunar month. 3 N. of Siva. -क 1 Silver. 2 A disease of the white part of the eye. 3 Fresh butter. 4 Sour gruel.—Comp. -अंगः, -अपांगः a peacock (having white corners of the eye); शुक्लापंगैः सजलनयनैः स्वागतकृत्य केकाः Me. 12. -अम्लं a kind of sorrel. -उपला candied sugar. -कंडकः a kind of gallinule. -कर्मन् *a.* pure in conduct, virtuous. -कण्ड white leprosy. -धातुः

chalk. -पक्षः the light half of a month. -वस्त्र *a.* dressed in white. -वायसः a crane.

शुक्ल *a.* White. -कः 1 White colour. 2 The bright half of a lunar month.

शुक्ल *a.* White.

शुक्ला 1 N. of Sarasvati, 2 Candied sugar. 3 A woman having a white complexion. 4 The plant Kākoli.

शुक्लिन् *m.* Whiteness.

शुक्षिः 1 Air, wind. 2 Light, lustre. 3 Fire.

शुंगः 1 The (Indian) fig-tree. 2 The hog-plum. 3 The awn of corn.

शुंगा 1 The sheath of a young bud. 2 The awn of barley or corn.

शुगिन् *m.* The (Indian) fig tree.

शुच 1 P. (शुचति) 1 To be sorry, grieve for, bewail, mourn; अरोदीदावणोज्जोषीमोहं वाशिश्चियस्वरं Bk. 15. 71; 21. 6; Bg. 16. 5. 2 To regret, repent. —WITH अनु to bewail, mourn over, regret; ननु वृत्तमतिक्रान्ते नातुः शुचंति पंडिताः Pt. 1. 333; Bg. 2. 11, Ve. 5. 4; U. 3. 32. —परि to lament, mourn. —II. 4 U. (शुच्यति ते) 1 To be sorry or afflicted. 2 To be wet. 3 To shine. 4 To be pure or clean. 5 To decay, become fetid.

शुच, शुचा *f.* Grief, sorrow, affliction, distress; विकलकरणः पांडुच्छायाः शुचा परिदुर्बलः U. 3. 22; कामं जीवति मे नाथ इति सा विजहौ शुचं R. 12. 75, 8. 72, Me. 88, S. 4. 18.

शुचि *a.* 1 Clean, pure, clear; सकलहंसगणं शुचि मानसं Ki. 5. 13. 2 White; Ki. 18. 14. 3 Bright, resplendent; प्रमवति शुचिर्विबोदायै मणिर्न सदा चयः U. 2. 4. 4 Virtuous, pious, holy, undefiled, unsullied; अथ तु वेत्ति शुचिं व्रतमात्मनः S. 5. 27; पयः शुचेर्द्वय-विभार ईश्वराः R. 3. 46, Ki. 5. 13. 5 Purified, cleansed, hallowed; R. 1. 81; Ms. 4. 71. 6 Honest, upright, faithful, true, guileless; Pt. 1. 200. 7 Correct, accurate. -चिः 1 The white colour. 2 Purity, purification. 3 Innocence, virtue, goodness, uprightness. 4 Correctness, accuracy. 5 The condition of a religious student. 6 A pure man. 7 A Brāhmin. 8 The hot season; उपययौ विदुषन्नवमहिकाः शुचिरसी चिरसीत्यसंपदः Si. 6. 22, 1. 58, R. 3. 3; Ku. 5. 20. 9 The months of Jyeshtha and Ashādhā. 10 A faithful or true friend. 11 The sun. 12 The moon. 13 Fire. 14 The sentiment of love (शुंगर). 15 The planet Venus 16 The Chitraka tree.—Comp. -द्रुमः the sacred fig-tree. -माणिः a crystal. -महिका a kind of jasmine (Arabian). -रोचिस् *m.* the moon. -व्रत *a.* holy, virtuous. -स्मित *a.* having a sweet or

pleasant smile; Ku. 5. 20, R. 8. 48.

शुचि *n.* Light, lustre.

शुच १ P. (शुचति) १ To bathe, perform ablutions. २ To squeeze, express (as juice). ३ To distil. ४ To churn.

शुचिः A hero.

शुच १. १ P. (शोचति) १ To be impeded or hindered. २ To limp, be lame. ३ To resist. -II. १० U. (शोचति-ने) To be idle, lazy or dull.

शुच १ P., १० U. (शुचति शुचति-ने) १ To purify. २ To become dry; see शुच १. also.

शुचिः -टी *f.*, शुचयं Dry, ginger.

शुचः १ The juice issuing from the temples of an elephant in rut. २ An elephant's trunk.

शुचकः १ Distiller. २ A kind of military music or musical instrument.

शुच १ An elephant's trunk. २ Spirituous liquor. ३ A tavern, dram-shop. ४ The stalk of the lotus. ५ A courtesan, harlot. ६ A bawd, procuress. -Comp. -पानं a tavern, dram-shop.

शुचारः १ A distiller. २ An elephant's trunk or proboscis; Mv. 1. 53.

शुचालः An elephant.

शुचिका See शुच.

शुचि *m.* १ A distiller. २ An elephant. -Comp. -मूचिका the musk-rat.

शुचादिः-दुः *f.* The river Satej; cf. शतदुः.

शुच *p. p.* १ Pure, clean, purified; अंतःशुद्धस्वभावमिव भविता वर्णमात्रेण कृष्णः Me. 49. २ Holy, undefiled, chaste, innocent; अन्वमीयत शुद्धेति शतैर्न वयुषेव सा R. 15. 77, 14. 14. ३ White, bright. ४ Stainless, spotless. ५ Innocent, simple, guileless. ६ Honest, upright. ७ Correct, faultless, right. ८ Cleared, acquitted. ९ Mere, only. १० Simple, pure, unmixed; (cpp. मिश्र). ११ Unequalled. १२ Authorized. १३ Whetted sharpened. १४ Not, nasal. -दुः An epithet of Siva. -दुः १ Anything pure. २ The pure spirit. ३ Rock-salt. ४ Black pepper. -Comp. -अंतः a king's female apartments, harem, seraglio; शुद्धतदुल्लभमिदं वपुःश्रम-वासिनो यदि जनस्य S. 1. 17; Ku. 6. 52. -आदि *m.* an attendant in the harem, a chamberlain; U. 1. -पालकः, रक्षकः a guard of the harem. -आत्मन् *a.* pure-minded, honest. -ओदनः (शुद्धो-दनः) N. of the father of the celebrated Buddha. -सुतः N. of Buddha. -ज्ञेयं pure intelligence -जयः an ass. -धी, भाव, मति *a.* pure-minded, guileless, honest.

शुचिः *f.* १ Purify, cleanness. २ Brightness, lustre; शुक्लशुचिशुचयोनि

(चंद्रपादाः) R. 16. 18. ३ Sanctity, holiness; तीर्थाभिषेकजां शुद्धिमाद्याना मही-क्षिनः R. 1. 85. ४ Purification, expiation, atonement, expiatory act; शरीरव्यायमात्रेण शुद्धिर्लभमन्यत R. 12. 10. ५ A purificatory or expiatory rite. ६ Paying off or clearing (of expenses). ७ Retaliation, requital. ८ Acquittal, innocence (established by trial). ९ Truth, accuracy, correctness. १० Rectification, correction. ११ Subtraction. १२ N. of Durgā -Comp. -पत्रं १ a list of errata or corrigenda. २ a certificate of purification by penance or atonement.

शुच ४ P. (शुचति, शुद्ध) १ To become pure or purified; (fig. also); शुचयेः शुच्ये नदी देगेन शुच्यति। अङ्गि-गताणि शुच्यति मनः सर्वेन शुच्यति Ms. 5. 108. ५ २ To be auspicious, favourable or eligible; तिस्रिष्वेव तावत् शुचति Mu. 5. ३ To be made clear, have the doubts removed; न शुच्यति देवरात्र्या Mk. 8. ४ To be defrayed or cleared; व्ययः शुच्यति Pt. 5. -Caus. (शोचयति-ने) १ To purify, cleanse, wash off. २ To clear, pay off (as a debt). -With -परि, चि, सं to be purified; R. 12. 104; Ms. 5. 64.

शुच ६ P. (शुचति) To go, move.

शुचःशेषः (कः) N. of a Vedic sage; son of Ajigarta. [In the Aitareya Brahmana it is related that king Harischandra, being childless, made a vow that on obtaining a son he would sacrifice him to the god Varuna. A son was born who has named Rohita, but the king put off the fulfilment of the vow under various pretexts. At last Rohita purchased for one hundred cows Sunahsepha, the middle son of Ajigarta, as a substitute for himself to be offered to Varuna. But the boy praised Vishnu, Indra and other deities and escaped death. He was then adopted by Visvamitra in his own family and called by the name Devarata].

शुचकः १ N. of a sage, descendant of Bhṛigu. २ A dog.

शुचाशी (सी) १ An epithet of Indra. २ An owl.

शुचिः A dog.

शुची *f.* A female dog, a bitch.

शुचीरः A number of female dogs.

शुच १. १० U. (शुचति-ने, शुचयति-ने) १ To be purified or cleansed. २ To cleanse, purify.

शुच्युः Air, wind.

शुच १ A. (शोचते) १ To shine, be splendid, look beautiful or handsome; सुदृशोभसे पतेन किं माहात्म्येन U. 1; R. 8. 6. २ To appear to advantage; सुखं हि दुःखान्यनुदृश्य शोभते Mk. 1. 10. ३ To suit, become, best (with gen.); राम-भद्र इत्येवोपपत्तः शोभते तातपत्रिजनस्य U. 1. -Caus. (शोभयति-ने) To decorate,

adorn, grace. -With परि, -दि to shine, look splendid.

शुच *a.* १ Shining, bright. २ Beautiful, handsome; जयं शुभे दृष्टवत्सद्विधे Ku. 1. 35. ३ Auspicious, lucky, happy, fortunate. ४ Eminent, good, virtuous; Pt. 1. 358. -अं १ Auspiciousness, welfare, good fortune, happiness, good, prosperity; Mal. 1. 23. २ An ornament. ३ Water. ४ A kind of fragrant wood. -Comp. -अक्षः an epithet of Siva. -अंग *a.* handsome. (-नी) १ a handsome woman. २ N. of Rati, wife of Cupid. -अपाना a beautiful woman. -अशुभे weal and woe, good and evil. -आचार *a.* virtuous. -आनना a handsome woman. -हृत्तर *a.* 1 evil, bad. 2 inauspicious. -उर्वर्क *a.* having a happy end. -कर *a.* auspicious, propitious. -कर्मन् *n.* a virtuous act. -न-धकं gum-myrrh. -ग्रहः an auspicious planet. -दुः the sacred fig-tree. -द्वी *a.* a woman with good teeth. -लभः -अं a lucky or auspicious moment. -वार्ता good news. -वासनः perfume for the mouth. -संज्ञिन् *a.* presaging good, indicative of auspiciousness; R. 3. 14. -स्थली १ a hall in which sacrifices are performed. २ an auspicious place.

शुभयु *a.* Auspicious, lucky, fortunate, blessed; अयं शुभे शुभे शुभे शुभे द्वितयेन द्वयेभ्य संगते R. 8. 6.

शुभंकर *a.* १ Auspicious. २ Promoting happiness.

शुभंभावुक *a.* Decorated, ornamented, bright.

शुभा १ Lustre, light. २ Beauty. ३ Desire. ४ Yellow pigment. ५ The Sāmi tree. ६ An assembly of gods. ७ Dārvā grass. ८ The Priyangu creeper.

शुभ *a.* १ Shining, bright, radiant. २ White; पश्यति विचोपहतः शशिः शुभं शंस-मयि शितं K. P. 10; R. 2. 69. -अं १ The white colour. २ Sandal (said to be *n.*). -अं १ Silver. २ Talc. ३ Rock-salt. ४ Green vitriol. -Comp. -अंशुः, -करः १ the moon. २ camphor. -रादिः the moon.

शुभा १ The Ganges. २ A crystal. ३ Bamboo-manna.

शुभिः An epithet of Brahman.

शुच १ P. (शुचति) १ To shine. २ To speak. ३ To hurt, injure.

शुचः N. of a demon killed by Durgā. -Comp. -घातिनी, -मदिनी an epithet of Durgā.

शु (शु) ४ A. (श्रुते) १ To hurt, kill. २ To make firm or steady, stop.

शुल्क १० U. (शुल्कयति ते) १ To gain. २ To pay, give. ३ To create. ४ To tell, narrate. ५ To leave, forsake, abandon.

शुल्कः, -हक १ A toll, tax, customs, duty; particularly levied at ferries, passes, roads &c.; कः शुचीः सत्येन्द्रादं शुल्कं देवादिभ्यश्चत् H. 3. 125; Ms. 8. 159;

Y. 2. 47. 2 Gain, profit. 3 Money advanced to ratify a bargain. 4 Purchase-price (of a girl); money given to the parents of a bride; शिष्टो दुहितुस्तकसंस्था R. 11. 47; न कन्यायाः पिता विद्वान् मुद्धीयाच्छुल्कमण्यवि Ms. 3. 51, 8. 204, 9. 93, 98. 5 A nuptial present. 6 Marriage settlement or dowry. 7 Present given by the bridegroom to his bride. -Comp. -ग्राहक, -ग्राहिन् a. toll-collector. -दः 1 the giver of a nuptial present. 2 an affianced suitor. -शाला, -स्थान a toll-station, custom-house.

शुल 1 A cord, rope, spring. 2 Copper.

शुल् (लृ): 10 U. (शुल्-लृ-यति-ने) 1 To give, bestow. 2 To send away, dismiss. 3 To measure.

शुल् (लृ) 1 A rope, string. 2 Copper. 3 A sacrificial rite or act. 4 The proximity of water, a place near it. 5 A rule, law, an institute. -लृ, -लृी See above.

शुभ्र f. A mother.

शुभ्रक a. Attentive, obedient. -कः A servant, an attendant.

शुभ्रणे-णा 1 Desire to hear. 2 Service, attendance. 3 Obedience, dutifulness.

शुभ्रा 1 Desire to hear; अत एव शुभ्रा न सुखरयति Mu. 3. 2 Service, attendance. 3 Dutifulness, obedience. 4 Reverence. 5 Telling, saying.

शुभ्रु a. 1 Desirous to hear. 2 Desirous of serving or attending. 3 Obedient, attentive.

शुभ्र 4 P. (शुभ्रति, शुभ्र) 1 To be dried, become dry or parched up; शुभ्रा शुभ्रस्यास्ये पिबति सलिलं स्वादु हरमि Bh. 3. 92. 2 To be withered. -Caus. (शुभ्रयित-ने) 1 To dry up, wither, parch. 2 To emaciate. -WITH उद्, -परि 1 to be dried up, dry up; Bk. 10. 41; Bg. 1. 29. 2 to pine, decay, wither. -वि, -सं to be dried up.

शुभ्रः, शुभ्री 1 Drying, drying up. 2 A hole in the ground.

शुभ्रिः f. 1 Drying up. 2 A hole. 3 The hollow in the fang of a snake.

शुभ्रि a. Full of holes, perforated. -रः 1 Fire. 2 A rat or mouse. -र 1 A hole. 2 The atmosphere. 3 A wind-instrument.

शुभ्रि 1 A river. 2 A sort of perfume.

शुभ्रिलः Air, wind.

शुभ्र p. p. 1 Dry, dried up; शालाया शुभ्र करिषामि Mk. 8. 2 Parched up, sear. 3 Shrivelled, shrunk up, emaciated. 4 Feigned, pretended, mock;

शामिनः स्म कुरुते हस्तेऽस्मिन् शुभ्रकदिते च शुभ्रे-वि Si. 10. 69. 5 Empty, vain, useless, unproductive; M. 2. 6 Groundless, causeless. 7 Offensive, harsh; तस्मै तद्वृत्तं न्यायं शुभ्रं गिरमीयेत् Ms. 11. 36. -Comp. -अन्य a. emaciated. (-नी)

a lizard. -अन्य rice in the husk. -कलहः 1 a vain or groundless quarrel. 2 a mock quarrel; Mu. 3. -वेर groundless enmity. -व्रण a healed wound, scar.

शुष्कलः, -लं 1 Dried flesh. 2 Flesh in general.

शुष्मः 1 The sun. 2 Fire. 3 Air, wind. 4 A bird. -सं 1 Prowess, strength. 2 Light, lustre.

शुष्मन् m. Fire; Si. 14. 22. -न. 1 Strength, prowess. 2 Light, lustre.

शुकः -कं 1 The awn of barley &c., beard. 2 A bristle; वृत् च खलु शुकः Bv. 1. 24. 3 Point, tip, sharp end. 4 Tenderness, compassion. 5 A kind of poisonous insect. -Comp. -कीटकः, -कीटकः a kind of insect or worm covered with bristles. -धान्यं any awned grain, (as barley). -पिंडिः डी, -शिवा, -शिबिका, -शिबी cowach (कपिकच्छु).

शुककः 1 A kind of grain. 2 Tenderness, compassion.

शुकरः A hog; गच्छ शुकरं मदे ते बद्धं सिंहो मया हतः। पंडिता एव जानति सिंहशुकरयोर्विलम् Subhâsh. -Comp. -इष्टः a kind of grass (मुस्ता).

शुकलः A restive horse.

शुद्रः A man of the fourth or the last of the four principal tribes of the Hindus; (he is said to have been born from the feet of Purusha; पद्भ्यां शुद्रो अजायत Rv. 10. 90. 12, or of Brahman; Ms. 1. 87, and his principal business was to serve the three higher castes; cf. Ms. 1. 91). -Comp.

-आवृत्तिः the daily ceremonies of observances of a Śūdra. -उदकं water polluted by the touch of a Śūdra. -कृत्यं, -धर्मः the duties of a Śūdra. -मियः an onion. -मेघदः a man of any of the three higher castes who has become a servant to a Śūdra. -युविष्ठ a. consisting mostly of Śūdras.

-याजकः one who conducts a sacrifice for a Śūdra. -वर्गः the Śūdra or servile class. -सेवनं serving a Śūdra, being the servant of a Śūdra.

शुद्रकः N. of a king, the reputed author of the Mṛichchhakatika.

शुद्रा A woman of the Śūdra tribe. -Comp. -भार्यः one who has Śūdra woman for his wife. -वेद्वन् marrying a Śūdra woman. -सुतः the son of a Śūdra woman (the father being of any caste).

शुद्राणी, शुद्री The wife of a Śūdra.

शुन्न p. p. 1 Swollen. 2 Increased, grown, prospered.

शुन्ना 1 The soft palate, uvula. 2 A slaughter-house in general. 3 Anything (such as a piece of household furniture), whereby life is likely to be destroyed; (these are five; a fire-place, a grindstone, a broom, a

mortar, and a waterpot; एव शुन्ना गृहस्थस्य शुद्धी वैष्णवपुष्करः। कंडनी चोर्द्धुमश्च वपुते पास्तु वाहयन् Ms. 3. 68.

शून्य a. 1 Empty, void. 2 Vacant (applied also to the heart, glances &c.), absent, listless; गमनम् च शून्यः इति Mā. 1. 17; see शून्यद्वय below. 3 Non-existent. 4 Lonely, desolate, secluded, deserted; शून्यं शून्यं न के K. P. 7; Bk. 6. 9; U. 3. 38; Mā. 9. 20. 5 Dejected, downcast, dispirited; शुभ्रः जगाम भवनामिमुली कथंचित् Ku. 3. 75; Kī. 17. 39. 6 Utterly devoid or deprived of, without, wanting in (with instr. or in comp.); अंगुलीयकशून्याने अंगुलिः S. 5; द्या, ज्ञान &c. 7 Indifferent. 8 Guileless. 9 Non-sensical, unmeaning; Si. 11. 4. 10 Bare, naked. -न्य

1 A vacuum, void, blank. 2 The sky, space atmosphere. 3 A cipher, dot. 4 Non-entity, (absolute) non-existence; दृष्यशून्याविद्वः N. 1. 21. -Comp.

-मध्यः a hollow reed. -मनस्, -मनस्क a. absent-minded, listless. -शून्य, -वद्वन् a. with a blank face, with a downcast countenance. -चातुः the doctrine of the non-existence of anything, the doctrine of a Buddhist sect. -वादिन् m. 1 an atheist. 2 a Buddhist. -इद्व a. 1 absent-minded; V. 2; S. 4. 2 open-hearted, unsuspecting.

शून्या 1 A hollow reed. 2 A barren woman.

शूर 10 U. (शूरयति-ने) 1 To act the hero, be powerful. 2 To make vigorous exertions.

शूर a. Brave, heroic, valiant, mighty; शूर्येण शूरा न के K. P. 7. -रः 1 A hero, warrior, valiant man. 2 A lion. 3 A boar. 4 The sun. 5 The Śāla tree. 6 N. of a Yādava, the grandfather of Kṛishṇa. -Comp.

-कीटः a contemptible warrior; Mv. 6. 32. -मानं arrogance, vaunting. -सेन m. pl. N. of the country about Mathurā or the inhabitants of that country; R. 6. 45.

शूरणः A kind of esculent root.

शूरनम्य a. One who fancies himself to be a hero.

शूर्प-दं A winnowing-basket. -दं A measure of two Drogas. -Comp.

-कर्षः an elephant. -गर-क्षी (for नखा) 'having finger-nails like winnowing baskets,' N. of a sister of Rāvaṇa. [She was attracted by the beauty of Rama, and solicited him to marry her. But he said that as he had already got a wife she had better go to Lakshmana and try him. But he too rejected her and back, she came to Rama. This circumstance excited Sita's laughter, and the revengeful demoness, feeling herself grossly insulted, assumed a hideous form and threatened to eat her up. But Dakshmana cut off her ears

and nose, and thus doubly deformed her; see R. 12. 32-40].
-वातः wind produced by shaking a winnowing basket. -श्रुतिः an elephant.

शुष्प 1 A small winnowing-basket or fan. 2 N. of Śurpanakhā.

शुष्पः -शुष्पिः m. f. शुष्पिका, शुष्पी 1 An iron-image. 2 An anvil.

शुष्प 1 P. (शुष्पति) 1 To be ill. 2 To make a loud noise. 3 To make ill, disorder.

शुष्पः -शुष्प 1 A sharp or pointed weapon, pike, dart, spear, lance. 2 The trident of Śiva. 3 An iron-spit (for roasting meat upon); शुष्पे संपुष्टं शुष्पम् cf. अयः शुष्प. 4 A stake for impaling criminals; (विश्रुत्) रुक्मेन शुष्प इत्येव शोकं Mk. 10. 21, Ku. 5. 73. 5 Any acute or sharp pain. 6 Colic. 7 Gout, rheumatism. 8 Death. 9 A banner, an ensign. (शुष्पाक 'to roast on an iron-spit'). -Comp. -अग्नेः the point of a pike. -अग्निः f. a kind of Dhruvā grass. -वाहनं iron-filings. -श्रु a. sedative, anodyne. -धन्वन्, -धर, -धारिन्, -धृक्, -पाणि, -धृत् m. epithets of Śiva; अभिगतवलिम्नः शुष्पापेक्षितः Si. 4. 65; R. 2. 38. -शुष्पः the castor oil plant. -स्थ a. impaled. -हन्त्री a kind of barley. -हस्तः a lancer.

शुष्पकः A restive horse.

शुष्प 1 A stake for impaling criminals. 2 A harlot.

शुष्पाकृतं Roasted meat.

शुष्पिक a. 1 Having a spike. 2 Roasted on a spit. -कः A hare. -कं Roasted meat.

शुष्पित्व a. 1 Armed with a spear; शुष्पिणो लवणः शुष्पि R. 15. 5. 2 Suffering from colic. -m. 1 A spearman. 2 A hare. 3 N. of Śiva; शुष्पित्वं व्यावलिपट्टतः शुष्पितः शुष्पित्वं Me. 34; Ku. 3. 57.

शुष्पित्वः The (Indian) fig-tree.

शुष्प a. 1 Roasted on a spit; S. 2. 2 Deserving impalement. -स्थं Roasted meat.

शुष्प 1 P. (शुष्पति) 1 To produce, beget. 2 To bring forth.

शुष्पालः A jackal; see शुष्पाल below.

शुष्पालः 1 A jackal. 2 A cheat, rogue, swindler. 3 A coward. 4 An ill-natured man, one using harsh words. 5 N. of Krishna. -Comp. -केलिः a kind of jujube. -जङ्गुः -शुष्पः f. a kind of cucumber. -चोनिः birth in a future life as a jackal. -रूपः an epithet of Śiva.

शुष्पालिका, शुष्पाली 1 A female jackal. 2 A fox. 3 Flight, retreat.

शुष्पलः -शुष्पल 1 An iron-chain, fetter. 2 A chain, fetter in general (fig. also); पृ. 9. 90; लोकादृष्टमालाशुष्पलभिः Dk.; अनाश्रयशुष्पलः Gt. 3. 3. 3 A chain for tying the feet of an elephant; लोकादृष्टमालाशुष्पलभिः R. 5. 72; Ki.

7. 31. 4 A chain or belt worn round the waist. 5 A measuring chain. 6 A chain, series, succession. -Comp. -यमकं a variety of Yamaka; see Ki. 15. 42.

शुष्पलकः 1 A chain. 2 A camel in general.

शुष्पलित्व a. Chained, fettered, bound.

शुष्प 1 A horn; वनविहारी महिषस्तद्वन्ः शुष्पाकृतं कोशति दीर्घिकायां R. 16. 13; गार्हता महिषा निषानसलिलं शुष्पेक्षुस्तद्वितं S. 2. 6. 3 The top or summit of a mountain; अग्नेः शुष्प इति पवनः किं सिद्धिस्तुल्यभिः Me. 14. 52; Ki. 15. 42; R. 13. 26. 3 The top of a building, turret. 4 Elevation, height. 5 Lordship, sovereignty, supremacy; eminence; शुष्पं स हविषयाधिकृतः परेशमल्युच्छ्रितं न मय्ये न तु दधिभागः R. 9. 62 (where the word means a 'horn' also). 6 A cusp or horn of the moon. 7 Any peak, point or projection in general. 8 A horn (of a buffalo &c.) used for blowing. 9 A syringe; वनविहारीः काचन-शुष्पमुक्तैः R. 16. 70. 10 Excess of love, rising of desire. 11 A mark, sign. 12 A lotus. -Comp. -अंतरं the space or interval between the horns (of a cow &c.). -उच्छ्रयः a lofty summit. -जः an arrow. (-जं) aloe-wood. -प्रहारित्व a. butting. -विषः an epithet of Śiva. -मेदिनि m. the Champaka tree. -वेरं 1 N. of a town on the Ganges near the modern Mirzāpura; U. 1. 21. 2 ginger.

शुष्पकः -क 1 A horn. 2 A horn of the moon. 3 Any pointed thing. 4 A syringe; Rātn. 1.

शुष्पवत् a. Peaked. -m. A mountain.

शुष्पादः, शुष्पादकः 1 N. of a mountain. 2 N. of a plant. -दं, -कं A place where four roads meet.

शुष्पारः 1 The sentiment of love or sexual passion, the erotic sentiment (the first of the eight or nine sentiments in poetical compositions; it is of two kinds:—संभोगशुष्पार and विश्रमशुष्पार q. v. v.). शुष्पारः सखि सुति-मानिव मयौ सुयौ हरिः कीदृति Gt. 1; (it is thus defined:—पुंसः स्त्रियाः स्त्रियाः पुंसि संभोगं प्रति या स्पृहा । स शुष्पार इति स्थातः कीदृ-रथादिकारकः ॥ see S. D. 210 also). 2 Love, passion, sexual love; V. 1. 9. 3 A dress suited to amorous interviews, an elegant dress. 4 Coition, sexual union. 5 Marks made with red-lead on the body of an elephant. 6 A mark in general. -रं 1 Cloves. 2 Red lead. 3 Undried ginger. 4 A fragrant powder for the dress or body. 5 Agallochum. -Comp. -वेष्टा an amorous or love-gesture; R. 6. 12. -भाषितं amorous talk. -सूचकं red lead. -चोनिः an epithet of the god of love. -रसः the sentiment of love.

-विधिः -वेष्टा a dress suited to amorous interviews and other purposes. -सहायः an assistant in love-affairs, a confidant of the hero of a play; cf. नर्मसचिव.

शुष्पारकः Love. -कं Red-lead.

शुष्पारित्व a. 1 Impassioned, affected by love. 2 Reddened. 3 Adorned.

शुष्पारित्व a. Amorous, impassioned, enamoured. -m. 1 An impassioned lover. 2 A ruby. 3 An elephant. 4 Dress, decoration. 5 The betel-nut tree. 6 A preparation of betel-leaves and pieces of areca-nut, see तण्डुल.

शुष्पिः Gold for ornaments. -f. The sheat-fish.

शुष्पिकं A kind of poison. -कृतं A kind of birch tree.

शुष्पिणः A ram.

शुष्पिणी 1 A cow. 2 The Arabian jasmine.

शुष्पित्व a. (जी f.) 1 Horned. 2 Crested, peaked. -m. 1 A mountain. 2 An elephant. 3 A tree. 4 N. of Śiva. 5 N. of one of Śiva's attendants; शुष्पि शुष्पि सिद्धिस्तुल्यो Ak.

शुष्पी 1 Gold used for ornaments. 2 A kind of medicinal root. 3 A kind of poison. 4 -The sheat-fish. -Comp. -कनकं gold used for ornaments.

शुष्पिः f. A hook for pricking an elephant, a goad.

शुष्प p. p. 1 Cooked. 2 Boiled (water, milk &c.).

शुष्प 1. 1 A. (but Paras. also in the Second Future, Aorist and Conditional), (शुष्पते) To break wind downwards. -II. 1 U. (शुष्पति-ते) 1 To moisten, wet. 2 To cut off. -III. 10 U. (शुष्पति-ते) 1 To strive. 2 To take, grasp. 3 To insult (as by breaking wind), mock, ridicule.

शुष्पुः 1 Intellect (बुद्धि). 2 The anus.

शुष्प 9 P. (शुष्पति, शीर्षं) 1 To tear asunder, tear to pieces. 2 To hurt, injure. 3 To kill, destroy; Ki. 14. 13. -pass. (शीर्षते) 1 To be shattered. 2 To wither, decay, waste away. -With अद् to seize away. (-pass.) to fade or wither; शुष्पं वा सर्वलोकास्त विशीर्षते वेदेष्वभा Bh. 2. 104.

शुष्पारः 1 A crest, chaplet, tuft, a garland of flowers worn on the head; कपालि वा स्वाद्ययैशुष्पारं Ku. 5. 98, 7. 32. नवकरानि करेण स्पष्टवधुकुसुमस्तवकरावितमेते. शुष्पारं विप्रतीति Si. 11. 46, 4. 50; नगपद्मशुष्पारं श्रुता पुष्पपुत्री नाम नगरी Dk. 2 A diadem; crown. 3 A peak, summit. 4 The best or most distinguished of a class (at the end of comp.). 5 A kind of Dhruva or burden of a song. -रं Cloves.

शुष्पः, शुष्पश्च m., शुष्पः-कं, शुष्पश्च n. 1 The penis. 2 A testicle. 3 A tail.

शेकालिका-ली, शेकालिका *f.* A kind of plant; शेकालिकाकुमुदमगमनोहराणि Rs. 3. 14. शेकुपी Intellect, understanding.
शेत् 1 P. (शेलि) 1 To go, move.
2 To tremble.

शेवः 1 A snake. 2 The penis. 3 Height, elevation. 4 Happiness. 5 Wealth, treasure. -च 1 The penis. 2 Happiness. -Comp. -धिः 1 a valuable treasure; विद्या ब्राह्मणमेवैव शेवधिसिद्धिम् रक्ष मा Ms. 2. 114; सर्वे कामाः शेवधिर्जीवितं वा छोणां भर्ता श्रीदाराश्च पुत्रा Māl. 6. 18. 2 one of the 9 treasures of Kubera.

शेवल 1 The green moss-like substance growing on the surface of water. 2 A kind of plant.

शेवलिनी A river

शेवालः See शेवल.

शेष *a.* Remaining, rest, all the other; मयेति शेषोऽप्यनुवाचिर्वा; R. 2. 4, 4. 64, 10. 30; Me. 30. 87; Ms. 3. 47; Ku. 2. 44; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense; मक्षितशेष, आलेख्यशेष &c. -च 1 Remainder, rest, residue; मणशेषोऽग्निशेषश्च व्याधिशेषस्तथैव च । पुनश्च वर्धते यस्मात्तस्माच्छेषं न कारयेत् Chāp. 40; अथ-शेष Me. 38; विभागशेष Ku. 5. 57; वाक्य-शेषः V. 3 &c. 2 Anything left out or omitted to be said, (इति शेषः is often used by commentators in supplying an ellipsis or words necessary to complete the construction). 3 Escape, salvation, respite. -च 1 Result, effect. 2 End, termination, conclusion. 3 Death, destruction. 4 N. of a celebrated serpent, said to have one thousand heads, and represented as forming the couch of Vishnu or as supporting the entire world on his head; किं शेषस्य भयस्या न वपुषि क्ष्मा न क्षिपयेव यत् Mu. 2. 18, Ku. 3. 13, 6. 68; Me. 110, R. 10. 13. 5 N. of Balarāma (supposed to be an incarnation of Sesha). -च The remains of flowers or other offerings made to an idol and distributed among the worshippers as a holy relique; S. 3, Ku. 3. 22. -च The remnants of food, remains of an offering. (शेषे is used adverbially in the sense of 1 at last, finally. 2 in other cases). -Comp. -अक्षं leavings of food. -अवस्था old age. -भागः the remainder. -भोजनं the eating of leavings. -रात्रिः the last watch of the night. -शयनः, -शायिन *m.* epithets of Vishnu.
शेक्षः 1 A student who studies Sikshā or the science of pronunciation, one who has just entered upon the study of the Vedas. 2 (Hence) A novice, tyro.

शेक्षिकः One skilled in Sikshā.

शेक्ष्यं Learning, proficiency.

शेक्ष्यं Quickness, rapidity.

शेक्ष्यं Cold, coldness, frigidity;
शेक्ष्यं वि यस्या वृत्तिर्जलक्य R. 5. 64, Ku. 1. 36.

शैथिल्यं 1 Looseness, laxity. 2 Slackness. 3 Dilatoriness, inattention. 4 Weakness; cowardice.

शैनेयः N. of Sātyaki.

शैनेयः (*m. pl.*) The descendants of Sini.

शैनेय See शैनेय.

शैलः 1 A mountain, hill; शैले शैले न मागिष्यं मीत्तिकं न गजे गजे Chāp. 55; शैले मलयदुते R. 4. 51. 2 A rock, big stone. -लं 1 Borax, benzoin. 2 Bitumen. 3 A kind of collyrium. -Comp. -अक्षः N. of a country. -अक्षं the peak of a mountain. -अक्षः 1 a mountaineer, a barbarian. 2 an attendant on an idol. 3 a lion. 4 a crystal. -अधिपः, -अधिराजः, -इन्द्रः -पतिः, -राजः epithets of the Himālaya. -आकुर्यं benzoin. -कटकः the side or slope of a mountain. -बन्धं a kind of sandal. -जं 1 benzoin. 2 bitumen. -जा, -जनया, -पुत्री, -सुता epithets of Pārvatī; अवातः प्रागल्भ्यं परितरुचः शैलतन्त्रे K. P. 10; Ku. 3. 68. -धन्वन् *m.* an epithet of Siva. -धरः an epithet of Kṛishṇa. -निर्यासः benzoin. -पञ्चः the Bilva tree. -भित्ति *f.* an instrument for cutting stones, a stone-cutter's chisel. -रंध्रं a cave, cavern. -शिबिरं the ocean. -सार *a.* as strong as a mountain, firm as a rock; Ki. 10. 14.

शैलकं 1 Benzoin. 2 Bitumen.

शैलादिः N. of Nandin, Siva's attendant.

शैलालिन् *m.* An actor, a dancer.

शैलिक्यः A hypocrite, an impostor, cheat.

शैली 1 A short explanation of a grammatical aphorism. 2 A mode of expression or interpretation; प्रायेणाचार्याणामिदं शैली यत्प्रामाण्यमपि परीक्षितमिव वर्णयति Kull. on Me. 1. 4. 3 Behaviour, manner of acting, conduct, course.

शैल्यः 1 An actor, a dancer; आः शैल्यारम्भं Ve. 1; पते पुरुषाः सर्वमेव शैल्यजनं व्याह्रति *ibid.*; अवाप्य शैल्य इवैव भूमिका Si. 1. 69. 2 A musician, leader of a band. 3 One who beats time at a concert. 4 A rogue. 5 The Bilva tree.

शैल्यिकः One who follows the profession of an actor.

शैल्य *a.* (*री f.*) 1 Mountainous. 2 Produced from rocks. 3 Mountain-like, hard, stony. -च 1 A lion. 2 A bee -च 1 Benzoin; शैल्यवर्णीनि शिला-तलानि R. 6. 51; Ku. 1. 55. 2 Fragrant resin. 3 Rock salt.

शैल्य *a.* (*ली f.*) Stony. -हयं Rockiness, hardness.

शैव *a.* (*री f.*) Relating to the god Siva. -च 1 N. of one of the three principal Hindu sects. 2 A member of the Sāiva sect. -च N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas.

शैवलः A kind of aquatic plant, moss;

सरसिजमनुविद्धं शैवलेनावि रत्नं S. 1. 20. -च A kind of fragrant wood.

शैवलिनी A river.

शैवालः See शैवल.

शैव्यः 1 N. of one of the four horses of Kṛishṇa. 2 N. of a king and warrior in the Pāṇḍava army. 3 A horse (in general).

शैव्यं Childhood, infancy (period under sixteen.) शैव्यात्मभूति पोषितां निम्ना U. 1. 45; शैव्येऽप्यस्तवियानां R. 1. 8.

शैशिर *a.* (*री f.*) Belonging to the cold or dewy season. -च A black kind of the Chātaka bird.

शैशोपाख्यायिका Instruction or tuition of youth.

शौ 4-P. (शयति, शात or शित, *pass.* शान्ते; *caus.* शाययति; *desid.* शिञ्जायति) 1 To sharpen, whet. 2 To make thin, attenuate. -With नि to sharpen.

शोकः Sorrow, grief, distress, affliction, lamentation, wailing, deep anguish; श्लोकत्वमापद्यत यस्य शोकः R. 14. 70; Bg. 1. 6. -Comp. -अग्निः, -अमलः the fire of grief. -अपनोदः removal of grief. -अभिभूत, -आकुल, -आविष्ट, -उपहत, -विह्वल *a.* afflicted or agonized by grief. -चर्चा indulgence in grief. -नाराः the Asoka tree. -परायण, -लासक *a.* engrossed in grief, wholly given up to grief. -विकल *a.* overwhelmed with grief. -स्थानं any cause of sorrow.

शोचनं Grief, sorrow, lamentation.

शोचनीय *a.* Lamentable; deplorable, mournful.

शोच्य *a.* 1 To be lamented or mourned, deplorable; pitiable. S. 3. 10. 2 Vile, wicked.

शोचिस् *n.* 1 Light, lustre, radiance. 2 A flame. -Comp. -केसः (शोचिकेसः) an epithet of fire.

शोदीर्यं Valour, heroism.

शोड *a.* 1 Foolish. 2 Low, wicked. 3 Idle, lazy. -डः 1 A fool. 2 An idler, a sluggard. 3 A low or wicked man. 4 A rogue, cheat.

शोण 1 P. (शोणति) 1 To go, move. 2 To become red.

शोण *a.* (*णार जी f.*) 1 Red, crimson, tinged red; स्वप्नावबन्धनशोणितशोणवति-रुत्तमं यति कचंस्तव देवि भीमः Ve. 1. 21; Mu. 1. 8; Ku. 1. 7. 2 Bay, reddish-brown. -णः 1 Crimson, the red colour. 2 Fire. 3 A kind of red sugarcane. 4 A bay horse. 5 N. of a male river, rising in Gondavana and falling into the Ganges near Pātali-putra q. v.; प्रत्यग्रहस्तार्यिववाहिनीं तां गगी-र्यां शोण इवोच्यते R. 7. 36. 6 The planet Mars; cf. लाहित. -णं 1 Blood. 2 Red lead. -Comp. -अक्षः N. of a cloud which is said to rise at the destruc- tion of the world. -अश्मन् *m.*, -उप, 1 a red stone. 2 a ruby. -पद्म *a.* red lotus. -रत्नं a ruby.

शोणित *a.* 1 Red, purple, crimson. -**ज** 1 Blood; उपविष्टता शोणितपाणा ये R. 2. 39; Ve. 1. 21; Mu. 1. 8. 2 Saffron. -**Comp.** -आह्वयं saffron. -उज्जित *a.* blood stained. -उज्जल *a.* ruby. -चंदनं red sandal. -र *a.* blood-sucking. -पुरं N. of the city of the demon Bāṇa.

शोणिमन् *m.* Redness.

शोथः Swelling, intumescence. -**Comp.** -घ्न, -जित् *a.* removing swellings, discutient. -जिह्वा: hog-weed. -रोगः dropy. -हृत् *a.* discutient. (-*m.*) the marking nut plant.

शोधः 1 Purification. 2 Correction, rectification. 3 Acquittance, paying off (as of debts). 4 Retaliation, requital.

शोधक *a.* (का or धिका *f.*) 1 Purificatory. 2 Purgative. 3 Corrective. -कः A Purifier. -कं A kind of earth.

शोधन *a.* (नी *f.*) Purifying, cleansing. -**ज** &c. -ने 1 Purifying, cleansing. 2 Correction, clearing away errors. 3 Exact determination. 4 Payment, discharge, acquittance. 5 Expiation, atonement. 6 Refining of metals. 7 Retaliation, requital, punishment. 8 Subtraction (in math). 9 Green vitriol. 10 Faeces, ordure.

शोधनी A broom.

शोधनकः An officer in a criminal court; Mk. 9.

शोधित *p. p.* 1 Purified, cleansed. 2 Refined. 3 Filtered. 4 Corrected, rectified. 5 Paid off, discharged. 6 Requited, retaliated.

शोष *a.* To be purified, refined, paid off &c. -व्यः An accused person, one who has to clear himself of the charge brought against him.

शोषः Swelling, tumour, intumescence. -**Comp.** -जित्, -हृत् *m.* the marking-nut plant.

शोभन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Shining, eplendid. 2 Handsome, beautiful, lovely. 3 Good, auspicious, fortunate. 4 Richly decorated. 5 Moral virtuous. -नः 1 N. of Siva. 2 A planet. 3 A burnt offering for the production of happy results. -न 1 Turmeric. 2 A beautiful or virtuous woman; Ku. 4. 44. 3 A sort of yellow pigment (=गोरोचना *q. v.*). -न 1 Beauty, lustre, brilliance. 2 A lotus.

शोभा 1 Light, lustre, brilliance, radiance. 2 (*a*) Splendour, beauty, elegance, grace, loveliness; वपुरमिव नमसाः पुष्यति स्तान् शोभां S. 1. 19; Me. 52, 59. (*b*) Natural beauty, grandeur (as of a mountain); अद्रिशोभा R. 2. 27. 3 An ornament graceful expression; शोभैव मदरुण्यमुभितामोषिर्बर्णा Si. 2. 107. 4 Turmeric. 5 A kind of pigment (=गोरोचना *q. v.*). -**Comp.** -अञ्जनः N. of a very useful tree.

शोभित *p. p.* 1 Adorned, graced, decorated. 2 Beautiful, lovely.

शोषः 1 Drying up, dryness; दृक्शोषविक्रुवा Ku. 4. 39, so आस्यशोषः, कंदशोषः &c. 2 Emaciation, withering up; शरीरशोषः, कुष्ठमशोषः &c. 3 Pulmonary consumption or consumption in general; संशोषणाद्रुणादीनां शोष इत्याभिधीयते Susr. -**Comp.** -संभवं the root of long pepper.

शोषण *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Drying up, desiccating. 2 Causing to wither up, emaciating. -णः N. of one of the arrows of Cupid. -ज 1 Drying up, desiccation. 2 Suction, sucking up, absorption. 3 Exhaustion. 4 Emaciation, withering up. 5 Dry ginger.

शोषित *p. p.* 1 Dried up. 2 Emaciated, withered up. 3 Exhausted.

शोषित *a.* (नी *f.*) Drying up, withering, emaciating.

शोक् A flock of parrots.

शोक्त *a.* (की *f.*) Acid, acetic.

शोक्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to a pearl. 2 Acid, acetic.

शोक्तिकेयं, शोक्तैयं A pearl.

शोक्लिकेयः A sort of poison.

शोक्ल्यं Whiteness, clearness.

शोचं 1 Purity, clearness; Pt. 1. 147.

2 Purification from personal defilement caused by voiding excrement, but particularly by the death of a relative. 3 Cleansing, purifying. 4 Voiding of excrement. 5 Uprightness, honesty. -**Comp.** -आचारः, -कर्मन् *n.*, -कल्पः a purificatory rite. -कूपः a privy.

शोच्यः A washerman.

शोद्ध 1 P. (शोदति) To be proud or haughty.

शोद्धीर *a.* Proud, haughty. -रा 1 A hero, champion. 2 A proud man. 3 An ascetic.

शोद्धीर्यं, शोद्धीर्यं Pride, arrogance, haughtiness.

शोद्ध 1 P. (शोदति) See शोद्ध.

शोद्ध *a.* (ही *f.*) 1 Addicted to drinking, fond of liquor. 2 Excited, intoxicated, drunk &c. (fig.); अनिकृतिनिपुणं ते वेदिते मानशोद्ध Ve. 5. 21 'drunk with pride or very proud'. 3 Skilled in with loc. or in comp.). 4 शोद्धशोद्ध, दानशोद्ध &c.

शोद्धिकः, शोद्धिन *m.* A distiller and seller of spirituous liquors, a vintner. -की, -नी A female vintner; एषोपि शोद्धिकोऽस्ते वाक्येभ्यमभिधीयते H. 3. 11.

शोद्धिकेयः A demon.

शोद्धी Long pepper.

शोद्धीर *a.* 1 proud, haughty. 2 Elevated, raised up.

शोद्धोद्विनः An epithet of Buddha, son of शुद्धोद्वन.

शोद्ध *a.* (ही *f.*) Relating to a Śūdra or his tribe. -वृः The son of a man of any of the first three castes by a Śūdra woman; see Ms. 9. 160.

शोद्ध Meat kept at a slaughter house.

शौनक N. of a great sage, the reputed author of the Rīgveda Prātisākhya and various other Vedic compositions.

शौनिकः 1 A butcher; उग्रना वरिद्वामि मृत्यवे शौनिको गृहशङ्कुंतिरिति U. 1. 45. 2 A bird-catcher, hunter. 3 Hunting, chase.

शौभः 1 God, divinity. 2 The betel-nut tree.

शौभाञ्जनः N. of a tree; see शौभाञ्जय.

शौभिकः 1 A juggler, conjurer. 2 A hunter, fowler; इति चित्तवतो इत्येति समवायि शौभिकेन शरः Bv. 1. 114.

शौरसेनी N. of a Prākṛit dialect.

शौरिः 1 N of Vishnu or Krishna.

2 Of Balarāma. 3 The planet Saturn.

शौर्य 1 Prowess, heroism, valour;

शौर्यं वैरिणि वज्रमाशु निपतत्त्वर्थोऽस्तु नः केवलं Bh.

2. 39, नये च शौर्यं च वसति संघदाः Subhāsh.

2 Strength, power, might 3 Representation of war and supernatural events on the stage; cf. आरमदी.

शौलकः, शौलिककः A superintendent of tolls, customs-officer.

शौलिक (लिव) कः A copper-smith.

शौव *a.* (वी *f.*) Relating to dogs,

canine. -वं 1 A pack of dogs. 2 The state or nature of a dog.

शौवन *a.* (वी *f.*) 1 Canine. 2

Having the qualities of a dog. -न

1 The nature of a dog. 2 The progeny of a dog.

शौवस्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to or lasting till tomorrow, ephemeral.

शौवकलः 1 A vendor of flesh. 2 A habitual eater of flesh. -लं The price of dried meat.

श्वत् see श्वत् below.

श्वत् 1 P. (श्वोति) 1 To trickle, ooze, flow, exude; Si. 8. 63; Kī. 6.

29. 2 To shed, pour out, diffuse, scatter. -WITH नि to flow, ooze,

trickle; निश्च्योते हतुः कवरीविंदो वाचते Mā. 8. 2.

श्वो (श्वो) नः, श्वो (श्वो) तनं Oozing, flowing, exuding.

श्मशानं A cemetery, a burial or burning ground; राजद्वारे श्मशाने च शस्त्र-

हति स वायवः Subhāsh. -**Comp.** -अग्निः the fire of a burning ground. -आलयः

a cemetery. -गोचर *a.* frequenting burning grounds; Me. 11. 39.

-निवासिनः, वार्तिन *m.* a ghost. -भास्वः, -वासिन *m.* epithets of Siva. -वेदमन्

m. 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 a spirit, ghost. -वेराग्यं temporary despondency,

momentary renouncement of the world as at the sight of a cemetery.

-शूलः-लं an impaling stake in a cemetery; Ku. 5. 73. -साधनं per-

formance of magical rites in cemetery to acquire control over ghosts.

श्मशु *n.* The beard; ज्योतिष्कणाहतरमं कंठनालादपातयत् R. 15. 52. -**Comp.**

-वृद्धिः the growth of a beard; B.

13. 71. -सुखी a woman with a beard
-दर्शकः a barber.

समग्र a. Having a beard, beard-
ed; महापर्वजितेस्वेषां शिरोभिः समग्रलेखी
(तन्त्रा) R. 4. 63.

समील 1 P. (समीलति) To wink,
contract the eyelids, twinkle.
समीलनं Winking, twinkling.

समान p. p. 1 Gone. 2 Coagulated,
congealed. 3 Thick, sticky, viscous.
4 Shrunken, dry; Bh. 2. 44. -सं
Smoke.

समान a. 1 Black, dark-blue, dark-
coloured; सत्यामयानविशेषकं कुतश्च समान-
वर्णः M. 3. 5; V. 2. 7: कुतश्च दलसमान-
लिंगः U. 4. 19; Me. 15. 23. 2 Brown.
3 Dark-green. -सः 1 The black
colour 2 A cloud 3 The cuckoo. 4
N. of a sacred fig-tree at Allahabad
on the bank of the Yamunā; अयं च
कालिदासेन वृत्तः समानो नाम U. 1; सेयमटः समान
इति प्रतीतः R. 13. 53. -सं 1 Sea-salt. 2
Black pepper. -Comp. -अंग a. dark.
(-अः) the planet Mercury. -कंदः 1
an epithet of Siva (नीलकण्ठ) ; a
peacock. -कर्णः a horse suitable for
a horse-sacrifice. -पत्रः the tamar tree
-भास्व. -रश्मि a glossy black.
-रुद्रः an epithet of Krishna.

समाल a. Black, dark-blue, black-
ish; निहितसमालसिखसुखी शक्तिः Ve. 4;
Si. 18. 36; U. 2. 25. -लः 1 Black
colour. 2 Black pepper. 3 A large bee.
4 The sacred fig-tree.

समालिका The indigo plant.
समालिनम् m. Blackness, darkness;
समानं समालिमानमानयत भोः सार्द्धैर्वाक्यैः
Vb. 3. 1.

समा 1 Night, particularly a dark
night; समानं समालिमानमानयत भोः सार्द्धैर्वा-
क्यैः Vb. 3. 1. 2 Shade, shadow. 3
A dark woman. 4 A kind of woman
(लोचनमन्त्रस्य according to Malli. on
N. 8. 8. Si. 8. 36, Me. 82; or इति
होमोत्सवानी प्रीये या हलस्यीकला । तत्कालेन-
वर्णमा सा श्री समाले कथयते according to
one commentator on Bk. 5. 18 and 8.
100). 5 A woman who has borne no
children. 6 A cow. 7 Turmeric. 8
The female cuckoo. 9 The Priyangu
creeper; M. 2. 7, Me. 104. 10 The
indigo plant. 11 The holy basil. 12
The seed of the lotus 13 N. of the
Yamunā. 14 N. of several plants.

समामकः A kind of grain or corn;
(न) समामकमुपरिवाच्यते जेहति S. 4. 13
(Also समामक).

समामिका 1 Blackness, darkness;
Ku. 5. 21. 2 Impurity, alloy, (of
metals &c.); इयं सलक्ष्यते स्याद्विमुक्तिः
समामिकापि वा R. 1. 10.

समामित a. Blackened, darkened.
समालः A wife's brother, brother-
in-law.

समालकः 1 A wife's brother. 2 A
wretched brother-in-law.

समालिकी, समालिका, समाली A wife's
sister.

समान a. (वा or वा f.) 1 Darkbrown,
dark, dusty. 2 Bay, brown. -वः The
brown colour. -Comp. -तेलः the
mango tree.

सवेत a. (ता or वा f.) White. -तः
The white colour.

सवेतः 1 The white colour. 2 White-
ness. 3 A hawk, falcon. 4 Violence.
-Comp. -करण, -करणिका 1 burning
on a separate funeral pile. 2 A hawk-
like, i. e. rash and desperate act.
-चित्, जीविन् m. a falconer.

सवे 1 A. (स्यावे, स्यात्, शीत or शीत)
1 To go, move. 2 To be congealed or
coagulated. 3 To dry up, wither.
-WITH आ to become dry; R. 17. 37;
see आस्यात् also.

सवेनपाता Hawking, hunting, chase.
स्योपाका, स्योपाकाः N. of a tree.
अंश 1 A (अंशे) To go, creep.
अंश 1 P. (अंशति) To go, move,
creep.

अंश 1 P., 10 U. (अंशति, अंशति, ते)
To give, give away, bestow (usually
with वि); R. 5. 1.

अन् ind. A prefix used with the
root वा; see under वा.

अन् (अयति, अयति) To hurt, in-
jure, kill. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (अयति,
अयति ते) 1 To hurt, kill. 2 To untie,
loosen, liberate, release. -III. 10 U.
(अयति ते) 1 To make efforts, be
occupied or busy. 2 To be weak
or infirm. 3 To be glad.

अयनं 1 Killing, destruction. 2 Un-
tying, loosening, release. 3 Effort,
exertion. 4 Tying, binding.

अय 1 Trust, faith, belief, con-
fidence. 2 Belief in divine revela-
tion, religious faith; अय विचं विचि-
यति वितं तस्मात् S. 7. 29, R. 2. 16;
Bg. 6. 37; 17. 3. 3 Sedateness, com-
posure of mind. 4 Intimacy, famili-
arity. 5 Respect, reverence. 6 Strong
or vehement desire; तयपि वैचित्र्यहस्य-
तुभ्यः अयं विधास्ति सवेतसीव Vikr. 1.
13, M. 6. 18. 7 The longing of a
pregnant woman.

अयलु a. 1 Believing, full of
faith. 2 Desirous, longing or wish-
ing for (anything). -लुः f. A preg-
nant woman longing for anything.

अय 1. 1 A. (अये) 1 To be weak.
2 To be loose or relaxed. 3 To
loosen, relax. -II. 9 P. (अयति) 1
To loosen, liberate, release. 2 To
delight repeatedly.

अयः 1 Loosening, liberating. 2
Looseness. 3 N. of Vishnu.

अयनं 1 Loosening, untying. 2
Hurting, killing, destroying. 3 Ty-
ing, binding.

अयन -वा Causing to boil, boiling.

अयित p. p. Boiled or caused to be
boiled. -ता Rice-gruel.

अय 4 P (आयाति, याति) 1 To exert
oneself, take pains, toil, labour. 2
To perform austerities, mortify the
body (by acts of penance); कियति
आयाति गौरि Ku. 5. 50. 3 To be wearied
or fatigued, be exhausted; रतिशता
शेते रजनिमणी गायुरति K. P. 10; Si. 14.
38; Bk. 14. 110. 4 To be afflicted or
distressed; यो इवामि त्वरति पयि आयातं
वेदितानं Me. 99. -Caus. (अ-आ-यति-ते)
To cause to be fatigued &c. -WITH
परि to be fatigued very much; S. 1.
-वि 1 to take rest, repose, stop; Ku. 5.
9. 2 to cease, come to an end; see
विश्रान्त also. (-Caus.) 1 to give rest
to, rest; R. 1. 54. 2 to cause to
alight or settle on; R. 4. 85.

अयः 1 Toil, labour, exertion, effort;
अलं महिपाल तव अयस्य R. 2. 34; जानाति हि
पुनः सम्यक् कविर्ये अयः अयं Subhāsh. R.
16. 75; Me. 9. 208. 2 Weariness,
fatigue, exhaustion; विनयते स तयोना
मनुभिर्निजययमं R. 4. 35, 67, Me. 17, 52;
Ki. 5. 28. 3 Affliction, distress. 4
Penance, austerity, mortification of
the body; दिवं यदि प्रार्थयसे इवा अयः Ku.
5. 45. 5 Exorcise; especially
military exercise, drill. 6 Hard
study. -Comp. -अय न. -अयले perspira-
tion, sweat. -कवित a. worn out by
fatigue. -साय a. to be accomplished
by dint of labour.

अयन a. (ज-जी f.) 1 Labouring,
toiling. 2 Low, base, vile. -जः 1 An
ascetic, a devotee, religious
mendicant in general. 2 A Buddhist
ascetic. -जा-जी 1 A female devotee
or mendicant. 2 A lovely woman. 3
A woman of low caste. 4 Bengal
madder. 5 The spikenard.

अय 1 A. (अयते, अयते) 1 To be
careless or inattentive, be negligent.
2 To err. -WITH वि to confide, place
confidence in; see विश्रम्भ.

अयः, अयणं Refuge, shelter,
protection, asylum.

अयः 1 Hearing; as in हलसय. 2 The
ear. 3 The hypotenuse of a triangle.

अयणः न 1 The ear; अयति मधुसूदने
अयणमविधाति Gtt. 5. 2 The hypotenuse
of a triangle. -जः-जा N. of a
lunar mansion containing three
stars. -ज 1 The act of hearing;
अयणमुपमं Me. 11. 3 Study. 3 Fame,
glory. 4 That which is heard or
revealed, the Veda; इति अयणात्
'because of such a Vedic text'. 5
Wealth. -Comp. -इन्द्रि the sense of
hearing, the ear. -उद्ध the hollow
of the outer ear. -अन्तर a. within
the range of hearing. (-रः) ear-
shot; as in अयणोच्चे तिह 'be within
ear-shot'. -ययः, -ययि the reach or
range of the ear; इवामि अयणविश्रमापि.

B. 14. 87. -वालिः -ली *f.* the tip of the ear. -दुभय *a.* pleasing to the ear.
अवय्व *n.* 1 The ear. 2 Fame, glory.
3 Wealth. 4 Hymn.

अवयव Fame, glory, renown.
अवयवः -वयः An animal fit for sacrifice.

अविष्टा 1 *N.* of a lunar asterism, also called *Dhanishtha*. 2 The asterism called अश्लेषा. -Comp. -जः the planet Mercury.

आ 2 *P.* (आति, आन or आत, *caus.* प्रयति-ते) To cook, boil, dress, mature, ripen.

आण *a.* 1 Cooked, dressed, boiled. 2 Wet, moist.

आणा Rice-gruel.

आश्रु *a.* Faithful, believing. -श्रु 1 A funeral rite or ceremony performed in honour of the departed spirits of dead relatives; अश्रुया-श्रुते यस्मात्तस्माच्छ्राद्धं नियमते; it is of three kinds:—निव, नैमिषिक and काम्य. 2 An obsequial oblation, a gift or offering at a Śrāddha. -Comp. -कर्मन् *m.*, -विद्या *a.* funeral ceremony. -कृत् *m.* the performer of a funeral rite. -दः the offerer of a Śrāddha or funeral oblation. -दिनः -न् the anniversary of the death of a relative in whose honour a Śrāddha is performed. -देवः, -देवता 1 a deity presiding over funeral rites. 2 an epithet of Yama. 3 a Visvadeva q. v. 4 a pitri or progenitor. -सुप्त, -भोक्तृ *m.* a deceased ancestor.

आश्रुजि *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to a Śrāddha. -कः The recipient of an obsequial offering. -कः A present given at a Śrāddha.

आश्रुजि *a.* Relating to a Śrāddha.

आश्रुप. *p.* 1 Wearied, tired, fatigued, exhausted. 2 Calmed, tranquil. -ता An ascetic.

आश्रुति *f.* Fatigue, exhaustion, weariness.

आश्रुतः 1 A month. 2 Time. 3 A temporary shed.

आश्रुतः Shelter, protection, refuge, asylum.

आश्रुतः Hearing, listening.

आश्रुतः 1 A hearer. 2 A pupil disciple; आश्रुतवशात् Mā. 10. 'in their pupilage, in statu pupilari'. 3 A class of Buddhist saints or votaries. 4 A Buddhist votary in general. 5 A heretic. 6 A crow.

आश्रुतः *a.* (जी *f.*) 1 Relating to the ear. 2 Born under the asterism Śrāvāṇa. -जः 1 *N.* of a lunar month; (corresponding to July-August). 2 A heretic. 3 An impostor. 4 *N.* of a Vaiśya ascetic unwittingly shot dead by king Dasaratha who was in consequence cursed by his old

parents that he would die of broken heart separated from his sons.

आश्रुजि *a.* Relating to the month Śrāvāṇa. -का the month called Śrāvāṇa.

आश्रुजी 1 The day of full moon in Śrāvāṇa. 2 *N.* of an annual ceremony performed on this day when the sacred thread is put on anew.

आश्रुजिः -स्ती *f.* *N.* of a city north of the Ganges said to have been founded by king Śrāvasta.

आश्रुजि *a.* Told, narrated, related.

आश्रुजि *a.* 1 To be heard (opp. श्रुय). 2 Audible, distinct.

आश्रु 1 *U.* (अश्रुति-ते, अश्रुतः *caus.* विप्रयति-ते; *desid.* शिप्रयति-ते, शिप्रयति-ते) 1 To go to, approach, resort to, have recourse to, approach for protection; अश्रुतं अश्रुते तमेव कुर्वते वादुपतापयजितं H. 1. 171; B. 3. 70; 19. 1. 2 To go or attain to, reach, undergo, assume (as a state); परीता रक्षोभिः अश्रुति विवशा कामपि दशा Bv. 1. 83; शिप्रयति-ते कलमः अश्रु-जि B. 3. 32. 3 To cling to, lean or rest on, depend on; U. 1. 33. 4 To dwell in, inhabit. 5 To honour, serve, worship. 6 To use, employ. 7 To devote oneself to, be attached to. -WITH अश्रु 1 to dwell in. 2 to mount, ascend. -आ 1 to resort or betake oneself to, have recourse to; V. 5. 17; Bk. 14. 111. 2 to follow; R. 4. 35. 3 to seek refuge with, dwell in, inhabit; R. 13. 7; Pt. 1. 51. 4 to depend on; Ms. 3. 77. 5 to go through, experience, undergo, assume; एको रसः कश्चन एव निमित्तयेदाश्रुजिः पुनश्च पुनर्निवाश्रुते विव्रतान् U. 3. 47. 6 to stick or adhere to 7 to choose, prefer. 8 to help, assist. -उत् 1 to lift up, raise, elevate. -उत् 1 to have recourse to; Bg. 14. 2; U. 1. 37. -स 1 to have recourse to, resort to, fly to for refuge, or succour. 2 to rest on, dependent on; U. 6. 12; Mā. 1. 24. 3 to attain, obtain. 4 to approach for sexual union. 5 to serve.

आश्रुतः *p. p.* 1 Gone to, approached, approached for refuge or protection. 2 Clung to, resting or sitting on. 3 United or joined with, connected with. 4 Protected. 5 Honoured, served. 6 Subservient, auxiliary. 7 Covered with, overspread. 8 Contained. 9 Assembled, collected. 10 Having, possessing.

आश्रुतिः *f.* Resort, recourse, approach.

आश्रुतम्य *a.* 1 Thinking oneself worthy. 2 Proud.

आश्रुतपतिः an epithet of Siva.

आश्रु 1 *P.* (अश्रुति) To burn.

आश्रु 2 *U.* (अश्रुति, अश्रुति) To cook, dress, boil, prepare.

आश्रु *f.* 1 Wealth, riches, affluence, prosperity, plenty; अश्रुति-ते विवो हूत

Rām; साहसे श्रीः प्रतिवसति Mk. 4; 'fortune favours the brave'; Ms. 9. 300.

2 Royalty, majesty, royal wealth; Ki. 1. 1. 3 Dignity, high position, state; श्रीलक्षण Ku. 7. 46 'the mark, or insignia of greatness or dignity'.

4 Beauty, grace, splendour, lustre; (सुखं) कमलशिर्यं रूपी Ku. 5. 21, 7. 32; R. 3. 8; Ki. 1. 75. 5 Colour, aspect; Ku. 2. 2. 6 The goddess of wealth, Lakshmi, the wife of Vishnu; आश्रु-विद्यं दशरथस्य गृहे दया श्रीः U. 4. 6; S. 3. 14; Si. 1. 1. 7 Any virtue or excellence. 8 Decoration. 9 Intellect, understanding. 10 Superhuman power.

11 The three objects of human existence taken collectively (वर्ग, अर्थ and काम). 12 The Sarala tree. 13 The Bilvatree. 14 Cloves. 15 A lotus.

(The word श्री is often used as an honorific prefix to the names of deities and eminent persons; श्रीकृष्णः, श्रीरामः, श्रीबाल्मीकिः, श्रीजयदेवः; also celebrated works, generally of a sacred character; श्रीभागवत, श्रीरामायण &c.; it is also used as an auspicious sign at the commencement of letters, manuscripts &c.; Māgha has used this word in the last stanza of each canto of his Śaṅkavāda, as Bhāṛavi has used लक्ष्मी). -Comp. -आश्रु a lotus. -ईशः an epithet of Vishnu. -कंदः 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 of the poet Bhavabhūti; श्रीकंदपदकाव्यः U. 1. 1. 3 an epithet of Kubera. -करः an epithet of Vishnu. (-र) the red lotus. -करणं a pen. -काशः an epithet of Vishnu. -कारिन् *m.* a kind of antelope. -खंडः -सं sandal-wood; श्रीखंड-विलेपनं वृक्षयति H. 1. 97. -श्रुति a kind of minor drama. -श्रुतिः 1 an epithet of Vishnu. 2 a sword. -श्रुतिः a trough or place for watering birds. -श्रुतिः sour curds. (-नः) Buddhist saint.

-श्रुति 1 the circle of the earth, the globe. 2 a wheel of Indra's car. -जः an epithet of Kāma. -जः an epithet of Kubera. -श्रुतिः -श्रुतिः epithets of Vishnu. -जगरी *N.* of a city. -जगरीः an epithet of Rāma. -निकेतनः, -निवासः epithets of Vishnu. -पतिः 1 an epithet of Vishnu; Si. 13. 69. 2 a king, sovereign. -पथः a main road, high-way. -पथः a lotus. -पथः *N.* of a mountain; Mā. 1. -पथः turpentine.

-पथः cloves. -कलः the Bilva tree. (-ल) the Bilva fruit. -कलः, -कली 1 the indigo plant. 2 emblic myrobalan. -श्रुति *m.* 1 the moon. 2 a horse. -मस्तकः garlic. -सुप्तः a particular mark on the forehead by the Vaiṣṇavas. -मूर्तिः *f.* 1 an idol of Vishnu or Lakshmi. 2 any idol. -सुखः -सुख *a.* 1 fortunate, happy. 2 wealthy, prosperous (often used as an honorific prefix to the names of men). -रथः an epithet of Vishnu.

-रसः 1 turpentine. 2 resin. -वस्तः 1 an epithet of Vishnu. 2 a mark or curl of hair on the breast of Vishnu प्रभावलिखितवस्तं लक्ष्मीविग्रहदर्शने R. 10 10. -अंकः १ धा-रिन्, २ भुद्, ३ लक्ष्मन्, ४ लाङ्घन m. epithets of Vishnu; Ku. 7. 43. -वस्तकिन् m. a horse having a curl of hair on his breast. -वरः, -वल्लभः epithets of Vishnu. -वल्लभः a favourite of fortune, a happy or fortunate person. -वासः 1 an epithet of Vishnu. 2 of Siva. 3 a lotus. 4 turpentine. -वासत् m. turpentine. -वृक्षः 1 the *Bilva* tree. 2 the *Asvattha* or sacred fig-tree. 3 a curl of hair on the breast and forehead of a horse. -वेष्टः 1 turpentine. 2 resin. -संज्ञे clove -सहोदरः the moon. -सुक्तं N. of a Vedic hymn. -हरिः an epithet of Vishnu. -हस्तिनी the sun-flower.

श्रीमत् a. 1 Wealthy, rich. 2 Happy, fortunate, prosperous, thriving. 3 Beautiful, pleasing; Ki. 1. 1. 4 Famous, celebrated, glorious, dignified; (the word is often used as a respectful affix to celebrated or revered names of persons and things). -m. 1 An epithet of Vishnu. 2 Of Kubera. 3 Of Siva. 4 The *Tilaka* tree. 5 The *Asvattha* tree.

श्रील a. 1 Rich, wealthy. 2 Fortunate, prosperous. 3 Beautiful. 4 Famous, celebrated.

श्रु I. 1 P. (अवति) To go, move; cf. ल. -II. 5. P (शृणोति, श्रु) 1 To hear, listen to, give ear to; श्रु मे सावशेषं वचः V. 2; कृतानि चाश्वापत वदपदानां Bk. 2. 10; संदेशं मे तदनु जलदु ओष्ठासि श्रोत्रये Me. 13. 2 To learn, study; द्वादशवर्षमभ्याकरणं श्रूयते Pt. 1. 3 To be attentive, to obey; (इति श्रूयते 'it is so heard', i. e. is enjoined in the scriptures, such is the sacred precept). -Caus. (आवयति-ते) To cause to hear, communicate, tell, relate. -Desid. (श्रुष्यते) 1 To wish to hear. 2 To be attentive, or obedient, obey; Pt. 4. 78. 3 To serve, wait or attend upon; श्रुष्यस्व गुरुः S. 4. 17; Ku. 1. 59; Ms. 2. 44. -WITH अश्रु 1 to hear; Ms. 9. 100; तद्यथानुश्रूयते Pt. 1. 2 to hand down as by sacred tradition. -अभि to hear, listen to. -आ 1 to hear. 2 to promise (with dat. of person); Y. 2. 196; cf. P. I. 4. 40. -उप 1 to hear. 2 to learn, ascertain; केशिना हतासुर्वशी नारदाशुश्रूय गंधर्वसेना समदिष्टा V. 1. -परि to hear. -मति to promise (with dat. of person to whom the promise is made); तस्मै प्रतिश्रूयत रघुवर्षिस्तदीप्सितं R. 14. 29, 2. 56; 3. 67; 15. 4. -दि to hear (usually in p. p. q. v.). -सं to hear, listen to संशृणोति न चोक्तानि Bk. 5. 19; 6. 5; (but *Atm.* when used intransitively; विंताच वः संश्रुयते स हि प्रष्टुः Ki. 1. 5.

श्रुतिका Natron.

श्रुत p. p. 1 Heard, listened to. 2 Reported, heard of. 3 Learnt, ascertained, understood. 4 Well-known, famous, celebrated, renowned; R. 3. 40, 14. 61. 5 Named, called. -ने 1 The object of hearing. 2 That which was heard by revelation; i. e. the Veda, holy learning, sacred knowledge; श्रुतप्रकाशे R. 5. 2. 3 Learning in general (विद्या); श्रोत्रं श्रुतेनैव न कुडलेन (विभाति). Bh. 2. 71, R. 3. 21, 5. 22; Pt. 2. 147; 4. 61. -Comp. -अभ्ययनं study of the Vedas. -अन्विता a. conversant with the Vedas. -अर्थः a fact verbally or orally communicated. -कीर्ति a. famous, renowned. (-m.) 1 a generous man. 2 a divine sage. (-f.) N. of the wife of Satrugna. -वेची N. of Sarasvati. -धर a. remembering what is heard, retentive.

श्रुतवत् a. Knowing the Veda, proficient in sacred knowledge or learning in general; R. 9. 74.

श्रुतिः f. 1 Hearing: चंद्रस्य ग्रहणमिति श्रुतेः Mu. 1. 7; R. 1. 27. 2 The ear; श्रुतिमुखप्रसरस्वनगीतयः R. 9. 35; S. 1. 1; Ve. 3. 23. 3 Report, rumour, news, oral intelligence. 4 A sound in general. 5 The Veda (known by revelation, opp. स्मृति; see under वेद). 6 A Vedic or sacred text; इति श्रुतेः or इति श्रुतिः 'so says a sacred text'. 7 Vedic or sacred knowledge, holy learning. 8 (In music) A division of the octavo, a quarter tone or interval; Si. 1. 10, 11. 1; (see Malli. ad loc.). 9 The constellation *Sravaṇa*. -Comp. -अनुवासः a kind of alliteration; see K. P. 9. -उक्त, -उदित a. enjoined by the Vedas. -कटः 1 a snake. 2 penance, expiation. -कटु a. harsh to hear. (-हुः) a harsh or unmelodious sound, regarded as a fault of composition. -चोवने -ना a scriptural injunction, Vedic precept. -जीविका a law-book or code of laws. -हैयं disagreement or contradiction of Vedas or Vedic precepts. -धर a. hearing. -निदर्शनं evidence of the Vedas. -पथः the range of the ear; M. 4. 1. -प्रसादन a. grateful to the ear. -प्रमाणं authority or sanction of the Vedas. -मंडलं the outer ear. -मूलं 1 the root of the ear; लापितुं किमपि श्रुतिमूले Gīt. 1. 2 Vedic text. -मूलक a. founded on the Veda. -विषयः 1 the object of the sense of hearing, i. e. sound; S. 1. 1. 2 the reach or range of the ear; एतत्प्रायेण श्रुतिविषयमापन्नितमेव K. 3 the subject-matter of the Veda. 4 any sacred ordinance. -वेधः boring the ear. -स्मृति f. (dual) revelation and legal institutes, Veda and law.

अवः 1 A sacrifice. 2 A sacrificial ladle.

अवा A sacrificial ladle; cf. लवा. -Comp. -वृक्षः the *Vihankata* tree.

अवदी A progression (in math).

-Comp. -फल the sum of a progression.

अणिः m. f., अणी f. 1 A line, series, row; तर्पणभोगा क्षुभितविश्वश्रेणिरसना Ve. 4. 28; न वद्वदश्रेणिभिरेव एकजं सशैवलासंगमपि प्रकाशते Ku. 5. 9; Me. 28, 35. 2 A flock, multitude, group; U. 4. 3 A guild or company of traders, artisans &c., corporate body. 4 A bucket. -Comp. -धर्माः (m. pl.) the customs or trades or guilds.

अणिका A tent.

अयस् a. 1 Better, preferable, superior; वर्धनाद्रक्षणं अयः H. 3. 3, 33. Bg. 3. 35, 2. 5. 2 Best, most excellent. 3 More happy or fortunate. 4 More blessed, dearer (compar. of प्रशस्त q. v.). -m. 1 Virtue, righteous deeds, moral or religious merit. 2 Bliss, good fortune, blessing, good, welfare; felicity, a good or auspicious result, प्रसौवर्षीरिति अयो दुःखं हि पतिवर्तेते S. 7. 13; प्रतिवचनति हि अयः पुण्यपूजायातिक्रमः R. 1. 79; U. 5. 27, 7. 20; R. 5. 34. 3 Any good or auspicious occasion; S. 7. 4 Final beatitude, absolution. -Comp. -अयिन् a. 1 seeking happiness, desirous of felicity. 2 wishing well. -कर 1 promoting happiness, favourable. 2 propitious, auspicious. -परिश्रमः striving after absolution.

अष्ट a. 1 Best, most excellent, pre-eminent (with gen. or loc.). 2 Most happy or prosperous. 3 Most beloved, dearest. 4 Oldest, senior. -हः 1 A *Brāhmaṇa*. 2 A king. 3 N. of Kubera. 4 N. of Vishnu. -हं Cow's milk. -Comp. -आश्रमः 1 the best order of one's religious life, i. e. that of a householder. 2 A householder. -वाच a. eloquent.

अष्टिन् m. The head or president of a mercantile or other guild; विशेषे पतिते हर्षे अष्टी स्तौति स्वदेवता Pt. 1. 14.

अ 1 P. (आयति) 1 To sweat, perspire. 2 To cook, boil.

ओण 1 P. (ओणति) 1 To collect, heap. 2 To be collected or accumulated.

ओण a. Crippled, lame. -णः A kind of disease.

ओणा 1 Rice-gruel. 2 The constellation *Sravaṇa*.

ओणिः -णी f. 1 The hip or loins, the buttocks; ओणीभागद्वलसंगमना Me. 82; ओणीमारस्याजति तनुना K. P. 10. 2 A road, way. -Comp. -नटः the slope of the hips. -फलकं 1 the broad hips. 2 the buttocks. -बिंबं 1 the round hips; V. 4. 18. 2 a waist-hand. -सृचं 1 a

string worn round the loins. 2 a word-belt.

श्रोत्र *n.* 1 The ear. 2 The trunk of an elephant. 3 An organ of sense. 4 The stream or current (for श्रोत्रं च. v.). -**Comp.** -रूप an aperture of the trunk, a nostril; Me. 42. (also written श्रोत्रं).

श्रोत्र *m.* 1 A hearer. 2 A pupil. **श्रोत्र** 1 The ear; Bh. 2. 71. 2 Proficiency in the Vedas. 3 The Veda. -**Comp.** -वेद्य *a.* to be imbibed by the ear, to be attentively heard; श्रोत्रं वेद्यं जलदं श्रोत्रं श्रोत्रं Me. 13. -मूल the root of the ear.

श्रोत्रिय *a.* 1 Proficient or versed in the Veda. 2 Teachable, tractable. -*n.* A learned Brāhmaṇa, one well-versed in sacred learning; जन्मना ब्राह्मणो ज्ञेयः संस्कारिर्द्विज उच्यते। विद्यया यतिरिव संविदिः श्रोत्रिय उच्यते॥; Māl. 1. 5; R. 16. 25. -**Comp.** -स्व the property of a learned Brāhmaṇa.

श्रोत्र *a.* (ती. f.) 1 Relating to the ear. 2 Relating to, founded on, or prescribed by the Veda. -**स्त्र** 1 Any observance prescribed by the Vedas. 2 Ritual enjoined by the Veda. 3 Preservation or maintenance of the sacred fire. 4 The three sacred fires collectively; (i. e. गार्हपत्य, आहवनीय and दक्षिण). -**Comp.** -कर्म *n.* a Vedic rite. -**सूत्र** *N.* of a class of Sūtra works based on the Veda (ascribed to आश्वलायन, सांख्ययान, कारवायन &c.).

श्रोत्र 1 The ear. 2 Proficiency in the Vedas.

श्रीवद् *ind.* An exclamation or formula used in making an offering with fire to the gods or departed spirits; cf. वद् or वीषद्.

श्रुण्व *a.* 1 Soft, gentle, mild, bland (as words &c.). 2 Smooth, polished; Si. 3. 46. 3 Small, fine, thin, delicate. 4 Beautiful, charming. 5 Candid, honest, frank.

श्रुण्वकं The Areca nut.

श्रुण्व 1. A. (श्रुण्वते) To go, move.

श्रुण्व 1 A. (श्रुण्वते) To go, move.

श्रुण्व 10 U. (श्रुण्वति-ते) 1 To be loose or slackened. 2 To be weak or infirm. 3 To slacken, loosen, relax (fig. also); श्रुण्वयितुं क्षणमक्षमतां न सहसा सहसा कृतवेषधुः Si. 6. 57; परिणामस्नेहः श्रुण्वयितुमशक्यः सल्लु यथा G. L. 37. 4 To hurt, kill.

श्रुण्व *a.* 1 Untied, unfastened. 2 Loose, relaxed, loosened, slipped off; धृताच्छ्रुण्वं हरति गुणमनोकहानां R. 5. 37, 19. 26. 3 Dishevelled (as hair). -**Comp.** -उद्यम *a.* relaxing one's efforts. -लंघन *a.* hanging loosely down; Ku. 5. 47.

श्रुण्व 1 P. (श्रुण्वति) To pervade, penetrate.

श्रुण्व 1 A. (श्रुण्वते) 1 To praise, extol, commend, applaud; शिरसा श्रुण्वते पूर्वं (गुणं) परं (दोषं) कंठे निपाच्छति Suphāsh. यथैव श्रुण्वते ते गंगा गन्धर्वपतिनः Ku. 6. 70 (some read श्रुण्वते for श्रुण्वते and give it the next sense). 2 To boast of, be proud of; श्रुण्विष्ये केन को वृष्ये-भ्यस्तुजातिमुत्तः Bk. 16. 4. 3 To flatter, coax (with dat.); गोपी कृष्णाय श्रुण्वते Sk.; Bk. 8. 73.

श्रुण्व 1 Praising, eulogizing. 2 Flattering.

श्रुण्व 1 Praise, eulogy, commendation; कर्णजयद्वयोर्वा काव श्रुण्व Ve. 2. 2 Self-praise, boast; हते जराति गतिरे पुरस्कृत्य शिखिदिनं। या श्रुण्व पांडुपुत्राणां सेवास्माकं भविष्यति Ve. 2. 4. 3 Flattery. 4 Service. 5 Wish, desire. -**Comp.** -विपर्ययः absence of boasting; त्यागे श्रुण्वविपर्ययः R. 1. 22.

श्रुण्व *p. p.* Praised, eulogized, commended.

श्रुण्व *a.* 1 Praiseworthy, worthy; U. 4. 9, 13. 2 Respectable, venerable.

श्रुण्व 1 A debauchee, libertine. 2 A slave, dependant. -*n.* The science of astronomy, astrology.

श्रुण्व 1 A libertine. 2 A servant.

श्रुण्व 1 P. (श्रुण्वति) To burn.

श्रुण्व 4 P. (श्रुण्वति, श्रुण्व) 1 To embrace; श्रुण्वति जुंजति जलपरकल्पं हरि-रुपयन इति तिमिरमनसं Git. 6. 2 To stick, cling or adhere to. 3 To unite, join.

4 To grasp, take, understand; N. 3. 69. -**With** आ, -उप to embrace, clasp. -**स्त्र** 1 to be separated, to be away from. 2 to burst, fly asunder; Bk. 14. 67. (-*Caus.*) to separate; Me. 7. -**स्त्र** 1 To adhere or cling to. 2 to join, unite. -**III.** 10 U. (श्रुण्वति-ते) To unite, join, connect.

श्रुण्व 1 An embrace. 2 Clinging, adherence.

श्रुण्व *p. p.* 1 Embraced. 2 Clung, adhered to. 3 Resting or leaning on. 4 Involving a pun, susceptible of a double interpretation; अत्र विषमार्थः शब्दाः श्रुण्वः K. P. 10.

श्रुण्व *f. f.* 1 Embrace. 2 Adherence.

श्रुण्व Swelled leg, elephantiasis. -**Comp.** -मग्नः the mango tree.

श्रुण्व *a.* 1 Lucky, prosperous, see श्रील. 2 Decent; cf. अश्लील.

श्रुण्व 1 An embrace. 2 Clinging or adhering to. 3 Union, junction, contact; नितरश्रुण्वपनः K. (where it has the next sense also). 4 Pun, paronomasia, double entendre, susceptibility of a word or sentence to yield two or more interpretations (regarded as a figure of speech and very commonly used by poets; for def. see K. P. Kārikās 84 and 96); अश्लेषि न श्रुण्वकश्चैव श्रुण्वकश्चैव; दृष्टिमा यथा किं N. 3. 69; see श्रुण्वकश्चैव also. -**Comp.** -अर्थः a pun, double entendre. -**विचिक** *a.*

resting on (lit. having for its basis) a Slesha.

श्रुण्व *m.* Phlegm. -**अतिसारः** dysentery produced by vitiated phlegm. -**ओजस** *n.* the phlegmatic humour. -**प्रा**, -**मी** 1 the Arabian jasmine. 2 the hog-weed.

श्रुण्व *a.* Phlegmatic.

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श्रुण्व *a.* Phlegmatic.

अव्यय A hole, chasm ; V. 1. 18 ; Ki. 14. 33.

अव्ययः Swelling, increase.

अव्ययः Swelling, intumescence.

अव्ययी Sickness, disease.

अव्यय 1 P. (चलति) To run, go quickly.

अव्यय 10 U. (चलयति-ते) To tell, narrate.

अव्यय 1 P. (चलति) To run ; see चल.

अव्ययः A father-in-law, wife's or husband's father ; Ms. 3. 119.

अव्ययः A father-in-law

अव्ययः 1 A brother-in-law, a wife's or husband's brother. 2 The younger brother of a husband.

अव्ययः f. A mother-in-law, a wife's or husband's mother ; R. 14. 13 -Comp. -अव्यय m. du. the mother and father-in-law.

अव्यय 2 P. (असिति, स्वस्ते or असित) 1 To breathe, respire, draw breath ; स कर्मकारमन्त्रेन असितं न जीवति H. 2. 11 ; R. 8. 87. 2 To sign, pant, heave ; असिति विहगवर्गः Rs. 1. 13. 3 To hiss, snort. -Caus. (आसयति-ते) To cause to breathe or live. -WITH आ 1 to breathe ; Mv. 5. 51. 2 to recover breath, take courage, take heart ; Me. 8. 3 to revive ; Bk. 9. 56. (-Caus.) to console, comfort, cheer up. -उत् 1 to breathe, live ; Ve. 5. 15, Ms. 3. 72. 2 to cheer up, revive, take heart ; Ki. 3. 8 ; Si. 18. 58. 3 to open, bloom (as a lotus) ; Si. 10. 58, 11. 15. 4 to pant, sigh deeply ; Bk. 6. 120 ; 14. 55. 5 to heave, throb, 6 to be loosened or relaxed. -नि, निच्यु to sigh, heave. -वि 1 to confide in, trust, rely on, place confidence in (usually : with, loc.) ; इति निश्चयति कुत्र कुमारी N. 5. 110 ; Ku. 5. 15 ; sometimes with gen. 2 to rest secure, be fearless or confident ; विशास्वते पक्षिणः समेतम् Bk. 2. 25. (-Caus.) to cause to believe, to inspire confidence ; Bk. 8. 105. -समा to take courage, take heart, calm or compose oneself. (-Caus.) to console, encourage, cheer up

अव्यय ind. 1 Tomorrow ; वरमय कपोतो न श्यो मयूः Subhāsh. 2 Future (at the beginning of comp.). -Comp. -युत a. (अव्यय) being tomorrow. -वसीय, -वसीय (अव्यवसीय, अव्यवसीय) a. happy, auspicious, fortunate (-n.) happiness, good fortune. -अव्यय (अव्यय) a. happy, prosperous. (-सि) 1

happiness, prosperity. 2 an epithet of Brahman or the Supreme Spirit.

अव्ययः 1 Air, wind ; स्वसनहृत्पिण्डिः Si. 11. 21. 2 N. of a demon killed by India. -नं 1 Breath, breathing, respiration ; स्वसनचलितपल्लवपतोहे Ki. 10. 34 ; Ratn. 2. 4 (where it has sense 1 also) ; Si. 9. 62. 2 Sighing ; Ki. 2. 45. -Comp. -अव्ययः a serpent. -ईश्वरः the Arjuna tree. -उत्सुकः a serpent. -कसिः f. gust of wind.

अव्यय p. p. 1 Breathed, sighed. 2 Breathing. -सि 1 Breathing, respiration. 2 Sighing.

अव्यय a. (नी f.), अव्यय a. Relating to the morrow, future.

अव्ययः The ear of a dog.

अव्ययः A dog-keeper, one living by keeping dogs.

अव्ययः A dog's tooth.

अव्ययः A dog. -Comp. -निद्रा ' a dog's sleep ', a very light sleep. -वैरि angry or curish snarling.

अव्यय a. (वी f.) Savage, ferocious. -वृः 1 A beast of prey, wild beast. 2 A tiger.

अव्ययः च्छः A dog's tail.

अव्यय m. A porcupine.

अव्ययः 1 Breathing, breath, respiration, heaving ; अयापि स्तनवेपथुं जनयति अवातः प्रमाणपिकः S. 1. 29 ; Ku. 2. 42. 2 A sigh, panting. 3 Air, wind. 4 Asthma. -Comp. -कासः asthma. -रोधः suspension or obstruction of breath. -हिका a kind of hiccough. -हेतिः f. sleep.

अव्यय a. Breathing. -m. 1 Air, wind. 2 A breathing animal, living being. 3 One who pronounces (letters) with a hissing sound.

अव्यय 1 P. (अव्ययि, वृत्) 1 To grow, increase (fig. also), to swell (as the eye) ; रुदितोऽपि अव्ययश्चक्षुरास्व हेतोस्तवा-स्वयं Bk. 6. 19, 31 ; 14. 79, 15. 30. 2 To thrive, prosper. 3 To go, approach, move towards. -WITH उत् 1 to swell, increase, grow ; प्रचल-रुदितोऽप्यव्ययः (वृत्) Me. 84. 2 to be proud, be puffed up with pride.

अव्यय 1 A. (अव्यते) To become white, be white ; व्यतिकरितविश्रुताः अव्य-मानैर्यशोभिः MAL. 2. 9.

अव्यय a. White.

अव्ययिः f. Whiteness.

अव्यय a. White.

अव्यय 1 White leprosy. 2 A leprous spot (on the skin) ; तदल्पमपि नोपेक्ष्यं कश्चिद् दृष्टं कथंचन ।

स्वाद्युः वरमयि विमोक्षेण पुनर्न Kav. 1. 7.

अव्यय a. (वी f.) Leprous. -m. A leper.

अव्यय 1 A. (विद्यते) To become, white.

अव्यय a. (अव्यता or अव्यती f.) White ; ततः येतेह्येवमुक्ते महति स्वये स्थितौ Bg. 1. 14. -सः 1 The white colour. 2 A conch-shell. 3 A cowrie. 4 The planet Venus. 5 Sukra, the regent of the planet. 6 A white cloud. 7 Cumia seed. 8 N. of a range of mountains ; see कुलाचल or कुलपर्वत. 9 N. of a division of the world. -सः Silver. -Comp. -अव्ययः, वासस m. a class of Jaina ascetics. -हृत्तुः a kind of sugarcane. -उद्वरः an epithet of Kubera. -कमल, -पद्म a white lotus. -कुञ्जरः an epithet of Airāvata, the elephant of Indra. -कुष्ठ white leprosy. -केतुः a Buddha or Jaina saint. -कोलः a kind of fish (गारु). -गजः, ह्यिः 1 a white elephant. 2 the elephant of Indra. -गवत् m., -गवतः a goose. -उक्षुः 1 a goose. 2 a kind of basil. -ह्यिः N. of one of the eighteen minor divisions of the known continent. -धातुः 1 a white mineral. 2 chalk. 3 the milk-stone. -धामन m. 1 the moon. 2 camphor. 3 cuttle-fish bone. -नीलः a cloud. -पद्मः a goose. -रवः an epithet of Brahman. -पाटला the white trumpet flower. -पिणः a lion. -पिण्डः 1 a lion. 2 an epithet of Siva. -मरिचं white pepper. -मालः 1 a cloud. 2 smoke. -रक्तः the pink or rosy colour. -रजः lead. -रवः the planet Venus. -रोहिण m. the moon. -रोहिणः an epithet of Garuḍa. -वल्कलः the glomerous fig-tree. -वामिन m. 1 the moon. 2 an epithet of Arjuna. -वाह m. an epithet of Indra. -वाहः 1 an epithet of Arjuna. 2 of Indra. -वाहनः 1 an epithet of Arjuna. 2 the moon. 3 a marine monster (वक्र). -वाहिन m. an epithet of Arjuna. -हुंगः, -हुंगः barley. -हृत्तुः 1 a horse of Indra. 2 an epithet of Arjuna. -इति m. Airāvata, Indra's elephant.

अव्ययः A cowrie. -कः Silver.

अव्यय 1 A cowrie. 2 Hog weed. 3 White Dūrvā grass. 4 A crystal. 5 Candied sugar. 6 Bamboo-manna. 7 N. of various plants.

अव्ययी N. of Sachī, wife of Indra.

अव्यय White leprosy.

अव्यय 1 Whiteness. 2 White leprosy.

अव्यय, अव्यय White leprosy.

ष.

Many roots which begin with *स* are written in the Dhātupātha with *सु* to show that the *स* is changed to *स्* after certain prepositions. Such roots will be found under *स* in their proper places.

स a. Best, excellent. -*सः* 1 Loss, destruction. 2 End. 3 Rest, remainder. 4 Final emancipation.

षट्क a. Sixfold. -*क* An aggregate of six; मासषट्क, पूर्वषट्क, उत्तरषट्क &c.

षट्धा See षोडश.

षट्: 1 A bull. 2 A eunuch; (14 or 20 classes of eunuchs are mentioned by different writers). 3 A group, multitude; collection, heap, quantity (*n.* also in this sense); कलरषट्पगीते षट्पदोवेन घटः कुमुदकमलपङ्के तुल्य-रूपमवस्था Si. 11. 15; cf. लह also.

षट्क: A eunuch.

षंडा 1 A pond, pool. 2 A wanton or unchaste woman.

षट्: 1 A eunuch; Y. 1. 215. 2 The neuter gender; निवेशः शिबिरे षटे Ak. -*Comp.* -*तिल*: barren sesamum.

षट् num. a. (used in pl.; Nom. षट् gen. षण्णा); Ms. 1. 16, 8. 403. -*Comp.* -*अक्षीण*: (षट्क्षीणः) a fish. -*अंग* (षट्गं) 1 six parts of the body taken collectively; -जंघे बाहू शिरो मध्यं षट्गानिद-मुच्यते. 2 the six works auxiliary to the Veda; शिक्षा कर्षो व्याकरणं निरुक्तं छंदसां चित्तिः । ज्योतिषमयनं चैव षट्गो वेद उच्यते; see वेदांग also. 3 six suspicious things, i. e. the six things obtained from a cow: -गोमूत्रं गोमयं क्षीरं सर्पिर्द्विषि च रौचना । षट्गमेतत् मागव्यं पाठितं सर्वदा गवाय. -*अंश*: (षट्शः) a bee. -*अधिक* a. (षट्धिक) exceeded by six; Mal. 5. 1. -*अभिज्ञः* (षट्भिज्ञः) a Buddhist deified saint. -*अशीत* a. (षट्शीत) eighty-sixth. -*अशीति*: f. (षट्शीतिः) eighty-six. -*अष्ट*: (षट्ष्टः) a period of six days. -*आमनः*, -*वक्त्रः*, -*वदनः* (षट्आमनः, षट्-वक्त्रः, षट्वदनः) epithets of Kārtikeya; षट्आमनापीतपयोधरासु नेता चतुर्नामिव कृषिकासु R. 14. 22. -*आम्नायः* (षट्आम्नायः) the six-fold Tantra. -*ऊषण* (षट्ऊषण) six spices taken collectively; पंचकौलं च मरिचं षट्ऊषणमुदाहृतम्. -*कर्ण* a. (षट्कर्ण) heard by six ears; i. e. by a third person other than the speaker and the person spoken to, told to more than one listener (as a counsel, secret &c.). षट्कर्णो भिद्यते मेवः Pt. 1. 99. (-*की*): a kind of lute. -*कर्म* n. (षट्कर्म) 1 the six acts or duties enjoined on a Brāhmaṇa; they are: -अध्यापनमयजनं यजनं वाजनं तथा । दानं प्रतिग्रह-श्रेष्ठं षट्कर्मायजन्मनः Ms. 10. 75. 2 the six acts allowable to a Brāhmaṇa for his subsistence; उक्तं प्रतिग्रहो भिक्षा

वागिज्यं पशुपालनं । कृषिकर्म तथा चेति षट्-कर्मण्यायजन्मनः ॥ 3 the six acts that may be performed by means of magic; शान्ति, वशीकरण, स्तंभन, विद्रिप, उच्चाटन and मारण. 4 the six acts belonging to the practice of Yoga; शैतिर्विस्ती तथा नेती (नैलिकी) षाट्कस्तथा । कपालमातीः शैतानि षट्कर्माणि समाचरेत्. (-*m.*) a Brāhmaṇa. -*कोण* a. (षट्कोण) hexangular. (-*ज*) 1 a hexagon. 2 the thunderbolt of Indra. -*गव* (षट्गव) 1 a team or yoke of six oxen 2 a yoke of six (sometimes after the names 'of other animals'); e. g. 'हस्ति, 'अश्व' six elephants, horses &c.' -*गुण* a. (षट्गुण) 1 sixfold. 2 having six attributes. (-*ज*) 1 an assemblage of six qualities. 2 the six expedients to be used by a king in foreign politics; see under गुण (21); cf. षाड्गुण्य also. -*ग्रंथि* a. (षट्ग्रंथि) the root of long pepper. -*ग्रंथिका* (षट्ग्रंथिका) zedoary (शरी). -*चक्र* (षट्चक्र) the six mystical circles of the body -*चत्वारिंशत्* (षट्चत्वारिंशत्) forty-six. -*चरण*: (षट्चरणः) 1 a bee. 2 a locust. 3 a louse. -*ज*: (षट्जः) the fourth (or first according to some) of the seven primary notes of the Indian gamut; so called because it is derived from the six organs: -नासां कंठमुखस्ताल जिह्वा दंतश्च संस्पर्शश्च । षट्जः संज्ञायते (षट्स्थः संज्ञायते) यस्मात्तस्मात् षट्ज इति स्तुतः; it is said to resemble the note of peacocks; षट्जं रौति मयूरस्तु Nārada; षट्जसंवादिनीः केकाः द्विषा भिन्नः शिखंडिभिः R. 1. 39. -*त्रिंशत्* f. (षट्त्रिंशत्) thirty-six; (षट्त्रिंश a. thirty-sixth). -*दर्शन* (षट्दर्शन) the six principal systems of Hindu philosophy; they are: -सांख्य, योग, न्याय, वैशेषिक, मीमांसा and वेदान्त. -*दुर्ग* (षट्दुर्ग) the six kinds of forts taken collectively; पञ्चदुर्गं महीदुर्गं गिरिदुर्गं तथैव च । मनुष्यदुर्गं युद्धदुर्गं वनदुर्गमिति क्रमात् । -*नवति*: (षट्णवतिः) ninety-six. -*पंचाशत्* f. (षट्पंचाशत्) fifty-six. -*पद्*: (षट्पद्) 1 a bee; न पंकजं तद्यदलीनषट्पदे न षट्पदोऽसौ न युयुज यः कलं Bk. 2. 19; Ku. 5. 9; R. 6. 69. 2 a louse. -*अतिथि*: the mango tree. -*आनंदवर्धनः* the Asoka or Kinkirāta tree. -*ज्य* a. heaving bees for the bow-string (as the bow of Cupid); प्रायश्चापं न वहति भयान्मन्मथः षट्पदज्यं Ms. 73. -*मिष*: the tree called नागकेशर. -*पदी* (षट्पदी) 1 a stanza consisting of six lines 2 a female bee. 3 a louse. -*मज्ञः* (षट्मज्ञः) 1 one who is well acquainted with six subjects; i. e. the four Puruṣārthas or objects of human existence, the nature of the world, and the nature

of the Supreme Spirit; धर्मार्थकाममोक्षलोकतत्त्वार्थचोरणि । षट्पद प्रज्ञा तु यस्यासी षट्पदाः परिकीर्तिताः ॥ 2 a lustful or licentious man. -*विद्रु*: (षट्विद्रुः) an epithet of Vishnu. -*भाग*: (षट्भागः) a sixth part, one-sixth; S. 2. 13; Ms. 7. 131. 3. 33. -*युज* a. (षट्युज) 1 six-armed. 2 six-sided, hexagonal. (-*ज*) a hexagon. (-*जा*) 1 an epithet of Durgā. 2 the water-melon. -*मास*: (षट्मासः &c.) a period of six months. -*मासिक* a. (षट्मासिक) half-yearly, occurring every six months. -*युख*: (षट्युखः) an epithet of Kārtikeya; R. 17. 67. (-*खा*) a water-melon. -*रस*, -*रसा*: (m. pl.) (षट्सं &c.) the six flavours taken collectively; see under रस. -*रात्रि* (षट्रात्रं) a period of six nights. -*वर्ग*: (षट्वर्गः) 1 an aggregate of six things. 2 especially, the six enemies of mankind; (also called षट्दुःख); कामः क्रोधस्तथा लोभो मदमोहो च मत्सरः कृपारि षट्वर्गजयेन Ki. 1. 9; व्यजेद् षट्वर्गं Bk. 1. 2. -*विंशति*: f. (षट्विंशतिः) twenty-six; षट्विंश twenty-sixth. -*विष* (षट्विष) a. of six kinds, six-fold; R. 4. 26. -*षष्टि*: f. (षट्षष्टिः) sixty-six. -*सप्तति*: (षट्सप्ततिः) seventy-six. -*षष्टि*: f. Sixty; Ms. 3. 177; Y. 3. 84. -*षष्टित्थ* sixtieth. -*Comp.* -*भाग*: an epithet of Śiva. -*अस्त्र*: an elephant who has reached the age of sixty and is in rut at that time. -*योजनी* f. a journey or extent of sixty Yojanas. -*संवत्सर*: a period of sixty years. -*हायन*: 1 an elephant (sixty years old). 2 a kind of rice.

षट् a. (षट् f.) Sixth, the sixth; षट् तु क्षेत्रजस्योऽंशं षड्याल्लेखकान्नात् Ms. 9. 164, 7. 130; षटे मासे V. 2. 1; R. 17. 78. -*Comp.* -*अंश*: 1 sixth part in general; Y. 3. 35. 2 particularly, the sixth part of the produce of fields &c. which the king takes from his subjects as land tax; ऊषस्यानिष्कामे तत्रोपमोक्तं षडांशस्यार्थं इव श्लि-तायाः R. 2. 66; (the different kinds of produce to the sixth part of which a king is entitled are specified in Ms. 7. 131-132). -*वृत्ति*: a king entitled to the sixth part of the produce; षडांशवृत्तिरपि धर्म एवः S. 5. 4. -*अन्न* the sixth meal. -*पाल*: taking food once in three days, as an expiatory act.

षष्ठी 1 The sixth day of a lunar fortnight. 2 The sixth or genitive case (in gram.). 3 An epithet of Durgā in the form of Kātyāyanti, one of the 16 divine mothers. -*Comp.* -*तटपुरुष*: the genitive Tatpuruṣa

compound, one in which, when dissolved, the first member usually stands in the genitive case. -पूजनं, -पूजा worship of the goddess who performed on the sixth day after a woman's delivery.

षडसाहः 1 A peacock. 2 A sacrifice.

षाड् ind. A vocative particle.

षाड्कौशिक a. (की f.) Incased or enveloped in six sheaths.

षाडवः 1 Passion, sentiment. 2 Singing, music. 3 (In music) A *Ra'ga* in which six of the seven primary notes are used; औडवः पंचमिः श्रेष्ठः स्त्रीः षड्मिस्तु षाडवः.

षाड्गुण्यं 1 The collection of six qualities. 2 Six expedients to be used by a king, six measures of royal policy; Si. 2. 93, see under गुण also. 3 Multiplication of anything by six. -Comp. -प्रयोगः employment of the six expedients or measures of royal policy.

षाण्मातुः 'Having six mothers,' an epithet of Kārtikeya.

षाण्मासिक a. (की f.) 1 Six-monthly, half-yearly. 2 Six months' old;

मौक्तिकानां षाण्मासिकानां Vb. 1. 17.

षाड (डी f.) Sixth.

विद्वजः 1 A lustful or libidinous man, libertine, lecher. 2 A gallant, an inconsistent lover (विट); विद्वजैर-गद्यत संसृजमेव कवित् Si. 5. 34.

पुः Delivery, child-bearing.

षोडश a. (की f.) Sixteenth; Ms. 2. 65, 86.

षोडशन् num. a. (pl.) Sixteen.

-Comp. -अंशु the planet Venus. -अंग a. having 16 parts or ingredients.

(-गः) a kind of perfume. -अंशुलक a. having the breadth of 16 fingers.

-अंश्रिः a crab. -अश्चिन् m. the planet Venus. -आवर्तः a conch-shell. -उपचार m. pl. the sixteen ways of doing homage to a deity &c.; they are thus enumerated:—आसनं स्वागतं पादम-

र्घ्यमाचमनीयकम् । मधुपर्कचमस्तानं वसनाभरणानि च । गेयपुष्पे धूपदीपौ नैवेद्यं वन्दनं तथा. -कलाः the sixteen digits of the moon, thus named:—अधस्ता मानदा पूर्वाश्रुतिः पुषी रति-

धृतिः । शशिनी चद्रिका कतिज्योत्स्ना श्रीः प्रीति-रेव च । अंगदा च तथा पूर्णाश्रुता षोडश वै कलाः॥

-धुजा a form of Durgā. -मातुका f. pl. the sixteen divine mothers; they are:—गौरी पद्मा शची मेधा सावित्री विजया जया।

देवसेना स्वया स्वाहा मातरी लोकमातरः । शान्तिः पुष्टिर्भुक्तिस्तुष्टिः कुलदेवात्मदेवताः.

षोडशधा ind. In sixteen ways.

षोडशिक a. (की f.) Consisting of sixteen parats, sixteenfold; षोडशिको देवतोपचारः.

षोडशिन् m. A modification of the Agnishtoma sacrifice.

षोडा ind. In six ways. -Comp.

-न्यासः the six ways of touching the body with mystical texts. -मुखः 'six-faced', N. of Kārtikeya; षोडा जनैर्न-

नितषोडामुखः समिति षोडा स हाटकगिरिः Asvad. 7.

डिब् 1. 4. P. (डीवति, डीव्यति, डवत) 1 To spit, eject saliva from the mouth.

2 To sputter; Bk. 12. 18. -With रि 1 to eject, emit, send forth; S. 4.

4; R. 2. 75; Bk. 14. 100, 17. 10. 18.

14; Kāv. 1. 95. 2 to eject saliva from the mouth; Ms. 4. 132; Y. 2. 213.

डीवनं, डेवनं 1 Spitting out. 2 Saliva, spittle.

डचत p. p. Spit, ejected.

डवक्, डवस्क् 1 A. (डवक्ते, डवक्ते). To go, move.

स ind. A prefix substituted for सह or सम्, सम, तुल्य or सदृश and एक or समान, and compounded with nouns to form adjectives and adverbs in the sense of (a) with, together with, along with, accompanied by, having, possessed of; सयुज, समर्थ, सत्पुत्र, सधन, सरोध, सकीर्ण, सहस्रि &c.; (b) similar, like; सयमन् 'of a similar nature'; so सजाति, सवर्ण; (c) same; सोदर, सपुत्र, सविड, समग्नि &c. -m. 1 A snake. 2 Air, wind. 3 A bird. 4 A short name for the musical note षड्ज q. v. 5 N. of Siva. 6 Of Vicāpu.

संयः A skeleton.

संयत् f. A battle, war, fight; यः संयति प्रावयिमाकेलीलः R. 6. 72, 7. 39, 18. 20; Ki. 1. 19; Si. 16. 15. -Comp. -वरः a king, prince.

संयत p. p. 1 Restrained, curbed, subdued. 2 Tied up, bound together.

3 Fettered. 4 Captive, imprisoned, a prisoner; R. 3. 20. 5 Ready. 6 Arranged; see यत् with सं. -Comp.

-अंजलि a. one who has folded his hands in supplication. -आत्मन् a.

self-subdued, self-controlled. -आहार a. temperate in eating. -उपस्कर a.

one who has a well-regulated house, whose house-furniture is kept in

good order. -चेतस्, -मनस् a. controlled in mind. -माण a. one whose breath is suppressed. -वाच् a. silent, taciturn, one who has held his tongue.

संयत् 1 a. Ready, prepared; Mr.; 5. 51. 2 Being on guard.

संयमः 1 Restraint, check, control; श्रोत्रादीर्निद्रिवायन्ये संयमाग्रिउ जुहति Bg. 4.

26, 27. 2 Concentration of mind, a term applied to the last three stages of Yoga; धारणाध्यानसमाधिचर्यमेतत् संयमपद-

वाच्यं Sarva. S., Ku. 2. 59. 3 A religious vow. 4 Religious devotion, practice of penance; S. 4. 19. 5 Humanity, feeling of compassion.

संयमनं 1 Restraining, checking. 2 Drawing in; S. 1. 3 Binding up; U. 1; V. 3. 6. 4 Confinement. 5 A Self-denial, control. 6 A religious vow or obligation. 7 A square of four houses.

-यः One who restrains or regulates, a ruler. -नी N. of the city of Yama.

संयमित p. p. 1 Restrained. 2 Bound, fettered. 3 Detained.

संयमिन् a. One who curbs or restrains, controlling. -m. One who controls or subdues his passions, a sage, an ascetic, R. 8. 11; Bg. 2. 69.

संयानः A mould. -न् 1 Going along with, accompanying. 2 Travelling,

proceeding. 3 Carrying out a dead body.

संयाम See संयम.

संयावः A kind of cake of wheaten flour; Ms. 5. 7.

संयुक्त p. p. 1 Joined, connected, united. 2 Blended, mixed, mingled.

3 Accompanied by. 4 Possessed of, endowed with. 5 Consisting of.

संयुजः 1 Conjunction, union, mixture. 2 Fight, war, battle, contest;

संयुगे सांयुगिने तस्ययत् प्रसहेत कः Ku. 2. 57; R. 9. 19. -Comp. -गोप्यद् 'a contest in a cow's footstep'; i. e. an insignificant or trifling quarrel; cf. the English 'a storm in a teapot.

संयुज् a. Connected, relating to; Si. 14. 55.

संयुत p. p. 1 Joined, united together, connected. 2 Endowed or furnished with; see यु with सं.

संयोगः 1 Conjunction, union, combination, junction, association, intimate union; संयोगो हि वियोगस्य संयुज्यति

संयमं Subhāsh. 2 Conjunction (as one of the 24 gūṇas of the Vaisesikas). 3 Addition, annexation. 4 A set; आतरणसंयोगः Māl. 6. 5 Alliance between two kings for a common object. 6 (In gram.) A conjunct con-

sonant. 7 (In astr.) The conjunction of two heavenly bodies. 8 An epithet of Siva. -Comp. -गुणकः severality of conjunction. -विकृतः any etables causing disease by being mixed.

संयोगिन *a.* 1 United, conjoined. 2 Joining.

संयोजन 1 Union, conjunction. 2 Copulation, sexual union.

संरक्षः Protection, care, preservation.

संरक्षण 1 Protection, preservation. 2 Charge, custody.

सरल *p. p.* 1 Coloured, red. 2 Impassioned, fired with passion. 3 Angry, irritated, inflamed with anger. 4 Enamoured, charmed. 5 Charming, beautiful.

सरस *p. p.* 1 Excited, agitated. 2 Inflamed, exasperated, enraged, furious. 3 Augmented, 4 Swelled. 5 Overwhelmed.

सरसः 1 Beginning. 2 Turbulence, impetuosity, violence; S. 7. 3 Agitation, excitement, flurry; Ku. 3. 48. 4 Energy, zeal, ardent desire; R. 12. 96. 5 Anger, rage, wrath; प्रणिपातसीकारः संरभे हि महावती R. 4. 64; 12. 36; V. 2. 21; 4. 28. 6 Pride, arrogance. 7 Swelling with heat and inflammation. -Comp. -वद *a.* harsh through rage. -रस *a.* excessively enraged. -वेगः the impetuosity of anger.

संरभिन् *a.* (जी *f.*) 1 Excited, agitated, flurried; Si. 2. 67. 2 Angry, furious, enraged. 3 Proud, arrogant.

संरागः 1 Colouring. 2 Passion, affection. 3 Rage, anger.

संराधन 1 Propitiation, conciliation, pleasing by worship. 2 Accomplishing. 3 Profound or deep meditation.

संरावः 1 Clamour, tumult, uproar. 2 Sound or noise in general.

संरग्न *p. p.* Shattered, broken to pieces.

संरुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Checked, impeded, opposed. 2 Blocked up, filled up. 3 Blockaded, invested, besieged. 4 Covered over, concealed. 5 Refused, withheld; see रु with सं.

संरुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Grown together. 2 Cicatrized, healed; as in संरुद्धव. 3 Shot forth, sprouted, budded, germinated; R. 6. 47. 4 Firmly grown, striking firm root. 5 Bold, confident.

संरोधः 1 Complete obstruction or impediment, hindrance, prevention, check. 2 Blockade, siege. 3 Bond, fetter. 4 Throwing, sending forth.

संरोधन Obstructing, stopping.

संलक्षण Marking, distinguishing or characterizing.

संलग्न *p. p.* 1 Closely attached, stuck together, united with, adhering

to. 2 Come to blows or close contest.

संलयः 1 Lying down, sleep. 2 Dissolution. 3 Universal destruction (प्रलय)

संलयन 1 Adhering or clinging to. 2 Dissolution.

संललित *p. p.* Fondled, caressed.

संलापः 1 Conversation, chat, discourse. 2 Especially familiar or confidential talk, secret conversation. 3 (In dramas) A kind of dialogue.

संलापकः A kind of minor drama, said to be of a controversial kind; see S. D. 549.

संलीह *p. p.* Licked up, enjoyed.

संलीन *p. p.* 1 Clung, adhered to. 2 Joined together. 3 Hidden, concealed. 4 Cowering down. 5 Contracted, shrunk. -Comp. -कर्ण *a.* with the ears hanging down. -मानस *a.* depressed in mind, in drooping spirits.

संलोढन Disturbing, confusing.

संवत् *ind.* 1 A year. 2 Especially a year of the Vikramāditya's era (commencing 56 years before the Christian era).

संवत्सरः 1 A year. 2 A year of Vikramāditya's era. 3 N. of Siva. -Comp. -करः an epithet of Siva. -अग्नि *a.* revolving in a year, completing one revolution in a year (said of the sun). -रथः a year's course.

संवदन 1 Conversing, talking together. 2 Communication of tidings. 3 Examination, consideration. 4 Subduing or overpowering by magic or charms. 5 A charm, an amulet.

संवरः 1 Covering. 2 Comprehension. 3 Compression, contraction. 4 A dam, bridge, causeway. 5 A kind of deer. 6 N. of a demon; see शंवर. -र 1 Concealment. 2 Forbearance, self-control. 3 Water. 4 A particular religious observance (practised by Buddhists).

संवरण 1 Covering, screening. 2 Hiding, concealment; Māl. 1. 3 A pretext, disguise; see संवर also.

संवर्जन 1 Appropriating to oneself. 2 Consuming, devouring.

संवर्तः 1 Turning towards. 2 Dissolution, destruction. 3 The periodical destruction of the world; Mv. 6. 28. 4 A cloud. 5 A cloud of a particular class (abounding in water). 6 N. of one of the seven clouds that rise at the dissolution of the world. 7 A year. 8 A collection, multitude.

संवर्तकः 1 A kind of cloud. 2 The fire of destruction, the fire that is to destroy the world at the period of universal destruction; इतोऽपि परमाणवः सह समस्तसंवर्तकः Bh. 2. 76. 3 Sub-marine fire. 4 N. of Balarāma.

संवर्तकिक m. N. of Balarāma.

संवर्तिका 1 The new leaf of a water-lily. 2 The petal near the filament. 3 The flame of a lamp &c.; (सिद्धिः सिद्धा Tv.).

संवर्धक *a.* (धिका *f.*) 1 Causing complete growth or prosperity, augmenting. 2 Greeting, welcoming (guests &c.), hospitable.

संवर्धित *p. p.* 1 Brought up, reared. 2 Increased.

संवलित *p. p.* 1 Met together, mingled, mixed; Māl. 6. 5. 2 Sprinkled with; Māl. 4. 9. 3 Connected, associated. 4 Broken; उदितोऽपलस्यलनसंवलितः (जनयः) Ki. 6. 4.

संवलित *a.* Overrun. -त Sound; Māl. 5. 19.

संवसथः A place where people live together, a village, an inhabited place.

संवहः N. of the third of the seven courses or Mārgas of the wind; see वायु.

संवादः 1 Speaking together, conversation, dialogue, colloquy; Mv. 1. 12. 2 Discussion, debate. 3 Communication of tidings. 4 Information, news. 5 Assent, concurrence. 6 Speaking likeness, agreement, similarity, correspondence; रूपसंवादाच्च संज्ञादन्वयः पृष्ठः Dk.; (वादः) विचारार्थं परिचित इव श्रौतसंवादेति Māl. 5. 20.

संवादिन् *a.* 1 Speaking, conversing. 2 Like, similar, resembling, corresponding to; बहुजसंवादिनीः कदा R. 1. 39; असंवेदसंवादिन्यकृतिः U. 6.

संवारः 1 Covering, closing up. 2 Contraction of the throat &c. in the pronunciation of letters, obtuse articulation (opp. विवार q. v.). 3 Diminution. 4 Protecting, securing. 5 Arranging.

संवासः 1 Dwelling together. 2 Association, company; Pt. 1. 250. 3 Domestic intercourse. 4 A house, dwelling. 5 An open space for meeting or recreation.

संवाहः 1 Bearing or carrying along. 2 Pressing together. 3 Shampooing, stroking gently. 4 A servant employed to rub and shampoo the body.

संवाहकः A shampooer; see संवाह (4) above.

संवाहन, -ना 1 Carrying or bearing a burden. 2 Shampooing, gentle rubbing; U. 1. 24; Māl. 9. 25.

संविक्त What is separated or individualized.

संविग्र *p. p.* 1 Agitated, excited, disturbed, distracted, flurried; as in संविग्रमानस. 2 Terrified, frightened.

संविज्ञात *p. p.* Universally known, generally recognised or allowed.

संज्ञा *f.* 1 Knowledge, perception, consciousness, feeling; संज्ञाया पुस्तकविधिः स्मरणीयास्तुतनी Ki. 11. 34, 16. 32. 2 Understanding, intellect. 3 Recognition, recollection. 4 Harmony (of feeling), mental reconciliation.

संज्ञा *f.* 1 Knowledge, understanding, intellect; Ki. 18. 42. 2 Consciousness, perception; Mā. 6. 13. 3 An agreement, engagement, contract, covenant, promise; R. 7. 31. 4 Assent, consent. 5 An established usage, a prescribed custom. 6 War, battle, fight. 7 A warcry, watch-word. 8 A name, an appellation. 9 A sign, signal. 10 Pleasing, delighting, gratification; Si. 16. 47. 11 Sympathy, participation. 12 Meditation. 13 Conversation. 14 Hemp. -Comp. -व्यतिक्रमः breach of promise, violation of a contract.

संज्ञा An agreement or promise, covenant.

संज्ञात *a.* 1 Knowing, intelligent. 2 Harmonious.

संज्ञित *p. p.* 1 Known, understood. 2 Recognised. 3 Well-known, renowned. 4 Explored. 5 Agreed upon. 6 Advised, admonished; see वि with सं. -त An agreement.

संज्ञा 1 Arrangement, preparation, plan; R. 7. 16, 14. 17. 2 Mode of life, means of leading life; R. 1. 94.

संज्ञानं 1 Arrangement, disposition; Mā. 6. 2 Performance. 3 Plan, mode. 4 A rite. 5 Arrangement of incidents (in a plot); Mā. 6.

संज्ञानकं 1 Arrangement of incidents (in a plot), the plot of a drama &c.; अहो संज्ञानकं U. 3. 2 A strange act, an unusual occurrence.

संज्ञायाः 1 Partition, dividing. 2 A part, portion, share.

संज्ञाग्निरु *m.* A partner, sharer, participator.

संज्ञित *p. p.* 1 Sleeping, lying down; R. 1. 95. 2 Entered together. 3 Seated together. 4 Dressed, clothed.

संज्ञितं Looking about in all directions, search, looking for anything lost.

संज्ञित *p. p.* 1 Clothed, dressed. 2 Covered over, coated, overlaid. 3 Adorned. 4 Invested, surrounded, shut in, hemmed. 5 Overwhelmed.

संज्ञित *p. p.* 1 Devoured, consumed. 2 Destroyed.

संज्ञित *p. p.* 1 Covered, covered up; बहुविधसंज्ञापरिहृति (संज्ञा) S. 3. 26. 2 Hidden, concealed; S. 2. 11. 3 Secret. 4 Closed, shut up, secured. 5 Retired, secluded. 6 Contracted,

compressed. 7 Confiscated, sequestered. 8 Filled with, full of. 9 Accompanied by; see हृ with सं. -तं 1 A secret or retired place, secrecy. 2 A mode of pronunciation. -Comp. -अकार *a.* one who conceals all outward manifestation of internal feeling, one who gives no clue to his internal thoughts. -संज्ञा *a.* one who keeps his plans secret; R. 1. 20.

संज्ञितः *f.* 1 Covering, covering up. 2 Concealment, suppression, hiding; Ki. 10. 44. 3 Secret purpose, covert design.

संज्ञित *p. p.* 1 Become, happened, occurred. 2 Fulfilled, accomplished. 3 Collected; heaped together. 4 Past, gone. 5 Covered. 6 Furnished with. -तः N. of Varuṇa.

संज्ञितः *f.* 1 Becoming; happening, occurrence. 2 Accomplishment. 3 Covering.

संज्ञित *p. p.* 1 Full-grown, increased, augmented. 2 Grown tall or high, big, large. 3 Prospering, blooming, flourishing.

संज्ञितः 1 Agitation, flurry, excitement; Mv. 1. 39. 2 Violent speed, impetuosity, vehemence; U. 2. 24; Mā. 5. 6. 3 Haste, speed. 4 Agonising pain, poignancy.

संज्ञितः Perception, knowledge, consciousness, feeling.

संज्ञित-ना 1 Perception, knowledge. 2 Sensation, feeling, experiencing, suffering; दुःखसंवेदनस्यैव रामे चैतन्यमस्ति U. 1. 47. 3 Giving, surrendering; Mu. 1. 23.

संज्ञितः 1 Sleep, retiring to rest; R. 1. 93. 2 A dream. 3 A seat (chair, stool &c.). 4 Cohabitation, copulation or a particular mode thereof.

संज्ञितं Coition, sexual union.

संज्ञितं Covering, wrapping. 2 Cloth, vesture, garment. 3 An upper garment; Si. 18. 69.

संज्ञितः 1 A warrior sworn never to recede from a contest and kept to prevent the flight of others. 2 A picked warrior. 3 A brother in arms. 4 A conspirator who has taken an oath to kill another.

संज्ञितः 1 Doubt, uncertainty, irresolution, hesitation; मनस्तु ये संज्ञितमेव गच्छते Ku. 5. 46; त्वद्वयः संज्ञितस्यास्य उक्तो न ह्यप्यप्यहं Bg. 6. 39. 2 Miagiving, supplication. 3 Doubt or indecision (in Nyāya, one of the 16 categories mentioned in the Nyāya philosophy; एकवर्गिकविषयभावाभावाकारं ज्ञानं संज्ञितः. 4 Danger, peril, risk; न संज्ञितमनाहं नरो मय्यसि वसति H. 1. 7; ज्ञाता पुनः संज्ञितमनस्यैव Mā. 10. 13; Ki. 13. 16, V. 6. 1. 5 Possibility. -Comp. आसन्न *a.* doubtful, sceptical. -असन्न, उपेक्ष, न्य *a.*

doubtful, uncertain, irresolute. -गत *a.* fallen into danger; S. 6. -उद्घः solution of a doubt, decision. -उद्घित *a.* clearing all doubt, decisive; S. 3. संज्ञितान्, संज्ञिताहु *a.* Doubtful, irresolute, uncertain, wavering.

संज्ञित Commencement of a combat, attack, charge.

संज्ञित *p. p.* 1 Sharpened, aroused. 2 Sharp, acute. 3 Thoroughly completed, effected, accomplished. 4 Decided, well-ascertained, determined, certain. -Comp. -असन्न *a.* one whose mind is thoroughly matured or disciplined. -दत्त *a.* one who has fulfilled his vow.

संज्ञित *p. p.* 1 Completely purified, pure. 2 Polished, refined. 3 Expisted.

संज्ञितः *f.* 1 Complete purification; Bg. 16. 1. 2 Cleansing or purifying in general. 3 Correction, rectification. 4 Clearance. 5 Acquittance (of debt).

संज्ञितं Purification, clearness &c.

संज्ञित *n.* Trick, jugglery, illusion. -म. A juggler.

संज्ञित *p. p.* 1 Contracted, shrunk up. 2 Frozen, congealed. 3 Rolled up. 4 Collapsed.

संज्ञितः 1 A resting or dwelling place, residence, habitation; परस्पर-विरोधित्वसंज्ञितसंज्ञितं V. 5. 24; R. 6. 41; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense and translated by 'residing with', 'relating or pertaining to', 'with reference to'; तत्तत्कुलसंज्ञितं S. 5. 17; नौसंज्ञितः R. 16. 57; मनोरथोत्थः शशिमीलितसंज्ञितः Ku. 5. 60; द्विसंज्ञितं प्रतिमवाप लक्ष्मीः 1. 43; एकार्थसंज्ञितसंज्ञितः प्रयोगे M. 1. 2 Seeking protection or shelter with, fleeing for refuge, forming or seeking alliance, leaguering together for mutual protection; one of the 6 guṇas or expedients in politics; see under गुण also; Ms. 7. 160. 3 Resort, refuge, asylum, protection, shelter; अनपायिनि संज्ञितकुले न जन्मये पतनय बहुते Ku. 4. 31; Me. 17; Pt. 1. 22.

संज्ञितः 1 Hearing attentively. 2 A promise, an agreement, engagement.

संज्ञितं 1 Hearing. 2 The ear.

संज्ञित *p. p.* 1 Gone to for refuge. 2 Supported, sheltered.

संज्ञित *p. p.* 1 Promised, agreed to. 2 Well-heard.

संज्ञित *p. p.* 1 Glapsed or pressed together, joined, united. 2 Embraced. 3 Related, connected together. 4 Adjoining, lying close or contiguous to. 5 Furnished or endowed with, having.

संज्ञितः 1 Embracing, an embrace. 2 Union, connection, contact.

संज्ञित-जग 1 Pressing together. 2 Means of binding together.

संज्ञित *p. p.* 1 Adhered or stuck together. 2 Adhering or clinging to

attached to, sticking close to. 3 Joined or linked together, closely connected; R. 7. 24. 4 Near, contiguous, adjoining. 5 Confused, mixed, mingled, blended; यदसुखस्य रीयुक्तसंस्कृतेः Mā. 9. 5; कलिद्वन्वा मयुरो गतादुपि मेमोयिसंस्कृजलेव भाति R. 6. 48; Mā. 5. 11. 6 Intent on. 7 Endowed with, possessed of. 8 Fastened, restrained. -Comp. -संयुज्ज a. having the mind fixed or attached. -युज्ज a. yoked, harnessed; Si. 3. 68.

संस्कृतिः f. 1 Close adherence, intimate union or junction; Ki. 7. 27. 2 Close contact, proximity. 3 Intercourse, intimacy, intimate acquaintance; Si. 8. 67. 4 Tying, fastening together. 5 Devotion, addiction (to anything).

संसृज्ज f. 1 An assembly, meeting, circle, संसृज्जति पुरुषाधिकारि Ki. 3. 51; उभयसंसृज्जि लयकीर्तिः Pt. 1; R. 16. 24. 2 A court of justice; Ms. 8. 52.

संसर्ग 1 Going, proceeding, revolution. 2 The world, worldly life, mundane existence; योग्यचक्रमण्डलमीय-ज्जलसंसर्गतापितयुतेः Bv. 4. 6. 3 Birth and rebirth. 4 The unresisted march of troops. 5 The commencement of battle. 6 A highway. 7 A resting place for passengers near the gates of a city.

संसर्गः 1 Commixture, junction, union. 2 Contact, company, association, society; संसर्गकृतिः खेलेषु Bh. 2. 62; S. 2. 3. 3 Proximity, touch. 4 Intercourse, familiarity. 5 Copulation, sexual union; Ms. 6. 72. 6 Co-existence, intimate relation. -Comp. -अभावाः one of the two main kinds of non-existence, relative non-existence, which is of three kinds:—आगम्य antecedent, प्रवृत्ताभाव emergent, and अत्यन्ताभाव absolute, non-existence. -दोषः the fault or evil consequences resulting from association, especially with bad people.

संसर्गिन् a. United, associated with. -m. An associate, a companion.

संसर्जने 1 Commingling. 2 Leaving, abandoning. 3 Discharging, voiding.

संस्पर्गः 1 Creeping along, gliding or gentle motion. 2 The intercalary month occurring in a year in which there occurs a *Kṛhaya-māsa* (चयमास).

संसर्पणं 1 Creeping along. 2 Surprise, unexpected attack, rally.

संसर्पिन् a. Creeping along, moving or winding near; Ku. 7. 81.

संसाधः An assembly.

संसारः 1 Course, passage. 2 The course or circuit of worldly life, secular life, mundane existence, the world; असातः संसारः U. 1; Mā. 5. 30; संसाधनस्य विं शतमाश्रयते संसाधना सुमते

Asvad. 22; or परिवर्तिनि संसारे यतः को वा न जायते Pt. 1. 27. 3 Transmigration. metempsychosis, succession or births. 4 Worldly illusion. -Comp. -यमने transmigration. -युज्जः an epithet of the god of love. -मार्गः 1 the course of worldly affairs, worldly life. 2 the vulva. प्रोक्तः. -संक्षेपं final liberation or emancipation from worldly life.

संसारिन् a. (जी. f.): Mundane, worldly, transmigratory. -m. 1 A sentient being, creature. 2 The embodied spirit, individual soul (जीवात्मन्).

संसिद्ध p. p. 1 Fully accomplished, perfected. 2 One who has secured final emancipation.

संसिद्धिः f. 1 Completion, complete accomplishment or attainment; स्वदुष्टितस्य धर्मस्य संसिद्धिरितोषणं Bhāg.; Ku. 2. 63. 2 Absolution, final beatitude; संसिद्धिं परमां गताः Bg. 8. 15; 3. 20. 3 Nature, natural disposition, state or quality. 4 A passionate or intoxicated woman.

संसूचनं 1 Showing plainly, proving. 2 Informing, telling. 3 Hinting, intimating; अर्थस्य संसूचनं. 4 Reproaching, accusing.

संसृतिः f. 1 Course, current; flow. 2 The worldly life, course of the world. 3 Metempsychosis, transmigration; किं नो निपातयसि संसृति-गर्तमये Bv. 4. 32; Si. 14. 63; cf. संसार.

संसृष्ट p. p. 1 Commingled, mixed or united together, conjoined. 2 Associated or connected together as partners. 3 Composed. 4 Reunited. 5 Involved in. 6 Created. 7 Cleanly dressed.

संसृष्टता, सं 1 Association, union. 2 (In law.) Voluntary reunion in pecuniary interest of kinsmen (as of father and son or of brothers after the partition of property).

संसृष्टिः f. 1 Combination, union. 2 Association, intercourse, co-partnership. 3 Living in the family, see संसृष्टता (2) above. 4 A collection. 5 Collecting, assembling. 6 (In Rhet.) The combination or co-existence of two or more independent figures of speech in one passage; निधोऽन पेक्षयितेषां (इत्यादि) संसृष्टिः S. D 756.

संसेकः Sprinkling, watering.

संसेकर्तुं m. 1 One who dresses, cooks, prepares &c.; Ms. 5. 51. 2 One who consecrates, initiates &c.; U. 7. 13.

संस्कारः 1 Making perfect, refining, polishing; (मणिः) यदुक्तसंस्कार इवापि क्वी R. 3. 18. 2 Refinement, perfection, grammatical purity (as of words); Ku. 1. 28; (where Malli.

renders the word by व्याकरणजन्या शब्दः) R. 15. 76. 3 Education, cultivation, training (as of the mind); निरर्ग-संस्कारविनीत दयतो नृपेण चक्रे दुपराजस्यमाह R. 3. 35; Ku. 7. 20. 4 Making ready, preparation. 5 Cooking, dressing (as of food &c.) 6 Embellishment, decoration, ornament स्वमावर्द्धते वस्तु न संस्कारमवेक्षते Dri. S. 49; S. 7. 23; Mu. 2. 10. 7 Consecration, sanctification, hallowing. 8 Impression, form, mould, operation, influence; यन्नेव भाजने लग्नः संस्कारो नाम्नाया प्रवेत् H. Pr. 8; Bh. 3. 84. 9 Idea, notion, conception. 10 Any faculty or capacity. 11 Effect of work, merit of action; R. 1. 20. 12 The self-reproductive quality, faculty of impression; one of the 24 qualities or guṇas recognised by the Vaiśaṇhikas; it is of three kinds:—भावना, वेग and स्थितिस्थापकता q. q. v. v. 13 The faculty of recollection, impression on the memory; संस्काराव-जन्वं ज्ञानं स्थितिः T. S. 14 A purificatory rite, a sacred rite or ceremony; संस्कारार्थं शरीरस्य Ms. 2. 66.; R. 10. 79; (Manu mentions 12 such Samskāras; see Ms. 2. 27; some writers increase the number to sixteen). 15 A rite or ceremony in general. 16 Investiture with the sacred thread. 17 Obsequial ceremonies. 18 A polishing stone; S. 6. 6. (where संस्कार may mean 'polishing' also). -Comp. -पूत a. 1 purified by sacred rites. 2 purified by refinement or education. -राहित, -वर्जित, -हीन a. (a person of one of the three higher castes) over whom the purificatory ceremonies, particularly the thread-ceremony, have not been performed, and who therefore becomes a Vratya or outcast; cf. ब्राह्म.

संस्कृत p. p. 1 Made perfect, refined, polished, cultivated; वाग्येका समलंकरयति गुरुं वा संस्कृता वायते Bh. 2. 19. 2 Artificially made, highly wrought, carefully or accurately formed, elaborated. 3 Made ready, dressed, prepared, cooked. 4 Consecrated, hallowed. 5 Initiated into worldly life, married. 6 Cleansed, purified. 7 Adorned, decorated. 8 Excellent, best. -तः 1 A word formed regularly according to the rules of grammar, a regular derivative. 2 A man of any one of the first three castes over whom all the purificatory rites have been performed. 3 A learned man. -ते 1 Refined or highly polished speech, the Sanskrit language. 2 A sacred usage. 3 An offering, oblation (mostly Vedic).

संस्कृता 1 A purificatory rite. 2 Consecration. 3 Obsequies, a funeral ceremony.

संस्तवः 1 Support, prop. 2 Con-
firming, strengthening, fixing. 3
Stop, stay. 4 Stupefaction, paralysis.
संस्तारः 1 A bed, couch, layer ;
नवपल्लवसंस्तारे वि R. 8. 57 ; नवपल्लवसंस्तारे
यथा रजश्चिन्तामि तर्तु विभावसी Ku. 4. 34. 2
A sacrifice.

संस्तवः 1 Praise, eulogium. 2
Acquaintance, intimacy, familiarity ;
गुणाः प्रियत्वेऽधिकृता न संस्तवः Ki. 4. 25 ;
नवैर्गुणैः संप्रति संस्तवासंस्तारं तिरोहितं येन वनागम-
प्रियः 4. 22 ; Si. 7. 31.

संस्तारः 1 Praise, celebration. 2
Hymning in chorus. 3 The place
which Brāhmanas repeating hymns
and prayers occupy at a sacrifice.

संस्तुत p. p. 1 Praised, eulogized. 2
Praised together. 3 Agreeing, to-
gether, harmonious. 4 Intimate,
familiar.

संस्तुतिः f. Praise, eulogy.

संस्त्यापः 1 A collection, heap, an
assemblage. 2 Vicinity. 3 Spreading,
diffusion, expansion. 4 A house,
residence, habitation ; संस्त्यापेन
गच्छावः Mā. 1. 9. 5 Familiarity,
familiar talk.

संस्त्य a. 1 Staying, abiding, last-
ing. 2 Dwelling, being, existing,
situated (at the end of comp.)
शिरा क्रिया कस्यचिदात्मसंस्त्या M. 1. 16 ; Ku.
6. 60 ; Mā. 5. 16. 3 Tame, domesti-
cated. 4 Fixed, stationary. 5 Ended,
perished, dead. -स्त्यः 1 A dweller,
an inhabitant. 2 A neighbour,
countryman. 3 A spy.

संस्त्या 1 An assemblage, assembly.
2 Situation, state or condition of
being. 3 Form, nature ; R. 11. 38.
4 Occupation, business, settled mode
of life ; पृथक्कृतस्याश्च निर्भेदे Ms. 1. 21. 5
Correct or proper conduct. 6 End,
completion. 7 Stop, stay. 8 Loss,
destruction. 9 Destruction of the
world. 10 Resemblance. 11 A royal
decree or ordinance. 12 A form of
Soma sacrifice.

संस्त्यानं 1 A collection, heap, quan-
tity. 2 The aggregation of primary
atoms. 3 Configuration, position ;
आकृतिस्वयवसंस्त्यानविशेषः. 4 Form, figure,
appearance, shape ; जीतंस्त्यानं चाधर-
स्तीर्थभारादुत्थितैर्न ज्योतिरेकं जगाम S. 5. 29 ;
Ms. 9. 261. 5 Construction, forma-
tion. 6 Vicinity. 7 Common place
of abode. 8 Situation, position. 9
Any place, or station. 10 A place
where four roads meet. 11 A mark,
sign, characteristic sign. 12 Death.

संस्त्यापनं 1 Placing or keeping
together, collecting. 2 Fixing,
determining, regulating ; कुर्वीत येषां
प्रत्यक्षमर्थसंस्त्यापनं नृपः Ms. 8. 422. 3 Estab-
lishment, confirmation. 4 Restraining,
curbing. -ना 1 Restraining,
curbing. 2 A means of calming or

composing ; संस्त्यापना विवतारा विवताराणां
Mk. 3. 3.

संस्थित p. p. 1 Being or standing
together. 2 Being, staying ; विवोग-
संस्थित Pt. 1. 92. 3 Adjacent, con-
tiguous. 4 Resembling, like. 5 Col-
lected, heaped. 6 Settled, fixed,
established. 7 Placed in or on, being
in. 8 Stationary. 9 Stopped, com-
pleted, ended, finished ; S. 3. 10
Dead, deceased ; see स्था with सं.

संस्थितिः f. 1 Being together, stay-
ing with. 2 Contiguity, nearness,
vicinity. 3 Residence, abode, resting-
place ; यथा नदीनद्याः सर्वे सगरे याति
संस्थितिम् । तथैवाश्रमिणः सर्वे गृहस्थे याति संस्थितिं
Ms. 6. 90. 4 Accumulation, heap. 5
Duration, continuance ; H. 1. 43. 6
Station, state, condition of life. 7
Restraint. 8 Death.

संस्पर्शः 1 Contact, touch, con-
junction, mixture. 2 Being
touched or affected. 3 Perception,
sense.

संस्पर्शी A kind of fragrant plant.

संस्कालः 1 A ram. 2 A cloud.

संस्फोटः, संस्फोटः War, battle.

संस्मरणं Remembering, calling to
mind.

संस्मृतिः f. Remembrance, recollec-
tion ; संस्मृतिर्मेव मन्त्रमवाच Ki. 18. 27.

संस्त्रवः, संस्त्रावः 1 Flowing, trickling,
oozing. 2 A stream. 3 The remains
of a libation. 4 A kind of offering
or libation.

संहत p. p. 1 Struck together,
wounded. 2 Closed, shut. 3 Well-
knit, firmly united. 4 Closely joined,
or allied ; Ki. 1. 19. 5 Compact,
firm, solid. 6 Combined, joined,
keeping together, being in a body,
being very close ; जालमहाय न चर्चति
संहताः पक्षिणोऽप्यमी Pt. 2. 9 ; 5. 101 ; H.
1. 37. 7 Of one accord. 8 Assembled,
collected. -Comp. -जाल a. knock-
kneed. -यु a. knitting the eyebrows.
-स्तनी a woman whose breasts are
very close to each other.

संहतता-सं 1 Close contact, conjunc-
tion. 2 Compactness. 3 Agreement,
union. 4 Harmony, concord.

संहतिः f. 1 Firm or close contact,
close union ; Ku. 5. 8. 2 Union, com-
bination ; संहतिः कार्यसाधिका, संहतिः श्रेयसी
पुत्रा II. 1 ; cf. "Union is strength". 3
Compactness, firmness, solidity. 4
Bulk, mass ; द्रुता नयति हि गुणा न संहतिः
Ki. 12. 10. 5 Agreement, harmony.
6 A collection, heap, assemblage,
multitude ; वनाप्यवाचीन चकार संहतिः Ki.
14. 34, 27 ; 3. 20 ; 5. 4, Mu. 3. 2. 7
Strength. 8 The body.

संहतनं 1 Compactness, firmness. 2
The body, person ; अश्वत्थामातजहित-
स्मिन्संहतनस्य U. 6. 21 ; Mv. 2. 46. 3
Strength ; see संहति also.

संहरणं 1 Gathering, bringing to-
gether, collecting. 2 Taking, seizing.
3 Contracting. 4 Restraining. 5 De-
stroying, ruining.

संहर्ष m. A destroyer.

संहर्षः 1 Horripilation, a thrill of
joy or fear. 2 Pleasure, joy, delight.
3 Emulation, rivalry. 4 Wind. 5
Rubbing together.

संहतः One of the 21 bells ; Ms.
4. 89.

संहारः 1 Drawing or bringing to-
gether, collecting ; अनुभवतु वेणीसंहार-
महोत्सवं Ve. 6. 2 Contraction, compres-
sion, abridgment. 3 Withholding,
drawing back, withdrawal (opp.
प्रयोग or विशेष) ; प्रयोगसंहारविमक्तमं R. 5.
57, 45. 4 Restraining, holding back.
5 Destruction, especially of the uni-
verse, universal destruction. 6
Close, end, conclusion. 7 An assem-
blage, a group. 8 A fault in pro-
nunciation. 9 A charm or spell for
withdrawing magical weapons. 10
Practice, skill. 11 A division of hell.
-Comp. -भैरवः one of the forms of
Bhairava. -सुद्धा N. of a particular
posture in the Tantra worship ; it
is thus defined :—अयोमुखे वामहस्ते ऊर्ध्वा-
स्य दक्षहस्तकं । शिवायुर्लीलाभिः संयुक्तं परि-
वर्तयेत्.

संहित p. p. 1 Placed together, join-
ed, united. 2 Agreeing with, con-
formable to, in accordance with. 3
Relating to. 4 Collected. 5 Provided,
furnished, endowed, accompanied.
6 Caused by ; see वा with सं.

संहिता 1 Combination, union, con-
junction. 2 A collection, compilation,
compendium. 3 Any systematically
arranged collection of texts or
verses. 4 A compendium or compila-
tion of laws, code, digest ; सद्संहिता.
5 The continuous hymnical text of
the Veda as formed out of the
Padas or individual words by pro-
per phonetic changes according to
different Śākhās or schools ; पद्यकृतिः
संहिता Nir. 6 (In gram.) Combina-
tion or junction of letters according
to rules of Sandhi or euphony ; वाः
संनिकर्षः संहिता P. I. 4. 109 ; वयनामति-
शायितः संनिधिः संहितासंज्ञः स्मात् Sk ; or वयना-
मेकप्राणयोगः संहिता 7. The Supreme Be-
ing who holds and supports the uni-
verse.

संहतिः f. General shout, loud up-
roar, tumultuous exultation.

संहत p. p. 1 Drawn together. 2
Contracted, abridged. 3 Withdrawn,
drawn back. 4 Collected, assembled.
5 Seized, laid hold of. 6 Curbed, re-
strained. 7 Destroyed.

संहतिः f. 1 Contraction, compres-
sion. 2 Destruction, loss. 3 Taking,
seizure. 4 Restraint. 5 Collection.

संस्कृत *p. p.* 1 Thrilled or horripilated with joy, delighted. 2 Bristling, shuddering. 3 Fired with emulation.

संस्कृतः 1 A loud noise, an uproar. 2 Noise in general.

संकीर्ण *a.* 1 Modest, bashful. 2 Completely abashed.

सकट *a.* Bad, vile.

सकटक *a.* 1 Thorny, prickly. 2 Troublesome, dangerous. -कः The aquatic plant शैवल *q. v.*

सकंप, सकंपन *a.* Trembling, tremulous.

सकरुण *a.* Tender, compassionate.

सकर्ण *a.* (गर्ण or र्ण) Having ears. 2 Hearing, listening.

सकर्मक *a.* 1 Having or performing any act. 2 (In gram.) Having an object, transitive (as a verb).

सकल *a.* 1 Together with the parts. 2 All, whole, entire, complete. 3 Having all the digits, full (as the moon); as in सकलदुसूरि. 4 Having a soft or low sound. -Comp. -वर्ण *a.* (*i. e.* पृ or वाक्) having the letters क & ल; *i. e.* quarrelling; Nalod. 2. 14.

सकल्प *a.* Attended with the ritual or ceremonial part of the Veda; Ms. 2. 140. -रूपः *N.* of Siva.

सकाकोलः *N.* of one of the 21 bells; see Ms. 4. 89.

सकाम *a.* 1 Full of love, impassioned, loving. 2 Lustful, amorous. 3 One who has got his desired object, satisfied, contented; काम इक्ष्मि सकामो भवतु S. 4. -अ *ind.* 1 With pleasure. 2 Contentedly. 3 Assuredly, indeed.

सकाल *a.* Seasonable, opportune. -ल *ind.* Seasonably, betimes, early in the morning.

सकाश *a.* Having appearance, visible, present, near. -शः Presence, vicinity, nearness. (सचशम् and सकाशात् are used adverbially in the sense of 1 near. 2 from near, from, from the presence of).

सकुलि *a.* Having the same womb, born of the same mother, uterine (as a brother &c.)

सकुल *a.* 1 Belonging to a noble family. 2 Belonging to the same family. 3 Having a family. 4 Along with the family. -लः 1 A kinsman. 2 A kind of fish (सकुली also.)

सकुल्यः 1 One of the same family. 2 A distant relation; such as a descendant in the 4th, 5th, or 6th, or even in the 7th, 8th, or 9th degree. 3 A distant relation in general.

सकुत् *ind.* 1 Once; सकुत्तेशो निपतति सकुत्कन्या प्रदीयते । सकुत्तश्च द्वाणीति अभियेतामि सता सकुत् Ms. 9. 47. 2 At one time, on one occasion, formerly, once; सकुत्तपवरोच जनः S. 5. 3 At once. 4 Together with. -म. -f. Faeces, excre-

ment (usually written सकृत् *q. v.*). -Comp. -वर्मा 1 a mule. 2 a woman who is pregnant only once. -वजः a crow. -प्रसूता, -प्रसूतिका 1 a woman who has borne only one child. 2 a cow that has calved once. -कला the plantain tree.

सकैतव *a.* Deceitful, fraudulent. -वः A cheat, rogue.

सकोप *a.* Angry, enraged. -य *ind.* Angrily.

सक्त *p. p.* 1 Stuck or attached to, in contact with. 2 Addicted, devoted or attached to, fond of; सक्तसि किं कथय वेरिणि मोर्यपुत्रे Mu. 2. 6. 3 Fixed or rivetted on; R. 2: 28. 4 Relating to. -Comp. -वेर *a.* engaged in hostilities, constant in enmity; S. 2. 14.

सक्तिः *f.* 1 Contact, touch. 2 Union, junction; सक्तिं जवादयन्त्यन्विने लतानां Ki. 5. 46. 3 Attachment, addiction, devotion (to anything.)

सक्तु *m. pl.* The flour of barley first fried and then ground, barley-meal; भिक्षासक्तुभिरेव संयति एवं वृत्तिं सवीर्यामहे Bh. 3. 64.

सन्धि *n.* 1 The thigh; (changed in comp. to सन्ध after उत्तर, पूर्व and ध्वने or when the compound implies comparison; see P. V. 4. 98.), 2 A bone. 3 The pole or shafts of a carriage.

सक्त्रिय *a.* Active, moveable.

ससण *a.* Being at leisure.

सखि *m.* (*nom.* सखा, सखायो, संखायः; *acc.* सखायं; *gen. sing.* सख्यौ; *loc. sing.*) A friend, companion, an associate; तस्मात्सखा स्वमसि यन्मन तत्तवेव U: 5. 10; सखीनिव व्रीतियुजोऽनुजीविनः Ki. 1. 10. (At the end of comp. सखि is changed to सख; वनितसखानां Ku. 1. 10; सखिवसलः R. 4. 87; 1. 48, 12. 9; Bk. 1. 1.)

सखी A female friend or companion, a lay's maid; नृपति युवतिर्जनन मम सखि विराहजनस्य दुरति Gtt. 1.

सख्यं 1 Friendship, intimacy, alliance; सुवृत्तं सख्यं रामस्य समानव्यसने हरो R. 12. 57; समानशीलव्यसनेषु सख्यम् Subhāsh. 2 Equality. -रूपः A friend.

सगण *a.* Attended by troops or flocks. -णः An epithet of Siva.

सगर *a.* Poisonous, having poison. -रः *N.* of a king of the Solar race.

[He was a son of Bahu and was called Sagara because he was born together with gara or poison given to his mother by the other wife of his father. By his wife Sumati he had 60000 sons. He successfully performed 99 sacrifices, but when he commenced the hundredth, his sacrificial horse was stolen by Indra and carried down to the Patala. Sagara thereupon commanded his 60000 sons to search it out. Finding no trace of the animal on earth they began to dig down towards the Patala, and in doing this they natur-

ally increased the boundaries of the ocean which was therefore called Sagara; cf. R. 13. 3. Meeting with the sage Kapila they rashly accused him of having stolen their horse, as a punishment for which they were instantly reduced to ashes by that sage. It was after several thousand of years that Bhagiratha (*q. v.*) succeeded in bringing down to the Patala the celestial river Ganges to water and purify their ashes and thus to convey their souls to heaven].

सगर्भः, -र्यः A brother of whole blood; Mv. 6. 27.

सगुण *a.* 1 Possessed of qualities or attributes. 2 Possessed of good qualities, virtuous. 3 Worldly. 4 Furnished with a string (as a bow). 5 Possessed of the qualities in rhetoric.

सगोत्र *a.* Being of the same family or kin, related. -त्रः 1 A kinsman sprung from a common ancestor; S. 7. 2 A kinsman of the same family, one connected by funeral oblations of food and water. 3 A distant kinsman. 4 Family, race, lineage.

सन्धिः *f.* Eating together.

संकट *a.* 1 Contracted, narrow, strait. 2 Impervious, impassable. 3 Full of, crowded with, beset with, hemmed in; संकटा ह्यहितान्नीनां प्रत्ययैर्गुह्यता Mv. 4. 33; U. 1. 8. -ट 1 A narrow passage, defile, pass. 2 A difficulty, strait, risk, peril, danger; संकटेऽप्यविषण्णयीः K.; संकटे हि परीक्ष्यते राज्ञाः शूराश्च संगे Ks. 31. 93.

संक्षया Conversation, talk.

संकरः 1 Commingling, mixture, intermixture; S. 2. 2 Blending together, union. 3 Confusion or mixture (of castes), unlawful intermarriage resulting in mixed castes; त्रिवेणु वंशसंकरः K., Bg. 1. 42; Ms. 10. 40. 4 (In Rhet.) The combination of two or more dependent figures of speech in one and the same passage (*opp.* संसृष्टि where the figures are independent); अविभ्रांतिगुणामात्मन्येकानि त्वं संकरः K. P. 10; or अंगानि त्वेककृतीनां तद्विकाशश्चैव । सद्गुणश्चैव भवति संकराद्विषः पुनः S. D. 757. 5 Dust, sweepings. -री See संकरी below.

संकर्यं 1 The act of drawing together, contracting. 2 Attracting. 3 Ploughing, furrowing. -णः *N.* of Balarama; संकर्याणु नर्मस्य स हि संकर्यो युवा Hariv.

संकलः 1 Accumulation, collection. 2 Addition.

संकलनं -ना 1 The act of heaping together. 2 Contact, junction. 3 Collision. 4 Bending, twining. 5 Addition (in math.).

संकलित *p. p.* 1 Heaped up, piled up, collected. 2 Blended together, intermixed. 3 Seized, laid hold of. 4 Added.

संकल्पः 1 Will, volition, mental resolve; कः कामः संकल्पः Dk. 2 Purpose, aim, intention, determination. 3 Wish, desire; संकल्पमात्रेदितिसिद्धयस्ते R. 14. 17. 4 Thought, idea, reflection, fancy, imagination; संकल्पलोपहितजडिम संकल्पमेति गार्ग Māl. 1. 35; वक्ष्ये संकल्प-संज्ञाजन्मनं नतितीति मया विदुर्हि S. 3. 4. 5 The mind, heart; Māl. 7. 2. 6 A solemn vow to perform an observance. 7 Expectation of advantage from a holy voluntary act. -Comp. -जः, -जन्मन् m., -योजिः epithets of the god of love; गन्धर्वसंकल्प-कोमे M. 4; Ku. 3. 24. -रूप a. 1 volitional. 2 conformable to will.

संकुल a. 1 Unsteady, fickle, changeable, inconstant. 2 Uncertain, doubtful. 3 Bad, wicked. 4 Weak, feeble.

संस्कारः 1 Dust, sweepings. 2 The crackling of flames.

संस्कारी A girl recently deflowered.

संस्कारा a. 1 Like, similar, resembling (at the end of comp.), अग्नि, विष्णु. 2 Near, close, at hand. -सः 1 Appearance, presence. 2 Vicinity.

संस्कारः A fire-brand, burning torch.

संस्कारिणः p. p. 1 Mixed together, intermingled. 2 Confused, miscellaneous. 3 Shattered, spread, crowded. 4 Indistinct. 5 In rut, intoxicated; H. 4. 17. 6 Of mixed caste, of impure origin. 7 Impure, adulterated. 8 Narrow, contracted. -र्षः 1 A man of a mixed caste. 2 A mixed note or mode. 3 An elephant in rut, an intoxicated elephant. -र्षः A difficulty. -Comp. -जति, -योजि a. of mixed birth, of a mongrel breed (as a mule). -युद्ध a confused fight, melee.

संस्कारितं -ना 1 Praising, applauding, extolling. 2 Glorification (of a deity). 3 Repeating the name of a deity as a pious or devotional act.

संस्क्रिप्त p. p. 1 Contracted, abridged; लङ्कापतेः संस्क्रिप्तं यज्ञोक्त्वा Vikr. 1. 27. 2 Shrunken, wrinkled. 3 Closed, shut. 4 Covering.

संस्कृत a. 1 Confused. 2 Thronged with, crowded or filled with, full of; वसन्तताराग्रहसंकुलवि ज्योतिष्मती चंद्रमसेव राशिः R. 6. 22; Māl. 1. 2. 3 Disordered. 4 Inconsistent. -लं 1 A crowd, mob, throng, collection; swarm, flock; महतः परिजनस्य संकुलेन विपदितायां तस्यामागतोऽस्मि Māl. 1. 2. 2 A confused fight, melee. 3 An inconsistent or contradictory speech; e. g. शक्यजीवमहं मोतीं जह्वन्वारी च मे पिता। माता तु मम संख्ये पुत्रहीनः पितामहः.

संकेतः 1 An intimation, allusion. 2 A sign, gesture, hint; Mu. 1. 3 An indicative sign, mark, token. 4 Agreement, convention; संकेतो गृह्यते जातो गृह्यद्वयक्रियसु च S. B. 12. 5 Engagement, appointment. -सं-

signation (made by a mistress or lover); नामसंकेतं कृतसंकेतं वाक्ये द्वयुक्ते Git. 5. 6 A place of meeting (for lovers), rendezvous; कांतार्थिनी तु या गति संकेतं सामितारिका Ak. 7 Condition, provision. 8 A short explanatory rule (in gram.). -Comp. -गृहं, -निकेतनं, -स्थानं a place of appointment or assignation, rendezvous.

संकेतकः 1 Agreement, convention. 2 Appointment, assignation. 3 Rendezvous. 4 A lover or mistress who makes an appointment; संकेतके विरयति प्रवरो विनोद. Mk. 3. 3.

संकेतित a. 1 Agreed upon, fixed by convention; संकेतसंकेतितं योऽयमविवक्षे स वाचकः K. P. 2. 2 Invited, called.

संकोचः 1 Contraction, shrinking up. 2 Abridgment, diminution, compression. 3 Terror, fear. 4 Shutting up, closing. 5 Binding. 6 A kind of skatefish. -ञ्च Saffron.

संक्रान्तः N. of Krishṇa.

संक्रमः 1 Concurrence, going together. 2 Transition, traversing, transfer, progress. 3 The passage of a planetary body through the zodiacal signs. 4 Moving, travelling. -सः -सं 1 A difficult or narrow passage. 2 A causeway, bridge; नदीमार्गेषु च तथा; संक्रामनेवसाद्येत् Mb.-3: A Medium or means of attaining any object; तावदेव संक्रमीकृत्य Dk.; सोऽतीतिः स्वर्गसंक्रमः Pt. 4. 2.

संक्रमण 1 Concurrence. 2 Transition, progress, passing from one point to another. 3 The sun's passage from one zodiacal sign to another. 4 The day on which the summer solstice begins. 5 Concurrence; a certain class of problems.

संक्रान्त p. p. 1 Passed through or into, entered into. 2 Transferred, devolved, entrusted; U. 1. 22. 3 Seized, affected. 4 Reflected, imaged. 5 Depicted.

संक्रांतिः f. 1 Going together, union. 2 Passage from one point to another, transition. 3 The passage of the sun or any planetary body from one zodiacal sign into another. 4 Transference, giving over (to another); संपातितः...पश्यो गेदुषसंक्रांतयः U. 3. 16. 5 Transferring or communicating (one's knowledge to another), power of imparting (instruction to others); विवादे दुर्ज्ञेयिष्यते क्रियासंक्रांतिमात्मनः M. 1. 18; शिक्षा क्रिया कर्माचाराभ्यसेषा संक्रांतिरग्न्यस्य विश्वयुक्ता 1. 16. 6 Image, reflection. 7 Depicting.

संक्राम See संक्रम.

संक्रान्तं Sporting together.

संक्रवः 1, Dampness, moisture. 2 The fluid secretion supposed to

form in the first month after conception and which constitutes the rudiment of the foetus.

संक्षयः 1 Destruction. 2 Complete destruction or consumption. 3 Loss, ruin. 4 End. 5 Destruction of the world.

संक्षिप्तः f. 1 Throwing together. 2 Compressing, abridging. 3 Throwing, sending. 4 Ambuscade.

संक्षेपः 1 Throwing together. 2 Compression, abridgment. 3 Brevity, conciseness. 4 An epitome, a brief exposition. 5 Throwing, sending. 6 Taking away. 7 Assisting in another's duty. (संक्षेपेण, संक्षेपेन are used adverbially in the sense of 'briefly, concisely, shortly'.).

संक्षेपणं 1 Heaping together. 2 Abridgment, abbreviation. 3 Sending.

संक्षोभः 1 Agitation, trembling. 2 Disturbance, commotion; Mk. 2. 3 Upsetting, overturning. 4 Pride, haughtiness.

संख्ये War, battle, fight; संख्ये द्विषा वीरसं चकार Vikr. 1. 68, 70; Ve. 3. 25; Si. 18. 70.

संख्या 1 Enumeration, reckoning, calculation; संख्यामिषवा अमरश्चकार R. 16. 47. 2 A number. 3 A numeral. 4 Sum. 5 Reason, understanding, intellect. 6 Deliberation, reflection. 7 Manner. -Comp. अतिग-अतीत a. beyond number, innumerable, countless. -वाचक a. expressive of number, (-कः) a numeral.

संख्यात p. p. 1 Enumerated. 2 Calculated, reckoned up. -तं A number. -ता A kind of riddle.

संख्यातु a. 1 Numbered. 2 Possessed of reason. -म. A learned man.

संगः 1 Coming together, joining. 2 Meeting, union, confluence (as of rivers.) 3 Touch, contact. 4 Company, association, friendship, friendly intercourse; सतां सङ्गिः संगः कथमपि हि पुण्येन भवति U. 2. 1; संगमयुग्मं 'to keep company with, herd with'

सगाः स्यैः संगमयुग्मजति Subhāsh. 5 Attachment, fondness, desire; प्यायतो विषयागुंसः संगस्तेषूपजायते Bg. 2. 62. 6 Attachment to worldly ties, association with men; दोर्मन्त्रावपति-र्निन्दयति यतिः संगतः Bh. 2. 42. 7 Encounter, fight.

संगणिका An excellent or incomparable discourse.

संगत p. p. 1 Joined or united with, come together, associated with. 2 Assembled, collected, convened, met together. 3 Joined in wedlock, married. 4 Sexually united. 5 Filled together, appropriate, proper, harmonious; S. 3. 6 In conjunction with (as planets). 7 Shrunken

up, contracted ; see सम् with सं. -तं
1 Union, meeting, alliance ; V. 5. 24, S. 5. 23. 2 Association, company. 3 Acquaintance, friendship, intimacy ; Ku. 5. 39. 4 A harmonious or consistent speech, well-reasoned remarks.

संगतिः f. 1 Union, meeting, conjunction. 2 Company, society, association, intercourse ; मनो हि जन्मो-
नरसंगतिर्ज्ञे R. 7. 15. 3 Sexual union. 4 Visiting, frequenting. 5 Fitness, appropriateness, applicability, consistent relation. 6 Accident, chance, accidental occurrence. 7 Knowledge. 8 Questioning for further knowledge.

संगमः 1 Meeting, union ; V. 4. 37 ; R. 12. 66 ; 90. 2 Association, company, society, intercourse ; as in सङ्गिः संगमः. 3 Contact, touch ; R. 8. 44. 4 Sexual union or intercourse, अयं स नै तिष्ठति संगमोत्सुकः S. 3. 14 ; R. 19. 33. 5 Confluence (of rivers) ; गंगासमुद्रयोः संगमः. 6 Fitness, adaptation. 7 Encounter, fight. 8 Conjunction (of planets).

संगमनं Meeting, union ; see संगम.

संगमः 1 A promise, an agreement ; तथेति तस्यावितयं प्रतिः प्रत्यग्रहीतसंगमस्यजम्मा R. 5. 26, 11. 48, 13. 65. 2 Accepting, undertaking. 3 A bargain. 4 War, battle, fight ; अन्तरस्वयुज्जिता सुदुर्बहतः संगमसंगमस्यो Si. 16. 67. 5 Knowledge. 6 Devouring. 7 Misfortune, calamity. 8 Poison.

संगवः N. of a particular part of the day, said to be three Muhūrtas after Prātaṣṭana or early dawn and to form the second of the five divisions of the day.

संगाद्ः Discourse, conversation.

संगित् a. 1 United with, meeting. 2 Attached or devoted to, fond of ; S. 5. 11 ; R. 19. 16 ; M. 4. 2 ; Bg. 3. 26 ; 14. 15.

संगीत p. p. Sung together, sung in chorus. -तं 1 Chorus, a song sung by many voices ; जगुः सुकण्ठो गंधर्वः संगितिं सहस्रवृक्षाः Bhāg. 2 Music, harmonious singing, especially singing accompanied by instrumental music and dancing, triple symphony ; गतिं वाद्यं नतनं च त्रयं संगीतमुच्यते ; किमप्यवस्थाः परिपदः श्रुतिप्रसादनतः संगीतात् S. 1 ; Mk. 1. 3 A concert. 4 The art of singing with music and dancing ; Bh. 2. 12. -Comp. -अर्थः 1 The subject of a musical performance. 2 the materials or necessary apparatus for a musical concert ; Mo. 56. -शाला a concert-hall ; Māl. 2. -शास्त्रं the science of music.

संगीतकं 1 Concert, symphony. 2 A public entertainment consisting of songs attended with music and dancing

संगीर्ण p. p. 1 Agreed or assented. 2 Promised.

संग्रहः 1 Seizing, grasping. 2 Clenching the fist, grasp, grip. 3 Reception, admission. 4 Guarding, protection ; तथा ग्रामगतानां च कुपद्रिष्टस्य संग्रहं Ms. 7. 114. 5 Favouring, propitiating, entertaining, supporting ; Ms. 3. 138 ; 8. 311. 6 Storing, accumulation, gathering, collecting ; तेः वृत्तकृतिः संग्रहेः R. 19. 55 ; 17. 60. 7 Governing, restraining, controlling. 8 Conglomeration. 9 Conjunction. 10 Agglomeration (a kind of संग्रहः). 11 Inclusion, comprehension. 12 Compilation. 13 Epitome, summary, abridgment, compendium ; संग्रहेण प्रवक्ष्ये Bg. 8. 11 ; 80 तर्कसंग्रहः, 14 Sum, amount, totality ; कर्णं कर्म कर्तुं ति विविधः कर्मसंग्रहः Bg. 18. 18. 15 A catalogue, list. 16 A store-room. 17 An effort, exertion. 18 Mention, reference. 19 Greatness, elevation. 20 Velocity. 21 N. of Siva.

संग्रहणं 1 Seizing, grasping. 2 Supporting, encouraging. 3 Compiling, collecting. 4 Blending. 5 Incasing, setting ; कनकसुवर्णसंग्रहणोचितः (मणिः) Pt. 1. 75. 6 Sexual union, intercourse with a female. 7 Adultery ; Ms. 8. 6, 72 ; Y. 2. 72. 8 Hoping. 9 Accepting, receiving. -णी Dysentery.

संग्रहीत् m. A charioteer.

संग्रामः War, battle, fight ; संग्रामांगण-
मागतेन भवता चापे समारोपिते K. P. 10. -Comp. -जित् a. conquering in battle. -पट्टः a large military drum.

संग्राहः 1 Laying hold of, grasping. 2 Forceful seizure. 3 Clenching the fist. 4 The handle of a shield.

संग्रः 1 A group, collection, multitude, flock ; as महर्षिसङ्घः, मनुष्यसङ्घः &c. 2 A number of people living together. -Comp. -चारिन् m. a fish. -जीविन् m. a hired labourer, coolie. -वृत्तिः f. close combination.

संगठना Joining together, union, combination ; Rātā. 4. 20.

संग्रहः 1 Friction, rubbing together, मलसङ्घर्षसङ्घट्टनम् (द्वाविनः) Mo. 53 ; Māl. 5. 3. 2 Collision, clashing together, encounter ; Si. 20. 28. 3 Encounter, conflict. 4 Meeting, joining, collision or rivalry (as of wives) ; R. 14. 86. 5 Embracing. -ट्टा A large creeper.

संग्रहणं ना 1 Rubbing together, friction. 2 Collision, clash. 3 Close contact, adherence to. 4 Contact, union, cohesion. 5 The intertwining of wreathers. 6 Meeting, encounter in general.

संग्रहस्य ind. In flocks or troops.

संग्रहः 1 Rubbing together, friction. 2 Grinding, trituration. 3 Collision, clash. 4 Emulation, rivalry, contest for superiority ; तस्याश्च मनः च कस्मिन्नि-
संग्रहो Dk. ; नाट्याचार्ययोगेन्द्रात् ज्ञानसंग्रहो जातः M. 1. 5 Envy, jealousy. 6 Gliding, gently flowing.

संघाटिका 1 A pair, couple. 2 A bawd, procuress. 3 Smell.

संघाणकः -क The mucus of the nose
संघातः 1 Union, combination, an association. 2 A multitude, an assemblage, a collection ; उपायसंघात इव प्रवृद्धः R. 14. 11 ; Ku. 4. 6. 3 Killing, slaughter. 4 Phlegm. 5 Formation of compounds. 6 N. of a division of hell.

सचकित a. Startled timid. -तं ind. Tremblingly, in an alarmed or startled manner.

सचिः 1 A friend. 2 Friendship, intimacy. -f. The wife of Indra ; see शची.

सचिस्तृक a. Blear-eyed.

सचिवः 1 A friend, companion. 2 A minister, counsellor ; सचिवस्य चाष्टौ वा प्रकुर्वीत परीक्षितान् Ms. 7. 54 ; R. 1. 34, 4. 87 ; कार्यतरसचिवः M. 1.

सची See शची.

सचेतन a. Sentient, animate, rational.

सचेतत् a. 1 Intelligent. 2 Possessed of feeling. 3 Unanimous.

सचेत a. Dressed.

सचेष्टः The mango tree.

सज्जन a. Having men or living beings. -नः A man of the same family, a kinsman.

सजल a. Watery, wet, humid.

सजाति, सजातीय a. 1 Of the same kind, tribe, class or species. 2 Like, similar. -m. A son of a man and woman of the same caste.

सजुष (स) a. 1 Loving, attached to. 2 Associated together. -m. (Nom. सजुः, सजुरी, सजुः instr. dual सजुष्योश्च) A friend, companion. -ind. With, together with.

सज्ज a. 1 Ready, made or got ready, prepared ; सज्जो रथः U. 1. 2 Dressed, clothed. 3 Accoutred, trimmed. 4 Fully equipped, armed. 5 Fortified.

सज्जने 1 Fastening, tying on. 2 Dressing. 3 Preparing, arming, equipping. 4 A guard, sentry. 5 A ferry, ghat -नः A good man ; see under सज्. -नः 1 Decoration, accoutrement, equipment. 2 Dressing, ornamenting.

सज्जना 1 Dress, decoration. 2 Equipment, apparatus. 3 Military accoutrement, armour, mail.

सज्जित a. 1 Dressed. 2 Decorated. 3 Made ready, equipped 4 Accoutred, armed.

सञ्ज *a.* 1 Furnished with a bow-string. 2 Strung (as a bow).

सञ्जोत्तरा A moonlight night.

सञ्जः A collection of leaves for writing upon.

सञ्जत *m.* A cheat, rogue, juggler.

सञ्जयः 1 Heaping up gathering. 2 Hoard, heap, accumulation, stock, store; कर्तव्यः सञ्जो नित्यं कर्तव्यो नातिसञ्जयः Subhāsh. 3 A large quantity, collection.

सञ्जयनं 1 Gathering, collecting. 2 Collecting the ashes and bones of a body after it has been burnt.

सञ्चरः 1 Passage, transit from one zodiacal sign to another. 2 A way, path; यत्रोपविष्टकालेन नक्तं दशितसञ्चरः Ku. 6. 43; R. 16. 12. 3 A narrow road, defile, difficult passage. 4 Entrance, gate. 5 The body. 6 Killing. 7 Development.

सञ्चरणं Going, motion, travelling.

सञ्चल *a.* Trembling, quivering.

सञ्चलनं Agitation, trembling, shaking; अचलसञ्चलनादयो रजः Ki. 18. 8.

सञ्चाटयः N. of a particular sacrifice.

सञ्चारः 1 Going, movement, travelling or roaming through; स पुनः पार्थसञ्चारं सञ्चारयन्तीति K. P. 10; R. 2. 15. 2 Passing through, passage, transit. 3 A course, way, road, pass. 4 Difficult progress or journey. 5 Difficulty, distress. 6 Setting in motion. 7 Inciting. 8 Leading, guiding. 9 Transmission, contagion. 10 A gem said to be found in the blood of serpents.

सञ्चारक *a.* Conveying, transmitting. -कः 1 A leader, guide. 2 An instigator.

सञ्चारिका 1 A female messenger, go-between. 2 A bawd, procuress. 3 A pair, couple. 4 Smell, odour.

सञ्चारणं Moving, impelling, conveying, leading &c.

सञ्चारिन् *a.* (गी. f.) 1 Moving, mobile; सञ्चारिणी नगरदेवतेव Māl. 1; Ku. 3. 54; 6. 67. 2 Roaming, wandering. 3 Changing, unsteady, fickle. 4 Difficult to be passed, inaccessible. 5 Evanescent, as a Bhāva; see below. 6 Influencing. 7 Hereditary, successively communicated (as a disease) p. 8 Contagious. 9 Impelling. -m 1 Wind, air. 2 Lucense. 3 A transient or evanescent feeling which serves to strengthen the prevailing sentiment, s. 6 अस्मिन्वर्ति.

सञ्जली The Guajā shrub

सञ्जित *p. p.* 1 Heaped up, accumulated, hoarded, collected. 2 Laid by, stored. 3 Enumerated, reckoned. 4 Full of, furnished or provided with. 5 Impeded, obstructed. 6 Dense, thick (as a crowd).

सञ्जितिः *f.* A collection.

सञ्जितनं Consideration, reflection.

सञ्जयनं Crushing to pieces.

सञ्जय *p. p.* 1 Enveloped, concealed, hidden. 2 Clothed.

सञ्जायनं Obscuring, hiding.

सञ्ज 1 P. (सञ्जति, सञ्ज; the *s* of the root being changed to *ञ*, after a preposition ending in *र* or *उ*) 1 To stick or adhere to, cling to; तुल्यमंविद्धमनेमकटोऽपुनरेणवः (सञ्जुः); R. 4. 47. 2 To fasten. -*Pass.* (सञ्जयते) To be attached to, cling or adhere to. -*Caus.* (सञ्जयति-ने). -*Desid.* (सिञ्जति). -*With* अञ्ज 1 to stick or adhere to. 2 to be united with, to accompany; सञ्जुर्जा च व्याधिश्च दुःखं चानेकारणम्। अञ्जयन् सञ्जा हे Mb.; U. 4. 2. (-*Pass.*) to stick or adhere to (fig. also); धर्मयुते च मनसि नमसीव न जातु रजोऽप्यज्यते Dk.; Bg. 6. 4; 18. 10. -*अव* 1 to, suspend, attach, cling to, throw, place; Si. 5. 16, 7. 16, 9. 7; Ku. 7. 23. 2 to entrust to, throw on, assign to. (-*Pass.*) 1 to be in contact with, touch; Mk. 1. 54. 2 to be engaged in or intent on, be eager. -*आ* 1 to fasten, fix on, join or add to, place or put on; चापमासञ्ज कटे Ku. 2. 64; S. 3. 26; (ध्वजे) ध्वजः स ध्वजेन मासञ्ज R. 2. 74. 3 to confer upon, conduce to; Ki. 13. 44. 3 to throw upon, assign to. 4 to stick or adhere to. -*नि* 1 to adhere or stick to, be thrown round or placed on; कटे संसंघादनिचक्रवर्तु Ku. 3. 7; R. 9. 50, 11. 70, 19. 45. 2 to be reflected; Ku. 1. 10, 7. 36. 3 to be attached to. -*व* 1 to cling or adhere to. 2 to apply, follow, be applicable, hold good in the case of (pass. also in the same sense); इतिरराधयः प्रसज्येत, येवमनैर्वृण्ये नेषारस्य प्रसज्येत S. B. 3 to be attached to; तस्यामर्षं प्रसजत् Dk. -*यति* to join or link together; व्यातिचजति पद्माधीनतरः कोऽपि हेतुः U. 6. 12.

सञ्जः 1 N. of Brahman. 2 Of Siva.

सञ्जयः N. of the charioteer of king Dhritarāshṭra. He tried to bring about a peaceful settlement of the dispute between the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas, but failed. It was he who narrated the events of the great Bhārati war to the blind king Dhritarāshṭra; cf. Bg. 1. 1.

सञ्जल्पः 1 Conversation. 2 Confused talk, chattering, confusion. 3 An uproar.

सञ्जयनं A quadrangle, a group of four houses forming a court.

सञ्जा A she goat.

सञ्जीवनं 1 Living together. 2 Bringing to life, life-restoring, reanimation, re-suscitation. 3 N. of one of the 21 hells; see Ms. 4. 89. 4 A

group of four houses, quadrangle. -नी A kind of elixir (said to restore the dead to life).

सञ्ज *a.* 1 Knock-kneed. 2 Being conscious. 3 Named, called; see सञ्जा below. -ञः A yellow; fragrant wood.

सञ्जयनं Killing.

सञ्जा 1 Consciousness; रजोऽलम्, आपम् or प्रतिपद् to regain or recover one's consciousness, come to one's senses. 2 Knowledge, understanding. 3 Intellect, mind. 4 A hint, sign, token, gesture; सुसंज्ञितैर्ह्यङ्गुलिर्हस्त-येव मा चापलायेति गगान् ध्वनिपीड Ku. 3. 41. 5 A name, designation, an appellation; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense; इतिविष्णुः हस्तदुःखज्ञे Bg. 15. 5. 6 (In gram.) Any name or noun having a special meaning, a proper name. 7 The technical name for an affix. 8 The Gāyatrī Mantra, see गायत्री. 9 N. of the daughter of Viśvakarma and wife of the sun, and mother of Yama, Yamī and the two Asvins. [A legend relates that सञ्जा on one occasion wished to go to her father's house and asked her father's permission, which was not granted. Resolved to carry out her purpose, she created, by means of her superhuman power, a woman exactly like herself—who was, as it were, her own shadow (and was therefore called Chhaya);—and putting her in her own place, went away without the knowledge of the sun. Chhaya bore to the sun three children (see छाया), and lived quite happily with him, so that when Sārasa returned, he would not admit her. Thus repudiated and disappointed, she assumed the form of a mare and roamed over the earth. The sun, however, in course of time, came to know the real state of things, and discovered that his wife had assumed the form of a mare. He accordingly assumed the form of a horse and was united with his wife, who bore to him two sons—the Asvinikumeras or Asvins q. v.]. -*Comp.* -*अधिकारः* a leading rule which gives a particular name to the rules falling under it, and which exercises influence over them. -*विषयः* an epithet, an attribute. -*सुतः* an epithet of Saturn.

सञ्ज्ञानं Knowledge, understanding.

सञ्ज्ञापनं 1 Informing. 2 Teaching. 3 Killing, slaughter.

सञ्ज्ञायत् *a.* 1 Having consciousness, become sensible, revived. 2 Having a name.

सञ्ज्ञित *a.* Named, called, denominated.

सञ्ज्ञिय *a.* 1 Named. 2 That which receives a name.

सञ्ज *a.* Knock-kneed.

संस्कृतः 1 Great heat, fever. 2 Heat. 3 Indignation.

सद् 1 P. (सदति) To form a part. -II. 10 U. (सदयति) To show, display, manifest.

सदं, सदा 1 An ascetic's matted hair. 2 A mane (of a lion); Mu. 7. 6; Si. 1. 47. 3 Bristles of a boar; विषयसमुद्भूतः प्रतिद्वंद्वीयः R. 9. 60. 4 A crest. -Comp. -अंकः a lion.

सद् 10 U. (सदयति) 1 To injure, kill. 2 To be strong. 3 To give. 4 To take. 5 To dwell.

सद्दृशः A kind of minor drama in Prakṛita; s. g. कर्पूरेजरी; see S. D. 542.

सद्वा f. 1 A kind of bird. 2 A musical instrument.

सद् 10 U. (सदयति) 1 To finish, complete. 2 To leave unfinished. 3 To go, move. 4 To adorn, decorate.

सण्डयः A hempen cord or thread. सड See ४४.

संज्ञिकाः A pair of tongs or nippers. संज्ञिके One of the several modes of flight of birds; see ७१.

सद् a. (सि f.) 1 Being, existing, existent; सतः स्वतः प्रकाशने गुणा न पतो नृपा BV. 1. 120; S. 7. 12. 2 Real, essential, true. 3 Good, virtuous, chaste; सती सती योगविमुहय Ku. 1. 21; S. 5. 17. 4 Noble, worthy, high; as in सद्गुणम्. 5 Right, proper. 6 Best, excellent. 7 Venerable, respectable. 8 Wise, learned. 9 Handsome, beautiful. 10 Firm, steady. -m. A Good or virtuous man, a sage; आदानं हि विमर्शय सता वारिध्यानि R. 4. 86; अविर्तं परकार्यकृतां सता मयुषिमातिशयिष्येऽसतं Br. 1. 113; Bh. 2. 18; R. 1. 10. -n. 1 That which really exists, entity, existence, essence. 2 The really existent truth, reality. 3 Good; as in सद्गुरु. v. 4 Brahman or the Supreme Spirit. (सद्गुरु means 'to respect', 'treat with respect', 'receive hospitably'). -Comp. -असद् (सद्गुरु) a. 1 existent and non-existent, being and not being. 2 real and unreal. 3 true and false. 4 good and bad, right and wrong. 5 virtuous and, wicked. (-n. du). 1 entity and non-entity. 2 good and evil, right and wrong. विवेकः discrimination between good and evil or truth and false hood. व्यक्तेरितुः the cause of discrimination between the good and bad; स सतः प्रोक्तमस्ति सद्गुरुव्यक्तेरितुः R. 1. 10. -आचारः (सद्गुरु) 1 good manners, virtuous or moral conduct. 2 approved usage, traditional observances, immemorial custom; Ms. 2. 18. -आत्मन् a. virtuous, good. -उत्तरः a proper or good reply. -कर्म्मन् n. 1 a virtuous or pious act. 2 virtue, piety. 3 hospitali-

ty. -काशः a hawk, kite. -कारः 1 a kind or hospitable treatment, hospitable reception. 2 reverence, respect. 3 care, attention. 4 a meal. 5 a festival, religious observance. -कुले a good or noble family. -कुलीन a. nobly born, of noble descent. -कृत a. 1 done well or properly. 2 hospitably received or treated. 3 revered, respected, honoured. 4 worshipped, adored. 5 welcomed. (-तः) an epithet of Śiva. (-क) 1 hospitality. 2 A virtue, piety. -कृतिः f. 1 treating with respect, hospitality. hospitable reception. 2 virtue, morality. -क्रिया f. virtue, goodness; शङ्कतला सुविमलो च सक्रिया S. 5. 15. 2 charity, good or virtuous action. 3 hospitality, hospitable reception. 4 courtesy, salutation. 5 any purificatory ceremony. 6 funeral ceremonies, obsequies. -वति f. (सद्गुरु) a good or happy state, felicity, beatitude. -गुण a. possessed of good qualities, virtuous. (-गु) virtue, excellence, goodness, good quality. -वरित, वरित्व a. (सद्गुरु) well-conducted, honest, virtuous, righteous; धनुः सवस्तिः Bh. 2. 25. (-न.) 1 good or virtuous conduct. 2 history or account of the good; S. 1. -वारा (सद्गुरु) turmeric. -विद् n. (सद्गुरु) the Supreme Spirit. -अंशः portion of existence and thought. -आत्मन् n. the soul consisting of entity and thought. -आनन्दः 'existence or entity, knowledge and joy'; an epithet of the Supreme Spirit. -जनः (सद्गुरु) a good or virtuous man. -पत्रं the new leaf of a water-lily. -पथः 1 a good road. 2 right path of duty, correct or virtuous conduct. 3 an orthodox doctrine. -परिहरः acceptance (of gifts) from a proper person. -पशुः a victim fit for a sacrifice, a good sacrificial victim. -पात्रं a worthy or virtuous person. -पद्मः bestowing favours on worthy recipients, judicious liberality. -पुत्रिण a. having judicious liberality. -पुत्रः 1 a good or virtuous son. 2 a son who performs all the prescribed rites in honour of his ancestors. -प्रतिपक्षः (in logic) one of the five kinds of *hetu* 'bhāṣas or fallacious *hetu*, a counterbalanced *hetu*, one along which there exists another equal *hetu* on the opposite side, s. g. 'sound is eternal because it is audible'; and also 'sound is non-eternal, because it is a product.' -फलः the pomegranate tree. -भावः (सद्गुरु) 1 existence, being, entity. 2 actual, existence, reality. 3 good

disposition or nature, amiability. 4 quality of goodness. -मातुः (सद्गुरु) the son of a virtuous mother. -मात्रः (सद्गुरु) 'consisting of mere entity', the soul. -मानः (सद्गुरु) esteem of the good. -मित्रं (सद्गुरु) a good or faithful friend. -युवतिः f. a virtuous maiden. -वृक्ष a. of high birth. -वचस् n. an agreeable or pleasing speech. -वस्तु n. 1 a good thing. 2 a good plot or story; V. 1. 2. -विद्य a. well-educated, having good learning. -वृत्त a. 1 well-behaved, well-conducted, virtuous, upright. 2 perfectly circular, well-rounded; सद्गुरुः सतमदलस्तव कथं प्राविर्भव क्रीडति Git. 3 (where both senses are intended). (-वत्) 1 good or virtuous conduct. 2 an agreeable or amiable disposition. -संसर्गः, -संनिधानं, -संगः, -संगतिः, -समागमः company or society of the good, association with the good; तथा सतसंनिधानेन ह्यसौ यति प्रवीणता H. 1. -संयोगः right application. -सहाय a. having virtuous friends. (-यः) a good companion. -सार a. having good sap or essence. (-रः) 1 a kind of tree. 2 a post. 3 a painter. -हेतुः (सद्गुरु) a faultless or valid *hetu* or middle term.

सतत a. Constant, eternal, everlasting, perpetual. -स ind. Constantly, continually, eternally, always; सुलभाः पुरुषा राजन् सततं श्रियवादिनः Rām. -Comp. -वाः, -वतिः wind; सलिलतले सततगतमिदं संचारिणः सनिगुणं शय्या कावां Dk.; सततमास्तसमानमिदं सज्जितं Si. 6. 5; नृणां नतीः सततगतिना वद्विमानाद्युदीः Me. 69. -वायिन् a. 1 always moving. 2 constantly tending to decay.

सतर्क a. 1 Versed in reasoning. 2 Considerate.

सति f. 1 A gift, donation. 2 End, destruction.

सती f. 1 A virtuous or good woman (or wife); Ku. 1. 21. 2 A female ascetic. 3 N. of the goddess Durgā; Ku. 1. 21.

सतीर्य Chastity.

सतीर्यः 1 A kind of pulse or peas. 2 A bamboo.

सतीर्यः, -सतीर्यः A fellow religious student.

सतीर्यः 1 A bamboo. 2 Air, wind. 3 Pease, pulse (f. also).

सतेरः Husk, chaff.

सत्ता 1 Existence, entity, being. 2 Actual existence, reality. 3 The highest Jāti or generality. 4 Goodness, excellence.

सत्तं (usually written सत्तं) 1 A sacrificial session, especially one lasting from 13 to 100 days. 2 A sacrifice in general. 3 An oblation, offering, gift. 4 Liberality, munificence.

cence. 5 Virtue. 6 A house, residence. 7 Covering. 8 Wealth. 9 A wood, forest; Ki. 13. 9. 10 A tank, pond. 11 Fraud, cheating. 12 A place of refuge, asylum, covert. -Comp. -अयनं (नं) a long sacrificial season.

सत्या *ind.* With, together with. -Comp. -इन् *m.* an epithet of Indra.

सत्विः 1 A cloud. 2 An elephant.

सत्विन् *m.* One who constantly performs sacrifices, a liberal householder; Si. 14. 32.

सत्यं (Said to be *m.* also in the first ten senses) 1 Being, existence, entity. 2 Nature, essence. 3 Natural character, inborn disposition. 4 Life, spirit, breath, vitality, principle of vitality; S. 2. 9. 5 Consciousness, mind, sense. 6 An embryo. 7 Substance, thing, wealth. 8 An elementary substance, such as earth, air, fire &c. 9 A living or sentient being, animal, beast; वयान् विवेकाच्च दृष्टसत्त्वात् R. 2. 8, 15. 15; S. 2. 7. 10 An evil spirit, a demon, ghost. 11 Goodness, virtue, excellence. 12 Truth, reality, certainty. 13 Strength, energy, courage, vigour, power, inherent power, the stuff of which a person is made; क्रियासिद्धिः सत्यं भवति महता नेपकरणे Subhāsh; R. 5. 31; Mu. 3. 22. 14 Wisdom, good sense. 15 The quality of goodness or purity regarded as the highest of the three Guṇas q. v.; (it is said to predominate most in gods and heavenly beings). 16 A natural property or quality, characteristic. 17 A noun, substantive. -Comp. -अनुसृत्य *a.* 1 according to one's inborn disposition or inherent character; Bh. 2. 30. 2 according to one's means or wealth; R. 7. 32 (Mallī's interpretation does not appear to suit the context). -उत्प्रेक्षः 1 excess of the quality of goodness. 2 pre-eminence in strength or courage. -सङ्गर्भः signs of pregnancy; S. 5. -विद्वः loss of consciousness. -विहित *a.* 1 caused by nature. 2 caused by goodness, virtuous, upright. -संशुद्धिः *f.* purity or uprightness of nature. -संपन्न *a.* endowed with goodness, virtuous. -संहारः 1 loss of strength or vigour. 2 universal destruction. -सारः 1 essence of strength. 2 a very powerful person. -स्य *a.* 1 being in the nature of things. 2 inherent in animals. 3 animate. 4 characterized by goodness, good, excellent.

सत्यजेज्य *a.* Terrifying animals or living beings.

सत्य *a.* 1 True, real, genuine; as in सत्यवत, सत्यमेव. 2 Honest, sincere, truthful, faithful. 3 Virtuous, upright. -स्यः 1 The abode of Brahman and of truth, the uppermost of the seven worlds or lokas above the earth; see लोक. 2 The Asvattha tree. 3 N. of Rāma. 4 Of Vishnu. 5 The deity presiding over नदीमुखब्राह्मण q. v. -स्यं 1 Truth; सौमस्मयं विशिष्यते Ms. 2. 83; सत्यं व 'to speak the truth.' 2 Sincerity. 3 Goodness, virtue, purity. 4 An oath, a promise, solemn asseveration; सत्याहुर्गुणलोचन R. 12. 9; Ms. 8. 113. 5 A truism, demonstrated truth or dogma. 6 The first of the four Yugas or ages of the world, the golden age, the age of truth and purity. 7 Water. -स्यं *ind.* Truly, really, indeed, verily, forsooth; सत्यं ज्ञापयि ते पादपंकजसर्पेण K.; Ku. 6. 19. -Comp. -अनृत *a.* 1 true and false; सत्यानृता च पश्चात् H. 2. 183. 2 apparently true, but really false. (-ते-ते) 1 truth and falsehood 2 practice of truth and falsehood; i. e. trade, commerce; Ms. 4. 4. and 6. -अभिसंय *a.* true to one's promise, sincere. -उत्कर्षः 1 pre-eminence in truth. 2 true excellence. -उच *a.* speaking the truth. -उपयाचन *a.* fulfilling a request. -कामः a lover of truth. -सत्य *m.* N. of a sage. -वृक्षिन् *a.* truth-seeing, foreseeing truth. -यन *a.* rich in truth, exceedingly truthful. -युति *a.* strictly truthful. -युरे the world of Vishnu. -युत *a.* purified by truth (as words); सत्ययुता वदेद्वाणी Ms. 6. 46. -यतिज्ञ *a.* true to one's promise. -यामा N. of the daughter of Satrajit and the favourite wife of Krishna; (it was for her that Krishna fought with Indra and brought the Parijata tree from the Nandana garden and planted it in her garden). -युगं the golden age; see सत्य (6) above. -वचस् *a.* truthful, veracious. (-*m.*) 1 a saint, Rishi. 2 a seer. (-*n.*) truth, veracity. -वय *a.* veracious. (-*यं*) truth, veracity. -वाच *a.* truthful, veracious, candid. (-*m.*) 1 a saint, seer. 2 a crow. (-*f.*), -वाक्यं truth speaking, veracity. -वादिन् *a.* 1 truth-speaking. 2 sincere, outspoken, candid. -व्रत, -संगर, संघ *a.* 1 true or faithful to an agreement, promise or word, adhering to truth, veracious. 2 honest, sincere. -आचयं taking a solemn oath. -संकाश *a.* sp. cious, plausible.

सत्यकारः 1 Making true or good, ratification of a contract or bargain. 2 Earnest money, advance payment, something given in advance as an earnest for the performance of a contract; Ki. 11. 50.

सत्यवत् *a.* Truthful, veracious. -*m.* N. of a king, husband of Sāvitri, q. v. -सती N. of the daughter of a fisherman, who became mother of Vyāsa by the sage Parāśara. 'सुत Vyāsa.

सत्या 1 Truthfulness, veracity. 2 N. of Sitā. 3 Of Draupadi; Ki. 11. 50. 4 Of Satyawati, mother of Vyāsa. 5 Of Durgā. 6 Of Satyabhāmā, wife of Krishna.

सत्यापनं 1 Speaking or observing the truth. 2 Ratification (of a contract, bargain &c.).

सत्य See सत्य.

सत्रय *a.* Ashamed, modest.

सत्राजित् *m.* Son of Nighna and father of Satyabhāmā. [He got the Syamantaka jewel from the sun and always wore it round his neck. He afterwards gave it to his brother Prasena, from whom it passed into the hands of the monkey-chief Jambavat, who got possession of it after having killed Prasena. Krishna, however, overtook Jambavat and vanquished him in fight after a long struggle. The monkey-chief thereupon presented it along with his daughter to Krishna; see जायन्. Krishna then gave the jewel back to its proper owner Satrajit, who out of gratitude presented it along with his daughter Satyabhāmā to him. Afterwards when Satyabhāmā was at her father's house with the jewel, Satadhanvan, at the instigation of a Yadava named Akraśa who desired the jewel for himself, killed Satrajit and gave it to Akraśa. Satadhanvan was afterwards killed by Krishna, but when he found that the jewel was with Akraśa he allowed him to retain it with himself after having once shown it to the people.]

सत्वर *a.* Quick, speedy, expeditious. -*रं ind.* Quickly, speedily.

सत्पकार *a.* Sputtered. -*रः* Speech accompanied with sputtering.

सत् 1 P. (6. P. also according to some) (सिद्धिः, सत्; the स of सत् is changed to द्वा after any preposition ending in इ or उ except गति) 1 To sit, sit down, recline, lie, lie down, rest, settle; अमदाः सेतुकेस्मिन् विरहे निश्चिता निरेः Bk. 9. 58. 2 To sink down, plunge into; तेन त्वं विदुषा मये पके गीतिव सद्गति H. Pr. 24; (where the word has sense 4 also). 3 To live, remain, reside, dwell 4 To be dejected or low-spirited, despond, despair, sink into despondency; नाथ हरे जय नाथ हरे सौदृति रत्ना वासुदे Gt. 6. 5 To decay, perish, go to ruin, waste away, be destroyed; निश्चयात् नानि सकल-मवशं सिद्धिं जगत् H. 2. 77; R. 7. 64, H. 2. 130. 6 To be in distress, be pained or afflicted, be helpless; Ki.

13. 60, Ma. 8. 21. 7 To be impeded or hindered; Ma. 9. 94. 8 To be languid, be wearied or fatigued, droop, sink; सङ्घति मे हृदयं K.; सङ्घति नम गणपति Bg. 1. 28. 9 To go. -Caus. (सङ्घति) 1 To cause to sit down, rest &c. -Desid. (सिंहसति) To wish to sit &c. -WITH अथ 1 To sink down, faint, fall, give way; करिणी पंकमिवावसादति Ki. 2. 6, 4. 20; Bk. 6. 24. 2 to suffer, be neglected. 3 to become disheartened or exhausted. 4 to perish, decay, come to an end; तस्युद्यमसो दधुः कृष्णस्य नावसीदति. (-Caus.) 1 to cause to sink, dispirit, ruin; Bg. 6. 5. 2 to remove, allay; औत्सुक्य-मात्रमवसादयति प्रतिष्ठा S. 5. 6. 3 to destroy, kill. -आ 1 to sit down or near. 2 to lie in wait for. 3 to approach, reach, go to; हिमालयस्यालमसाद Ku. 7. 69, Si. 2. 2, R. 6. 4. 4 to meet with, find, form; R. 5. 60, 14. 25. 5 to suffer; Bk. 3. 26. 6 to encounter, attack. 7 to place. (-Caus.) 1 to meet with, find, get, obtain; अमरण-मलेक्षमासाच R. 8. 95. 2 to approach, go to, reach, be in possession of; नमः स्वस्थानमासाच गजेन्द्रमणि कर्षति Pt. 3. 46; Me. 34, Bk. 8. 37. 3 to overtake; ओषधेयगेन पूर्वस्थितं वैनेतेयमप्यासादयेव V. 1. 4 to encounter, attack; Bk. 6. 95. -उद् 1 to sink (fig. also), fall into ruin or decay; उदसीदुदुरिमे लोकाः Bg. 3. 24. 2 to leave off, quit. 3 to rise up. (-Caus.) 1 to destroy, annihilate; उत्सायेते जातिवर्माः Bg. 1. 42, Ma. 9. 267. 2 to overturn. 3 to rub, anoint. -उप 1 to sit near to, go to, approach; उपसेतुर्द्वयं Bk. 9. 92, 6. 135. 2 to wait upon, serve; आकल्य-साधयेति सैकपसेतुः प्रसाधकाः R. 17. 22; Si. 13. 24. 3 to march against. -नि 1 to sit down, lie, recline; उष्णालुः शिशिरे निषीदति तरोर्मलालबाले शिशौ V. 2. 23. 2 to sink down, fail, be disappointed. -य 1 to be pleased, be gracious or propitious, oft. with inf.; तमालपत्रास्त-रणास्तुं प्रसीद शयन्मलयस्थलीय R. 6. 64. 2 to be appeased or soothed, be satisfied; निमिच्छदुश्चिद्वि यः प्रहृष्यति प्रवंस तस्या-यमे प्रसीदति Pt. 1. 283. 3 to be pure or clear, clear up, brighten up (lit. and fig.); दिशः प्रसेतुर्वक्त्रो वयुः हस्ताः R. 3. 14; प्रसादोद्वादायः कुम्भयोर्नेमोहजसः 4. 21. 4 to bear fruit, succeed, be successful; किंवा हि वस्तुपाहिता प्रसीदति R. 3. 29; see प्रसव. (-Caus.) 1 to propitiate, to secure the favour of, pray, beseech; तस्मात्प्रजस्य प्रणिधाय कार्यं प्रसादये त्वाज-हमीशमिदं Bg. 11. 44, R. 1. 88, Y. 3. 283. 2 to make clear; चेतः प्रसादयति Bh. 2. 23. -सि 1 to sink down, be exhausted. 2 to be dispirited or cast down, be afflicted or sorrowful, despond, despair; विलपति हसति विषीदति रोदति चंचति मुंचति तापं Gtt. 4, Bg. 2. 1;

Bk. 7. 89; R. 9. 75. (-Caus.) 1 to cause to despond or despair. 2 to make afflicted, pain.

सद्वः The fruit of trees.

सद्वंशकः A crab.

सद्वंशयवः A heron.

सद्वंश 1 A house, palace, mansion.

2 Sinking down, decaying, perishing.

3 Languor, exhaustion, fatigue.

4 Water. 5 A sacrificial hall.

6 The abode of Yama.

सद्वय a. Kind, tender, merciful. -य

ind. Kindly, mercifully.

सद्वय n. 1 Seat, abode, residence,

dwelling. 2 An assembly; पंक्तिना सरो

भाति सद्वः सलजनेविना Bv. 1. 116; Bh. 2.

68. -Comp. -सत् a. seated in an as-

sembly; R. 3. 66. -सुद् an assembly-

hall, council-room; R. 3. 67.

सद्वय 1 Any person present at or

belonging to an assembly, a member

of an assembly (an assessor, juror

&c.) 2 An assistant at a sacrifice,

superintending or assisting priest;

S. 3.

सदा ind. Always, ever, perpetually,

at all times. -Comp. -आयेत् a. ever

happy. (-दः) an epithet of Siva.

-गतिः 1 wind. 2 the sun 3 overlast-

ing happiness, final beatitude. -कोष,

-कीरा 1 N. of the Karatoyd river. 2

a river always bearing water, a run-

ning stream. -द्वय a. always making

gifts or exuding rut; Pt. 2. 79. (-नः) 1

a ruttish elephant. 2 a scentele-

phant (गंधद्वि q. v.). 3 N. of the

elephant of Indra. 4 N. of Ganesa.

-नतः a kind of bird, the wagtail.

-फल a. always bearing fruit. (-सः) 1

the Bilva tree. 2 the jack tree. 3

the glomerous fig-tree. 4 the

cocconut tree. -योक्त्व m. an epithet

of Krishna. -शिवः N. of Siva.

सद्वय (की f.), सद्वय, सद्वय, (की f.)

a. 1 Like, resembling, similar, of

the same rank, (with gen. or loc.,

but usually in comp.); प्रजपातसद्वय,

कुहमसद्वय &c. 2 Fit, right, suitable,

conformable, as in प्रसवसद्वयं वाक्यं H.

2. 51. 3 Worthy, befitting, becoming

शुनस्य किं तद्वदसं कुलस्य R. 14. 61, 1. 15.

सद्वय a. 1 Possessing a country. 2

Belonging to the same place or

country. 3 Proximate, neighbouring.

सद्वय n. 1 A house, dwelling,

abode; चकितनननतांगी सद्य सद्यो विवेश Bv.

2. 22. 2 A place, station. 3 A

temple. 4 An altar. 5 Water.

सद्वय ind. 1 To-day, the same day;

गवादीनां पयोऽप्येव सद्यो वा जायते दधि, पापस्य

हि कलं सद्यः Subbāsh. 2 Instantly,

forthwith, immediately, on a sudden;

चकितनननतांगी सद्य सद्यो विवेश Bv. 2. 32;

Ku. 3. 29; Me. 16. 3 Recently, a

short time back; as in सद्यो दृताङ्गी S.

4. -Comp. -कालः the present time.

-कालीन a. recent. -जात a. (सद्योजात) newly born. (-सः) 1 a calf. 2 an epithet of Siva. -पारिव a. quickly perishing, frail; Me 10. -सुद्धिः, -सौच immediate purification.

सद्वय a. 1 New, recent. 2 In-

stantaneous.

सद्वय a. 1 Resting, staying. 2 Going.

सद्वय a. Quarrelsome, fond of

strife, contentious.

सद्वयः A village.

सद्वय a. 1 Having similar prop-

erties. 2 Having similar duties. 3

Of the same sect or caste. 4 Like,

resembling. -Comp. -धारिणी a legal

wife, a legally married wife.

सद्वयिणी See सद्वयधारिणी above.

सद्वयिन् a. (जी f.) See सद्वय.

सद्वयि m. An ox, a bull.

सद्वयिनी A female companion,

confidante; Bk. 6. 7.

सद्वयिनीन a. Accompanying, as-

sociated with.

सद्वयिन् a. (सद्वयिनी f.) Going

along with, associated with, accom-

panying. -m. A companion (husband);

Si. 8. 44.

सद्वय 1 P., 8 U. (सद्वयि, सद्वयि, सद्वये,

सत; pass. सद्वयते, सद्यते; desid. सद्वयिष्यति,

सिवासति) 1 To love, like. 2 To

worship, honour. 3 To acquire, ob-

tain. 4 To receive graciously. 5 To

honour with gifts, give, bestow,

distribute.

सद्वयः The flapping of an elephant's

ears.

सद्वय m. An epithet of Brahman.

-ind. Always, perpetually. -Comp.

-कुमारः N. of one of the four sons

of Brahman.

सद्वय See सद्वय.

सदा ind. Always, perpetually.

सदा ind. Always.

सदातन a. (जी f.) 1 Perpetual,

constant, eternal, permanent; सद्य सद्यः

सदातनः. 2 Firm, fixed, settled; U. 5.

22. 3 Primeval, ancient. -सः 1 The

primeval being, Vishnu; सदातनः

वित्तप्रदायकः सद्यः Bk. 1. 1. 2 N. of Siva,

3 Of Brahman. -सी 1 N. of Lakshmi.

2 Of Durgā or Pārvatī. 3 Of Sa-

rasvatī.

सदातन a. 1 Having a master, lord

or husband; सदातनः सद्यः सदातनः

सद्यः Bk. 2. 2. 2 Possessed of a guardian

or protector; सदातनः इदानीं पर्वधारिणः

S. 1. 3 Occupied by, possessed by.

4 Provided or furnished with, hav-

ing, possessing, endowed with, full

of, usually in comp.; सदातनः सद्यः सद्यः

सद्यः S. 1; शिलातलसनायो सदातनः V. 2;

Me. 98; Ku. 7. 94; R. 9. 42, V.

4. 10.

सदातन a. 1 Connected by the

same navel or womb, uterine. 2

Kindred, related. 3 Like

reassembling ; गंगावर्तसन्निधिनिधिः Dk. 4 Affectionate. -निः 1 A uterine brother ; a near kinsman. 2 A relation, kinsman ; Kt. 13. 11. 3 A relation as far as the seventh degree.

सत्तापः A relation as far as the 7th degree.

सत्तापः 1 Worship, service. 2 A gift, donation. 3 An entreaty, a respectful solicitation (f. also in this sense).

सत्तापः, सत्तापः Speech accompanied with emission of saliva, spattered speech.

सत्तापः 1 A respectful entreaty. 2 A quarter or point of the compass. 3 Flapping of the elephant's ears.

सत्तापः (स) a. 1 Living in the same nest, dwelling together. 2 Near, proximate.

सत्तापः The two hands opened and the palms joined together.

सत्तापः Sarcastic or cutting language, scoff, sarcasm.

सत्तापः p. p. 1 Stretched, extended. 2 Uninterrupted, continual, constant, regular. 3 Lasting, eternal. 4 Much, many. -स ind. Always, constantly, eternally, continually, perpetually.

सत्तापः f. 1 Stretching across, spreading along. 2 Extent, expanse, extension ; S. 7. 8. 3 Continuous line or flow, series, row, range, succession, continuity ; चित्तासत्तापः संतुष्टालनिविद्धयुतेव स्यात् Māl. 5. 10 ; कुचसत्तापः संतुष्टालनिविद्धयुतेव Si. 5. 36. 5 Perpetuation, uninterrupted continuance ; R. 3. 1. 6 A race, lineage, family. 7 Offspring, progeny ; इततिः सत्तापः इति परस्मै च शर्मणि R. 1. 69. 8 A heap, mass ; (अलं) सुहृत्ता सत्तापतिगृहसं विहृत् Kt. 5. 17.

सत्तापः 1 Heating, inflaming. 2 Torturing.

सत्तापः p. p. 1 Heated, inflamed, red-hot, glowing. 2 Distressed, afflicted, tormented ; Me. 7. -Comp. -अवसत्तापः n. red-hot iron. -वसत्तापः n. short-breathed.

सत्तापः n. सत्तापः All-pervading or universal darkness, great darkness ; निमज्जसत्तापः पराशुश N. 9. 98 ; Si. 9. 22 ; Bk. 5. 2.

सत्तापः Threatening, reviling.

सत्तापः 1 Satisfying, gratifying. 2 Gratifying delighting 3 That which gives delight. 4 A kind of sweet dish.

सत्तापः -नं 1 Stretching, extending, extension, expanse, spread. 2 Continuity, continuous flow or line, succession, continuance ; अविच्छिन्नसत्तापः Ku. 6. 69 ; सत्तापः इति वृत्ताति U. 4. 8. 3 Family, race. 4 Progeny, offspring, issue ; सत्तापः इति वृत्ताति R. 1. 34 ; सत्तापः

काशय ततो 2. 65, 18. 52. 5 One of the five trees of Indra's paradise.

सत्तापः One of the five trees of Indra's paradise or its flower ; Ku. 6. 46, 7. 3 ; Si. 6. 67.

सत्तापः 1 Froth, foam. 2 Cream. 3 A cob-web. 4 the blade of a knife or sword.

सत्तापः 1 Heat, great heat, inflammation ; Māl. 3. 4. 2 Distress, torment, suffering, torture, agony, anguish ; सत्तापः संततिमहासत्तापः तत्तापः सत्तापः सत्तापः Māl. 1. 23, S. 3. 3 Passion, rage. 4 Remorse, repentance ; Pt. 1. 109. 5 Penance, fatigues of penance, mortification of the body ; सत्तापः दिशतु शिवः शिवं प्रसादं Kt. 5. 50.

सत्तापः a. (नी f.) Burning, inflaming. -नः N. of one of the 5 arrows of Cupid. -नं 1 Burning, scorching. 2 Paining, afflicting. 3 Exciting passion.

सत्तापः p. p. Heated, afflicted, tormented &c..

सत्तापः 1 End, destruction. 2 A gift ; cf. सति.

सत्तापः f. Complete satisfaction.

सत्तापः 1 Satisfaction, contentment ; सत्तापः एव पुण्यस्य परं निधानं Subhāsh. 2 Pleasure, delight, joy. 3 The thumb or fore-finger.

सत्तापः Pleasing, gratifying, comforting.

सत्तापः Leaving, renouncing.

सत्तापः Fear, terror, alarm.

सत्तापः 1 A pair of tongs. 2 Too great compression of the teeth in the pronunciation of vowels (or letters). 3 N. of a bell.

सत्तापः A pair of tongs.

सत्तापः 1 Stringing together, weaving, arranging. 2 Collection, uniting, mixture. 3 Consistency, continuity, regular connection, coherence ; सत्तापः इति Gt. 1. 4 Construction. 5 A composition, literary work ; सत्तापः नामा सत्तापः इति जयतु R. G. ; U. 4.

सत्तापः A Seeing, beholding, viewing. 2 Gazing, looking steadfastly. 3 Meeting, seeing one another. 4 Sight, appearance, vision. 5 Regard, consideration.

सत्तापः 1 A rope cord. 2 A chain, fetter. -नः That part of an elephant's temples whence icher exudes.

सत्तापः a. 1 Bound, tied. 2 Fettered, chained.

सत्तापः A cow-pen (गोष्ठ).

सत्तापः Flight, retreat.

सत्तापः Burning up, consuming.

सत्तापः p. p. 1 Beamed, covered. 2 Dubious, doubtful, uncertain ; as in सत्तापः इति &c. 3 Mistaken for, confounded with ; Māl. 1. 2. 4 Doubtful, questioned. 5 Confused, obscure, unintelligible (as a sentence)

6 Dangerous, risky, unsafe. 7 Envenomed.

सत्तापः p. p. 1 Pointed out, indicated. 2 Assigned. 3 Told, narrated, communicated. 4 Agreed to, promised. -नः One entrusted with a message, a messenger, herald, courier (सत्तापः also). -नः Information, news, tidings.

सत्तापः Bound, chained, fettered.

सत्तापः A small bedstead, cot, couch.

सत्तापः a. (नी f.) 1 Kindling, inflaming, exciting ; U. 3. 2 Provoking ; U. 4. -नः 1 One of the five arrows of Cupid. -नं 1 Kindling, inflaming. 2 Exciting, stimulating ; अनंगसत्तापः इति Ra. 1. 12.

सत्तापः p. p. 1 Kindled or inflamed. 2 Excited, stimulated. 3 Instigated, stirred up, prompted.

सत्तापः p. p. 1 Polluted, defiled. 2 Wicked, depraved.

सत्तापः Defiling, corrupting, vitiating.

सत्तापः 1 Information, news, tidings. 2 Message, errand ; सत्तापः इति हर धनपतिकोपविश्लेषितस्य Me. 7. 13 ; R. 12. 63 ; Ku. 6.

2. 3 Commission, command ; अनुवृत्तिः गृहेः सत्तापः S. 5. -Comp. -अर्थः the subject of a message. -वाचः a message-bearer, messenger. 2 an envoy, ambassador.

सत्तापः 1 Doubt, uncertainty, suspense ; अथ कः सत्तापः. 2 Risk ; danger, peril ; जीवितसत्तापः इति वृत्तातिः K. ; अथोक्तिः प्रवृत्तिः सत्तापः H. 1. 3 (In Rhet.) Doubt, regarded as a figure of speech, in which the close resemblance between two objects leads to one of them being mistaken for the other (this figure is also called सत्तापः by Mammata and others) ; सत्तापः इति वृत्तातिः सत्तापः K. P. 10 ; c. g. see Māl. 1. 2 (1. 3) ; V. 2. 2. -Comp. -दोषः the owing of uncertainty, a. state of suspense, dilemma, &c..

सत्तापः 1 Milking. 2 The whole quantity of anything, a multitude, heap, mass, assemblage ; सत्तापः इति वृत्तातिः Māl. 3 ; Bv. 4. 9

सत्तापः Flight, retreat.

सत्तापः 1 Union, association. 2 Intimate union, close connection. 3 State, condition. 4 An agreement, a promise, stipulation, compact ; सत्तापः सत्तापः सत्तापः R. 14. 52 ; Mv. 7. 8. 5 Limit, boundary. 6 Fixity, steadiness. 7 Twilight. 8 Distillation (for सत्तापः q. v.).

सत्तापः 1 Joining, uniting. 2 Union, junction, combination ; सत्तापः इति वृत्तातिः कृतसत्तापः इति S. 1. 9 ; Ku. 5. 27 ; R. 12. 101. 3 Mixing, compound-

ing (of medicines &c.). 4 Restoration, repairing. 5 Fitting, fixing (as an arrow to the bow-string); तस्यस्य-
संनिपातः प्रतिपक्षः सत्यः S. 1. 11; Si. 20.
6 Alliance, league, friendship, peace; सुदृष्टवत्सुखमेवो दुःसंनिपातः दुर्मेवो
मवति H. 1. 92 (where it has sense 1 also). 7 A joint; पादजंघयोः संनिपाते
गुणः Suar. 8 Attention. 9 Direction. 10 Supporting. 11 Distillation (of
liquors). 12 Spirituous liquor or a kind of it. 13 A kind of relish eaten
to excite thirst. 14 Preparation of pickles. 15 Contraction of the skin
by means of astringents. 16 Sour rice-gruel.

संनिपातः a. 1 United, strung together. 2 Bound, tied.

संनिपातः 1 Distillation. 2 Brazery, foundry.

संनिधिः 1 Union, junction, combination, connection; संनये सरला सूची वक्रा
श्रेयः वक्ती Subhāsh. Me. 58. 2 A compact, agreement. 3 Alliance, league, friendship, peace, treaty of peace (one of the six expedients to be used in foreign politics); कति
वक्ताः संनिधीनं मवति H. 4; (the several kinds are described in H. 4. 106-125); संपूर्णो न हि संन्यासः किञ्चिदेवापि सं-
निधिः H. 1. 88. 4 A joint, articulation (of the body); तुरगादुपावनकं दित-
संनिधिः S. 2. 5 A fold (of a garment). 6 A breach, hole, chasm. 7 Especially a mine, chasm or opening made by thieves in a wall or underneath a building; वृक्षवाटिकापरितरे संनिधिं कृत्वा
संनिधिः सत्यमकं Mk. 3; Ms. 9. 276. 8 Separation, division. 9 Euphony, euphonic junction or coalition (in gram). 10 An interval, a pause. 11 A critical juncture. 12 An opportune moment. 13 A period at the expiration of each Yuga or age. 14 A division or joint (in a drama); they are five, see S. D. 330-332; Ku. 7. 91. 15 The vulva. -Comp. -अक्षरं a diphthong. -घोरः a house-breaker, a thief who breaks into a house. -छेदः making holes or breacher. (in a wall &c.). -जं spirituous liquor. -जीवकः one who lives by dishonest means (particularly as a go-between). -दूषणं violation of a treaty; अरिषु हि विजयार्थिनः क्षितीनां विद-
पति सोपधि संनिधुषणनि Ki. 1. 45. -बंधः the tissues of joints; S. 2. -बंधनं a ligament, tendon, nerve. -भंगः, -भुक्तिः f. dislocation of a joint. -विग्रह m. du. peace and war. -आधिकारः the office of the minister for foreign affairs. -विचक्षणः one skilled in negotiating peace. -विद् m. a negotiator of treaties. -बल 1 the time of twilight. 2 Any connecting period. -हारकः a house-breaker.

संनिधिः A kind of fever.

संनिधिः Distillation (of liquors).

संनिधिः a. 1 United, joined. 2 Bound, tied. 3 Reconciled, allied. 4 Fixed, fitted. 5 Mixed together. 6 Pickled, preserved. -सं 1 Pickles. 2 Spirituous liquor.

संनिधिः 1 A cow in heat (united with the bull or impregnated by him). 2 A cow milked unseasonably.

संनिधिः 1 A hole or breach made in a wall, pit, chasm. 2 A river. 3 Spirituous liquor.

संनिधिः 1 Kindling, inflaming. 2 Exciting, stimulating.

संनिधिः p. p. Kindled, inflamed, excited.

संनिधिः a. 1 To be united or joined. 2 Capable of being reconciled; सुजनस्तु कनकवदवद् दुर्मेवस्यसुसंनयेः H. 1. 92. 3 To be made peace with. 4 To be aimed at.

संनिधिः 1 Union. 2 Joint, division. 3 Morning or evening twilight; अयुराग-
वती संनिधिः दिवसस्तस्युरासः । अहो देवगतिक्षिप्वा
तदापि न समागमः K. P. 7. 4 Early morning. 5 Evening, dusk. 6 The period which precedes a Yuga, the time intervening between the expiration of one Yuga and the commencement of another; Ms. 1. 69. 7 The morning, noon and evening prayers of a Brāhmaṇa; Ms. 2. 69, 4. 93. 8 A promise, an agreement. 9 A boundary, limit. 10 Thinking, meditation. 11 A kind of flower. 12 N. of a river. 13 N. of the wife of Brahman. -Comp. -अक्षरं 1 an evening cloud (tinged with the sun's rays); संनिधि-
रक्षरं सुहृत्संनिधिः Pt. 1. 194. 2 a kind of red-chalk. -कालः 1 the period of twilight. 2 evening. -नाडिन् m. an epithet of Siva. -दुर्गतिः 1 a kind of jasmine. 2 a nutmeg. -बलः a demon (राक्षस). -रागः red lead. रागः (some take आराम as the word here) an epithet of Brahman. -बद्धं the morning and evening prayers.

संनिधिः p. p. 1 Sitting down, settling down, lying. 2 Dejected, sunk down, downcast. 3 Drooping, relaxed. 4 Weak, low, feeble. 5 Wasted away, decayed. 6 Perished, destroyed. 7 Still, motionless. 8 Shrunken. 9 Adjacent, near. -क्षः The tree called विषल. -जं A little, a small quantity.

संनिधिः a. Low, dwarfish. -Comp. -कुः the Piyāla tree.

संनिधिः a. Lower, more depressed (as a tone).

संनिधिः p. p. 1 Bent down, stooping. 2 Downcast. 3 Contracted.

संनिधिः f. 1 Obedience, respectful salutation, reverence. 2 Humility. 3 A kind of sacrifice. 4 A sound, noise.

संनिधिः p. p. 1 Tied or bound together, girded or put on. 2 Clad or dressed in armour, accoutred, mailed. 3 Arranged, ready, or prepared for battle, armed, fully equipped; नवजलपरः संनिधोऽयं न द्वाविंशपरः V. 4. 1; Me. 8. 4 Ready, prepared, formed, arranged in general; R. 3. 7. 5 Per-
vading; कुहनाविध लोभनिधिं यौवनमंगेष्टु संनिधिः S. 1. 21. 6 Well-provided with anything. 7 Murderous. 8 Closely attached, bordering, near.

संनिधिः 1 A collection, multitude, quantity, number. 2 Rear, rear-guard (of an army).

संनिधिः 1 Preparing, equipping, arming oneself. 2 Preparation. 3 Fastening tightly. 4 Industry, effort.

संनिधिः 1 Arming (oneself) or preparation for battle, putting on armour. 2 Warlike preparation, equipment. 3 Armour, mail; अस्मिन्-
लो लोभोऽसुदुष्टावागदाहणे । कथं जीविजगज्जगत्सुः
संनिधिः सज्जना यदि Ktr. K. 1. 36, Ki. 16. 12.

संनिधिः A war-elephant.

संनिधिः 1 Drawing near, bringing near. 2 Vicinity, proximity; presence; उल्लेखे च यु-
ष्मत्संनिधिर्ब्रह्म U. 6; 3. 74; R. 7. 8, 6. 20. 3 Connection, relation. 4 (In Nyāya phil.) Connection of an organ of sense (इन्द्रिय) with its object (विषय); this is of six kinds.

संनिधिः 1 Bringing near. 2 Approaching, approximating. 3 Proximity, vicinity.

संनिधिः p. p. 1 Approximate. 2 Proximate, adjacent, near. -दं Proximity, vicinity.

संनिधिः A collection.

संनिधिः m. 1 One who brings near. 2 One who deposits. 3 A receiver of stolen goods; Ms. 9. 278. 4 An officer who introduces people at court.

संनिधिः, संनिधिः 1 Putting down together, juxta-position. 2 Proximity, vicinity, presence; N. 2. 53. 3 Perceptibility, appearance. 4 A receptacle. 5 Receiving, taking charge of. 6 Combination, aggregate.

संनिधिः 1 Falling down, alighting, descent. 2 Falling together, meeting; Ki. 13. 58. 3 Collision, contact. 4 Union, conjunction, combination, mixture, miscellaneous collection; दूष्योक्तिः संनिधिमकतां संनिधिः क देवः Me. 6. 5 An assemblage, a collection, multitude, number; नानारत्नसंनिधिः संनिधिः Ki. 5. 36. 6 किं हि देवो यजसंनिधिः निमज्जति Ku. 1. 3. 6 Arrival. 7 A combined derangement of the three humours of the body causing fever which is of a dangerous kind. 8 A kind of musical time or measure.

-Comp. -उच्चरः fever arising from a vitiated state of the three humours of the body.

संनिधः 1 Binding firmly. 2 Connection, attachment. 3 Effectiveness.

संनिधः *a.* Like, similar (at the end of comp.); Rs 1. 11.

संनिधोः 1 Union, attachment. 2 Appointment.

संनिधोः Obstruction, hindrance.

संनिधुतिः *f.* 1 Return; S. 6. 10; R. 8. 49, 10. 27. 2 Desisting from. 3 Restraint, forbearance.

संनिवेशः 1 Deep entrance into, ardent devotion or attachment, close application. 2 A collection, multitude, assemblage. 3 Union, combination, arrangement; रमणीय पथः सुमनसं संनिवेशः Māl. 1, 9. 4 Site, place, situation, position; Ku. 7. 25; R. 6. 19. 5 Vicinity, proximity. 6 Form, figure; उद्दामशरीरसंनिवेशः Māl. 3. निर्भाजसंनिवेशः K. 7. 8 A but, dwelling-place; R. 14. 76. 8 Seating in the proper places, giving seats to; क्रियतां समजसंनिवेशः U. 7. 9 Insertion. 10 An open space near a town where people assemble for amusement, exercise &c.

संनिहित *p. p.* 1 Placed near, lying close, near, contiguous, neighbouring; S. 4. 2 Close, Proximate, at hand. 3 Present; अपि संनिहितोऽन कुलपतिः S. 1; हृदयसंनिहिते S. 3. 20. 4 Fixed, placed, deposited. 5 Prepared, ready; Mu. 1. 6 Staying or being in -Comp. -अपाय *a.* having destruction close at hand, frail, perishable, transitory; कायः संनिहितापायः Pā. 2. 177.

संन्यसर्गं 1 Resignation, laying down. 2 Complete renunciation of the world and its attachments; न च संन्यासनदेव सिद्धिं समधिगच्छति Bg. 3. 4. 3 Consigning, entrusting to the care of.

संन्यस्त *p. p.* 1 Laid or placed down. 2 Deposited. 3 Entrusted, consigned. 4 Laid aside, relinquished, renounced.

संन्यासः 1 Leaving, abandonment. 2 Complete renunciation of the world and its possessions and attachments, abandonment of temporal concerns; Bg. 6. 2, 18. 2; Ms. 1. 114; 5. 108. 3 A deposit, trust. 4 A stake or wager in a game. 5 Giving up the body, death. 6 Indian spike-nard.

संन्यासिन् *m.* 1 One who lays down and deposits. 2 One who completely renounces the world and its attachments, an ascetic, a Brāhmaṇa in the fourth order of his religious life; ज्ञेयः स नित्यसंन्यासी यो न द्वेष्टि न कांक्षति Bg. 5. 3. 3 One who abstains from food (त्यक्ताहार); Bk. 7. 76.

सप 1 P. (सपति) 1 To honour, worship. 2 To connect.

सप *a.* 1 Winged, having wings. 2 Having a side or party. 3 Belonging to the same side or party. 4 (Hence) Kindred, like, similar (fig.); दलद्राक्षाविर्यद्वमसपक्षा भणितयः Bv. 2. 77. 5 Containing the पक्ष or subject of an inference. -सः 1 An adherent, a follower, partisan. 2 A kindred, a kinsman; M. 4. 3 (In logic). An instance on the same side, a similar instance; निश्चितसाध्यान् सपक्षः T. S.

सपक्षः An enemy, adversary, a rival; R. 9. 8.

सपत्नी A rival or fellow wife, rival mistress, co-wife (having the same husband with another); दिशः सपत्नी भव दक्षिणस्याः R. 6. 63, 14. 86.

सपत्नीक *a.* Attended by a wife.

सपत्राकरणं 1 Wounding in such a manner that the feathered part of the arrow enters the body. 2 Causing excessive pain; cf. निष्त्राकरण.

सपत्राकृतिः *f.* Great agony or pain, excessive affliction or torment.

सपदि *ind.* Instantly, in a moment, immediately; सपदि मदनानलो दहति मम मानसं Git. 10; Ku. 3. 76; 6. 4.

सपर्यां 1 Worship, honouring; सौहं सपर्याधिभाजनेन R. 5. 22, 2. 22, 11. 35, 13. 46; Si. 1. 14. 2 Service, attendance.

सपाद् *a.* 1 Having feet. 2 Increased by a fourth part.

सर्पिः 'Having the same पिंड or funeral rice-ball offering', a kinsman connected by the offering of the funeral rice-ball to the Manes of certain relations; Y. 1. 52; Ms. 2. 247, 5. 59.

सर्पिधिकरणं The performance of a particular Śrāddha in honour of deceased relatives called सर्पिः q. v., to be performed at the end of one full year after the death of a relative, but now usually performed on the 12th day after death as part of the funeral obsequies.

सर्पितिः *f.* Drinking together or in company, comotation.

सप्तक *a.* (का or की *f.*) 1 Containing seven. 2 Seven. 3 Seventh. -कं A collection of seven things, (verses &c.)

सप्तकी A woman's girdle or zone.

सप्ततिः *f.* Seventy. °तम *a.* 70th.

सप्तधा *ind.* Seven-fold.

सप्तन् *num. a.* (always pl. सप्त *nom.* and *acc.*) Seven. -Comp. -अंग *a.* see सप्तकृति below. -अविर् *a.* 1 having seven tongues or flames. 2 evil-eyed, of inauspicious look. (-*m.*) 1 N. of fire. 2 of Saturn. -अशीतिः *f.* eighty-seven. -अष्टा *a.* heptagon. -अष्टः the sun. °वाहनः the sun. -अष्टः seven days, i. e. a week. -आत्मन् *m.* an

epithet of Brahman. -अष्टि (सप्तर्षि) *m.* pl. 1 the seven sages; i. e. मरीचि, अत्रि, अंगिरस्, पुलस्त्य, पुलह, क्रतु and वसिष्ठ. 2 the constellation called Ursa Major (the seven stars of which are said to be the seven sages mentioned above). -चत्वारिंशत् *f.* forty-seven. -जिह्वः -ज्वालः fire. -संतुः a sacrifice; Si. 14. 6. -त्रिंशत् *f.* thirty-seven. -द्विंशत् *a.* seventeen. -सुषुप्तिः N. of fire. -हीरा an epithet of the earth. -धातु *m.* pl. the seven constituent elements of the body; i. e. chyle, blood, flesh, fat, bone, marrow, and semen. -नवतिः *f.* ninety-seven. -नाडीचक्रः a kind of astrological diagram used as a means of foretelling rain. -पर्णः (80 सप्तच्छदः सप्तपत्रः) N. of a tree. -पद्मी the seven steps at a marriage (the bride and bridegroom walk together seven steps, after which the marriage becomes irrevocable). -प्रकृतिः *f.* pl. the seven constituent parts of a kingdom; स्वायम्भावसुहृत्कोशराष्ट्रदुर्गविलासि च Ak.; see प्रकृति also. -भद्रः the Śirisha tree -भूमिक, -भौम *a.* seven stories high (as a palace). -रात्रे a period of seven nights. -विंशतिः *f.* twenty-seven. -विध *a.* seven-fold, of seven sorts. -शतं 1 700. 2 107. (-ती) an aggregate or collection of 700 verses or stanzas. -सतिः an epithet of the sun; सर्वसिद्धिः समस्तस्वामिन् नृपगुणैर्दायते सप्तसोः M. 2. 13.

सप्तम *a.* (मी *f.*) 1 The seventh. -मी *f.* The seventh or locative case (in gram.). 2 The seventh day of a lunar fortnight.

सप्तला A kind of jasmine (double jasmine).

सतिः 1 A yoke. 2 A horse; जवो हि सवेः परमे विवर्णं Subhāsh. ; see सप्तसति also.

सपण्य *a.* Affectionate, friendly.

समरपय *a.* 1 Placing confidence in. 2 Certain, sure.

सफरः -री A small glittering fish; cf. शफर.

सफल *a.* 1 Fruitful, bearing or yielding fruit, productive (fig. also). 2 Accomplished, fulfilled, successful.

सबंध *a.* 1 Closely connected. 2 Having a friend, befriended. -युः A relation, kinsman.

सषडिः Evening twilight.

सषाध *a.* 1 Hurtful. 2 Oppressive.

सषाधार्थ्यं Fellow-studentship (being disciples of the same teacher).

सषाधवारिन् *m.* 1 A fellow-student, one going through the same studies and observing the same austerities. 2 A fellow-sufferer, sympathiser; दुःखसषाधवारिणी सपिका क मता K.; हे यत्नसषाधवारिन् यदि न गुह्यं ततः श्रोतुमिच्छामि Mu. 6.

सभा 1 An assembly, a council, conclave; बैठितसभा कारितवान् Pt. 1; न सा सभा यत्र न संति वृद्धाः II. 1. 2 Company, society, meeting, large number. 3 Council-chamber or hall. 4 A court of justice. 5 A public audience (modern levee). 6 A gambling house. 7 Any room or place much frequented. -Comp. -आस्तारः 1 an assistant at an assembly. 2 a member of a society. -पतिः 1 the president of of a society, chairman. 2 the keeper of a gaming-house. -पूजा worship or reverence paid to the audience. -सद् m. 1 an assistant at an assembly or meeting. 2 a member of an assembly or meeting. 3 an assessor, a juror.

सभाय 10 U. (समाजयति-ते) 1 To salute, pay respects, greet, render homage to, congratulate; स्नेहात्मजायिदु-मेल U. 1. 7; Si. 13. 14; S. 5. 2 To honour, worship, respect. 3 To please, gratify. 4 To beautify, adorn, grace; U. 4. 19. 5 To show.

सभाजनं 1 (a) Paying respects to, salutation, honouring, worshipping; Si. 13. 14. (b) Welcoming, congratulation; R. 13. 43, 14. 18. 2 Civility, courtesy, politeness. 3 Service.

सभायनः N. of Siva.

सभि(भी)का The keeper of a gaming house; अयमस्माकं पूर्वसभिका मायुर इत यमकस्ति Mk. 3; Y. 2. 139.

सम्प a. 1 Belonging to an assembly. 2 Fit for society. 3 R. fined, polished, civilized. 4 Well-bred, polite, courteous; R. 1. 55, Ku. 7. 29. 5 Confidential, trusty, faithful. -स्यः 1 An assessor. 2 An assistant at an assembly. 3 A person of honourable parentage. 4 The keeper of a gaming-house. 5 The servant of the keeper of a gaming-house.

सम्पत्ता, -स्व Politeness, good manners or breeding.

सद् I. 1 P. (सवति) 1 To be confused or agitated. 2 Not to be confused or agitated. -II. 10 U. (समयति-ते) To be agitated.

सद् ind. 1 As a prefix to verbs and verbal derivatives it means (a) with, together with, together; as in संगम, संभाषण, संघा, संदुष्ट &c. (b) Sometimes it intensifies the meaning of the simple root, and may be translated by 'very, quite, greatly, thoroughly, very much'; संदुष्ट, संतोष, संन्यस्त, संन्यास, संताप &c. 2 As prefixed to nouns to form comp. it means, 'like, same, similar,' as in समर्थ. 3 Sometimes it means 'near,' 'before'; as in समक्ष.

सम a. 1 Same, identical. 2 Equal, as in समलोकायन; R. 8. 21; Bg. 2. 38. 3 Like, similar, resembling;

with instr. or gen. or in comp.; पुन-पुनो हरिदोषे नेषरीरगुणेः समः Subhāsh. ; Ku. 3. 13, 23. 4 Even, level, plain; समदेशवर्तिनस्ते न दुरासदो भविष्यति S. 1. 5 Even (as number). 6 Impartial, fair. 7 Just, honest, upright. 8 Good, virtuous. 9 Ordinary, common. 10 Mean, middling. 11 Straight. 12 Suitable, convenient. 13 Indifferent, unmoved, unaffected by passion. 14 All, every one. 15 All, whole, entire, complete. -स A level plain, flat country; Ki. 9. 11. -स ind. 1 With, together with, in company with, accompanied by; (with instr.) आहो निवत्स्यते समं हरिण्यंगनाभिः S. 1. 27; R. 2. 25, 8. 63, 16 72. 2 Equally; यथा सर्वाणि वृत्तानि परा धारयते समं Ms. 9. 311. 3 Like, similarly, in the same manner; Pt. 1. 78. 4 Entirely. 5 Simultaneously, all at once, at the same time, together; नवं पयो यत्र धर्मिया च त्वयि योगमाश्रु समं विवृष्टं R. 13. 26, 4. 4; 10. 60; 14. 1. -Comp. -अंशः an equal share. -हारात् m. a co-heir. -अंतर a. parallel. -आचारः 1 equal or similar conduct. 2 proper practice. -उदकं a mixture of half buttermilk and half water. -उपमा a kind of Upamā or simile. -कन्या a fit or suitable girl (fit to be married). -कर्णः an equi-diagonal tetragon. -कालः the same time or moment. (-लं) ind. at the same time, simultaneously. -कालीन a. contemporary, coeval. -कोलः a serpent, snake. -क्षेत्रं (in astr.) an epithet of a particular arrangement of the Nakshatras. -जातः an equal excavation, a parallelepipedon. -संघकाः incense. -चतुरक्ष a. square. (-क्षं) an equilateral tetragon. -चतुर्भुजः -जं a rhombus. -चित्त a. 1 even-minded, equable, equanimous. 2 indifferent. -धेनु, -धेनवं a. having the same denominator. -जाति a. homogeneous. -ज्ञा fame. -त्रिभुजः -जं an equilateral triangle. -दक्षिण a. viewing equally, impartial; शिवास्त्रिभुजसंघे ब्राह्मणे गवि हस्तिनि। शुनि चैव सपाके च ऐहिकाः समदक्षिणः Bg. 5. 17. -दुःख a. feeling for another's woe, sympathising (with another); a fellow-sufferer; Ku. 4. 4. -दुःख a. a companion or partner in joy and sorrow; S. 3. 12. -दुःख, -दुष्टि a. impartial. -बुद्धि a. 1 impartial. 2 indifferent, stoical. -भाच a. having the same nature or property. (-वः) sameness, equability. -मंडलं (in astr.) the prime vertical line. -सम a. of like origin. -रजित a. tinged. -रभः a particular mode of sexual enjoyment. -रेख a. straight; प्रकृत्या यदकं तदपि समरेखं भवनयोः S. 1. 9. -लंबः -लं a trapezoid. -वर्णा community of caste. -वर्तिन a. equal-minded, impartial. (-म.)

Yama, the god of death. -वृत्तं 1 an even metre, i. e. a stanza the lines of which have all the same number of feet. 2 see सममंडल. -वृत्ति a. equable, fair. -वेधः mean depth. -शोधनं equal subtraction, i. e. subtraction of the same quantity on both sides of an equation. -संधिः peace on equal terms. -सुप्तिः f. universal sleep (as at the end of a Kalpa). -स्य a. 1 equal, uniform. 2 level. 3 like. -स्थलं an even ground.

समक्ष a. Being before the eyes, visible, present. -क्ष ind. In the presence of, visibly, before the very eyes; Ku. 5. 1.

समग्र a. All, whole, entire, complete; M. 2. 13.

समंता Bengal madder (मेजिहा).

समजः 1 A multitude of beasts, animals or birds, a herd, flock. 2 A number of fools. -जं A wood, forest.

समज्या 1 A meeting, an assembly. 2 Fame, renown, celebrity.

समंजस a. 1 Proper, reasonable, right, fit. 2 Correct, true, accurate. 3 Clear, intelligible; as in असमंजस q. v. 4 Virtuous, good, just; वृत्तावि-स्तस्य समंजसे जने Ki. 10. 12. 5 Practised, experienced. 6 Healthy. -सं 1 Propriety, fitness. 2 Accuracy. 3 Correct evidence.

समन्तर-त्वं 1 Sameness, identity. 2 Likeness, similarity. 3 Equality. 4 Impartiality, fairness; समता नी 'to treat as equal' Ms. 9. 218. 5 Equanimity. 6 Perfectness. 7 Commonness. 8 Evenness.

समतिक्रमः Transgression, omission.

समतति a. Past, gone by; R. 8. 78.

समदु a. 1 Intoxicated, furious. 2 Mad with rut. 3 Drunk with passion; U. 2. 20.

समधिक a. 1 Exceeding. 2 Excessive, abundant, plentiful; U. 4. -कं ind. Very much, exceedingly.

समधिगमनं Surpassing, overcoming.

समपथ a. Travelling in company.

समदुजानं 1 Assent, consent. 2 Entire approval, full concurrence.

समंत a. 1 Being on every side, universal. 2 Complete, entire. -तः Limit, boundary, term. (समंत, समंततः समंतात् are used adverbially in the sense of 'from every side', 'all around', 'on all sides', 'wholly', (completely')). -Comp. -दुग्धा the plant called लह्वी q. v. -दक्षकं N. of the district called Kurukahetra or of a place near it; V. 6. -भद्रः a Buddha or the Buddha. -भुज m. fire.

समनु a. 1 Sorrowful. 2 Enraged.

समन्वयः 1 Regular succession or order. 2 Connected sequence, mutual connection, applicability (तात्पर्य); तद् समन्वयात् Br. Śū. I. 1.

4 ; न च तद्वत्ताया पदानां ब्रह्मस्वरूपाविवये निश्चिते समन्वयेऽर्थान्तरकल्पना युक्ता S. B. 3 Conjunction.

समन्वित *p. p.* 1 Connected with, connected in natural order. 2 Followed. 3 Endowed with, possessing, full of. 4 Affected by.

समन्वित *p. p.* 1 Inundated. 2 Eclipsed.

समन्विष्टाहारः 1 Mentioning together. 2 Association, company. 3 Proximity to or association with a word, the meaning of which is clearly ascertained or understood.

समन्वितसर्ग 1 Approaching. 2 Seeking, wishing for.

समन्विष्टाहारः 1 Taking together. 2 Repetition. 3 Surplus, excess.

समन्वितसर्ग Worshipping, reverencing.

समन्वाहारः Accompaniment, association.

समयः 1 Time in general. 2 Occasion, opportunity. 3 Fit time, proper time or season, right moment, Ku. 3. 25. 4 An agreement, a compact, contract, engagement; मित्रःसमयात् S. 5. 5 Convention, conventional usage. 6 An established rule of conduct, a ceremonial custom, usual practice; Ki. 1. 28; U. 1. 7 The convention of poets; (e. g. that persons separated from their beloveds are affected at the sight of clouds). 8 An appointment, assignation. 9 A condition, stipulation; V. 5. 10 A law, rule, regulation; Y. 3. 19. 11 Direction, order, instruction, precept. 12 Emergency, exigency. 13 An oath. 14 A sign, hint, indication. 15 Limit, boundary. 16 A demonstrated conclusion, doctrine, tenet; बौद्धं, वैशेषिकं &c. 17 End, conclusion, termination. 18 Success, prosperity. 19 End of trouble.

-Comp. -अनुवृत्तिः a time at which neither the stars nor the sun is visible. -अनुवर्तिन् a. following established customs. -अनुसारेण, -उचिते ind. suitably to the occasion, as the occasion demands. -आचारः conventional practice, established usage. -क्रिया making an agreement. -परिसर्यन् observance of a compact, treaty or agreement; समयपरिसर्यन् स्मृते ते Ki. 1. 45. -अभिचारः breaking an agreement, violation or breach of contract. -अभिचारिन् a. breaking an agreement.

समया ind. 1 Duly, seasonably, in due time. 2 At a fixed or appointed time. 3 In the midst, within, between. 4 Near (with acc.); समया तीव्रनिर्दि Dk.; Sl. 6. 78, 15. 9, Nalad. 4. 8.

समयाद् War, battle, fight; सर्वाद्योऽपि अत्रात्यन्तं युद्धं कीमति Ve. 8. -Comp.

-उद्देशः, -भूमिः battle-field. -मूर्धन् m., -शिरस् m. the front or van of battle. समन्वितं Worshipping, honouring, adoration.

समर्ग a. 1 Afflicted, pained, wounded. 2 Asked, solicited.

समर्थ a. 1 Strong, powerful. 2 Competent, allowed, qualified; प्रतिग्रहसमर्थोऽपि Ms. 4. 186, Y. 1. 213. 3 Fit, suitable, proper; तदुद्बुद्धमेव रायः प्रत्ययत समर्थमुत्तरं R. 11. 79. 4 Made fit or proper, prepared. 5 Having the same meaning. 6 Significant. 7 Having proper aim or force, very forcible. 8 Being in apposition. 9 Connected in sense. -यैः 1 A significant word (in gram.). 2 The coherence of words together in a significant sentence.

समर्थकं Aloe-wood.

समर्थनं 1 Establishing, supporting, corroborating 2 Defending, vindicating, justifying; स्थितेऽस्तसमर्थनं K. P. 7. 3 Pleading, advocating. 4 Judging, considering, imagining. 5 Deliberation, determination, deciding on the propriety or otherwise of anything. 6 Adequacy, efficacy, force, capability. 7 Energy, perseverance. 8 Reconciling differences, allaying disputes. 9 Objection.

समर्थक a. 1 Granting a boon. 2 Causing to prosper.

समर्थनं Giving or handing over to, delivering, consigning.

समर्थान् a. 1 Limited, bounded. 2 Near, proximate. 3 Correct in conduct, keeping within bounds of propriety. 4 Respectful, courteous.

समल a. 1 Dirty, foul, filthy, impure. 2 Sinful. -लं Excrement, ordure, feces.

समवकारः A kind of drama; (thus described in S. D. :- भूतं समवकारे तु स्वातं देवाभिराश्रय। नेयया निर्विमर्शास्तु ययोकाः &c. 515).

समवतारः 1 A descent. 2 A descent into a river or sacred bathing place; समवतारसमेतसमरितेः Ki. 5. 7.

समवस्था 1 Fixed condition. 2 Similar condition or state; S. 4. 3 State or condition in general; R. 19. 50; M. 4. 7.

समवस्थित *p. p.* 1 Remaining fixed. 2 Steady.

समवाप्तिः *f.* Obtaining, acquisition.

समवायः 1 Combination, union, conjunction, aggregate, collection; सर्वादिनयानामेकैकमव्येष्टानाचरतं कित्तु समवायः K.; बहुवचनप्रकाराणां समवायो हि बुद्ध्या Subbāsh. 2 A number, multitude, heap. 3 Close connection, cohesion. 4 (In Vais. phil.) Intimate union, constant and inseparable connection, inseparable inherence or existence

of one thing in another, one of the seven categories of the Vaisesikas.

समवायिन् a. 1 Closely or intimately connected. 2 Multitudinous. -Comp. -कारणं inseparable cause, the material cause (one of the three kinds of कारण mentioned in Vaisesikha phil.).

समवेत *p. p.* 1 Come together met, united, joined. 2 Intimately united or inherent, inseparably connected. 3 Comprised or contained in a larger number.

समष्टिः *f.* Collective pervasion or aggregate, an aggregate which is considered as made up of parts each of which is consubstantially the same with the whole (opp. अष्टि q. v.). समष्टिरिज्ञः सर्वेषां स्वात्मतादात्म्यवेदान्। तद्वत्मावाचक्ये तु ज्ञायते अष्टिरिज्ञज्ञा ॥ Panchdasi.

समसनं 1 Joining together, combination. 2 Compounding, formation of compound words. 3 Contraction.

समस्त *p. p.* 1 Thrown together, combined. 2 Compounded. 3 Pervading the whole of anything. 4 Abridged, contracted, condensed. 5 All, whole, entire.

समस्या 1. Proposing part of a stanza to another to be completed, the part of a stanza so given to be completed; कः श्रीपतिः का विषया समस्या Subbāsh.; thus the lines प्रागर्थविषयं संपूनी, शतकोटिप्रवित्तरं, तुलसाहं कुतोऽयम् are completed by नेत्रः सर्वं हराः शिवो. 2 (Hence) Completing or filling up what is incomplete; गौरीव पद्या सुमया कदाचित्कर्मविमर्शस्तु समस्या N. 7. 83. (समस्या = संपदनं).

समा (Generally in pl. but used by Pāṇini in sing. also, e. g. समा P. V. 2. 12.) A year; तेनाक्षि परिगमिताः समाः कर्षाणि R. 8. 82; तयोऽनुवृत्तिरेव रामे प्राजायन्तः समाः 12. 6; 19. 4; Mv. 4. 41. -ind. With, together with.

समासमीना A cow bearing a calf every year.

समाकर्षिन् a. (जी. f.) 1 Attracting. 2 Spreading far, diffusing fragrance. -m. Diffused odour, a scent spreading afar.

समाकुल a. 1 Full of, thronged, crowded. 2 Greatly agitated, bewildered, confused, hurried.

समाख्या 1 Fame, reputation, celebrity. 2 A name, appellation.

समाख्यात *p. p.* 1 Reckoned up, counted, summed up. 2 Fully related, declared, proclaimed. 3 Celebrated, famous.

समागत *p. p.* 1 Come together, met, joined, united. 2 Arrived. 3 Being in conjunction.

समागतिः *f.* 1 Coming together, union, meeting. 2 Arrival, approach. 3 Similar condition or progress.

समागमः 1 Union, meeting, encountering, combination ; अहो देवगति-
हिना तथापि न समागमः K. P. 7 ; R. 8. 4, 92, 19. 16. 2 Intercourse, association, society ; as in समागमः. 3 Approach, arrival. 4 Conjunction (in astr.).

समापतः 1 Killing, slaughter. 2 War, battle.

समाचयनं Accumulation.

समाचरणं Practising, observing, behaving.

समाचारः 1 Proceeding, going. 2 Practice, conduct, behaviour. 3 Proper conduct or behaviour. 4 News, information, report, tidings.

समाजः 1 An assembly, a meeting, विशिष्टः सर्वविधो समाजो विविधं जीवनपरिचयानां Bh. 2. 7. 2 A society, club, an association. 3 A number, multitude, collection. 4 A party, convivial meeting. 5 An elephant.

समाजिकः A member of an assembly ; see सामाजिक.

समाज्ञा Fame, reputation.

समादानं 1 Receiving fully. 5 Receiving suitable gifts. 3 The daily observances of the Jaina sect.

समादेशः Command, order, direction, instruction.

समाधा See समाधान below.

समाधानं 1 Putting together, uniting. 2 Fixing the mind in abstract contemplation on the true nature of spirit. 3 Profound or abstract meditation, deep contemplation. 4 Intentness. 5 Steadiness, composure, peace (as of mind), satisfaction ; विचरन् समाधानं ; बुद्धेः समाधानं G. L. 18. 6 Clearing up a doubt, replying to the Pārvaṇakāḥa ; answering an objection. 7 Agreeing, promising. 8 (In dramas) A leading incident which unexpectedly gives rise to the whole plot.

समाधिः 1 Collecting, composing, concentrating (as mind). 2 Profound or abstract meditation, concentration of mind on one object, perfect absorption of thought into the one object of meditation, i. e. the Supreme Spirit, (the 8th and last stage of Yoga) ; आत्मेश्वराणां न हि जातु विद्याः समाधिनिद्राप्रमदो भवति Ku. 3. 40, 50 ; Mk. 1. 1 ; Bh. 3. 54 ; R. 8. 78 ; Si. 4. 55. 3 Intentness, concentration (in general), fixing of thoughts ; तस्यां लग्नसमाधिः (मानसं) Git. 3. 4 Penance, religious obligation, devotion (to penance) ; अस्थिरसमाधिभी-
रुत्वं देवानां S. 1 ; तपःसमाधि Ku. 3. 24, 5. 6 ; 1. 59, 5. 45. 5 Bringing together, concentration, combination, collec-

tion ; तं वेदा विद्वे दूतं महायुतसमाधिना R. 1. 29. 6 Reconciliation, settling or composing differences. 7 Silence. 8 Agreement, assent, promise. 9 Requit. 10 Completion ; accomplishment. 11 Perseverance in extreme difficulties. 12 Attempting impossibilities. 13 Laying up corn (in times of famine), storing grain. 14 A tomb. 15 The joint of the neck, a particular position of the neck ; Ki. 16. 21. 16 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech thus defined by Mammaṭa ; समाधिः सुकरं कार्यं कार्यान्तरयो-
गतः K. P. 10 ; see S. D. 614. 17 One of the ten Guṇas or merits of style ; see Kāv. 1. 93.

समाध्यात *p. p.* 1 Blown into. 2 Elated, puffed up, inflated.

समान *a.* 1 Same, equal, like similar ; समानशील्यमनेषु सर्वं Subbāsh. 2 One, uniform. 3 Good, virtuous, just. 4 Common, general. 5 Honoured. -*सः* 1 A friend, an equal. 2 One of the five life-winds or vital airs, which has its seat in the cavity of the navel and is essential to digestion. -*नं ind.* Equally with, like (with instr.) ; जलपरेण समानमुवा-
चः Ki. 18. 4. -*Comp.* -*अधिकरण* *a.* 1 having a common substratum. 2 being in the same category or predicament. 3 being in the same case-relation or government (in gram.) ; (-*जं*) 1 same location or predicament. 2 Agreement in case, apposition. 3 a predicament including several things, a generic property. -*अर्धः* *a.* having the same meaning, synonymous. -*उद्भूतः* a relative connected by the libations of water to the Manes of common ancestors ; this relationship extends from the seventh (or eleventh) to the thirteenth (or fourteenth according to some) degree ; समानोद्भू-
तमस्तु विवर्तताचतुर्दशतु ; see Ms. 5. 60. also. -*उद्भूतः* a brother of whole blood, uterine brother. -*उपमा* a kind of Upamā ; see Kāv. 2. 29. -*काल-*
-*कालीन* *a.* synchronous. -*सोत्र* = सगोत्र q. v. -*दुःख* *a.* sympathising. -*धर्मन्* *a.* possessed of the same qualities, sympathiser, appreciator of merits ; Māl. 1. 6. -*धमः* the same pitch of voice. -*सहि* *a.* agreeing in tastes.

समानयनं Bringing, together, collecting, conducting.

समाप Offering sacrifices or oblations to the gods.

समापत्तिः *f.* 1 Meeting, encountering. 2 Accident, chance, accidental encounter ; समापत्तिरहेन केचिन्ना दानवेन V. 1. ; किञ्च समापत्तिविपरित्यानि R. 7. 23 ; Ku. 7. 75.

समापक *a.* (चिका *f.*) Finishing, accomplishing, fulfilling.

समापन 1 Completion, conclusion, bringing to an end ; Ms. 5. 88. 2 Acquisition. 3 Killing, destroying. 4 A section, chapter. 5 Profound meditation.

समापन्न *p. p.* 1 Attained, obtained.

2 Occurred, happened. 3 Come, arrived. 4 Finished, completed, accomplished. 5 Proficient. 6 Endowed with. 7 Distressed, afflicted. 8 Killed.

समापादनं Accomplishing, restoring.

समाप्त *p. p.* 1 Finished, concluded, completed. 2 Clever.

समासालः A lord, husband.

समाप्तिः *f.* 1 End, conclusion, completion, termination. 2 Accomplishment, fulfilment, Perfection. 3 Reconciling or settling differences, making up quarrels.

समाप्तिक *a.* 1 Final, concluding. 2 Finite. 3 One who has finished the whole of anything. -*कः* 1 A finisher. 2 One who has completed the whole course of holy studies.

समाप्लव *p. p.* 1 Flooded, inundated. 2 Filled with.

समाभाषणं Conversation, talking with ; R. 6. 16.

सामानाज 1 Repetition, mention. 2 Enumeration. 3 Traditional repetition or mention.

सामानाजः 1 Traditional repetition or mention, handing down traditionally. 2 A traditional collection (of words &c.) ; अथ इति पञ्चसमाजवि पठ्यते U. 4. 3 Tradition, repetition (in general). 4 Reading, recitation, enumeration. 5 Totality, an aggregate, a collection ; अक्षरसामानाजं Sik. 57 ; (i. e. the letters from अ to इ which are said to have been revealed by Siva to Pāṇini).

समापः 1 Arrival, coming. 2 A visit.

समापस *p. p.* Drawn out, extended, lengthened.

समायुक्त *p. p.* 1 Joined, connected, united. 2 Intent on, devoted to. 3 Made ready, prepared. 4 Endowed or furnished with, filled with, provided, supplied. 5 Charged, appointed.

समायुक्त *p. p.* 1 Connected or united together, joined. 2 Collected, brought together. 3 Endowed or furnished with, having, possessed of.

समायोगः 1 Union, connection, conjunction. 2 Preparation. 3 Fitting (an arrow). 4 A collection, heap, multitude. 5 A cause, motive, object.

समारम्भः 1 Beginning, commencement. 2 An enterprise, undertaking.

a work, an action; मध्यमुद्धाः समारंभाः ...तस्य गृहं विधेहि R. 17. 53; Bg. 4. 19. 3 An unguent; see समालय.

समारधनं 1 A means of satisfying, gratification, delight; नाट्यं भिन्नचैत्रेणस्य बहुधायेकं समारधनं M. 1. 4. 2 Attendance, service; R. 2. 5, 18. 10. समारोपणं 1 Depositing, placing in or upon. 2 Delivering over, consigning.

समारोपित p. p. 1 Caused to mount or ascend. 2 Strung (as a bow), मयता चरि समारोपिते K. P. 10. 3 Deposited, planted, lodged. 4 Consigned, delivered over.

समारोहः 1 Ascending, mounting. 2 Riding upon. 3 Agreeing.

समालयनं Resting on, clinging to. समालयित्व a. Clinging to. -नी A kind of grass.

समालयः, समालयनं 1 Taking hold of, seizing. 2 Seizing a victim for sacrifice. 3 Smearing the body with unguents or coloured cosmetics; मंगलसमालयनं विवचयावः S. 4.

समावर्तनं 1 Return. 2 Especially, a pupil's return home after finishing his course of holy study.

समावायः 1 Association, connection. 2 Inseparable connection; see समवाय. 3 Aggregation. 4 A multitude, number, heap.

समावासः A residence, habitation, dwelling-place.

समाविष्ट p. p. 1 Entered thoroughly, completely occupied, pervaded. 2 Seized, overcome, engrossed. 3 Possessed by an evil spirit. 4 Endowed with. 5 Settled, fixed, seated. 6 Well instructed.

समावृत p. p. 1 Encompassed, surrounded, enclosed, beset. 2 Screened, veiled. 3 Hidden, concealed. 4 Protected. 5 Shut out, excluded. 6 Stopped.

समावृत्तः, समावृत्तकः A pupil who has returned home after finishing his course of holy study.

समावेशः 1 Entering or abiding together. 2 Meeting, association. 3 Inclusion, comprehension. 4 Penetration. 5 Possession by an evil-spirit. 6 Passion, emotion.

समाश्रयः 1 Seeking protection or shelter. 2 Refuge, shelter, protection. A place of refuge, asylum, or dwelling place. 4 Dwelling, residence.

समाश्रयः A close embrace.

समाश्वासः 1 Recovering breath, breathing a sigh of relief. 2 Relief, encouragement, consolation. 3 Trust, confidence, belief.

समाश्वासनं 1 Reviving, encouraging, comforting. 2 Consolation; V. 2.

समासः 1 Aggregation, union, composition. 2 Composition of words, a compound; (the principal kinds of compounds are four:- द्वंद्व, तत्पुरुष, बहुव्रीहि and अव्ययीभाव q. q. v. v.). 3 Reconciliation, composition of differences. 4 A collection, an assemblage. 5 Whole, totality. 6 Contraction, conciseness, brevity. (समासेन, समासतः means 'in short', 'briefly', 'succinctly', एषा धर्मस्य को योनिः समासेन प्रकीर्तिता Ms. 2. 25, 3. 20; Bg. 13. 18; समासतः श्रुयतां V. 2). -Comp. -उक्तिः f. a figure of speech thus defined by Mammata:- परोक्तिर्यदुक्तेः श्लिष्टेः समासोक्तिः K. P. 10.

समासाक्तिः f. समासतः Union, adhering together, attachment.

समासंजनं 1 Joining, uniting. 2 Fixing or placing on. 3 Contact, combination, connection.

समासजनं 1 Abandoning completely. 2 Consigning.

समासादनं 1 Approaching. 2 Finding, meeting with, obtaining. 3 Accomplishing, effecting.

समाहरणं Uniting, collecting, combining, accumulating.

समाहृत m. 1 One who is accustomed to collect or get together. 2 A collector (as of taxes).

समाहारः 1 A collection, an aggregate, assemblage; Māl. 9. 2 Composition of words. 3 Conjunction of words or sentences. 4 A subdivision of *Dvandva* and *Doigu* compounds, expressing an aggregate. 5 Abridgment, contraction, conciseness.

समाहित p. p. 1 Brought together, assembled. 2 Adjusted, settled. 3 Composed, collected, calm (as mind). 4 Intent on, absorbed in, concentrated. 5 Finished. 6 Agreed upon.

समाहृत p. p. 1 Brought together, collected, accumulated. 2 Abundant, excessive, much. 3 Received, accepted, taken. 4 Abridged, curtailed.

समाहृति f. Compilation, abridgment.

समाह्वः Challenge, defiance.

समाह्वयः 1 Calling out, challenging. 2 War, battle. 3 A single combat. 4 Setting animals to fight for sport, betting with living creatures; Y. 2. 203; Ms. 9. 221. 5 A name, an appellation.

समाह्वः A name, an appellation; Śi. 11. 26.

समादानं 1 Calling together, convocation. 2 Challenge.

समिकं A javelin, dart.

समित्व f. War, battle; समित्वे पति-निपाताकर्षणं &c. N. 12. 75

समित्व Wheat-flour.

समितिः 1 Meeting, union, association. 2 An assembly. 3 Flock, herd; Ki. 4. 32. 4 War, battle; S. 2. 14; Ki. 3. 15; Śi. 16. 13. 5 Likeness, equality. 6 Moderation.

समित्विजय a. Victorious in battle.

समिधः 1 War, battle. 2 Fire.

समिद्ध p. p. 1 Lighted up, kindled.

2 Set on fire. 3 Inflamed, excited.

समिध् f. Wood, fuel; especially fuel or sacrificial sticks for the sacred fire; समिदाहरणाय S. 1; Ku. 1. 57; 5. 33.

समिधः Fire.

समिधनं 1 Kindling. 2 Fuel.

समिरः Wind.

समीक War, battle; Śi. 15. 83.

समीकरणं 1 Complete investigation. 2 The Sāṅkhya system of philosophy; Śi. 2. 59.

समीक्षा 1 Investigation, search. 2 Consideration. 3 Close or thorough inspection. 4 Understanding, intellect. 5 Essential nature or truth. 6 An essential principle. 7 The Mīmāṃsā system of philosophy.

समीचीः The ocean.

समीचकः Copulation, sexual union.

समीची 1 A doe. 2 Praise.

समीचीन 1 Good, right. 2 True, correct. 3 Fit, proper. 4 Consistent. -नं 1 Truth 2 Propriety.

समीदः Fine wheat-flour.

समीन a. 1 Yearly, annual. 2 Hired for a year. 3 A year hence.

समीनिका A cow calving every year.

समीप a. Near, close by, adjacent, at hand. -रं Proximity, vicinity.

(समीपं, समीपतत्त्वं and समीपे are used adverbially in the sense of 'near, before, in the presence of'; अतः समीपे पठितुं लिखते S. 5. 17.

समीरः 1 Air, wind; परितस्मीरे यमुनातीरे Gīt. 5. 2 The Sami tree.

समीरणः 1 Air, wind; समीरणो गोद-यितामवेति व्यादिश्यते केतु इत्याशयः Ku. 3. 21; 1. 8. 2 The breath. 3 A traveller. 4 N. of plant (मरुचक). -नं Throwing, sending forth.

समीह्य Longing, desire, striving after.

समीहित p. p. 1 Longed for, desired, wished. 2 Undertaken. -नं Wish, longing, desire.

समुच्छेदनं Shedding, effusion.

समुच्छेदः 1 Collection, assemblage, aggregation, mass, multitude. 2 Conjunction of words or sentences; see च. 3 A figure of speech; K. P. 10. (Kāriāś 115 and 116).

समुच्छेदः 1 Ascending. 2 Transversing.

समुच्छेदः Complete destruction, extermination, eradication.

समुद्रः 1 Elevation, height. 2 Opposition, enmity.

समुद्रः Elevation, height.

समुद्रसितं, समुद्रासः Sighing deeply, a heavy or deep sigh.

समुद्रित a. 1 Abandoned, left. 2 Let go. 3 Free from.

समुद्रकः 1 Exaltation. 2 Setting oneself up, belonging to a tribe higher than his own; Ms. 11. 56.

समुद्रकमः 1 Rising upwards, ascent. 2 Transgression of proper bounds.

समुद्रकीर्णः 1 Crying aloud. 2 A loud uproar. 3 An osprey.

समुद्रय a. 1 Rising, getting up. 2 Sprung or produced from, born from (at the end of comp.); अय नयनसमुद्रं ज्योतिरेव योः R. 2. 75; Bg. 7. 27. 3 Occurring, occasioned.

समुद्रयानं 1 Rising, getting up. 2 Resurrection. 3 Perfect cure, complete recovery. 4 Healing (as of a wound); Ms. 8. 287; Y. 2. 222. 5 A symptom of disease. 6 Engaging in industry, active occupation; as in समुद्रयानं Ms. 8. 4.

समुद्रयतनं 1 Flying up, ascending. 2 Effort, exertion.

समुद्रयतिः f. 1 Production, birth, origin. 2 Occurrence.

समुद्रयिज, समुद्रयिजल a. Excessively confused or bewildered, disorganised. -जः -लः 1 An army in great disorder. 2 Great confusion.

समुद्रस्यः A great festival.

समुद्रसर्गः 1 Abandoning, leaving. 2 Shedding or casting forth, giving away. 3 Discharge of feces, voiding of excrement; Ms. 4. 50.

समुद्रसारणं 1 Driving away. 2 Pursuing, hunting.

समुद्रसुक a. 1 Very uneasy or anxious, impatient; विरेषि समुद्रसुकः V. 4. 20, R. 1. 33; Ku. 5. 76. 2 Longing or eager for, fond of. 3 Sorrowful, regretting.

समुद्रस्थः 1 Height, elevation. 2 Fatness, thickness.

समुद्रक p. p. Raised or drawn up (as water from a well).

समुद्रयः 1 Ascent, rising up (of the sun). 2 Rise (in general). 3 A collection, multitude, number, heap; सामर्थ्यानिबि समुद्रयः संनयो वा गुणानां U. 6. 9. 4 Combination. 5 The whole. 6 Revenue. 7 Effort, exertion. 8 War, battle. 9 Day. 10 The rear of an army.

समुद्रागमः Full knowledge.

समुद्राचारः 1 Proper practise or usage. 2 Proper mode of address. 3 Purpose, intention, design.

समुद्रायः A collection, multitude &c.; see समुद्र.

समुद्रावरणं 1 Declaring, pronouncing. 2 Illustration.

समुद्रित p. p. 1 Gone up, risen, ascended. 2 Lofty, elevated. 3 Produced, arisen, occasioned. 4 Assembled, collected, united; मद्रागोपचपादयं समुद्रितः सर्वो गुणानां गणः Ratn. 1. 6. 5 Possessed of, furnished with.

समुद्रिरणं 1 Uttering, speaking, pronouncing. 2 Repeating.

समुद्र a. 1 Rising, ascending. 2 Completely pervading. 3 Having a covering or lid. 4 Having beans. -द्रः 1 A covered box or casket. 2 A kind of artificial stanza; see समुद्रक below.

समुद्रकः 1 A covered box or casket; S. 4. 2 A kind of artificial stanza, the two halves of which exactly correspond in sound, though they differ in meaning; e. g. Ki. 15. 16.

समुद्रमः 1 Rising, ascent. 2 Arising, issuing. 3 Birth, Production.

समुद्रिरणं 1 Vomiting, ejecting. 2 That which is vomited. 3 Raising, lifting up.

समुद्रितं A loud song.

समुद्रेशः 1 Fully pointing out. 2 Full description. Particularising, enumeration.

समुद्रत p. p. 1 Upraised, uplifted, elevated. 2 Excited, drawn up. 3 Puffed up with pride, proud, arrogant. 4 Ill-mannered, ill-behaved. 5 Impudent, rude.

समुद्ररणं 1 Upraising, lifting up. 2 Picking up. 3 Drawing or lifting out. 4 Extrication, deliverance. 5 Eradication, extirpation. 6 Taking out from (a shore). 7 Food thrown up or vomited.

समुद्रवृ m. A deliverer, redeemer.

समुद्रवः Origin, production.

समुद्रमः 1 Lifting up. 2 Great effort or exertion; कैर्देग सह योद्धव्यमस्मिन्नसमुद्रमे Bg. 1. 22; समुद्रः कार्यः &c. 3 An undertaking, commencement. 4 An onset.

समुद्रयोगः Active exertion, energy.

समुद्र a. Sealed, bearing a seal, stamped; समुद्रो लेखः -द्रः 1 The sea, ocean. 2 An epithet of Siva. 3 The number 'four'. -Comp. -अंतं 1 the sea-shore. 2 nutmeg. -अतरा 1 the cotton-plant. 2 the earth. -अंवर the earth. -अवरः, अवरः 1 a crocodile. 2 a large fabulous fish. 3 Rama's bridge; cf. रामसेतु. -ककः, केनः the cuttle-fish-bone. -न a. sea-faring. (-यः) 1 a sea-trader. 2 a seaman, a sea-farer; so समुद्रगानिक, -यणिक &c. (-ग) a river. -गृह a summer-house built in the midst of water. -घुलुकः an epithet of Agastya. -नचर्चातं 1 the moon. 2 ambrosia, nectar. -नेकला, -रसना, -रसना the earth. -यानं 1 a sea-voyage. 2 a vessel, ship, boat. -याना a sea-voyage. -यणिक a. see समुद्रय. -योजित f. a river. -यन्त्रि submarine fire. -युग्म the Ganges.

समुद्रहः 1 Bearing up. 2 One who lifts up.

समुद्राहः 1 Bearing up. 2 Marriage.

समुद्रेगः Great fear, alarm, terror.

समुद्रने 1 Moistening. 2 Wetness, moisture.

समुद्र a. Wet, moist.

समुद्रत p. p. 1 Upraised, lifted up.

2 Elevated, high, lofty. 3 Exalted, sublime. 4 Proud. 5 Projecting. 6 Upright, just.

समुद्रतिः f. 1 Lifting up, raising. 2 Height, loftiness, elevation (mental also); मनसः शिखराणां च सदशी ते समुद्रतिः Ku. 6. 66; R. 3. 10. 3 Eminence, high position or dignity, exaltation; उपमेः सद् संगेन को न गति समुद्रतिः; जातो येन जातेन गति वंशः समुद्रतिः Subhāsh. 4 Rise, prosperity, increase, success; विनिपातोपि समः समुद्रतेः Ki. 2. 34, or वृद्धिः सत्तु सा महीयतः सद्ये नान्यसमुद्रतिं यया 2. 21. 5 Pride, arrogance.

समुद्रज p. p. 1 Elevated, exalted. 2 Swollen. 3 Full. 4 Proud, arrogant, overbearing. 5 Conceited, thinking oneself to be learned. 6 Unfettered.

समुद्रपः 1 Getting, obtaining. 2 Occurrence, event.

समुद्रमूलं Uprooting, eradication, complete destruction.

समुद्रगमः Approach, contact.

समुद्रजोषय ind. 1 Entirely according to wish. 2 Happily.

समुद्रभोगः Sexual union, coition.

समुद्रपवेशनं 1 A building, habitation, residence. 2 Seating down.

समुद्रस्था, समुद्रस्थानं 1 Approach, approximation. 2 Proximity, nearness.

3 Happening, befalling, occurrence. समुद्रास्थितिः = समुद्रस्थान q. v.

समुद्रार्जनं Acquiring together, simultaneous acquisition.

समुदेत p. p. 1 Come together, assembled, collected. 2 Arrived at. 3 Furnished or endowed with, possessed of.

समुद्रोद p. p. 1 Gone upwards, risen. 2 Increased. 3 Brought near. 4 Restrained.

समुद्रासः 1 Excessive brilliance. 2 Great joy, exhilaration.

समुद्र p. p. 1 Brought together, assembled. 2 Accumulated, collected. 3 Enveloped. 4 Associated with. 5 Produced quickly. 6 Calmed, tamed down, tranquillized. 7 Crooked, bent. 8 Purified, cleansed. 9 Borne along. 10 Led, conducted. 11 Married.

समूरः, समूरः, समूरकः A kind of deer.

समूल a. Along with the roots; as in समुल्लापं 'having completely exterminated, tearing up root and branch'.

समूहः 1 A multitude, collection, assemblage, aggregate, number; जन-

सङ्घः, विहसङ्घः, पक्षसङ्घः &c. 2 A flock, troop.

सङ्गृह्णन् 1 Bringing together. 2 A collection, plenty.

सङ्गृह्णी A bloom.

सङ्गृह्यः A kind of sacrificial fire.

सङ्गृह्य p. p. 1 Prosperous, flourishing, thriving. 2 Happy, fortunate. 3 Rich, wealthy. 4 Rich in, richly endowed with, abounding in. 5 Fruitful.

सङ्गृह्यि f. 1 Great growth, increase, thriving. 2 Prosperity, opulence, affluence. 3 Wealth, riches. 4 Exuberance, profusion, abundance; as in धनसङ्गृह्यि. 5 Power, supremacy.

सङ्गृह्य p. p. 1 Come or met together, assembled. 2 United, combined. 3 Come near, approached. 4 Accompanied by. 5 Endowed or furnished with, having, possessed of. 6 Come into collision, encountered. 7 Agreed upon.

सङ्गृह्यि f. 1 Prosperity, increase of wealth; सङ्गृह्यि च विपरीतं च महाशक्तिरूपता Subhāsh. 2 Success, fulfilment, accomplishment. 3 Perfection, excellence; as in सङ्गृह्यि. 4 Exuberance, plenty, abundance.

सङ्गृह्य f. 1 Wealth, riches; नीता-विभोत्साहपुणेन सङ्गृह्य Ku. 1. 32; आपन्नार्तिप्रज्ञामन-कलाः सङ्गृह्यो ह्युत्तमानां Mo. 53. 2 Prosperity, affluence, advancement; (opp. विपद् or आपद्); ते मुखा नृपतेः कलत्रविनये सङ्गृह्य चापत्तु च Mu. 1. 15. 3 Good fortune, happiness, luck. 4 Success, fulfilment, accomplishment of desired object; S. 7. 30. 5 Perfection, excellence; as in सङ्गृह्ये; Si. 3. 35. 6 Richness, plenty, exuberance, abundance, excess; दुर्गारविहङ्गनसङ्गृह्यो Ku. 5. 27; R. 10. 59. 7 Treasure. 8 An advantage, benefit, blessing. 9 Advancement in good qualities. 10 Decoration. 11 Right method. 12 A necklace of pearls. -Comp. -वरः a king. -विनिमयः an interchange or reciprocity of benefits or services; R. 1. 26.

सङ्गृह्य p. p. 1 Prosperous, thriving, rich. 2 Fortunate, successful, happy. 3 Effected, brought about, accomplished. 4 Finished, completed. 5 Perfect. 6 Full-grown, mature. 7 Procured, obtained. 8 Right, correct. 9 Endowed with, possessed of. 10 Turned out, become. -कः An epithet of Siva. -कं 1 Riches, wealth. 2 A dainty, delicacy.

सङ्गृह्यः 1 Conflict, encounter, war, battle. 2 A calamity, misfortune. 3 Future state, futurity. 4 A son.

सङ्गृह्य (वि)कं Encounter, war, battle.

सङ्गृह्यः 1 Mixture. 2 Union, contact, touch; पदेन त्वरेण सङ्गृह्यो सङ्गृह्योऽभिहित-

द्वयरेण Ku. 3. 26; Me. 25, V. 1. 13. 3 Society, association, company; न सङ्गृह्य-जनसङ्घः सङ्गृह्यनेनैव Bh. 2. 14. 4 Sexual union, copulation.

सङ्गृह्य Lighting.

सङ्गृह्य a. 1 Reasoning well, a reasoner. 2 Cunning, subtle. 3 Lustful, lewd. 4 Small, little. -कः 1 Maturing. 2 N. of a tree (सारङ्ग).

सङ्गृह्यः 1 Intersection. 2 A spindle.

सङ्गृह्यः 1 Falling together, concurrence. 2 Meeting together, encountering. 3 Collision, butting against. 4 Falling down, descending; Bg. 1. 20. 5 Alighting (as of a bird). 6 Flight (of an arrow). 7 Going, moving. 8 Being removed, removal; Ms. 6. 56. 9 A particular mode of the flight of birds; cf. रति. 10 The residue (of an offering).

सङ्गृह्यः N. of a fabulous bird, on of Garuda and elder brother of Jatayu.

सङ्गृह्यः 1 Completion, accomplishment. 2 Acquisition.

सङ्गृह्यन् 1 Accomplishing, effecting, fulfilment. 2 Gaining, obtaining, acquiring. 3 Cleaning, clearing, preparing (as ground); Ms. 3. 225.

सङ्गृह्यित p. p. 1 Formed into a mass. 2 Contracted.

सङ्गृह्यः 1 Squeezing together, compression. 2 Pain, torture. 3 Agitating, disturbing. 4 Sending, directing, driving onward, propelling; सङ्गृह्यभित्तजलेषु तोययेत् Ki. 7. 12.

सङ्गृह्यन् 1 Squeezing, pressing together. 2 Sending. 3 Punishment, chastigation. 4 Stirring up, agitating.

सङ्गृह्यि f. Drinking together, computation.

सङ्गृह्यः 1 A cavity; स्वात्मा सागरः किंसङ्गृह्यतं (वयः) सन्नीतिकं जायते Bh. 2. 67 v. 1.; Kāv. 2. 288; R. 1. 21. 2 A casket, covered box. 3 The Kuravaka flower.

सङ्गृह्यः सङ्गृह्यिका A box, casket.

सङ्गृह्य a. 1 Filled &c. 2 All, whole; see पूर्व. -ई Ether.

सङ्गृह्य p. p. 1 Blended, mixed. 2 Connected together, related, in close relation; वाग्यविह सङ्गृह्यो R. 1. 1. 3 Touching.

सङ्गृह्यलनं 1 Complete ablution. 2 Bathing. 3 Inundation.

सङ्गृह्य m. A ruler, judge.

सङ्गृह्य ind. Now, at present, at this time; अयि सङ्गृह्यि देहि दर्शनं Ku. 4. 28.

सङ्गृह्यपि f. 1 Approach, arrival. 2 Presence. 3 Gain, obtaining, acquiring. 4 An agreement. 5 Admission, confession; Mu. 5. 18. 6 Admission of a fact, a particular kind of reply in law. 7 Assault, attack. 8 Occurrence. 9 Co-operation. 10 Doing, performing.

सङ्गृह्योपका-कं 1 Complete obstruction. 2 Confinement, imprisonment.

सङ्गृह्यीत p. p. 1 Returned. 2 Fully convinced. 3 Proved, admitted. 4 Renowned. 5 Respectful.

सङ्गृह्यीति f. 1 Full ascertainment. 2 Compliance, fame, celebrity, notoriety; Ki. 3. 43.

सङ्गृह्यः 1 Firm conviction. 2 Agreement.

सङ्गृह्यीत Expectation.

सङ्गृह्यन् 1 Giving or handing over completely. 2 Bestowal, gift, donation. 3 Giving in marriage. 4 The sense expressed by the dative case.

सङ्गृह्यनीय A gift, donation.

सङ्गृह्यः 1 Tradition, traditional doctrine or knowledge, traditional handing down of instruction; U. 5. 15. 2 A peculiar system of religious teaching, a religious doctrine inculcating the worship of one peculiar deity. 3 An established custom, usage.

सङ्गृह्यन् Ascertainment.

सङ्गृह्यण-जा 1 Deliberation. 2 Determining the propriety or otherwise of anything.

सङ्गृह्यः Roaming about.

सङ्गृह्य p. p. 1 Split open, cleft. 2 In rut.

सङ्गृह्यः Great joy, jubilee.

सङ्गृह्यः Loss, destruction, abstraction.

सङ्गृह्यणं Departure.

सङ्गृह्यः 1 Union, connection, meeting, conjunction, contact; (जलस्य) उष्णत्वमन्यातवसङ्गृह्यो R. 5. 54; M. 5. 3. 2 A connecting link, fastening; रतेन भोजयति सङ्गृह्यसङ्गृह्यो M. 3. 16. 3 Relation, dependence. 4 Mutual relation or proportion. 5 Connected series or order. 6 Sexual union, coition. 7 Application. 8 Magic.

सङ्गृह्यि a. Joining together. -m. 1 A joiner, uniter. 2 A conjuror. 3 A libertine. 4 A catamite.

सङ्गृह्य Complete rain-fall.

सङ्गृह्यः Full or courteous inquiry. 2 An inquiry.

सङ्गृह्यः 1 Propitiation. 2 Favour, grace. 3 Serenity, sedateness. 4 Trust, confidence. 5 The soul.

सङ्गृह्यः The change of ह, ह, ह, and ह, to ह, उ, ऋ and ऌ respectively. इयणः सङ्गृह्यः P. I. 1. 45.

सङ्गृह्यः 1 Mutual striking. 2 Encounter, war, battle, conflict; U. 6. 7.

सङ्गृह्यि f. Attainment, acquisition.

सङ्गृह्यि f. 1 Attachment, affection. 2 Friendly assent. 3 Delight, joy.

सङ्गृह्यः 1 Observing, beholding. 2 Considering, investigating.

संज्ञाः 1 Sending away, dismissing.
2 Direction, command, order.
संज्ञाः Sprinkling over, consecration.

संज्ञाः 1 Submersion, trundation.
2 Surge. 3 Flood. 4 Falling into ruin. 5 Subversion.

संज्ञाः A ram, sheep.

संज्ञाः An angry or unamiable conduct, an incident describing the mutual encounter of angry persons ; see S. D. 379, 420 ; e. g. the encounter between मायन and अश्वरथ in Māl. act 5.

संज्ञा I. 1 P. (संवति) To go, move.
-II. 10 U. (संवति-ते) To collect, accumulate.

संज्ञा The second ploughing of a field ; (संज्ञा to plough twice) see संज्ञा also.

संज्ञा p. p. 1 Bound or fastened together. 2 Attached to. 3 Connected with, related to, belonging to. 4 Endowed with.

संज्ञा 1 Connection, union, association. 2 Relation, relationship. 3 Relation, as the meaning of the genitive case. 4 Matrimonial alliance ; Ku. 6. 29, 30. 5 Friendly connection, friendship ; संज्ञामात्रपुनः B. 2. 58. 6 Fitness, propriety. 7 Prosperity, success.

संज्ञा a. 1 Relating, concerning. 2 Fit, suitable. -का 1 A friend. 2 A relation by birth or marriage. 3 A kind of peace.

संज्ञा a. 1 Relating or belonging to. 2 Connected with, serving as an adjunct, inherent. 3 Possessing good qualities. -म. 1 A relation by marriage ; U. 4. 9. 2 A relation, kinsman (in general).

संज्ञा 1 A dam, bridge. 2 A kind of deer. 3 N. of a demon slain by Pradyumna ; see संज्ञा and प्रद्युम्न. 4 N. of a mountain. -र 1 Restraint. 2 Water. -Comp. -अरिः, -रिपुः Cupid.

संज्ञा-लं Provisions for a journey, viaticum. -लं Water.

संज्ञा a. Thronged or crowded with, blocked up, narrow ; संज्ञां बृहद्वि तद्बृहद्वर्गं Si. 8. 2 ; ध्योमि संज्ञावर्गवर्गः R. 12. 67. -वा 1 Being thronged with. 2 Pressing on, striking, hurting ; सन्ज्ञावर्गवर्गो जगत् Ku. 4. 26. 3 Obstruction, difficulty, danger, impediment ; Ki. 3. 52. 4 The road to hell. 5 Fear, dread. 6 The vulva.

संज्ञा 1 Blocking up, obstructing. 2 Compressing. 3 A barrier, gate. 4 The vulva. 5 The point of a stake. 6 A door-keeper.

संज्ञा f. 1 Perfect knowledge or perception. 2 Full consciousness. 3 Calling to, addressing. 4 (In gram.)

The vocative case ; रं हस्तासंज्ञः P. VI. 1. 69.

संज्ञा 1 Explaining, instructing, informing. 2 Full or correct perception. 3 Sending, throwing. 4 Loss, destruction.

संज्ञा 1 Explaining. 2 Addressing. 3 The vocative case. 4 An epithet (used in calling a person) ; Bv. 3. 13.

संज्ञा f. 1 Sharing in, possessing. 2 Distributing.

संज्ञा p. p. Shattered, dispersed. -मः An epithet of Siva.

संज्ञा A procuress ; see संज्ञा.

संज्ञा 1 Birth, production, springing up, arising, existence ; विश्व इदं यत् मम संज्ञा संज्ञो भूयात् Māl. 9 ; मातृपौत्र इयं वास्यादस्य रूपस्य संज्ञाः S. 1. 26 ; Bg. 3. 14 ; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense ; असरः संज्ञा S. 1. 2 Production and bringing up ; Ms. 2. 227, (see Kull, thereon). 3 Cause, origin, motive. 4 Mixing, union, combination. 5 Possibility ; संज्ञोद्वि विद्योयस्य संज्ञयति संज्ञं Subhāsh. 6 Compatibility, consistency. 7 Adaptation, appropriateness. 8 Agreement, conformity. 9 Capacity. 10 Equivalence (one of the Prāmānyas). 11 Acquaintance. 12 Loss, destruction.

संज्ञा 1 Bringing together, collecting. 2 Preparation, provisions, necessities, requisites, apparatus, things requisite for any act ; सविज्ञेयमय प्रज्ञासंज्ञो मया संज्ञि यन्त्रिः Māl. 5 ; R. 12. 4 ; V. 2. 3 An ingredient, a constituent part. 4 Multitude, heap, quantity, assemblage ; as in संज्ञासंज्ञा. 5 Fulness. 6 Wealth, affluence. 7 Maintenance, support.

संज्ञा-जा 1 Considering, reflecting ; R. 5. 28. 2 Fancying, supposition ; संज्ञावमयोत्प्रेक्षा प्रकृतस्य संज्ञेयं K. P. 10. 3 An idea, fancy, thought. 4 Respect, honour, esteem, regard ; संज्ञावमयुगमवेदि तमीश्वराणां S. 7. 3. 5 Possibility. 6 Fitness, adequacy ; Ki. 3. 39. 7 Competency, ability. 8 Doubt. 9 Affection ; love. 10 Celebrity.

संज्ञा p. p. 1 Considered, supposed, imagined ; विज्ञां दोषेण संज्ञावितः K. 2 Esteemed, honoured, respected ; Bh. 2. 81. 3 Suited, fitted, adequate, fit. 4 Possible.

संज्ञा Conversation ; Ms. 2. 195 ; 8. 354.

संज्ञा 1 Discourse, conversation. 2 Greeting. 3 Criminal connection. 4 An agreement, a contract. 5 A watch-word, war-cry.

संज्ञा f. 1 Birth, origin, production ; Ms. 2. 147. 2 Combination,

union. 3 Fitness, suitability. 4 Power.

संज्ञा p. p. 1 Brought together, collected, concentrated. 2 Got ready, prepared, provided, equipped. 3 Furnished or endowed with, possessed of. 4 Placed, deposited. 5 Full, complete, entire. 6 Gained, obtained. 7 Carried, borne. 8 Nourished. 9 Produced, caused.

संज्ञा f. 1 Collection. 2 Preparation, equipment, provision. 3 Fulness. 4 Support, maintenance, nourishment.

संज्ञा 1 Breaking, splitting. 2 Union, mixture, combination ; आलोक-तिमिरसंज्ञं Māl. 10. 11 ; हर्षद्विगमभेद उपनतः Māl. 8. 3 Meeting (as of glances). 4 Confluence, junction (of two rivers) ; तनुतिष्ठ परासिधुतभेदमव-गाद्य नमस्मिन् प्रविज्ञावः ; अयमसौ महावदः संज्ञः Māl. 4 ; यधुवर्गसिधुसंज्ञावतः 9.

संज्ञा 1 Enjoyment (in general) ; संज्ञासंज्ञाः विज्ञः Subhāsh. 2 Possession, use, occupation ; Ms. 8. 200. 3 Carnal enjoyment, sexual union, copulation ; संज्ञावते मय समुचिते इत्यसंज्ञावतः Me. 95. 4 A lecher, catamite. 5 A subdivision of the sentiment of love ; see under संज्ञा.

संज्ञा 1 Turning round, whirling, revolving. 2 Haste, hurry. 3 Confusion, agitation, flurry ; Ku. 3. 48. 4 Fear, alarm, fright ; S. 1 ; Ki. 15. 2. 5 Error, mistake, ignorance, 6 Zeal, activity. 7 Respect, reverence ; गृहमुपगते संज्ञमविधिः Bh. 2. 63 ; तय वीर्यवतः काश्चिद्यथासि मयि संज्ञमः Rām. -Comp. -उत्थित a. excited by agitation. -संज्ञ a. embarrassed, flurried.

संज्ञा p. p. 1 Whirled about. 2 Flurried, agitated, perplexed, bewildered.

संज्ञा p. p. 1 Agreed or consented to, approved of. 2 Liked, dear, beloved. 3 Like, resembling. 4 Regarded, considered, thought. 5 Highly respected, honoured, esteemed. -सं Agreement ; see संज्ञा.

संज्ञा f. 1 Agreement. 2 Concurrence, assent, approbation, approval. 3 Wish, desire. 4 Knowledge of self, or knowledge of the soul, true knowledge. 5 Regard, respect, esteem ; कथमिदं तव संज्ञिर्भविष्या तमवतुमिह-विनावपीरितस्य Ki. 10. 36. 6 Love, affection.

संज्ञा Great joy, delight, happiness ; Si. 15. 77.

संज्ञा 1 Rubbing together, friction. 2 Throng, crowd, concourse ; यद्विषयकस्योत्प्रेक्षासंज्ञावतः मज्जतां R. 15. 101 ; Māl. 10. 3 Treading or trampling on. 4 War, battle.

संज्ञा-संज्ञावतः q. v. under संज्ञा.
संज्ञा Intoxication, frenzy.

संमानः Respect, honour. -नं 1 Measure. 2 Comparing.

संमार्जनः A sweeper.

संमार्जनं 1 Sweeping, cleansing. 2 Purifying, cleaning, brushing.

संमार्जनी A broom.

संमित *p. p.* 1 Meted, measured out. 2 Of equal measure, extent or value, equal, similar, like, resembling; कृतासंमिततयेपदेशयुगे K. P. 1; R. 3. 16. 3 As large as, reaching to. 4 Conformable, corresponding, commensurate. 5 Provided or furnished with.

संमिश्र, संमिश्रित *a.* Mixed together, intermixed.

संमिश्रः An epithet of Indra.

संमीलनं Closing up (of a flower &c.), covering, enveloping.

संमुख *a.* (खा or खी *f.*), संमुखीन *a.* 1 Facing, fronting, face to face, opposite, confronting; कामं न तिष्ठति मदानसंमुखी सा S. 1. 31; R. 15. 17; Si. 10. 86. 2 Encountering, meeting. 3 Disposed to.

संमुखिन *m.* A mirror, looking-glass.

संमुख्ये 1 Fainting, insensibility, 2 Congealing, becoming dense. 3 Thickening, increasing. 4 Height. 5 Universal pervasion, co-extension, complete permeation.

संमुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Well swept, cleansed. 2 Strained, filtered.

संमेलनं 1 Meeting together, union. 2 Mixture. 3 Assembling, collecting.

संमोहः 1 Bewilderment, confusion, infatuation. 2 Insensibility, swoon.

3 Ignorance, folly. 4 Fascination.

संमोहनं Fascinating, fascination. -नः N. of one of the five arrows of Cupid; Ku. 3. 66.

सम्पद्य, सम्पद्य *a.* (समीची *f.*) 1 Going with, accompanying. 2 Right, fit, proper, due. 3 Correct, true, accurate. 4 Pleasant, agreeable;

किं न कुलानि कवीनां निरुपसर्ग्यं विजयतु R. G. 5 Same, uniform. 6 All, whole, entire. -*ind.* (सम्पद्) 1 With, together with. 2 Well, properly, rightly, correctly, truly; सम्पदियमाह S. 1; Ms. 2. 5, 14. 3 Duly, suitably, correctly, truly. 4 Honourably. 5 Completely, thoroughly. 6 Distinctly.

सम्प्राप्त *m.* A paramount sovereign, universal lord; especially one who rules over other princes and has performed the Rājastya sacrifice;

देवेभ्यं राजसूयं मेदत्येवमश्वः यः । शान्तिं यथाश्रया राजः स सम्प्राद Ak. ; R. 2. 5.

सम्पू 1 A. (सयते) To go, move.

सम्पूयः One of the same flock or tribe.

सयोजि *a.* Having the same womb, uterine. -निः 1 A whole or uterine brother. 2 A pair of nippers for

cutting betel-nut. 3 N. of Indra.

सर *a.* 1 Going or moving. 2 Cathartic, purgative. -रः 1 Going, motion. 2 An arrow. 3 The coagulum of curds or milk, cream. 4 Salt. 5 A string, necklace; अयं कंठे बाहुः शिशिरममृणो मेम्लिकमरः U. 1. 39, 29.

6 A water-fall. -रः 1 Water. 2 A lake, pool. -*Comp.* -उत्सवः a crane-*जं* fresh butter; cf. शरज.

सरकः-कं 1 A continuous line of road. 2 Spirituous liquor, spirits. 3 Drink-

ing spirits, चक्रय सह पुरभिजनेरयार्यासिद्धि सरकं महीभूतः Si. 15. 80, 10. 12. 4 A drinking vessel, wine-glass, goblet; Si. 10. 20. 5 Distribution of spirituous liquor. -कं 1 Going. 2 A pond, lake. 3 Heaven.

सरपा 1 A bee; तत्सार मरवाभ्यामेः य श्लाघपटलेति R. 4. 63; Si. 15. 23.

सरपः 1 A quadruped. 2 A bird.

सरजम्-सा *f.*, सरजस्का A woman during menstruation.

सरह *m.* 1 Air, wind. 2 A cloud. 3 A lizard. 4 A bee.

सरहिः 1 Wind. 2 A lizard; त्वराहि-मरुतानां च तिर्यगो चांडुचारिणां Ms. 12. 57.

सरदिः 1 Wind. 2 A cloud.

सरदुः A lizard, chameleon.

सरण *a.* Going, moving, flowing. -ञ् 1 Proceeding, going or flowing. 2 Iron rust.

सरणिः, -णी *f.* 1 A Path, way, road, course; A. L. 18. 2 Arrangement, mode. 3 A straight or continuous line. 4 A disease of the throat.

सरहः 1 A bird. 2 A libertine, dissolute man. 3 A lizard. 4 A rogue. 5 A kind of ornament.

सरयुः 1 Air, wind. 2 A cloud. 3 Water. 4 The spring. 5 Fire. 6 N. of Yama.

सरत्निः *m. f.* A kind of cubit-measure; cf. तल्लि or अल्लि.

सरय *a.* Riding in the same car -यः A warrior riding in a chariot.

सरभस *a.* 1 Speedy, quick. 2 Violent, impetuous. 3 Passionate. 4 Delighted. -सं *ind.* Impetuously hurriedly &c.

सरमा 1 The bitch of the gods. 2 N. of a daughter of Dakṣha. 3 N. of the wife of Bibhishana, brother of Ravana.

सरयुः Air, wind. -युः *f.* N. of a river on which stands Ayodhya, or Oude; R. 8. 95, 13. 61, 63, 14. 30.

सरल *a.* 1 Straight, not crooked. 2 Honest, upright, sincere, candid. 3 Simple, artless, simple minded; सरले साहसरामं परिहर Māl. 6. 10; अयि सरले किमन भया मगधत्या शयं 2. -लः 1 A kind of pine tree; निषदितायां सरलेद्रुमाणां Ku. 1. 9; Me. 53; R. 4. 75. 2 Fire. -*Comp.* -अंशः 'the exudation of Sarala', resin, turpentine. -द्रवः fragrant resin.

सरस्य See शरस्य.

सरसः *n.* 1 A lake, pond, pool, a large sheet of water; सरसामसिं सरसाः Bg. 10. 21. 2 Water. -*Comp.* -जं -जन्मन् *n.*, -रहं, (सरोजं, सरोजन्मन्, सरोरहं) also सरसिजं, सरसिरहं a lotus; सरसिजममुचिच्छं शैलेनापि रस्यं S. 1. 20; मरो रह-युमिषुषः पादास्तवायेविषुं Rāto. 1. 24. -जिनी, -रहिणी 1 a lotus-plant; अमर कव वा मरोजिनी रज्जुमि Bv. 1. 100. 2 a pond abounding in lotuses. -रक्षः (सरोरक्षः) the guardian of a pool. -रह (सरोरह) *n.* a lotus. -वरः (सरोवरः) a lake.

सरस *a.* 1 Juicy, succulent. 2 Tasty, rapid. 3 Wet; Si. 11. 54. 4 Wet with perspiration; Ku. 5. 85. 5 Full of love, impassioned; Bv. 1. 100 (where it means 'full of honey' also). 6 Charming, lovely, agreeable, beautiful; सरसवसंत Gīt. 1. 7 Fresh, new. -सं 1 A lake, pond. 2 Alchemy.

सरसी A lake, pool; Bv. 2. 144. -*Comp.* -रहं a lotus.

सरस्वत् *a.* 1 Having water, watery. 2 Juicy, succulent. 3 Elegant. 4 Sentimental. -*m.* 1 The ocean. 2 A lake. 3 A male river (नद्य). 4 A buffalo. 5 N. of Vāyu.

सरस्वती 1 N. of the goddess of speech and learning, and represented as the wife of Brahman. 2 Speech, voice, words; Ku. 4. 39, 43; R. 15. 46. 3 N. of a river (which is lost in the sands of the great desert). 4 A river in general. 5 A cow. 6 An excellent woman. 7 N. of Durgā. 8 N. of a female divinity peculiar to the Buddhists. 9 The Soma plant. 10 The plant called त्र्येतिष्विति.

सराय *a.* 1 Coloured, tinged, tinted. (अकारि) सरागमस्या रममाणयास्यं Ku. 5, 10. 2 Dyed with red lac; R. 16. 10. 3 Impassioned, full of love, enamoured; सुनेपि मनेष्वरसं सुनायं कुतस्तज्जल Subhāsh.

सराय *a.* Sounding, making a noise. -यः 1 A lid, cover. 2 A shallow dish, saucer; cf. शराय.

सरिः *f.* A spring, fountain.

सरित् *f.* 1 A river; अन्धारासिता शनानि हि समुद्रगाः प्रापयंवाच्यं M. 5. 19. 2 A thread, string. -*Comp.* -नाथः, -पतिः (also सरितापतिः), -भर्तृ *m.* the ocean. -वरा (also सरितावरा) N. of the Ganges. -सुतः an epithet of Bhishma.

सरि (ति) मन्त्र *m.* 1 Motion, creeping. 2 Wind.

सरिल्लं Water; cf. सल्लि.

सरीसृपः A serpent.

सरः The handle of a sword.

सरूप *a.* 1 Having the same form. 2 Like, resembling, similar; R. 6. 58.

सरूपतः, -सं 1 Likeness. 2 Assimilation to the deity, one of the four states of Mukti.

सरोच *a.* Angry, wrathful. 2 Enraged.

सर्कः 1 Wind, air. 2 The mind.
सर्कः 1 Relinquishment, abandonment. 2 Creation; अस्याः सर्गविधौ प्रजा-पतिरुद्बोधो नु कतिप्रमः V. 1. 9. 3 The creation of the world; Ku. 2. 6; R. 3. 27. 4 Nature, the universe. 5 Natural property, nature. 6 Determination, resolve; गृहण शर्त्तं यदि सर्वं एव ते R. 3. 51; 14. 42; Si. 19. 38. 7 Assent, agreement. 8 A section, chapter, canto (as of a poem.) 9 Rush, onset, advance (of troops). 10 Voiding of excrement. 11 N. of Siva. -Comp. -क्रमा the order of creation. -बन्धः a great poem having several cantos, a Mahākāvya; सर्वबन्धो महाकाव्यं S. D.

सर्क 1 P. (सर्जति) 1 To acquire, gain. 2 To earn by labour.

सर्जः 1 N. of a tree (साल). 2 The resinous exudation of the Sāla tree. -Comp. -निर्यासका, -मणिः -रसा, resin.

सर्जकः The Sāla tree.

सर्जने 1 Abandoning, quitting. 2 Letting loose. 3 Creating. 4 Voiding. 5 The rear of an army.

सर्जि, सर्जिका, सर्जी *f.* Natron.

सर्जः A trader. -*f.* 1 Lightning. 2 Necklace. 3 Going, following.

सर्पः 1 Serpentine or winding motion, sliding. 2 Flowing, going. 3 A snake, serpent. -Comp. -अरातिः -अरि 1 an ichneumon. 2 a peacock. 3 an epithet of Garuḍa. -अज्ञानः a peacock. -आवासः, -इष्टं the sandal tree. -उन्नः a mushroom. -तुणः an ichneumon. -वृद्धः a snake's fang. -वारकः a snake-charmer. -सुख *m.* 1 a peacock. 2 a crane. 3 a large snake. -मणिः a snake-gem. -राजः N. of Vāsuki.

सर्पण 1 Creeping, gliding. 2 Tortuous motion. 3 The flight of an arrow nearly parallel to the ground. सर्पिणी 1 A female serpent. 2 N. of a small medicinal herb.

सर्पिन् *a.* 1 Creeping, gliding, winding, going tortuously. 2 Moving, going (in general); यका भेदवि-सर्पिणी Pt. 1. 252.

सर्पिन् *n.* Clarified butter (for the difference between घृत and सर्पिन्, see आज्य). -Comp. -समुद्रः the sea of clarified butter, one of the seven seas.

सर्पिन्मत् *a.* Dressed with clarified butter.

सर्व 1 P. (सर्वति) To go, move.

सर्गः 1 Going, motion. 2 The sky.

सर्व 1 P. (सर्वति) To hurt, injure, kill.

सर्व *pron. a.* (nom. pl. सर्व *m.*) 1 All, every; उपर्युपरि पर्यन्तः सर्व एव वसिष्ठि H. 2. 2 (परिः सर्वो भवति हि लघुः पूर्णता

परिवाय Me. 20, 93. 2 Whole, entire, complete. -*वः* 1 N. of Viṣṇu. 2 Of Siva. -Comp. -अंश the whole body. -अंगीण *a.* pervading or thrilling through the whole body; सर्वगीणःसर्गः सुतस्य किल V. 5. 11. -अधिकारिन् *m.*, -अध्यक्षः a general superintendent. -अकीन *a.* eating every kind of food; सर्वाभोजिन् &c. -आकारं (in comp.) entirely, thoroughly, completely. -आत्मन् *m.* the whole soul; सर्वात्मना entirely, completely, thoroughly. -ईश्वरः a paramount lord. -म, -गामिन् *a.* all-pervading, omnipresent. -जित् *a.* all-conquering, invincible. -ज्ञ, -विद् *a.* all-knowing, omniscient. (-*m.*) 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 of Buddha. -दुमन *a.* all-subduing, irresistible. -नामन् *n.* a class of pronominal words. -संगल *a.* epithet of Parvatī. -रसः resin. -लिंगिन् *m.* a heretic, an impostor. -स्यापिन् *a.* all-pervading. -वेदस् *m.* one who performs a sacrifice by giving away all his wealth. -सहा (also सर्वसहा) the earth. -स्वं 1 every thing, the whole of one's possessions; as in सर्वस्वदंडः, 'confiscation of the whole property'. 2 the very essence, the all-in-all of anything; see S. 1. 24, 6. 2; Mā. 8. 6; Bv. 1. 63.

सर्वकष *a.* 'All-destroying', all-powerful; सर्वकषा भगवती भवितव्यतैव Mā. 1. 23; Bv. 4. 2. -वः A villain, rogue.

सर्वतश्च *ind.* 1 From every side or quarter. 2 On all sides, everywhere, all round. 3 Completely, entirely. -Comp. -गामिन् *a.* 1 having access everywhere; Ku. 3. 12. -भद्रः 1 the car of Viṣṇu. 2 a bamboo. 3 a kind of verse artificially arranged; c. g. Ki. 15. 25. 4 a temple or palace having openings on four sides; (*n.* also in this sense). -द्वार) a dancing girl, an actress. -सुख *a.* of every kind, complete, unlimited; S. 5. 25. (-*वर्ग*) 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 of Brahman; Ku. 2. 3. (having faces on all sides). 3 the Supreme Being. 4 the soul. 5 a Brāhmaṇa 6 fire. 7 heaven or Svarga (of Indra).

सर्वत्र *ind.* 1 Everywhere, in all places. 2 At all times.

सर्वत्र *ind.* 1 In every way, by all means; U. 1. 5. 2 At all, altogether (usually with negation). 3 Completely, entirely, utterly. 4 At all times.

सर्वदा *ind.* At all times, always for ever.

सर्वसि See सर्वसि.

सर्वसा *ind.* 1 Wholly, entirely, completely. 2 Everywhere. 3 On all sides.

सर्वाणी See सर्वाणी.

सर्वपः 1 Mustard; सलः सर्वपत्राणि पर-च्छिन्नाणि इत्यति Subbāb.; Mā. 10. 6. 2 A small measure of weight. 3 A sort of poison.

सर्व 1 P. (सर्वति) To go, move.

सर्व Water.

सर्विल Water; समसलिलावगाहाः S. 1.

3. -Comp. -अधिन् *a.* thirsty. -आशयः a tank, reservoir of water. -ईधनः the submarine fire. -उपद्रवः inundation, deluge, flood of water. -क्रिया the funeral rite of washing a corpse. 2 = उदकक्रिया q. v. -ज a lotus. -जिधिः the ocean.

सलज्ज *a.* Modest, bashful.

सलिल *a.* Sportive, wanton, amorous.

सलोकता Being in the same world, residence in the same heaven with a particular deity, (one of the four states of Mukti).

सलुकी A kind of tree; cf. सलुकी.

सवः 1 Extraction of Soma juice. 2 An offering, a libation. 3 A sacrifice. 4 The sun. 5 The moon. 6 Progeny. -व 1 Water. 2 The honey of flowers.

सवने 1 Extracting the Soma juice or drinking it. 2 A sacrifice; अथ तं सवनाय दीक्षितः R. 8. 75; S. 3. 28. 3 Bathing, purificatory ablution. 4 Generation, bearing or bringing forth children.

सवयत् *a.* Of the same age. -*m.* 1 A contemporary, coeval. 2 A companion of the same age. -*f.* A woman's female companion or confidante.

सवरः 1 N. of Siva 2 Water.

सवर्ण *a.* 1 Of the same colour. 2 Of like appearance, like, resembling; दुर्बलमिच्छिहं सद्रुपासवर्णो Si. 4. 28; Me. 18; R. 9. 51. 3 Of the same caste or tribe. 4 Of the same kind, similar. 5 Belonging to the same class of letters, requiring the same effort (of the organs of speech) in pronunciation; तुल्यास्त्रयलं सवर्ण P. I. 1. 9

सविकल्प, -सविकल्पक *a.* 1 Optional. 2 Doubtful. 3 Recognizing a distinction as that of subject and object, or of the knower and the known (opp. निर्विकल्पक q. v.).

सविग्रह *a.* 1 Possessing a body, embodied. 2 Having meaning of import. 3 Engaged in strife, quarrelling.

सवितर्क, सविमर्क *a.* Thoughtful. -*क*, -*क्षि* *ind.* Thoughtfully.

सवितृ *a.* (त्री *f.*) Generating, producing, yielding; सवित्री कामानां यदि जगति जन्तुर्नि भवती G. L. 23. -*m.* 1 The sun; उदेति सविता साप्रजस्रं यथास्तमेति च K. P. 7. 2 N. of Siva. 3 Of Indra. 4 The Arka tree.

सवित्री 1 A mother; Ku. 1. 24. 2 a cow.

सविध a. 1 Of the same kind or sort. 2 Near, adjacent, proximate; ध्रुवो ध्रुवः सविधनगरीरध्वया पर्वतं Māl. 1. 15. -धं Proximity, vicinity; यस्य न सविधे दधिता दधद्वनस्तुद्धिनदीधितिस्तस्य K. P. 9; क्रिमासेधं पुंसो सविधननवध दुसरितः 10; N. 2. 47; Si. 14. 69; Bv. 2. 182.

सविधय a. Modest, humble. -य ind. Modestly.

सविधम a. Sportive, coquettish.

सविशेष a. 1 Possessing characteristic qualities. 2 Peculiar, extraordinary. 3 Special, particular; U. 4. 4 Pre-eminent, superior, excellent. 5 Discriminative. (सविशेष and सविशेषतस् are used adverbially in the sense of 'especially', 'particularly', 'exceedingly'; अनेन धर्मः सविशेषतः मे विवर्गसारः प्रतिभाति मामिनि Ku. 5. 38; oft. in comp.; Ku. 1. 27, R. 16. 53).

सविस्तर a. Detailed, minute, complete. -र ind. In detail, in extenso.

सविस्मय a. Surprised, astonished.

सवृद्धि a. Bearing interest.

सवेश a. 1 Decorated, ornamented, dressed. 2 Near, proximate.

सव्य a. 1 Left, left-hand. 2 Southern. 3 Contrary, backward, reverse. 4 Right. -व्य ind. The usual position of the sacred thread when it hangs down over the left shoulder; cf. अपसव्य. -Comp. -ह्वर a. right. -सावित्र m. an epithet of Arjuna; निमित्तमात्रं मय सव्यसावित्र Bg. 11. 33; (the name is thus derived in M.p. :- उभो मे दाक्षिणी पाणी गांढीवस्य विकर्षणे । तेन देवमनुष्येषु सव्यसाचीति मां विदुः) ।

सव्यपेक्ष a. Connected with, dependent on; सेवेद्वय निमित्तसव्यपेक्षेति विवर्ति-विद्धमतत् Māl. 1; U. 6.

सव्यभिचारः One of the five main divisions of *Hetva'bhāsa* (in logic), a too general middle term for explanation, see अनेकान्तिक.

सव्याज a. 1 Artful. 2 Plausible; cunning.

सव्यापार a. Engaged, employed.

सवीड a. 1 Bashful. 2 Ashamed.

सव्येधु m., सव्येधुः A charioteer.

सवाल्य a. 1 Thorny. 2 Pierced by darts or thorns.

सवाल्य a. Having or yielding corn. -स्या A variety of sun-flower.

सवमशु a. Bearded. -f. A woman with a beard.

सभीक a. 1 Prosperous, fortunate. 2 Lovely, beautiful.

सम् 2 P. (सति) To sleep.

ससत्त्व a. 1 Possessed of vitality, energy, vigour, courage &c. 2 Pregnant. -त्वा A pregnant woman.

ससंदेह a. Doubtful. -हः N. of a figure of speech; see संदेह.

ससन Immolation.

ससंध्य a. Evening, vespertine.

ससावस a. Alarmed, frightened, imid.

सस्व See संज.

सस्य 1 Corn, grain; (पतानि) सस्येः पूर्वे जटारपिठे प्राणिनां संभवति Pt. 5. 27; see शस्य also. 2 Fruit or produce of any plant. 3 A weapon. 4 A good quality, merit. -Comp. -हविः f. a sacrifice made on the ripening of new grain. -यद् a. fertile. -मारिन् a. destructive of grain. (-m.) a kind of rat or mouse. -संवरः the Sāla tree.

सस्यक a. Possessed of good qualities, meritorious. -कः 1 A sword. 2 A weapon. 3 A kind of precious stone.

सस्वेद a. Covered over or moist with sweat, perspired. -दा A girl recently, deflowered.

सह 1. 4. P. (सहति) 1 To satisfy. 2 To be pleased. 3 To endure, bear. -II. 1 A. (सहते, epic Paras. also; सोऽहं the सू of सह is changed to ह after prepositions ending in ह, as नि, परि, वि, except when ह is changed to उ)

1 (a) To bear, endure, suffer, put up with; सहोद्गाथाः सोदाः Bh. 3. 6; पद्मं सहते अमरस्य पल्लवं शिरीषपुष्पं न पुनः पतयिष्यः Ku. 5. 4; so दुःखे, संतापे, क्रोधे &c.; R. 12. 63; 11. 52; Bk. 17. 59. (b) To tolerate, allow; सहतिः सल्लु सा महीयसः सहते नाम्नसमुत्थितं वसा Ki. 2. 21; Me. 105; R. 14. 63. 2 To forgive, forbear; वारंवारं मयैतस्यापराधः सोऽहः H. 3; Bg. 11. 44. 3 To wait, be patient; द्विषाव्यहान्य-हंसि सोऽनुमन् R. 5. 25, 15. 45. 4 To bear, support, bear up; S. 3. 5 To conquer, defeat, oppose, be able to resist. 6 To suppress, stop. 7 To be able (with inf.). -Caus. (साहयति-ते) 1 To cause to bear or suffer. 2 To make bearable or supportable; दुर्बलं विरहदुःखमाशा-वपः साहयति S. 4. 16. -Desid. (सिसहि-यते) To wish to bear &c. -With उच् 1 to be able, have power or energy for, dare, venture; तवावुर्विन् न च कर्तुं-सह Ku. 5. 65 'I cannot approve &c.'; Bk. 3. 54, 5. 54, 14. 89, Si. 14. 83. 2 (a) to attempt, be prompted to; Ki. 1. 36. (b) to cheer up, not to sink or give way; Bk. 19. 16. 3 To be at ease; Ku. 4. 36. 4 to go forward, march on. (-Caus.) to stir up, rouse, Bk. 9. 69. -परि to bear; Bk. 9. 73. -य 1 to bear, endure; न तेजस्तेजस्वी प्रसूतमप-रेण प्रसहते U. 6. 14. 2 to withstand, resist, overpower; संयुगे साधुर्गतिं तदुद्यतं प्रसहते कः Ku. 2. 57. 3 to exert oneself, attempt. 4 to be able. 5 to have power or energy; see प्रसह also. -वि 1 to bear, endure; R. 3. 63, 8. 56. 2 to resist, withstand, be able to resist; R. 4. 49. 3 to be able. 4 to allow. 5 to wish, like.

सह a. 1 Bearing, enduring, suffering. 2 Patient. 3 Able; see असह. -हः The month मार्गशीर्ष. -हः, ह Power, strength.

सह ind. 1 With, together with, along with, accompanied by (with instr.) शशिना सह राति कौमुदी सह मेघेन तद्वि-त्तलीयते Ku. 4. 33. 2 Together, simultane-ously, at the same time; अस्तौद्यौ सहैवासी कुर्वते वृषतिर्द्विषाः Subhāsh. -Comp. -अध्यापिन् m. a fellow-student. -अर्थ a. synonymous. (-र्थः) the same or common object. -राक्तिः f. a figure of speech in rhetoric; सा सहोक्तिः सहायस्य बलदेवः द्विषाचक K. P. 10; c. g. पपात हृदी सह सेनिकाशुभिः R. 3. 61. -उदजः a hut made of leaves. -उत्तरः a uterine brother, brother of whole blood; Vikr. 1. 21. -उपमा, a kind of Upamā. -ऊहः, -ऊहजः the son of a woman pregnant at marriage; (one of the 12 kinds of sons recognised in old Hindu law). -कार a. having the sound क; Nalod. 2. 14. (-रः) 1 co-operation. 2 a mango tree; क इदानीं सहकारमेतरेष पशु-वितामनियुक्ततां सहते S. 3. -मञ्जिका a kind of game. -कारिन्, -कृत् a. co-operating. (-m.) a co-adjutor, as- sociate, colleague. -कृत a. co-operated with, assisted or aided by. -गमनं 1 accompanying. 2 a woman's burning herself with her deceased husband's body, self immolation of a widow. -वर a. accompanying, going or living with; U. 3. 8. (रः) 1 a companion, friend, associate. 2 a husband. 3 a surety. (री f.) 1 a female com-panion. 2 a wife, mate. -चरित a. accom-panying, attending, associating with. -चारः 1 accompaniment. 2 agreement, harmony. 3 (in logic) the invariable accompaniment of the *hetu* (middle term) by the *Sa'dhya* (major term). -चारिन् see सहवर. -ज a. 1 inborn, natural, innate. 2 heredi- tary. (-जः) 1 a brother of whole blood. 2 the natural state or disposi- tion. अतिः a natural enemy. 'मित्रं a natural friend. -जात a. natural; see सहज. -द्वार a. 1 with a wife. 2 mar-ried. -वेषः N. of the youngest of the five Pāṇḍavas; the twin brother of Nakula, born of Mādrī by the gods Asvins. He is regarded as the type of manly beauty. -धर्मः same duties. -चारिन् m. a husband. -चारिणी 1 a lawful wife, one legally married. 2 a fellow-worker. -पाण्डु-कीर्द्धिन्; -पाण्डुकिल m. a friend from the earliest childhood. -भाविन् m. a friend, partisan, follower. -धू a. natural, innate; Ratn. 1. 2. -भोजनं eating in company with friends. -सर्णं see सहगमन. -युधन् m. a brother in arms. -वसतिः, वासः dwelling together; सहवसतिर्युधन्वैः विद्यायाः कृत इव सुप्रवर्तितोक्तिः गोपेक्षः S. 2. 3.

सहस्र, -त्वं Union, association.

सहन *a.* Bearing, enduring. -न् 1 Bearing, enduring. 2 Patience, forbearance.

सहस्र *m.* 1 The month called Mārgaśrāṣa; Śi. 6. 57; 16. 47. 2 The winter season. -न. 1 Power, might, strength. 2 Force, violence. 3 Victory, conquering. 4 Lustre, brightness.

सहसा *ind.* 1 With force, forcibly. 2 Rashly, precipitately, inconsiderately; सहसा विद्यति न क्रियामविवेकः परमापदा पर्व Ki. 2. 30. 3 Suddenly, all at once; मातंगनैः सहसोपताङ्गिः R. 13. 11.

सहसानः 1 A peacock. 2 A sacrifice, an oblation.

सहस्यः The month called Pausa; सहस्यशरीरदवास्तवरा Kn. 5. 26.

सहस्र A thousand. -Comp. -अंशु, -अचिह्न, -कर, -किरण, -दीप्ति, -धामन्, -पाद, -मरीचि, -रश्मि *m.* the sun; S. 7. 4; R. 13. 44; Mu. 3. 17. -अक्ष *a.* 1 thousand-eyed. 2 vigilant. (-क्षः) 1 an epithet of Indra. 2 of Pāruṣa; Rv. 10. 90. 3 of Viṣṇu. -कांटा white Dūrvā grass. -कुत्स *ind.* a thousand times. -हृ *a.* liberal. (-हृः) an epithet of Śiva. -दंष्ट्रः a kind of fish. -दुहा, -नयन, -नेत्र, -लोचन *m.* 1 epithet of Indra. 2 of Viṣṇu. -धरः the discus of Viṣṇu. -पद्म a lotus; R. 7. 11. -पादः 1 an epithet of king Kārtavīrya q. v. 2 of the demon Bāṇa. 3 of Śiva (or of Viṣṇu according to some). -भुजः, -सूर्यन्, -मौलि *m.* epithets of Viṣṇu. -रोमन् *n.* a blanket. -शीर्षा asa fetida. -शिखरः an epithet of the Vindhya mountain.

सहस्रधा *ind.* In a thousand parts, a thousand-fold; द्विर्व किं न सहस्रधाहमथवा रामेन किं दुष्करं U. 6. 40.

सहस्रशः *ind.* By thousands.

सहस्रिन् *a.* 1 Possessed of a thousand; सहस्री लक्ष्मीहते Pt 5. 82. 2 Consisting of thousands. 3 Amounting to a thousand (as a fine); Ms. 8. 376. -म. 1 A body of a thousand men &c. 2 The commander of a thousand.

सहस्रत् *a.* Strong, powerful.

सहस्र 1 The earth. 2 The aloepant or flower.

सहायः 1 A friend, companion; सहायसाध्याः प्रदिशन्ति सिद्धयः Ki. 14. 44; Ku. 3. 21. 2 A follower, an adherent. 3 An ally. 4 A helper, patron. 5 The ruddy goose. 6 A kind of perfume. 7 N. of Śiva.

सहायता -त्वं 1 A number of companions. 2 Companionship, union, friendship. 3 Help, assistance; कुक्षमास्तरे सहायता बहुशः सौम्य गतस्त्वभाष्योः Ku. 4. 25; B. 9. 19.

सहायवत् *a.* 1 Having a friend. 2 Befriended, assisted.

सहारः 1 The mango tree. 2 Universal destruction.

सहित *a.* Accompanied or attended by, together with, united or associated with; पवनान्निसमागमे ह्ययं सहितं ब्रह्म यद्वृत्तेजसा R. 8. 4. -त्वं *ind.* Together with, with.

सहितु *a.* Enduring, patient.

सहिष्णु *a.* 1 Able to bear or endure, capable of enduring; रत्नकिरणसहिष्णु कुशलैर्निरमिषं S. 2. 4. 2 Patient, resigned, forbearing; सुकरसरुवरसहिष्णुना त्रिपुरमुलपितु महानपि Ki. 2. 50.

सहिष्णुता -त्वं 1 Power to bear or support. 2 Patience, resignation.

सहुरिः The sun. -f. The earth.

सहृदय *a.* 1 Good-hearted, kind, compassionate. 2 Sincere. -यः 1 A learned man. 2 An appreciator (of merits &c.), a man of taste, a man of critical faculty; हृदयपदं कवेः सहृदयस्य च करोति K. P. 1; परिशुद्धस्य सहृदयपुत्रीणाः कतिपये R. G.

सहस्रेषु *a.* Questionable, doubtful. -खं Questionable food.

सहेल *a.* Sportive, playful.

सहोदः A thief caught with the stolen property in his possession.

सहोदर *a.* Good, excellent. -रः A saint, sage.

सह्य *a.* 1 Bearable, supportable, endurable; अयि सह्य ते शिरोवेदना Mu. 5; M. 3. 4. 2 To be borne or endured; कथं तूष्णीं सह्यो निरुपदिशानी तु विरहः U. 3. 44. 3 Able to bear. 4 Adequate or equal to, able to bear. 5 Strong, powerful. -ह्यः N. of one of the seven principal mountain ranges in India, a part of the western Ghats at some distance from the sea; रामाक्षोत्सारितोपासीतसह्य इवाणवः R. 4. 53, 52; Ki. 18. 5. -ह्यं 1 Health, convalescence. 2 Assistance. 3 Fitness, adequacy.

सा 1 N. of Lakṣmī. 2 Of Pārvatī.

सांघात्रिकः A sea-trader, a merchant trading by sea; (पोतवणिक्); Pt. 1. 316.

सांयुगीन *a.* Warlike, skilled in war; R. 11. 30; V. 5. -यः A great warrior, a soldier skilled in war; Ku. 2. 57.

सांराविणं A general or lord shout, tumultuous uproar; उचालाः कटपूतनाभभूतयः सांराविणं कुर्वन्ति Māl. 5. 11; Bk. 7. 43.

सांयस्तर (रि. f.), सांयस्तरिक (की. f.) *a.* Annual, yearly. -कः An astrologer.

सांघादिक *a.* (की. f.) 1 Colloquial. 2 Controversial. -कः A disputant.

सांघासिक *a.* (की. f.) Illusory, phenomenal.

सांशयिक *a.* (की. f.) 1 Doubtful. 2 Uncertain, irresolute.

सांसारिक *a.* (की. f.) Worldly, mundane; संसारिषु च हृषेडु वयं रसज्ञाः U. 2. 22.

सांसाधिक *a.* 1 Natural, existing naturally, innate, inherent. 2 Effected naturally, spontaneous. 3 Absolute. 4 Effected by supernatural means -Comp. -द्रवः natural fluidity (opp. वैमिक्तिक 'generated'); belonging to water only).

सांस्थानिकः A fellow-countryman.

सांसाविणं A general flow or stream.

सांहनिक *a.* (की. f.) Bodily, corporeal.

साकम् *ind.* 1 With, together with (with inest.); यानीं गुरुजनेः साकं स्मयमाना नतां बुजा Bv. 2. 132, 1. 41. 2 At the same time, simultaneously.

साकल्यं Entirely, totality, the whole or entire part of a thing; यावत्साकल्ये; Nalod. 3. 19. (साकल्येन 'entirely, completely, thoroughly'; Ms. 12. 25).

साकृत *a.* 1 Having meaning, significant, meaning; साकृतस्मितं Git. 2; साकृतं वचनं &c. 2 Intentional. 3 Amorous, wanton. -त्वं *ind.* 1 Meaningfully, significantly; as in साकृतं न निर्वण्ये. 2 Amorously. 3 Feelingly, pathetically.

साकेतं N. of the city of Ayodhyā; साकेत नार्योज्जलिभिः प्रणेतुः R. 14. 13. 13. 79, 18. 35; अरुणयवनः साकेतं Mbh. -ताः (m. pl.) The inhabitants of Ayodhyā.

साकेतकः An inhabitant of Ayodhyā.

साकृकं A quantity of fried grain (सकृ). -कः Barley.

साक्षात् *ind.* 1 In the presence of before the very eyes, visibly, openly, evidently. 2 In person, actually, in bodily form; साक्षात् त्रिभुवनगतमपराधाय पूर्व S. 6. 16, 1. 6. 3 Directly. In comp. often translated by 'incarnate'; साक्षात्तमः; or by 'open, direct'; तस्मात्साक्षात्तविषयः कोपाय Māl. 1. 11. (साक्षात्कृत 'to see with one's own eyes, realise personally'). -Comp. -करणं 1 causing to be visibly present. 2 making evident to the senses. 3 intuitive perception. -कारः perception, apprehension, knowledge.

साक्षिन् *a.* (जी. f.) 1 Seeing, observing, witnessing. 2 Attesting, testifying. -म. A witness, an observer, an eye-witness; कलं तपः साक्षिणं दृष्ट्वेवपरि Ku. 5. 60.

साक्ष्यं 1 Evidence, testimony; तमेव चाधाय विवाहसाक्ष्ये R. 7. 20. 2 Attestation.

साक्षेय *a.* Taunting, abusive.

साख्य *a.* (यी. f.) 1 Relating to a friend. 2 Friendly, amicable.

साख्ये Friendship.

सागरः 1 The ocean, sea; सागरः सागरोत्तमः; (fig. also); दयासागर, विद्यासागर &c.; cf. सगर. 2 The number 'four' or 'seven'. 3 A kind of

deer. -Comp. -अवकुल a. situated along the sea-coast. -अंत a. bounded by the sea, 'sea-girt'. -अंतरा, -नेमिः, -नेखला the earth. -आलयः N. of Varuṇa. -उत्थं sea-salt. -गा the Ganges. -गामिनी a river.

साग्नि a. 1 Having fire. 2 Taking the sacred fire.

साग्निक a. 1 Maintaining or possessing fire. 2 Attended by fire. -कः A house-holder who maintains a sacred fire.

साय a. 1 Entire. 2 With a surplus, more than.

साकर्म्यं Mixture, confusion, promiscuous or confused mixture.

साकल a. (की f.) Produced or effected by addition.

साकाश्यं-द्वय N. of the capital of Kusadhvaja, brother of Janaka.

साकेतिक a. (की f.) 1 Symbolical, indicative. 2 Conventional.

साक्षिणिक a. (की f.) Abridged, short, concise.

साक्ष्य a. 1 Relating to number. 2 Calculating, enumerating. 3 Discriminative. 4 Deliberating, reasoning, a reasoner; त्वं प्रतिः सर्व-साक्ष्यानां योगिना त्वं परागम् Mb. -रूपः, -रूपं N. of one of the six systems of Hindu philosophy, attributed to the sage Kapila; (this philosophy is so called because it 'enumerates' twenty-five *Tattvas* or true principles; and its chief object is to effect the final emancipation of the twenty-fifth *Tattva*, i. e. the *Purusha* or soul from the bonds of this worldly existence—the fetters of phenomenal creation—by conveying a correct knowledge of the twenty-four other *Tattvas* and by properly discriminating the Soul from them. It regards the whole universe to be a development of an inanimate principle called *Prakṛiti* q. v., while the *Purusha* is altogether passive and simply a looker-on. It agrees with the Vedānta in being synthetical and so differs from the analytical Nyāya or Vaiśeṣika; but its great point of divergence from the Vedānta is that it maintains two principles which the Vedānta denies, and that it does not admit God as the creator and controller of the universe, which the Vedānta affirms). -रूपः A follower of the Sāṅkya philosophy; Bg. 3. 5, 5. 11. -Comp. -प्रसादः, -सुरूपः epithets of Siva.

सद्य a. 1 Having members. 2 Complete in every part. 3 Together with the *angas* or auxiliary members.

सांगतिक a. (की f.) Relating to union or society, associating. -कः A visitor, guest, new-comer.

सांगमः Union, meeting; cf. संगम.

सांगामिक a. (की f.) Relating to war, warlike, martial; U. 5. 22.

-कः A general, commander.

साञ्चि ind. Obliquely, crookedly, awry, in a sidelong manner; साञ्चि लोचनयुग्मं नमस्कृती Ki. 9. 44, 10. 57.

(साञ्चीक means 'to turn or bend aside, make crooked'; निनाय साञ्चीकृत-चारुश्चन्द्रः R. 6. 14; Ku. 3. 68; साञ्ची-करोयाननं M. 4. 14.

साञ्चिष्यं 1 The office of a minister, ministership. 2 Ministry, administration. Friendship.

साजास्यं 1 Sameness of caste, class, or kind. 2 Community of genus, homogeneity.

साजजः A lizard.

साद् 10 U. (साटयतिन्ते) To show, manifest.

साटोप a. 1 Elated or puffed up with pride, haughty. 2 Majestic, stately. 3 Swollen (as with water); Pt. 1. -इं ind. Proudly, arrogantly, in a stately manner, struttingly.

सात् ind. A Taddhita affix added to a word to show that something is completely changed into the thing expressed by that word, or that it is left at the complete disposal or control of that thing; भस्मसात् धू 'to be completely reduced to ashes'; अग्निसात्कृत्वा M. 5; भस्मसात्कृतवतः पितृद्विषः पात्रसात्त्व बहुयोः समागतौ R. 11. 86; विमज्ज मेरुर्न यदर्थिसात्कृतः N. 1. 16; so ब्राह्मणसात्, राजसात् &c.; Si. 14. 36.

सातत्वं Continuity, permanence.

सातिः f. 1 Giving, a gift, donation. 2 Gaining, obtaining. 3 Help. 4 Destruction. 5 End, conclusion. 6 Sharp or acute pain.

सातीनः, सातीनकः Pease.

सात्त्विक a. (की f.) 1 Real, essential. 2 True, genuine, natural. 3 Honest, sincere, good. 4 Virtuous, amiable. 5 Vigorous. 6 Endowed with the quality *Sattva* (goodness). 7 Belonging to or derived from the *Sattva* quality; ये च सात्त्विका मायाः Bg. 7. 12, 14. 16. 8 Caused by internal feeling or sentiment (as of love), internal; तद्भूतिसात्त्विकविकारमयाः तत्प्रेर्यमाचार्यं विजयि मान्ययमाधिरासीत् Māl. 1. 26. -कः 1 An external indication of (internal) feeling or emotion, one of the kinds of *Bhāvas* in poetry; (these are eight:— स्तनः स्वेदोऽथ रोमांचः स्वरभंगोऽथ वेपथुः । वैषम्यं मधु प्रलय इत्यष्टौ सात्त्विकाः स्वंताः ॥ S. D. 116.

2 A Brāhmaṇa. 3 N. of Brahman. सात्त्विकः N. of a Yādava warrior, who acted as charioteer to Kṛishṇa,

and took part with the Pāṇḍavas in the great war.

सात्यवतः, सात्यवतेयः A metronymic of the sage Vyāsa.

सात्वत् m. A follower, worshipper (of Kṛishṇa &c.)

सात्वतः 1 N. of Viṣṇu. 2 Of Balarāma. 3 The son of an outcast Vaisya. -ताः (m. pl.) N. of a people; Si. 16. 14.

सात्वती 1 N. of one of the four dramatic styles; see S. D. 416. 2 N. of the mother of Siṃhpa; Si. 2. 11.

साद् 1 Sinking, settling down. 2 Exhaustion, weariness; उदितोऽसात्त्व-निवेपथुम् Si. 9. 77. 3 Leanness, thinness 'emaciation'; अरिरसात्त्वमययुष्मन् B. 3. 2. 4 Perishing, decay, loss, destruction, cessation; मतिविभ्रमसात्त्वनीरा B. 8. 56; Nalod. 3. 24. 5 Pain, torment. Clearness, purity.

सात्त्वं 1 Wearying, exhausting. 2 Destroying. 3 Exhaustion. 4 A house, dwelling.

सात्विः 1 A charioteer. 2 A warrior. सात्वि a. 1 Sitting down. 2 Exhausting, destroying &c. -म्. 1 A horseman. 2 One riding on an elephant or seated in a car.

सात्त्व्यं 1 Likeness, resemblance, similarity; संतिवृत्तानिमेयसात्त्व्यानि S. 7; तथाहि सात्त्व्यमिव प्रयुजते Ku. 5. 35, 7. 16; R. 1. 40; 15. 67. 2 A likeness, a portrait, an image; मत्सात्त्व्यं विरहस्तु वा भावगम्यं लिखती Mo. 85.

साद्यंत a. Entire, complete.

साद्यस्क a. (स्त्री f.) Quick, instantaneous.

साध् 1. 5 P. (साधति) 1 To complete, finish, accomplish. 2 To conquer. -II. 4 P. (साधति) To be completed or accomplished. -Caus. 1 To accomplish, effect, bring about, perform; अग्निं साधय साध-येत्सितं N. 2. 62; Ku. 2. 33; R. 5. 25. 2 To complete, finish, conclude. 3 To gain, secure, obtain; R. 17. 38, Ma. 6. 75. 4 To prove, substantiate. 5 To subdue, overpower, conquer (as a foe &c.), win over; न हि साम्ना न दानेन न धेनेन न पादयाः । शक्याः साधयितुं Mb. 6 To kill, destroy; सुधियातकं मासेतुः साधयिष्याम हत्वा Bk. 7. 31. 7 To learn, understand. 8 To cure, heal. 9 To go, depart, go one's way; साधयामहम, विप्रमस्तु ते R. 11. 91; S. 1. 7; प्राज्ञायत्यतः साधयिष्येते प्रयु-ज्यते S. D. 340. 10 To recover (as a debt). 11 To make perfect. -With (caus.) 1 to advance, promote. 2 to accomplish, effect. 3 to gain, obtain, 4 to overcome, subdue. 5 to dress, decorate. -सं 1 to be successful (Atu.). 2 to accomplish, complete; Ma. 2. 100. 3 to secure, obtain. 4 to

settle. 5 to regain; Ms. 8. 50. 6 to cause to be settled or paid; Ms. 8. 213. 7 to destroy, kill. 8 to extinguish.

साधक a. (धका or धिका f.) 1 Accomplishing, fulfilling, effecting, completing. 2 Efficient, effective; Ku. 3. 12. 3 Skilful, adapt. 4 Effecting by magic, magical. 5 Assisting, helping.

साधन a. (नी f.) Accomplishing, effecting &c. -न 1 Accomplishing, effecting, performing; as in स्वार्थ-साधनं. 2 Fulfilment, accomplishment, complete attainment of an object; प्रसाधनः ते तो हि पर्यायवत्काम्यं R. 4. 16. 3 A means, an expedient, a means of accomplishing anything; शरीरमायं सत्तु धर्मसाधनं Ku. 5. 33, 52; R. 1. 9, 3. 12, 4. 36, 62. 4 An instrument, agent; इतारः त्रिदिक्रियासाधनम्. 5 The efficient cause, secure, cause in general. 6 The instrumental cause. 7 Implement, apparatus. 8 Appliance, materials. 9 Matter, ingredients, substance. 10 An army or a part thereof; Mu. 5. 10. 11 Aid, help, assistance (in general). 12 Proof, substantiation, demonstration. 13 The *hetu* or middle term in a syllogism, reason, that which leads to a conclusion; साधये निश्चितमन्वयेन वदितं विमलस्य स्थितिं व्याप्यं च विपक्षतो भवति यत्-साधनं सिद्धये Mu. 5. 10. 14 Subduing, overcoming. 15 Subduing by charms. 16 Accomplishing anything by charms or magic. 17 Healing, curing. 18 Killing, destroying; फले च तस्य प्रतिसाधनं Ki. 14. 17. 19 Conciliating, propitiating, winning over. 20 Going out, setting forward, departure. 21 Going after, following. 22 Penance, self mortification. 23 Attainment of final beatitude. 24 Medicinal preparation, drug, medicine. 25 (In law) Enforcement of the delivery of anything, or of the payment of debt, infliction of fine. 26 A bodily organ. 27 The penis. 28 Anudder. 29 Wealth. 30 Friendship. 31 Profit, advantage. 32 Barring a dead body. 33 Obsequies. 34 Killing or oxydation of metals. -Comp. -क्रियः a finite verb. -पत्रं a document used as evidence.

साधनता-त्वं The state of having means, possession of means to accomplish a desired object; प्रतिकूलता-द्वयगते हि विधौ विफलत्वमेति बहुसाधनता Si. 9. 6.

साधना 1 Accomplishment, fulfilment, completion. 2 Worship, adoration. 3 Conciliation, propitiation.

साधेतः A mendicant, beggar

साधन्य 1 Sameness or community of duty, office &c.; ययं लोकपालानासुः साधन्ययोगतः R. 17. 78. 2 Sameness of nature, common character, likeness, community of properties; साधन्ययुगा भेदे K. P. 10; Bg. 14, 2; Bhāṣa P. 12.

साधारण a. (जा or जी f.) 1 Common (to two or more) joint; साधारणोऽयं प्रणयः S. 3; साधारणं सुखमसुखमायः Ku. 1. 43; R. 16. 5, V. 2. 16. 2 Ordinary, common; साधारणी न. सत्तु वाया मयस्य Asvad. 10. 3 General, universal. 4 Mingled, mixed with, in common with; उत्कंठासाधारणं परितोषमनुभवति S. 4; वीज्यते न हि संसृष्टः आससाधारणविलेः Ku. 2. 42. 5 Equal, similar, like. 6 (In logic) Belonging to more than one instance alleged, one of the three divisions of the fallacy called अनेकान्तिक q. v. -ज 1 A common or general rule, a rule or precept generally applicable. 2 A generic property -Comp. -यनं joint property. -स्त्री a common woman, harlot, prostitute.

साधारणता-त्वं 1 Community, universality. 2 Joint interest.

साधारण्यं Commonness; see साधारणता. **साधिका 1** A skilful or accomplished woman. 2 Deep sleep.

साधित p. p. 1 Accomplished, effected, achieved. 2 Completed, finished. 3 Proved, demonstrated. 4 Obtained, secured. 5 Discharged. 6 Overcome, subdued. 7 Made good, recovered. 8 Fined. 9 Made to pay. 10 Awarded (as fine or punishment).

साधिमन् m. Goodness, excellence, perfection.

साधित a. 1 Best, most excellent, most proper. 2 Very strong, hard or firm (superl. of साधु or साध q. v.).

साधीयन् a. 1 Better, more excellent; Bv. 1. 88. 2 Harder, stronger; (compar. of साधु or साध q. v.).

साधु a. (धु or दही f.; compar. साधीयस्; superl. साधीयः) 1 Good, excellent, perfect; यद्यत्साधु न विने स्वात्क्रियते तत्सद्व्यथा S. 6. 13; अपरितोषाद्विदुषां न साधु मन्वे प्रयोगविज्ञानं 1. 2. 2 Fit, proper, right; as in साधुवृद्ध, साधुसमाचार. 3 Virtuous, righteous, honourable, pious. 4 (a) Kind, well disposed; R. 2. 28; Pt. 1. 247. (b) Well-behaved (with loc.); यतस्ति साधुः Sk. 5 Correct, pure, classical (as language). 6 Pleasing, agreeable, pleasant; अतोऽस्मि संतुनसाधुः सधु वा Ki. 1. 4. 7 Noble, well-born, of noble descent.

-युः 1 A good or virtuous man; R. 13. 65, 2. 62; Me. 80. 2 A sage, saint; साधोः प्रकथितस्यापि मनो नायान विक्रियां Subbāsh. 3 A merchant; H. 2. 73. 4 A Jaina saint. 5 A usurer, money-lender. -ind. 1 Well, well

done, very nice, bravo; साधु गतिं S. 1; साधु रे विमलवानर साधु M. 4. 2 Enough, away with. -Comp. -धी a. well-disposed. -वादः a cry of 'well done', a cry of approbation; Si. 18. 55.

साधु a. 1 well-conducted, upright, virtuous; प्रवेष्टेन साधुवृत्तानामस्याविशो विप. सदा Rh. 2. 85; (where the next sense is also intended). 2 well rounded. (-स्तः) a virtuous man. (-न्तं) good conduct, virtue, piety; righteousness; 80 साधुवृत्ति.

साधुत 1 A stall, shop. 2 An umbrella. 3 A flock of peacocks.

साध्य a. 1 To be effected or accomplished, to be brought about; साध्ये सिद्धिर्विधीयता II. 2. 15. 2 Feasible, practicable, attainable. 3 To be proved or demonstrated; आसवागदुमानां साध्यं त्वां प्रति का कथा R. 10. 28. 4 To be established or made good. 5 To be inferred or concluded; अनुमानं तदुक्तं यत्साध्यसाधनयोर्विचः K. P. 10. 6 To be conquered or subdued, conquerable; Ku. 3. 15. 7 Curable. 8 To be killed or destroyed. -द्यः 1 A particular class of celestial beings; cf. Me. 1. 22, 3. 195. 2 A deity in general. 3 N. of a Mantra. -यं 1 Accomplishment, perfection. 2 The thing to be proved or established, the matter at issue. 3 (In logic) The predicate of a proposition, the major term in a syllogism; साध्ये निश्चितमन्वयेन वदितं...&c.; यत्साध्यं स्वयमेव तत्त्वमुपयोगोः पक्षे विकर्षं च यत् Mu. 5. 10. -Comp. -अभावाः the absence of the major term. -सिद्धिः f. 1 accomplishment. 2 conclusion.

साध्यता 1 Feasibility, practicableness. 2 Curableness. -Comp. -अवच्छेदकं that which marks out, or measures the साध्य or major term, its characteristic property.

साधवसं 1 Fear, alarm, fright, terror; कुहमस्तेयसाध्यसात् Ku. 2. 35, 3. 51. 2 Torpor. 3 Agitation, perturbation.

साध्वी 1 A virtuous or chaste woman. 2 A faithful wife. 3 N. of a kind of root.

सानेय a. Happy, delighted.

सानसिः Gold.

सानिका, सानयिका, सानेयी A pipe, flute.

साध m. n. 1 A peak, summit, ridge; साधुनि गेयः सुभक्तोति Ku. 1. 9; Me. 2; Ku. 1. 6; Ki. 5. 36. 2 A level ground on the top of a mountain, table-land. 3 A shoot, sprout. 4 A forest, wood. 5 A road. 6 Any surface, point, end. 7 A precipice. 8 A gale of wind. 9 A learned man. 10 The sun.

साधुमन् m. A mountain. -ही N. of an Apsaras; S. 6.

साधुकोश *a.* Tender, compassionate.
साधुनय *a.* Courteous, civil.
साधुबन्ध *a.* Uninterrupted, continuous.

साधुराम *a.* Attached, enamoured, in love.

साधुपन *A* kind of rigid penance ; cf. Ms. 11. 212.

सांतर *a.* 1 Having interstices or intervals. 2 Open in texture.

सांतानिक *a.* (की. f.) 1 Stretching, spreading, extending (as a tree). 2 Relating to offspring or descendants. 3 Relating to the tree Santāna, q. v. -कः A Brāhmaṇa who wishes to marry for the sake of issue.

सात्व 10 U. (सात्वतिने) To pacify, appease, conciliate, soothe, comfort ; Bk. 3. 23.

सात्वः, सात्वनं ना 1 Appeasing, pacification, consolation. 2 Conciliation, mild or gentle means. 3 Kind or conciliatory words. 4 Mildness. 5 Friendly salutation and inquiry.

सादीपनिः N. of a sage. [According to Vishnu Purāṇa, he was the tutor of Krishna and Balarama, and asked as his preceptor's fee that his son, who was kept by a demon named Panchajana underneath the waters, should be restored to him. Krishna, having undertaken to get him up, plunged into the sea, killed the demon, and brought back the boy to his father].

सादृष्टिक *a.* (की. f.) Relating to present perception, visible at the same time. -कं Immediate consequence.

सांद्र *a.* 1 Close, compact, having no interstices. 2 Coarse, gross, thick, dense ; दुर्बलमिदिरिह सांद्रमुपासवर्णः Si. 4. 28, 64 ; 9. 15 ; R. 7. 41 ; Ra. 1. 20. 3 Clustered together, collected. 4 Stout, strong, robust. 5 Excessive, abundant, much ; सांद्रा नंदमुभितहृदयसत्वेणैव सिक्तः U. 6. 22. 6 Intense, strong, vehement ; व्यासंतराः सांद्रिकुवृद्धलानां R. 7. 11 ; Si. 9. 37. 7 Unctuous, oily, viscid. 8 Bland, soft, smooth. 9 Pleasing, agreeable. -द्रः A heap, cluster.

साधिकः A distiller.

साधिविशदिकः A minister (or Secretary of State) for foreign affairs (deciding upon peace and war).

सांध्य *a.* (स्त्री. f.) Relating to the twilight or evening ; सांध्यं तेजः प्रतिनव-ज्यायुश्चकं दधानः Me. 36 ; Ki. 5. 8 ; R. 11. 60 ; Si. 9. 15.

सांनह्निक *a.* (की. f.) 1 Bearing or putting on an armour. 2 Calling to arms, encouraging to prepare for battle ; Si. 15. 72. -कः An armour-bearer.

सामान्य Any substance mixed

with clarified butter and offered as an oblation to fire ; Si. 11. 41.

सांनिध्यं 1 Vicinity, proximity ; वदनामल्लेखुसनिध्यतः Māl. 3. 5. 2 Presence, attendance ; R. 4. 6, 7, 3 ; Ku. 7. 33.

सांनिपातिक *a.* (की. f.) 1 Miscellaneous. 2 Complicated. 3 Having a complicated derangement of the three bodily humours ; Ku. 2. 48 ; Pt. 1. 127.

सांन्यासिकः 1 A Brāhmaṇa in the fourth order of his religious life ; see संन्यासेन्. 2 A mendicant in general.

सान्त्वय *a.* Hereditary.

सापत्न *a.* (स्त्री. f.) Born from or belonging to a rival wife. -त्नः (*m. pl.*) The children of different wives of the same husband.

सापत्न्यं 1 The state or condition of a rival wife. 2 Rivalry, ambition, enmity. -त्न्यः 1 The son of a rival wife. 2 An enemy.

सापराध *a.* Guilty, criminal.

सापिंड्यं Connection by the offering of rice-balls to the same Manes, kindred, consanguinity.

सापेक्ष *a.* Having regard to, dependent on.

सातपथ *a.* (स्त्री. f.) सातपथीन *a.* Formed by walking together seven steps, or by talking together seven words ; यतः सता संतगाभि संगतं मनीषिभिः सातपथीनमुच्यते Ku. 5. 39 (where the latter sense appears better) ; Pt. 2. 43, 4. 103. -थं, -नं 1 Circumambulation of the nuptial fire by the bride and bridegroom in seven steps (which makes the marriage tie irrevocable). 2 Friendship, intimacy.

सातपथीय *a.* (की. f.) Extending to or including seven generations ; Ms. 3. 146.

साकल्यं 1 Fruitfulness, usefulness, productiveness. 2 Profit, advantage. 3 Success.

साक्षी A kind of grape.

साक्ष्यय *a.* Envious, jealous.

सात् 10 U. (सात्वतिने) To appease, conciliate, soothe.

सामकं The principal of a debt. -कः A whet-stone.

सामग्री 1 Collection or assemblage of materials, apparatus, furniture ; Bh. 3. 155. 2 Stock, provision.

सामग्र्यं 1 Entireness, perfection, completeness, totality ; प्रायेण सामग्र्य-विधौ युक्तानां प्रादुर्मुखी विस्वसृजः प्रवृत्तिः Ku. 3. 28. 2 Train, retinue. 3 A collection of implements, apparatus. 4 Stock, effects.

सामंजस्यं 1 Fitness, consistency, propriety ; cf. असंजस. 2 Accuracy, correctness.

सामन् *n.* 1 Appeasing, calming, comforting, soothing. 2 Conciliation, pacific measures, negotiation, (the first of the four *upa'yas* or expédients to be used by a king against an enemy) ; सामद्वंद्वी प्रवृत्तिरिति नित्यं राट्टामिचूद्धये Ms. 7. 109. 3 Conciliatory or mild means, pacific or conciliatory conduct, gentle words ; Pt. 4. 26, 48. 4 Mildness, gentleness. 5 A metrical hymn or song of praise ; सप्तसामोपगीते स्वरं R. 10. 21, Bg. 10. 35. 6 A verse or text of the Sāmaveda. 7 The Sāmaveda itself (said to have been produced from the sun ; cf. Ma. 1. 23). -Comp. -उद्भवः an elephant. -उपचारः, -उपायः mild or conciliatory means, gentle or pacific measures. -गः a Brāhmaṇa who chants the Sāmaveda. -ज, -जात *a.* 1 produced by the Sāmaveda. 2 produced by conciliatory means. (-जः, -तः) an elephant ; Si. 12. 11, 18. 33. -योनिः 1 Brahman. 2 an elephant. -वाक्यः kind words, conciliatory words ; Si. 2. 55. -वेदः the third of the four Vedas.

सामेत *a.* 1 Bordering, bounding, neighbouring. 2 Universal. -तः 1 A neighbour. 2 A neighbouring king. 3 A feudatory or tributary prince ; सामंतमौलिमणिरंजितपादपीठं V. 3. 19, R. 5. 28, 6. 32. 4 A leader, general. -तं Neighbourhood.

सामयिक *a.* (की. f.) 1 Customary, conventional. 2 Agreed upon, stipulated. 3 Conforming to agreement, keeping an appointment or engagement ; देवि सामयिका मयायः M. 1. 4. 4 Punctual, exact. 5 Seasonable, timely ; Ki. 2. 10. 6 Periodical. 7 Temporary. -Comp. -अभावाः temporary non-existence.

सामर्थ्यं 1 Power, force, capacity, ability, strength. 2 Sameness of aim or object. 3 Oneness of meaning or signification. 4 Adequacy, fitness. 5 The force or sense of words, the signifying power of a word. 6 Interest, advantage. 7 Wealth.

सामवायिक *a.* (की. f.) 1 Belonging to an assembly or collection. 2 Belonging to inseparable connection. -कः A minister, counsellor.

सामाजिक *a.* (की. f.) Belonging to an assembly. -कः A member of an audience or assembly, a spectator at an assembly or meeting ; तेन हि तत्त्वयोगदेवात्मवतः सामाजिकानुपासम्हे Māl. 1.

सामानाधिकरण्यं 1 Being in the same predicament or situation. 2 Common office, function or government, common relationship (as of ease).

3 The state of relating to the same object.

सामान्य *a.* 1 Common, general; सामान्यवैशेष्यं प्रथमावस्थे Ku. 7. 44; आहार-विशेष्यमेषुनं च सामान्यमेतत्प्रसिद्धिर्निराणं Subhāsh. ; R. 14. 67; Ku. 2. 36. 2 Alike, equal, same. 3 Ordinary, of an average or middle degree; Bh. 2. 74. 4 Vulgar, commonplace, insignificant. 5 Entire, whole. -*सं* 1 Community, generality, universality. 2 Common or generic property, general characteristic. 3 Totality, entireness. 4 Kind, sort. 5 Identity. 6 Equanimity, equability. 7 Public affairs. 8 A general proposition; उक्तिरपीतरस्यासः स्वात्सामान्य-विशेषयोः Chandr. 5. 120. 9 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech thus defined by Mammata:—प्रस्तुतस्य यदन्येन गुणसाध्य-विषयस्य। एकात्म्यं वक्ष्यते योगात्सामान्यमिति स्तुतम्॥ K. P. 10. -*Comp.* -ज्ञानं knowledge or perception of generic properties. -*पक्षः* the mean. -*लक्षणं* a generic definition; इति द्वयसामान्य-लक्षणानि Tarka. K. -*जनिता* a common woman, prostitute. -*ज्ञातं* a general rule.

सामासिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Comprehensive, comprehending the whole, collective. 2 Condensed, concise, brief. 3 Relating to a compound word. -*कं* The whole class of compounds; इदं सामासिकस्य च Bg. 10. 33.

सामि *ind.* 1 Half; *i. e.* unfinished; अधिशेष्य सामिभूतमंडनं यतीः करुण्णविगलदं-द्वकाः श्रियः Si. 13. 31, R. 19. 16. 2 Blamable, vile, contemptible.

सामिधेनी 1 A kind of prayer recited while the sacrificial fire is being kindled or fed with fuel. 2 Fuel.

सामीची Praise, eulogium.

सामीप्यं Vicinity, nearness, proximity. -*त्यः* A neighbour.

सासुद्र *a.* (की *f.*) Sea-born, marine, as in सासुद्रं लक्षणं. -*द्रः* A mariner, voyager. -*द्रं* 1 Sea-salt. 2 The cuttle-fishbone. 3 A mark or spot on the body.

सासुद्रकं Sea-salt.

सासुद्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Sea-born; oceanic. 2 Relating to marks on the body (which are supposed to indicate good or bad fortune). -*कः* One who is acquainted with palmistry, who knows how to interpret the various marks on the body. -*कं* The science of palmistry.

सार्पराय *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to war, warlike. 2 Relating to the other world, future. -*यः*, -*यं* 1 Conflict, contention. 2 Future life, the future. 3 The means of attaining the future world. 4 Inquiry into the

future. 5 Inquiry, investigation. 6 Uncertainty.

सार्परायिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Warlike. 2 Military, strategic. 3 Calamitous.

4 Relating to the other world. -*कं* War, battle, conflict; Si. 18. 1. -*कः* A war-chariot. -*Comp.* -*कल्पः* a strategic array (of troops).

सार्पराय *a.* 1 Fit, proper, suitable; Ve. 3. 3. 2 Relevant. -*सं* *ind.* 1 Now, at this time; इतं स्थानं कोपस्य सार्परायं देव्याः Ve. 1. 2 Immediately. 3 Fitly, properly, seasonably.

सार्परायिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Belonging to the present time. 2 Fit, proper, right; U. 3.

सार्परायिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to the traditional doctrine, handed down by successive tradition, traditional.

सार्पः N. of Siva.

सार्परायिक *a.* (की *f.*) Arising from relationship. -*कं* Relationship, alliance.

सार्परी A sorceress.

सार्परी 1 The red Lodhra tree. 2 Possibility.

सार्परी 1 Equality, sameness, evenness; Ku. 5. 31. 2 Likeness, resemblance, similarity; सार्पराय्यसुवीपरस्य Si. 18. 38; H. 1. 45; Ki. 17. 51. 3 Equability. 4 Concord, harmony. 5 Indifference, impartiality, sameness of view; येन सार्परी मनः स्थितं Bg. 5. 19.

सार्पराज्यं 1 Universal or complete sovereignty, imperial sway; सार्पराज्यशसिनो मायाः कुशस्य च लवस्य च U. 6. 23; R. 4. 5. 2 Empire, dominion.

सायः 1 End, close, termination. 2 Close of day, evening. 3 An arrow. -*Comp.* -*अह्नम्* (forming सायह्नः) evening, evening time; Bv. 2. 167.

सायकः An arrow; तसासुद्रकसंधानं प्रति-संहार सायकं S. 1. 11. 2 A sword. -*Comp.* -*पुंलः* the feathered part of an arrow; सक्तं कालिः सायकपुंल एव R. 2. 31.

सायनं The longitude of a planet reckoned from the vernal equinoctial point.

सायन *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to the evening, evening; सायनने सवनकर्माणि संयुक्ते S. 3. 27.

सायन *ind.* In the evening; प्रयता प्रतरन्वेतु सायं प्रत्युद्भवद्विपि R. 1. 90. -*Comp.* -*कालः* evening. -*मंडनं* 1 sunset. 2 the sun. -*संयता* the evening twilight. 3 the evening prayer.

सायिन *m.* A horseman.

सायुज्यं 1 Intimate union, identification, absorption, especially into a deity (one of the four states of Mukti). 2 Similarity, likeness.

सार *a.* 1 Essential. 2 Best, highest, most excellent; Mu. 1. 13. 3 Real, true, genuine. 4 Strong, vigor-

ous. 5 Sound, thoroughly proved. -*रः*, -*रं* (but usually *m.* only except in the first 4 senses). 1 Essence, essential part, quintessence; सेहस्य तत्क-लमसौ प्रणयस्य सारः Māl. 1. 9; असरे सल्लु संसरे सारमेतच्चतुष्टयम्। कादयो वाक् सतां संगो गंगामः संक्षेपवन्। Dharm. 14. 2 Substance, pith.

3 Marrow. 4 Real truth, main point.

5 The sap or essence of trees; as in सदिरसार, सर्जसार. 6 Summary, epitome, compendium. 7 Strength, vigour, power, energy; सारं परिकीरणस्य च Ku. 1. 17; R. 2. 74. 8 Prowess, heroism, courage; R. 4. 79. 9 Firmness, hardness. 10 Wealth, riches, R. 5. 26. 11 Nectar. 12 Fresh butter. 13 Air, wind. 14 Cream, coagulum of curds. 15 Disease. 16 Matter, pus. 17 Worth, excellence, highest percep-

tion. 18 A man at chess. 19 Impure carbonate of soda. 20 A figure of speech corresponding to English

'climax'; उत्तरोत्तरमुत्कर्षो भवेत्सारः परावधिः K. P. 10. -*रं* 1 Water. 2 Fitness, propriety. 3 Wood, thicket. 4 Steel.

-*Comp.* -*असार* *a.* valuable and worth-

less, strong and weak. (-*रं*) 1 worth and worthlessness. 2 substance and emptiness. 3 strength and weakness.

-*संघः* sandal wood. -*स्रीचः* N. of Siva.

-*जं* fresh butter. -*तकः* the plantain tree

-*वा* 1 N. of Sarasvati. 2 of Durgā.

हुमः the Khadira tree. -*भंगः* loss of vigour. -*भातः* 1 a natural vessel. 2 a

bale of goods, merchandise. 3 im-

plements. -*लोहं* steel.

सारयं Honey.

सारंग *a.* (की *f.*) spotted, variegat-

ed. -*यः* 1 The variegated colour. 2

The spotted deer, an antelope; एव

राजिव दुष्यंतः सारंगतिरहसा S. 1. 5. 3 A

deer in general; सारंगस्य जललवमुचः

सुचयिष्यति मार्ग Me. 20 (where it is pre-

ferable to take this sense rather than

that of 'elephant' or 'bee'). 4 A

lion. 5 An elephant. 6 A large

black bee. 7 The cuckoo. 8 A large

crane. 9 The flamingo. 10 A peacock.

11 An umbrella. 12 A cloud. 13 A

garment. 14 Hair. 15 A conch-shell.

16 N. of Siva. 17 The god of love

18 A lotus. 19 Camphor. 20 A bow

21 Sandal. 22 A kind of musical in-

strument. 23 An ornament. 24 Gold.

25 The earth. 26 Night. 27 Light.

सारंगिकः A fowler, bird-catcher.

सारंगी 1 A kind of stringed instru-

ment, violin. 2 A kind of spotted

deer.

सारण *a.* (की *f.*) Causing to go or

flow. -*यः* 1 Dysentery. 2 The bog-

plum. -*यं* A kind of perfume.

सारणा A kind of process to which

metals—particularly mercury—are

subjected.

सारणिः -*नी f.* 1 A canal. drain.

water-course, channel 2 A small river.

सारांडः The egg of a serpent.

सारत्वं *ind.* 1 According to wealth. 2 Vigorously.

साराधिः 1 A charioteer ; स शायो न त्वया राजन् न च साराधिना श्रुतः R. 1. 78 ; मातलिसाराधियं 3. 67. 2 A companion, helper ; R. 3. 37. 3 The ocean.

सारथ्यं The office of a charioteer-ship, coachmanship.

सारथ्यः A dog. -थी A bitch.

सारथ्यं Straightness (*fig.* also), artlessness, honesty, uprightness.

सारथ्यं *a.* 1 Substantial. 2 Fertile. 3 Having sap.

सारस *a.* (*सी. f.*) Belonging to a lake ; Kāv. 3. 14 ; Nalod. 2. 40. -सः 1 The (Indian) crane ; or swan (according to some ; विभियमाना विससार सारसावुदस्य तिरिषु तिरिगसंहतिः Ki. 8. 31, Sl. 6. 75, 12. 44, Me. 31 ; R. 1. 41. 2 A bird in general. 3 The moon. -सं 1 A lotus. 2 The zone or girdle of a woman.

सारस (झ) नं 1 A girdle or zone ; सारसनं महानदिः Ki. 18. 32. 2 A military girdle.

सारस्वत *a.* (*सी. f.*) 1 Relating to the goddess Sarasvati. 2 Belonging to the river Sarasvati ; कृत्वा तासामभिगमनमपि सौम्य सारस्वतीनां Me. 49. 3 Eloquent. -तः 1 N. of a country about the river Sarasvati. 2 N. of a particular class of Brāhmanas. 3 A particular ceremonial used in the worship of Sarasvati. 4 A staff of the Bilva tree. -तः (*m. pl.*) The people of the Sārasvata country. -तं Speech, eloquence ; संगारसारस्वते Git. 12.

सारसः Sesamum.

सारिः-री *f.* 1 A man at chess, chessman. 2 A kind of bird. -Comp. -फलकः a chess-board.

सारिका A kind of bird ; आत्मनो मुखदोषेण बध्ते शुक्रसारिकाः Subhash. ; सारिका वैजयं Me. 85.

सारिन् *a.* (*पी. f.*) 1 Going, resorting to. 2 Having the essence or substance of.

सारस्यं 1 Sameness of form, similarity, likeness, conformity, resemblance ; Māl. 5. 2 Assimilation to the deity (one of the four states of Mukti). 3 (In dramas) An angry treatment of one mistaken for another through resemblance ; see S. D. 464. 4 Surprise at seeing an object or its likeness seen elsewhere.

सारिद्रिकः Kind of poison.

सारिल *a.* Barred, obstructed, impeded ; R. 1. 79.

सार्यं *a.* 1 Having meaning, significant. 2 Having an aim or

object. 3 Of like meaning or import. 4 Useful, serviceable. 5 Wealthy, rich, opulent. -र्यः 1 A rich man. 2 A company of merchants, caravan (of traders) ; सार्याः स्त्रैः सकीरेषु चरुद्वे-इमस्विबाहिषु R. 17. 64 ; see सार्यवाह. 3 A troop. 4 A herd, flock (of animals of the same species) ; अयं कदाचित्-रितस्ततो भ्रमजिः सार्यां भट्टः कयनको नावीदी रः Pt. 1. 5 A collection or multitude in general ; अर्यिसार्यः Pt. 1 ; त्वया चंदनसा चातिरिचयते कामिजनसार्यः S. 3. 6 One of a company of pilgrims. -Comp. -ज *a.* bred in a caravan. -वाहः the leader of a caravan, a merchant, trader ; S. 6.

सार्यक *a.* 1 Having sense, significant. 2 Useful, serviceable advantageous.

सार्यवत् *a.* 1 Having meaning, significant. 2 Having a large company.

सार्यकः A merchant, trader.

सार्यं *a.* Wet, moist, humid, damp.

सार्यं *a.* Increased by half, plus one-half, having a half over ; सार्यशतं &c.

सार्यं *ind.* Together with, with, in company with (with instr.) ; वनं नरा सार्यमसि प्रपन्नः R. 14. 63, Ms. 4. 43 ; Bk. 6. 26 ; Me. 89.

सार्यः (*चरः*) N. of the constellation Aśleṣhā.

सार्यं *a.* (*पी. f.*), सार्यिक *a.* (*पी. f.*) Dressed or cooked with clarified butter.

सार्यकामिक *a.* (*पी. f.*) Satisfying every desire, granting all wishes ; Ki. 18. 25.

सार्यकालिक *a.* (*पी. f.*) Eternal, everlasting.

सार्यजनिक *a.* (*पी. f.*) सार्यजनीन्, *a.* (*पी. f.*) Public, universal, general.

सार्यज्ञः Omniscience.

सार्यत्रिक *a.* (*पी. f.*) Belonging to every place, general, applicable to all places or circumstances ; as in सार्यत्रिकी नियमः.

सार्यधातुक *a.* (*पी. f.*) Applicable to the whole of a radical term, or to the complete form of the verbal base after the conjugational characteristics have been affixed, i. e. to the four conjugational or special tenses. -क N. of the verbal terminations of the four conjugational tenses (strictly, the personal terminations of all tenses and moods except the Perfect and Benedictive and the affixes distinguished by a mute श्).

सार्यभौतिक *a.* (*पी. f.*) 1 Belonging or relating to all elements or beings. 2 Comprising all animate beings.

सार्यभौत *a.* (*सी. f.*) Relating to consisting of, the whole earth

universal. -सः 1 An emperor, a universal monarch ; नृपतयस्वाहः सार्यभौतः Mu. 3. 22. 2 N. of the elephant presiding over the north, the quarter of Kubera.

सार्यलौकिक *a.* (*पी. f.*) Known to all people, prevailing throughout the whole world, public, universal ; अनुतामयवाद्गु वत्सरोः सार्यलौकिकः Māl. 1. 13.

सार्यवर्गिक *a.* (*पी. f.*) 1 Of every kind or sort. 2 Belonging to every tribe or class.

सार्यविभक्तिक *a.* (*पी. f.*) Applicable or belonging to all the cases of a noun.

सार्यवेत्तः One who gives away all his wealth at a sacrifice or sacred rite.

सार्यवेत्तः A Brāhmaṇa conversant with all the Vedas.

सार्यं *a.* (*पी. f.*) Made of mustard -यं Mustard-oil.

सार्यं *a.* Possessing the same station, condition or rank, having the same power.

सार्यता 1 Equality in rank, condition or power. 2 Equality with the Supreme Being in power and all the divine attributes, the last of the four states or grades of Mukti ; महादेवमसार्यतां (प्राप्नोति) ; Ms. 4. 232.

सार्यः The fourth grade of Mukti, see above.

सालः 1 N. of a tree or its resin. 2 A tree in general, as in रजससाल, रसालसाल. 3 A rampart, a fence or wall round a building. 4 A wall in general. 5 A kind of fish. (For compounds see under शाल).

सालयः The resin of the Sāla tree.

साला 1 A wall, rampart. 2 A house, an apartment ; see शाला. -Comp. -करी 1 A house-worker. 2 a male captive (particularly one taken in battle). -वृकः see शालावृक.

सालारं A peg projecting from a wall, bracket.

सालूरः A frog ; see शालूर.

सालिबं A kind of fennel ; see शालिब.

सालोर्वं 1 Being in the same world or sphere with another. 2 Residence in the same heaven with any deity.

सालवः 1 N. of a country, or its inhabitants (*pl.* in this sense). 2 N. of a demon slain by Vishṇu. -Comp. -हन् *m.* an epithet of Vishṇu.

सालिका The bird called सारिका q. v.

सालः A libation.

सारक *a.* (*विका. f.*) Productive generative, causing birth, obstetric. -कः The young of an animal ; (for शालक q. v.).

सावकाश *a.* Having leisure, at leisure, unengaged. —*ज्ञं ind.* Leisurely, at one's convenience.

सावग्रह *a.* Having the mark called *avagraha* q. v.

सावज्ञ *a.* Despising, disdainful, feeling contempt.

सावर्ध (*i. e.* वैधर्ष) One of the three kinds of power attainable by an ascetic, (the other two being *निरवध* and *सुख*).

सावधान *a.* 1 Attentive, bestowing attention, careful, heedful. 2 Cautious. 3 Diligent. —*ज्ञं ind.* Carefully, attentively, cautiously.

सावधि *a.* Having a bound or limit, limited, finite, defined, circumscribed ; *सावधितोषादिस्ते यज्ञोपाशे* नानुधिः *Subhāsh.*

सावन *a.* (*जी. f.*) Relating to, or comprising, the three *savanas*. —*ज्ञः* 1 An institutor of a sacrifice, or one who employs priests at a sacrifice. 2 The conclusion of a sacrifice, or the ceremony by which it is concluded. 3 N. of Varuna. 4 A month of thirty solar days. 5 A natural day from sunrise to sunset. 6 A particular kind of year.

सावयव *a.* Composed of parts ; *सावयवस्ते चानित्यप्रसंगः, न ह्यवियत्कालितेन रूपमेवेन सावयवं वस्तु संपद्यते* S. B.

सावरा 1 Fault, offence. 2 Sin, wickedness, crime. 3 The Lodhra tree.

सावरण *a.* 1 Clandestine, concealed, secret. 2 Covered, closed.

सावर्ण *a.* (*जी. f.*) Relating or belonging to one of the same colour, tribe or caste. —*ज्ञः* A metronymic of the eighth Manu ; see *सावर्णि*. —*Comp.* —*लक्ष्यं* 1 the mark of the sameness of colour or caste. 2 the skin.

सावर्णि : A metronymic of the eighth Manu (son of the sun by Savarṇā).

सावर्ण्य 1 Sameness of colour. 2 Identity of class or caste. 3 The age or *Manvantara* presided over by the eighth Manu.

सावलेप *a.* Full of pride, proud, haughty. —*ज्ञं ind.* Proudly, haughtily, arrogantly.

सावशेष *a.* 1 Having a remainder, leaving a remainder or residue. 2 Imperfect, incomplete, unfinished.

सावहेम *a.* 1 Proud, dignified, noble, majestic. 2 Courageous, resolute. 3 Full of firmness. —*ज्ञं ind.* Resolutely, firmly, courageously.

सावहेल *a.* Disdainful, disdaining, despising. —*ज्ञं ind.* Disdainfully, scornfully.

साविका A midwife.

सावित्र *a.* (*जी. f.*) 1 Belonging to the sun. 2 Descended from the sun,

belonging to the solar dynasty (of kings) ; *यसावित्रैर्दिवितं सुमिपातिः* U. 1. 42. 3 Accompanied by the *Gāyatri*. —*ज्ञः* 1 The sun. 2 An embryo or foetus. 3 A Brāhmaṇa. 4 An epithet of Śiva. 5 Of Karpā. —*ज्ञः* The sacrificial thread (so called because the repetition of the *Gāyatri* forms a principal part of the ceremony of putting on the sacred thread)

सावित्री 1 A ray of light. 2 N. of a celebrated verse of the *Rigveda*, so called because it is addressed to the sun ; it is also called *गयत्री* q. v. for further information. 3 The ceremony of investiture with the sacred thread. 4 N. of a wife of Brāhmaṇa. 5 N. of Pārvaī, 6 N. of a wife of Kasyapa. 7 N. of the wife of Satyavat, king of Śālva. (She was the only daughter of king Asvapati. She was so lovely that all the suitors that came to woo her were repulsed by her superior lustre, and thus though she reached a marriageable age, she found no one ready to espouse her. At last her father asked her to go and find out a husband of her own choice. She did so, and having made her selection returned to her father, and told him that she had chosen Satyavat, son of Dyumatsena, King of Śālva, who being driven out from his kingdom was then leading a hermit's life along with his wife. When Narada, who happened to be present there, heard this, he told her as well as Asvapati that he was very sorry to hear of the choice she had made for though Satyavat was in every way, worthy of her, yet he was fated to die in a year from that date, and in choosing him, therefore, Savitri would be only choosing life-long widowhood and misery. Her parents, therefore, naturally tried to dissuade her mind, but the high-souled maiden told them that her choice was unalterably fixed. Accordingly the marriage took place in due time, and Savitri laid aside her jewels and rich apparel, and putting on the coarse garments of hermits, spent her time in serving her old father and mother-in-law. Still, though outwardly happy, she could not forget the words of Narada, and as she counted, the days seemed to fly swiftly like moments, and the fated time, when her husband was to die, drew near. ' I have yet three days ' thought she, ' and for these three days I shall observe a rigid fast '. She maintained her vow, and on the fourth day, when Satyavat was about to go to the woods to bring sacrificial fuel, she accompanied him. After having collected some fuel, Satyavat being fatigued, sat down, and reposing his head on the bosom of Savitri fell asleep. Just then Yama came down, snatched off his soul, and

proceeded towards the south. Savitri saw this and followed the god who told her to return as her husband's term of life was over. But the faithful wife besought Yama in so pathetic a strain that he granted her boon after boon, except the life of her husband, until, being quite subdued by her devotion to her husband and the force of her eloquent appeal, the god relented and restored even the spirit of Satyavat to her. Delighted she returned, and found her husband as if roused from deep sleep, and informing him of all that had occurred, went to the hermitage of her father-in-law who soon reaped the fruits of the boons of Yama. Savitri is regarded as the *best ideal* or highest pattern of conjugal fidelity, and a young married woman is usually blessed by elderly females with the words *जन्मसावित्री भव* thus placing before her the example of Savitri for lifelong imitation]. —*Comp.* —*पतिः*, —*परिव्रजः*, a man of any one of the first three castes not invested with the sacred thread at the proper time ; cf. *वास*. —*व्रतं* N. of a particular fast kept by Hindu women on the last three days of the bright half of Jyeshtha to preserve them from widowhood.

साविष्कार *a.* 1 Proud, haughty. 2 Manifest.

साशंस *a.* Full of desire or passion, desirous, hopeful, expectant. —*ज्ञं ind.* Wishfully, hopefully.

साशंक *a.* Feeling fear, apprehensive, afraid, dismayed.

साशयंस्क : A small house-lizard.

साशुक : A blanket.

साश्चर्य *a.* 1 Wonderful, marvellous. 2 Struck with wonder. —*ज्ञं ind.* With wonder or astonishment.

साश्र (*स*) *a.* 1 Having angles or corners, angular. 2 Tearful, weeping.

साश्रुधी : A wife's or husband's mother, a mother-in-law.

साष्टांगम् *ind.* With humble prostration of the body (by touching the earth with the eight members ; see *अष्टांगप्रणाम* under *अष्ट*).

सास *a.* Having a bow ; Ki. 15. 5

सासुक्ष *a.* Having arrows ; Ki. 15. 5

सासुष *a.* Envious, jealous, disdainful. —*ज्ञं ind.* Jealously, angrily, disdainfully ; S. 2. 2.

सासना The dew-lap of an ox ; गोः सान्नादिपशवो लक्षणं T. S. ; गोमयवर्धनलक्षणेन सासनामाश्रयके निर्मलदललक्षणेनोक्षणे Si. 5. 62.

साहचर्य Companionship, (constant) fellowship or association, living together, concomitance ; किं न स्मरति कुरुते नो विद्यापरिग्रहो नानादिगतमिदं साहचर्यमासीत् Mul. 1 ; Kā. 3. 21, U. 16. 87, Vā. 1. 20, Si. 15. 24.

साहन Endurance, suffering.

साहसं 1 Violence, force, rapine ; Ma. 7. 48, 8. 6. 2 Any criminal act (such as robbery, rape, felony &c.), a heinous crime, an aggressive act. 3 Cruelty, oppression ; Si. 9. 59. 4 Boldness, daring, daring courage ; साहसे श्रीः प्रतिवसति Mk. 4. 5 Precipitation, rashness, temerity, an inconsiderate or reckless act, rash or daring act ; तदपि साहसमास Māl. 2 ; किमपरमतां निम्बं यस्करापेण साहसं 9. 10 ; Ki. 17. 42. 6 Punishment, chastisement, fine (m. also in this sense), see Ma. 8. 138 ; Y. 1. 66, 365. -Comp. -अंकः 1 an epithet of king Vikramāditya. 2 of a poet. 3 of a lexicographer. -अव्यवसायिन् a. acting rashly or with inconsiderate haste. -ऐकरसिक a. wholly intent on violence, ferocious, brutal. -कारिन् a. 1 bold, audacious. 2 rash, inconsiderate. -लंछन a. characterized by boldness.

साहसिक a. (की. f.) 1 Using great force or violence, brutal, violent, rapacious, cruel, felonious. 2 Bold, daring, rash, inconsiderate, reckless ; न साहसि साहसमसाहसिकी Si. 9. 59 ; केचित् साहसिकाखिलोचनमिति वेदः Malli. on Ku. 3. 44. 3 Castigatory, punitive. -कः 1 A bold or adventurous person, an enterprising man ; Pt. 5. 31. 2 A desperado, desperate or dangerous person ; या किल विविधजीवधारिण्येति साहसि, कानां प्रवादः Māl. 1. ; साहसिकः खल्वेषः 6. 3 A felon, freebooter, robber.

साहसिन् a. 1 Violent, ferocious, cruel. 2 Bold, daring, rash, impetuous.

साहस्र a. (की. f.) 1. relating to a thousand. 2 Consisting of a thousand. 3 Bought with a thousand. 4 Paid per thousand (as interest &c.) 5 A thousand-fold. -सः An army or detachment consisting of a thousand men. -सं An aggregate of a thousand.

साहायकं 1 Assistance, help, aid ; सकुलोचितमिदं साहायकमुपेयिष्यान् R. 17. 5. 2 Fellowship, alliance, friendship. 3 A number of companions or associates. 4 Auxiliary troops.

साहाय्यं 1 Assistance, help, succour. 2 Friendship, alliance.

साहित्यं 1 Association, fellowship, combination, society. 2 Literary or rhetorical composition ; साहित्यसंगीत-कलाभिर्जनः साहाय्ययुः पुच्छविषाणहीनः Bh. 3. 12. 3 The science of rhetoric, art of poetry ; Vikr. 1. 11 ; साहित्यदर्पण &c. 4 A collection of materials for the production or performance of anything (a doubtful sense.)

साथं 1 Conjunction, union, fellowship, society. 2 Assistance, help. -Comp. -कृत m. a companion.

साहयः Gambling with fighting animals.

सि 5. 9. U. (सिनोति, सिनुते, सिनसि, सिनीति) 1 To bind, tie, fasten. 2 To ensnare.

सिंहः 1 A lion ; (it is said to be derived from हिम् ; cf. भवेद्भागमाहृतः सिंहो वर्णविपर्ययात् Sk.) ; न हि मुनस्य सिंहस्य प्रविशति मुले वृषाः Subhāsh. 2 The sign Leo of the zodiac. 3 (At the end of comp.) Best, pre-eminent of a class ; e. g. रघुसिंह, पुरुषसिंह. -Comp. -अवलोकने the (backward) glance of a lion. -न्यायः the maxim of the lion's (backward) glance, generally used to mark the connection of a thing with what precedes and follows ; for explanation see under न्याय. -आसनं a throne, a seat of honour. (नः) a particular mode of sexual enjoyment. -आस्यः a particular position of the hands. -गः an epithet of Siva. -तलं the palms of the hand, opened and joined together. -तुष्टः a kind of fish. -दंष्ट्रः an epithet of Siva. -दुर्व a. as proud as a lion. -वचनः, -नादः 1 the roar of a lion ; Ku. 1. 56 ; Mk. 5. 29. 2 a war-cry. -द्वारं the main or principal gate. -याना, -रथा N. of the goddess Pārvati. -लोलः a kind of coitus. -वाहनः an epithet of Siva. -संहनन a. 1 as strong as a lion. 2 handsome. (-नं) the killing of a lion.

सिंहलं 1 Tin. 2 Brass. 3 Bark, rind. 4 The island or country of Ceylon (oft. in pl.) ; सिंहलेभ्यः प्रत्यागच्छता, सिंहलेभ्यः बुद्धितुः कलकामादनं Ratn. 1. -लाः (m. pl.) The people of Ceylon.

सिंहलकं The island of Ceylon.

सिंहाणं (नं) 1 Rust of iron. 2 The mucus of the nose.

सिंहिका The mother of Rāhu. -Comp. -हनयः, -पुत्रः, -सुतः, -सूतः epithets of Rāhu.

सिंही 1 A lioness. 2 N. of the mother of Rāhu.

सिकता 1 Sandy soil. 2 Sand (generally in pl.) लभत सिकताह तैलमपि यत्नः पंडित्य Bh. 2. 5. 3 Gravel or stone (the disease).

सिकतिल a. Sandy ; Bh. 3. 38.

सिक p. p. 1 Sprinkled, watered, 2 Wetted, moistened, soaked. 3 Impregnated ; see सिक्.

सिक्कः 1 Boiled rice. 2 A ball or lump of boiled rice ; यासोद्भूतसिक्केन का हविः करिणो भवेत् Subhāsh. -कथं 1 Bees'-wax. 2 Indigo.

सिक्कं See शिक्क.

सिक्कः Crystal, glass.

सिक्कं पाणं 1 The mucus of the nose. 2 Rust of iron.

सिक्कणी The nose.

सिक् 6 U. (सिचति-ते, सिक् ; स of सिच is generally changed to स after

a preposition ending in इ or उ) 1 To sprinkle, scatter in small drops ; Bk. 19. 23. 2 To water, moisten, soak, wet ; Mo. 26 ; Ms. 9. 255. 3 To pour out, emit, discharge, shed ; R. 16. 66. 4 To infuse, instil, pour in ; जाड्यं विधो हरति सिचति वाचि सत्यं Bh. 2. 23. 5 To pour out for, offer to ; अन्यथा तिलोदकं मे सिचतं S. 3. -Caus. (सेचयति-ते) To cause to sprinkle. -Desid. (सिचिष्यति-ते) To wish to sprinkle. -With आचि 1 to sprinkle, pour down, water, wet, shower upon (fig. also) ; अथ यपुरभिषेक्तुं तास्तदाभिषिक्तुः Si. 7. 75 ; Bk. 6. 21. 15. 3. 2 to anoint, consecrate, appoint (by sprinkling water over the head), to crown, inaugurate, install ; अग्निवर्णमभिषिच्य राघवः स्नेपे R. 19. 1 ; 17. 13, V. 5. 23. (-Caus.) to cause to be crowned or inaugurated. -आ to sprinkle. (-Caus.) to cause to be poured or sprinkled ; तमसासेचयेत्तलं वक्ष्ये शोभे च पार्थिवः Ms. 8. 272. -उच् to sprinkle, pour upon, spread. (-Pass.) 1 to sput or foam up, be thrown upwards. 2 to be puffed up or elated be proud ; न तस्योस्मिन्निधे मनः R. 17. 43. 3 to be disturbed ; Ms. 8. 71. (-Caus.) to fill with pride. -नि 1 to sprinkle, pour down or upon, pour in ; R. 3. 2 ; S. 4. 13 ; Ku. 2. 57. 2 to impregnate ; निर्बिचन्मायवीमेतां लतां कीदृं च नतयत् V. 2. 4. (where the first sense is also intended). -परि to sprinkle or pour.

सिंचयः Cloth, garment.

सिंचिता Long pepper.

सिंजा The jingling sound of metallic ornaments.

सिंजितं Tinkling, jingling ; अदिष्वभिर्गुरसिंजितानि Ku. 1. 34, V. 4. 14.

सिद् 1 P. (सेदति) To disregard, despise.

सित a. 1 White. 2 Bound, tied, fastened, fettered. 3 Surrounded. 4 Finished, ended. -तः 1 White colour. 2 The bright half of a lunar month. 3 The planet Venus. 4 An arrow. -तं 1 Silver. 2 Sandal. 3 Radish. -Comp. -अग्रः a thorn. -अपाङ्गः a peacock. -अग्रः, -अं camphor. -अंबरः an ascetic dressed in white garments. -अर्जकः white basil. -अश्वः an epithet of Arjuna. -असित an epithet of Balarāma. -आदि molaasses. -आलिका a cockle. -इतर a. other than white ; i. e. black. -उज्ज्व white sandal. -उपलः a crystal. -उपला candied sugar. -करः 1 the moon. 2 camphor. -धातुः a white mineral, chalk. -रहिमः the moon. -राजिज् m. N. of Arjuna. -सर्करा candied sugar. -सिचिकः wheat. -सिचं rock-salt. -शुकः barley.

सिद्धा 1 Candied suar, sugar; विदेन हने रत्ने सिद्धाणि तिकायंते हंसकुलायते N. 3. 94; Bv. 4. 13. 2 Moonlight. 3 A lovely woman. 4 Spirituous liquor. 5 White Dūrvā grass. 6 Arabian Jasmine.

सिद्धि a. 1 White. 2 Black. -ति: White or black colour. -Comp. -कंड, -वाससू see शितिकंड; शितिवासस.

सिद्ध p. p. 1 Accomplished, effected, performed, achieved, completed. 2 Gained, obtained, acquired. 3 Succeeded, successful. 4 Settled established; नैसर्गिकी हरमिषः कुसुमस्य सिद्धा सुधि स्थितिर्न चरितरतादानि U. 1. 14. 5 Proved, demonstrated, substantiated; तस्मादिदं प्रत्यक्षमाणमिति सिद्धं T. S., Ms. 8. 178. 6 Valid, sound (as a rule). 7 Admitted to be true. 8 Decided, adjudicated (as a lawsuit). 9 Paid, discharged, liquidated (as debt). 10 Cooked, dressed (as food). 11 Matured, ripened. 12 Thoroughly prepared, compounded, cooked together (as drugs). 13 Ready (as money). 14 Subdued, won over, subjugated (as by magic). 15 Brought under subjection, become propitious. 16 Thoroughly conversant with or skilled in, proficient in; as in रससिद्ध q. v. 17 Perfected, sanctified (as by penance). 18 Emancipated. 19 Endowed with supernatural powers or faculties. 20 Pious, sacred, holy. 21 Divine, immortal, eternal. 22 Celebrated, well-known, illustrious. 23 Shining, splendid. -त्वा 1 A semi divine being supposed to be of great purity and holiness, and said to be particularly characterized by eight supernatural faculties called Siddhis q. v.; उद्दिष्टा बुद्धिभिराश्रयंते शृंगानि यस्यापरांति सिद्धा: Ku. 1. 5. 2 An inspired sage or seer (like Vyāsa). 3 Any sage or seer, a prophet; सिद्धेश Ratn. 1. 4 One skilled in magical arts, a magician. 5 A law-suit, judicial trial. 6 A kind of hard sugar. -सं Sea-salt. -Comp. -अंत: 1 the established end. 2 the demonstrated conclusion of an argument, established view of any question, the true logical conclusion (following on the refutation of the Pūrvapakṣa). 3 a proved fact, established truth, dogma, settled doctrine. 4 any established text-book resting on conclusive evidence. -लोडि: f. the point in an argument which is regarded as a logical conclusion. -पक्ष: the logically correct side of an argument. -अन्नं cooked food. -अर्थ a. one who has accomplished his desired object, successful. (-र्थः) 1 white mustard. 2 N. of Śiva. 3 of the great Buddha.

-आसनं a particular posture in religious meditation. -मग्न, -नदी, -सिंधु: the celestial Ganges. -ग्रह: N. of a particular kind of madness or dementia. -जले sour-rice gruel. -धातु: quick silver. -पक्ष: the established or logical side of an argument. -मयोजन: white mustard. -बोधिन् m. an epithet of Śiva. -रस a. mineral, metallic. (-सः) 1 quick-silver. 2 an alchemist. -सकल्य a. one who has accomplished his desired objects. -सेन: N. of Kārtikeya. -स्थाली the boiler or pot of a seer (it is supposed to be a vessel which is gifted with the property of overflowing with any kind of food at the desire of the possessor).

सिद्धतात्त्वं Accomplishment, fulfilment, perfection.

सिद्धि f. 1 Accomplishment, fulfilment, completion, perfection, complete attainment (of an object) क्रियासिद्धि: सत्ये भवति महता नोपकरणे Subhāsh. 2 Success, prosperity, welfare, well-being. 3 Establishment, settlement. 4 Substantiation, demonstration, proof, indisputable conclusion. 5 Validity (of a rule, law &c.). 6 Decision, adjudication, settlement (of a lawsuit). 7 Certainty, truth, accuracy, correctness. 8 Payment, liquidation (of a debt). 9 Preparing, cooking (as of drugs &c.). 10 The solution of a problem. 11 Readiness. 12 Complete purity or sanctification. 13 A superhuman power or faculty; these faculties are eight :- अणिमा लब्धिमा प्राप्तिः प्राकाम्यं महिमा तथा । ईशित्वं च वशित्वं च तथा कामावसायिता ॥ 14 The acquisition of supernatural powers by magical means. 15 Marvellous skill or capability. 16 Good effect or result. 17 Final beatitude, final emancipation. 18 Understanding, intellect. 19 Concealment, vanishing, making oneself invisible. 20 A magical shoe. 21 A kind of Yoga. 22 N. of Durgā. -Comp. -द्व a. granting success or supreme felicity. (-द्वः) an epithet of Śiva. -द्वयी an epithet of Durgā. -योगः a particular auspicious conjunction of planets.

सिद्ध I. 4 P. (सिध्यति, सिद्ध; caus. सपयति or सेषयति; desid. सिध्यति) 1 To be accomplished or fulfilled; यत्ने कृते यदि न सिध्यति कोऽयं दोषः H. Pr. 81; उपमेन हि सिध्यति कार्याणि न मनोरथे: 36. 2 To be successful, succeed; सिध्यति कर्मसु महत्स्यपि यत्नियोज्याः S. 7. 4. 3 To reach, hit, fall true on; S. 2. 5. 4 To attain one's object. 5 To be proved or established, to become valid; यदि वचनमनेवैवापिपत्यं सिध्यति H. 3. 6 To

be settled or adjudicated. 7 To be thoroughly prepared or cooked. 8 To be won or conquered; Pt. 2. 36. -WITH १ 1 to be accomplished or effected, to succeed; इतिरयानापि च ते न वसिष्ठेऽकर्मणः Bg. 3. 8; तपसेव प्रसिध्यति Ms. 11. 231. 2 to be gained or acquired. 3 to be known; see प्रसिद्ध. -सं 1 to be made perfect. 2 to be fully accomplished or effected, to be performed thoroughly. 3 to attain supreme felicity, to become happy; जप्येनैव तु ससिध्येद् ब्राह्मणे नाम संशयः Ms. 2. 87 -II. 1 P. (सेषति, सिद्ध; the सू of सिद्ध is generally changed to द् after a preposition ending in इ or उ) 1 To go. 2 To ward or drive off. 3 To restrain, hinder, prevent. 4 To interdict, prohibit. 5 To ordain, command, instruct. 6 To turn out well or auspiciously. -WITH २ अप् to drive off, remove; संवसरं यथावस्तत्पामय-सेषति Ms. 11. 199. -सि 1 to ward off, prevent, restrain, keep back; न्यसेषि शेषोऽप्यनुयायिष्यः R. 2. 4, 3. 42, 5. 18. 2 to oppose, contradict, object to; R. 14. 43. 3 to prohibit, forbid; निषिद्धो मायमाणस्तु ह्यर्ण दंडमर्हति Ms. 8. 361. 4 to defeat, conquer; R. 18. 1. 5 to remove, drive off, counteract; न्यसेष्यावकाशेण रामस्तद्वाहसस्ततः Bk. 17. 87, 1. 15. -यति 1 to prevent, ward off, restrain; Ms. 2. 206, R. 8. 23. 2 to forbid, prohibit; नृपतेः प्रसिद्धिद्वेष तत्कृतवान् ऐकियं विलम्ब यत् R. 9. 74. -विमति to contradict, oppose; स्नेहश्च निमित्तसम्प्रेषश्चेति विप्रतिविद्धयेत्तत् Māl. 1.

सिध्मं, सिध्मन् n. 1 Blotch, scab. 2 Leprosy. 3 A leprosy spot.

सिध्मल a. Scabby, tinted with leprosy, leprosy.

सिध्मा 1 A blotch, scab, leprosy spot. 2 Leprosy.

सिध्मः The asterism Pashya.

सिध्मः 1 A pious or virtuous man. 2 A tree.

सिध्मकाश्वं N. of one of the celestial gardens.

सिध्मः A morsel, mouthful.

सिन्नी A woman having a white complexion.

सिन्नीवाली The day preceding that of new moon, or that day on which the moon rises with a scarcely visible crescent; या पूर्वाभासाया सा सिन्नीवालायोरपरा सा कुहूः Ait. Br.; or सा तर्हदुः सिन्नीवाली सा नर्हदुःकुला कुहूः Ak.

सिन्नुकाः सिन्नुवाराः N. of a tree.

सिन्नुः A kind of tree. -Red lead; स्वर्गं सिन्नुं द्वापययदा मुदित इष Gīt. 11; N. 22. 45.

सिन्धुः 1 The sea, ocean. 2 The Indus. 3 The country around the Indus. 4 N. of a river in Mālvā; Ms. 29 (where Malli's remark सिन्धुनाम नदी तु कुणापि नास्त इ ग्रामितुः);

MAI. 4. 9 (see Dr. Bhāṇḍārkar's note *ad loc.*). 5 The water ejected from an elephant's trunk. 6 The juice exuding from the temples of an elephant. 7 An elephant. -*m. pl.* The inhabitants of the *Sindhu* country. -*f.* A great river or river in general; विश्वसौ पायते च सिंधुः R. 13. 9; Me. 46. -*Comp.* -*ज* a. 1 river-born. 2 sea-born. 3 horn in the *Sindh* country. (-*जः*) the moon. (-*जं*) rock-salt नाथः the ocean.

सिंधुकः, सिंधुवारः N. of a tree.

सिंधुरः An elephant.

सिन्धु 1 P. (सिन्धति) To wet, moisten.

सिन्धः 1 Perspiration, sweat. 2 The moon.

सिन्ध 1 A woman's zone or girdle. 2 A female buffalo. 3 A river near Ujjayini; see **सिन्ध**.

सिन्ध a. Every, all, whole, entire.

सिन्ध-नी See **सिन्ध-नी**.

सिन्ध The root of long pepper.

सिन्ध 1 Any tubular vessel of the body (as a vein, artery, nerve &c.) 2 A bucket, bailing vessel.

सिन्ध 4 P. (सीधति, सूत) 1 To sew, darn, stitch together; मनोभवः सीधति दुर्गमः पटो N. 1. 80; Mā. 5. 10. 2 To unite, bring or join together; स हि मेहायमस्तुतुनर्मणि सीधति U. 5. 17. -*With* -*अद्* to string together, connect very closely or uninterruptedly.

सिन्धरः An elephant.

सिन्धधिया 1 Wish to effect or accomplish. 2 Desire to establish, prove or demonstrate.

सिन्धका Desire to create.

सिन्धुः The milk-hedge plant.

सिन्धुः, सिन्धुकः Benzoin, incense.

सिन्धुली, सिन्धुली The oilbanum tree.

सीङ्ग 1. 1 A. (सीङ्गे) 1 To sprinkle, scatter in small drops. 2 To go, move. -*II.* 1 P, 10 U. (सीङ्गति, सीङ्गति-ते) 1 To be impatient. 2 To be patient. 3 To touch.

सीकरः 1 Drizzling rain, drizzle, mist. 2 Spray, thin drops of water. See **सीकर**.

सीता 1 A furrow, track or line of a ploughshare. 2 (Hence) A tilled or furrowed ground, ploughed land; यथा सीता तद्वद्वत्स Ku. 5. 61. 3 Husbandry, agriculture; as in सीतावन् q. v. 4 N. of the daughter of Janaka, king of Mithilā, and wife of Rāma. [She was so called because she was supposed to have sprung from a furrow made by king Janaka while ploughing the ground to prepare it for a sacrifice which he had instituted to obtain progeny, and hence also her epithets, 'Ayonija', 'Dharaṇī' &c. She was married to Rama and accompanied him to the forest. While there she was once carried off by Ravana

who tried to violate her chastity, but she scornfully rejected his suit. When Rama came to know that she was in Lanka, he attacked the place, killed Ravana and his host of demons, and recovered Sita. She had, however, to pass through the terrible ordeal of fire before she could be received by her husband as his wife. Though thus convinced of her chastity, he had afterwards to abandon her, when far advanced in pregnancy, because the people continued to suspect her fidelity. She, however, found a protector in the sage Valmiki, at whose hermitage she was delivered of Kusa and Lava, and who brought them up. She was ultimately restored to Rama by the sage.]

5 N. of a goddess, wife of Indra. 6 N. of Umā. 7 N. of Lakshmi. 8 N. c. of the fabulous branches of the Ganges. 9 Spirituous liquor. -*Comp.* -*द्वय* implements of agriculture, tools of husbandry; Ms. 9. 293. -*पतिः* N. of Rāmachandra. -*फलः* the custard-apple tree. (-*लं*) its fruit.

सीतानकः Pease.

सीतकारः, सीतकुतिः f. A sound made by drawing in the breath, (expressive of sighing, shivering with cold, murmuring &c.); मया दृष्टं तस्याः सीतकारमिवाननं V. 4. 21.

सीत्य a. Measured out by furrows, tilled, ploughed. -*र्य* Rice, corn, grain.

सीयं Indolence, slothfulness, idleness.

सीधु m. Spirit distilled from molasses, rum; स्फुरद्वत्सीधं तद्वत्तन्वंद्रम रोचयति लोकचक्रोर् Git. 10; Si. 9. 87; R. 16 52 -*Comp.* -*गंधः* the Bakula tree -*पुष्पः* 1 the Kadamba tree. 2 the Bakula tree. -*रसः* the mango tree. -*संज्ञः* the Bakula tree.

सीधे The anus.

सीपः A sacrificial vessel in the shape of a boat.

सीमन् f. 1 A boundary &c.; see **सीमा**; सीमानमत्यावतयोऽवजतः Si. 3. 57; see निःसीमन् also. 2 The scrotum; सीमि पुष्कली हनः Sk.

सीमंतः 1 A boundary-line, land-mark. 2 The parting line of the hair, the hair parted on each side of the head so as to leave a line; सीमंते च तद्वद्वत्तन्वंद्रम रोचयति Me. 65; Si. 8. 69; Mr. 5. 44. -*Comp.* -*उत्सवः* 'parting of the hair', one of the twelve Samakāras or purificatory rites observed by woman in the fourth, sixth, or eighth month of her pregnancy.

सीमंतकः N. of a particular kind of inhabitant of hell. -*कं* Red lead.

सीमंतवर्ति Den. P. 1 To part as hair. 2 To part or mark by a line

(in general); सेना सीमंतवर्तिः Ktr. K. 5. 44.

सीमंतित a. 1 Parted (as hair). 2 Parted or marked by a line; सीमंत-सीमंतितकेतकीकाः (प्रदेशाः) Si. 3. 80; रथासीमंतितसाद्रकद्वयान् (पदः) Ki. 4. 18.

सीमंतिनी A woman; मा स्म सीमंतिनी काचिज्जनयेयुवनीदृशं H. 2. 7; Me. 110; Bk. 5. 22.

सीमा 1 Boundary, limit, border, margin, frontier. 2 A mound or ridge serving to mark the boundary of a field, village &c.; सीमा प्रतिस्मृत्यं विवादे Ms. 8. 245; Y. 2. 152. 3 A mark, land-mark. 4 A bank, shore, coast. 5 The horizon. 6 A suture (as of a skull). 7 The bounds of morality or decorum, limits of propriety. 8 The highest or utmost limit, highest point, climax; सीमेन पद्मासनकीयालस्य Bk. 1. 6. 9 A field. 10 The nape of the neck. 11 The scrotum. -*Comp.* -*अधिपः* a neighbouring prince. -*भ्रतः* 1 a boundary-line, border, frontier-line. 2 the utmost limit. 'युजनं' the ceremony of worshipping or honouring a village-boundary. 2 worshipping the bridegroom when he arrives at the village-boundary. -*उत्सवः* transgressing or leaping over a boundary, crossing a frontier (now performed on the *Dasarā* day). -*निश्चयः* a legal decision with respect to landmarks or boundaries. -*लिङ्गं* a boundary-mark, a land-mark. -*वादः* a dispute about boundaries. -*विनिर्णयः* settlement of disputed boundary questions. -*विवादः* litigation about boundaries. 'धर्मः' the law regarding disputes about boundaries. -*वृक्षः* a tree serving as a boundary-mark. -*संधि* the meeting of two boundaries.

सीमिकः 1 A kind of tree. 2 An ant-bill. 3 An ant or a similar small insect.

सीरः 1 A plough; सयः सीरकषणहरामि क्षेत्रमारुह्य मालं Me. 16/ 2 The sun. 3 The Arka plant. -*Comp.* -*ध्वजः* an epithet of Janaka/ -*पाणिः* -*ध्रुवः* m. epithets of Balarāma. -*योगः* the yoking of cattle to a plough, or a team so yoked.

सीरकः See **सीर**.

सीरिन् m. An epithet of Balarāma; Si. 2. 2.

सीलवः (धः) A kind of fish.

सीलू See **सीलू**.

सीवनं 1 Sewing, stitching. 2 A seam, suture.

सीवनी 1 A needle. 2 The frenum of the prepuce.

सीसं, सीसकं, सीसपत्रकं Lead; M. 5. 144; Y. 1. 190.

सीहृदः The milk-hedge plant.

हु I. 1 U. (सुवति-त) To go, move.
-II. 1. 2 P (सवति, सति) To possess
power or supremacy. -III. 5 U.
(सुनोति, सुनुते, सुत; the सू of सु is changed
to ण after any preposition ending
in इ or उ) 1 To press out or
extract juice. 2 To distil. 3 To pour
out, sprinkle, make a libation. 4 To
perform a sacrifice, especially the
Soma sacrifice. 5 To bathe. -Desid.
(सुसुवति-ते). -With अभि to extract
(Soma) juice. 2 to mix, mingle,
compound; यानि शैवाभिमुख्ये पुष्पमूलकैः
सुमे: Ms. 5. 10. 3 to sprinkle; Bk. 9.
90. -उद् to excite, agitate. -प्र to
produce, beget.

हु ind. A particle often used with
nouns to form Karmadhāraya and
Bahuvrīhi compounds, and with
adjectives and adverbs. It has the
following senses:—1 Well, good,
excellent; as in सुगतिः. 2 beautiful,
handsome; as in सुमयमा, सुकेशी &c. 3
well, perfectly, thoroughly, properly;
सुजीर्णमेव सुविचक्षणः सुतः सुशासिता स्त्री नृपतिः
सुमेधितः &c.... सुदीर्घकालिदुषि न याति विक्रिः
H. 1. 22. 4 easily, readily, as in
सुकर or सुलभ q. v. 5 much, very much,
exceedingly; सुदारुण, सुदीर्घ &c. -Comp.
-अक्ष a. 1 having good eyes. 2 hav-
ing keen organs, acute. -अंग a. well-
shaped, handsome, lovely. -अच्छ a.
see s. v. -अंत a. having a happy end,
ending well. -अल्प, -अल्पक a. see
s. v. -अस्ति, -अस्तिक see s. v. -आकार;
-आकृति a. well formed, handsome,
beautiful. -आगत see s. v. -आभास a.
very splendid or illustrious; Ki. 15.
22. -इष्ट a. properly sacrificed. -कुत्
m. a form of fire. -उक्त a. well-spok-
en, well-said; अयमा सुक्तं खलु केनापि
Ve. 3. (-क) 1 a good or wise
saying; ने तु वाञ्छति यः खलान् पथि सतां सुक्तेः
सुवासिदिभिः Bh. 2. 6, R. 15. 95. 2 a
Vedic hymn, as पुष्यसूक्त &c. -दृश्नि m.
a hymn seer, Vedic sage. -वाक् f. 1
a hymn. 2 praise a word of praise.
-उक्तिः f. 1 a good or friendly speech.
2 a good or clever saying. 3 a
correct sentence. -उत्तर a. 1 very
superior. 2 well towards the north.
-उत्थान a. making good efforts,
vigorous, active. (-ने) vigorous
effort or exertion. -उन्मत्त, -उन्मत्त
a. quite mad or frantic. -उपसदन a.
easy to be approached. -उपस्कर a.
furnished with good instruments.
-कंदू: itch. -कुंदू: 1 an onion. 2 a
yam. 3 a sort of grass. -कुंदक: onion.
-कर a. (रा or री f.) 1 easy to be done,
practicable, feasible; वक्तुं कर्तुं
(अथवा कर्तुं) वक्तुं Ve. 3 'soon-
er said than done'. 2
easy to be managed. (-रा) a
tractable cow. (-रं) obarity, be-
nevolence. -कर्मन् a. 1 one whose

deeds are righteous, virtuous, good.
2 active, diligent. (-म.) N. of
Visvas karman. -कल a. one who has
acquired a great reputation for lib-
erality in giving and using (money
&c.). -काद्विन् a. 1 having beautiful
stems. 2 beautifully joined. (-म.)
a bee. -कालुका the plant called होडी.
-काष्ठ fire wood. -कुंदक: an onion.
-कुमार a. 1 very delicate or soft,
smooth. 2 beautifully young or
youthful. (-रः) 1 a beautiful youth.
2 a kind of sugar-cane -कुमारकः 1 a
beautiful youth. 2 rice (शालि).
(-कं) the Tamālapatra. -कृत् a. 1
doing good, benevolent. 2 pious
virtuous, righteous. 3 wise, learned.
4 fortunate, lucky. 5 making good
sacrifices or offerings. (-म.) 1 a
skilful worker. 2 N. of Tvasṭri.
-कृत a. 1 done well or properly. 2
thoroughly done 3 well made or
constructed. 4 treated with kind-
ness, assisted, befriended. 5 virtu-
ous, righteous, pious. 6 lucky, fortu-
nate. (-तं) 1 any good or virtuous
act, kindness, favour, service;
मार्तं कस्यचित्पापं कस्याचित्सुकृतं विभुः Bg. 5.
15, Me. 17. 2 virtue, moral or religi-
ous merit; स्वर्गोपनिषद्विमुक्तं वैष्णवादिन मेनिरे
Ku. 6. 47; तत्त्वित्यमानं सुकृतं तवेति R.
14. 16. 3 fortune, auspiciousness. 4
recompense, reward. -कृतिः f. 1 kind-
ness, virtue. 2 practice of penance.
-कृतिन् a. 1 acting well or kindly. 2
virtuous, pious, good, righteous;
संतः संतु निरागदः सुहृतानां कीर्तिश्चिरं कर्षतां
H. 4. 132; Bg. 7. 16. 3 wise, learn-
ed. 4 benevolent. 5 fortunate,
lucky. -केश(स)रः the citron tree.
-कतुः 1 N. of Agni. 2 of Siva. 3 of
Indra. 4 of Mitra and Varuna. 5 of
the sun. -न a. 1 going gracefully or
well. 2 graceful, elegant. 3 easy of
access; Pt. 2. 141. 4 intelligible,
easy to be understood (o p. तुर्ग)
(-गं) 1 ordure, feces. 2 happiness.
-गत a. 1 well-gone or passed. 2
well-bestowed. (-तः) an epithet of
Buddha. -गन्धं 1 fragrance, odour,
perfume. 2 sulphur. 3 a trader.
1 sandal. 2 smell cunin seed. 3
blue lotus. 4 a kind of fragrant
grass. (-धा) sacred basil. -गन्धकः 1
sulphur. 2 the red Tulasi. 3 the
orange. 4 a kind of gourd. -गन्धि a.
1 sweet-smelling, fragrant, redolent
with perfumes. 2 virtuous, pious.
(-धिः) 1 perfume, fragrance.
2 the Supreme Being. 3 a kind of
sweet-smelling mango (-धि n.) 1
The root of long pepper. 2 A kind of
fragrant grass. 3 Coriander seed.
-गन्धिका 1 nutmeg. 2 cloves.
-गन्धिकः 1 incense. 2 sul-
phur. 3 a kind of rice. (-कं) the

white lotus. -गम a. 1 easy of access,
accessible. 2 easy. 3 plain, intel-
ligible. -गहना an enclosure round a
place of sacrifice to exclude profane
access. -गुतिः f. the same as above.
-गृह a. (ही f.) having a beautiful
house or abode, well-lodged; सुगृही
निर्गृहीकृता Pt. 1. 390. -गृहीत a. 1 held
well or firmly, grasped. 2 used or
applied properly or auspiciously.
-नामन् a. 1 one whose name is aus-
piciously invoked, one whose name
it is auspicious to utter (as Bali,
Yudhishtira), a term used as a
respectful mode of speaking; सुगृहीत-
नामः मद्गोपालस्य पितरः Māl. 1. -वासः a
dainty morsel. -वीच a. having a
beautiful neck. (-वा) 1 a hero. 2 a
swan. 3 a kind of weapon. 4 N. of a
monkey-chief and brother of Vāli.
[By the advice of Kabandha Rama
went to Sugriva who told him how his
brother had treated him and besought
his assistance in recovering his wife,
promising at the same time that he
would assist Rama in recovering his
wife Sita. Rama, therefore, killed Vali,
and installed Sugriva on the throne.
He then assisted Rama with his
hosts of monkeys in conquering
Ravana and recovering Sita.]
-वैशः N. of Rama. -वृत् a. very weary
or fatigued. -वक्षुस् a. having good
eyes, seeing well. (-म.) 1 a discern-
ing or wise man, learned man. 2
the glomerous fig-tree. -वरित-वरित
a. well-conducted, well-behaved.
(-तं, -वं) 1 good conduct, virtuous
deeds. 2 merit; तव सुवर्तितमं वीर्यं दृष्टं
वतु S. 6. 11. (-ता, -त्रा) a well-con-
ducted, devoted, and virtuous wife.
-विचक्रः 1 a king-fisher. 2 a kind of
speckled snake. -विचत्रा a kind of
gourd. -विचित्रा deep thought, deep
reflection or consideration. -चिरम्
ind. for a very long time, very long.
-चिरायुस् m. a god, deity. -जनः 1 a
good or virtuous man, benevolent
man. 2 a gentleman. -जनता 1 good-
ness, kindness, benevolence, virtue;
ऐश्वर्यस्य विभूषणं सुजनता Bh. 2. 82. 2 a
number of good men. -जन्मन् a. of
noble or respectable birth; या कौश्वरी
नयनोर्भवतः पुजन्मा Māl. 1. 34. -जल्पः a
good speech. -जात a. 1 of high
birth 2 beautiful, lovely; Māl. 1.
16 R. 3. 8. -तनु a. 1 having a beau-
tiful body 2 extremely delicate
or slender, very thin. 3 emaciated.
(-तु, -तुः f.) a lovely body; एताः
सुतनु सुखं ते सख्यः पश्यति हेमकुट्यताः V. 1.
11. -तपस्व a. 1 one who practises
austere penance. 2 having great
heat. (-म.) 1 an ascetic, a devotee,
hermit, an anchorite. 2 the sun (-न.)
austere penance. -तराय ind. 1
better, more excellently. 2 exceed.

ingly, very, very much, excessively; नया बुद्धिः सुतरां तस्यैव स्फुरत्प्रभामंडलया चक्रेति Ku. 1. 24; सुतरां दयालुः B 2 53, 4. 9, 18. 24. 3 more so, much more so; मय्यस्यास्या न ते चेत्यसि मम सुतरादेव राजन् गतोऽस्मि Bh. 3 30. -तर्जुनः the (Indian) cuckoo. -तल्ल 1 'immense depth', N. of one of the seven regions below the earth; see पातल. 2 the foundation of a large building. -तिक्ष्णः the coral tree. -तीक्ष्ण a. 1 very sharp. 2 very pungent. 3 acutely painful. (-ङ्गः) 1 the Sigrū tree. 2 N. of a sage; नाम्ना मुनीक्ष्णश्चरितेन दातः R 13 41. 'दक्षः' an epithet of Siva. -तीर्थः 1 a good preceptor. 2 N. of Siva. -तुंग a. very lofty or tall. (-भाः) the cocoa-nut tree. -दक्षिण a. 1 very sincere or upright. 2 liberal or rich in sacrificial gifts; Pt. 1. 30. (-णा) N. of the wife of Dilipa; तस्य दाक्षिण्यरूपेन नाम्ना गणपतेश्चा 1 पत्नी सुदक्षिणेश्चासीत् R. 1. 31, 3. 1. -दुहः a cane, ratan. -दत् a. (ती f.) having handsome teeth. -दन्तः 1 a good tooth. 2 an actor, a dancer. (-ती) the female elephant of the north-west quarter. -दर्शन a. (जा or नी f.) 1 good looking, beautiful, handsome. 2 easily seen. (-नः) the discus of Vishnu; as in कुण्डोपसुदर्शनः K. 2 N. of Siva. 3 a vulture. (-न) N. of Jambudvīpa. -दर्शना 1 a handsome woman. 2 a woman. 3 an order, a command. 4 a kind of drug. -दा a. very bountiful. -दासन् a. one who gives liberally. (-मः) 1 a cloud. 2 a mountain. 3 the sea. 4 N. of Indra's elephant. 5 N. of a very poor Brāhmaṇa who came to Dvārakā with only a small quantity of parched rice as a present to his friend Krishna, and was raised by him to wealth and glory. -दायः 1 a good or auspicious gift. 2 a special gift given on particular solemn occasions. -दिनं 1 a happy or auspicious day. 2 a fine day or weather (opp. दुर्दिन); so दुर्दिनम् in the same sense. -दीर्घ a. very long or extended. (-र्षा) a kind of cucumber. -दुर्लभ a. very scarce or rare. -दूर a. very distant or remote. (सुदूर means 1 to a great distance 2 to a very high degree, very much सुदूरात् 'from afar, from a distance'). -दृष्टा a. having beautiful eyes. (-f.) a pretty woman. -धनुन् a. having an excellent bow. (-मः) 1 a good archer or Bowman. 2 N. of Viśvakarman. -धर्मन् a. attentive to duties. (-f.) the council or assembly of gods. -धर्मा-मी the council or assembly of gods (देवसभा); ययादुर्दितालोकः सुधर्मान्वयां सभा R. 17. 23. -धी a. having a good understanding, wise, clever, intelligent. (-धीः) a wise or intelligent man, learned

man or pandit. (-f.) a good understanding, good; sense, intelligence. -उपास्यः 1 a particular kind of royal palace. 2 N. of an attendant on Krishna. (-रयः) the club of Balarāma. -उपास्या 1 a woman. 2 N. of Umā, or of one of her female companions. 3 a sort of pigment. -उदार a woman. -नयः 1 good conduct. 2 good policy. -नयन a. having beautiful eyes. (-नः) a deer. (-ना) 1 a woman having beautiful eyes. 2 a woman in general. -नयन a. 1 having a beautiful navel. 2 having a good nave or centre. (-भाः) 1 a mountain. 2 the Maināka mountain q. v. -निवृत्त a. very lonely or private. (-नं) ind. very secretly or closely, very narrowly, privately. -निश्चलः an epithet of Siva. -नीत 1 well-conducted, well-behaved. 2 Polite, civil. (-न) 1 good conduct or behaviour. 2 good policy or prudence. -नीतिः f. 1 good conduct, good manners, propriety. 2 good policy. 3 N. of the mother of Dhruva; q. v. -नीय a. well-disposed, well-conducted, righteous, virtuous, good. (-यः) 1 a Brāhmaṇa. 2 N. of Śaṅkapa q. v. -नील a. very black or blue. (-लः) the pomegranate tree. (-ला) common flax. -नेत्र a. having beautiful eyes. -नैव a. 1 well-cooked. 2 thoroughly matured or ripe. (-न्धः) a sort of fragrant mango. -नस्ती a woman having a good husband. -पथः 1 a good road. 2 a good course. 3 good conduct. -पथिन् m. (nom. sing. -सुपथाः) a good road. -पर्ण a. (र्ण or र्णी f.) 1 well-winged. 2 having good or beautiful leaves. (-र्णः) 1 a ray of the sun. 2 a class of bird-like beings of a semi-divine character. 3 any supernatural bird. 4 an epithet of Garuda. 5 a cock. -पर्ण, -पर्णी f. 1 a number of lotuses. 2 a pool abounding with lotuses. 3 N. of the mother of Garuda. -पर्वत a. 1 very spacious. 2 well-fitted. -पर्वन् a. well-jointed, having many joints or knots. (-मः) 1 a bamboo. 2 an arrow. 3 a god, deity. 4 a special lunar day (as the day of full or new moon, and the 8th and 14th day of each fortnight). 5 smoke. -पार्श्व 1 a good or suitable vessel, a worthy receptacle. 2 a fit or competent person, any one well-fitted for an office, an able person. -पाद् (पाद् or पदी f.) having good or handsome feet. -पार्श्वः the waved leaf fig-tree. (पृक्ष.) -पतिं a carrot. (-पः) the fifth Muhūrta. (-पुत्री) a woman having a good husband. -पुष्प a. (पुष्प or पुष्पी f.) having beautiful flowers.

(-स्पः) the coral tree. (-स्प) 1 cloves. 2 the menstrual excretion. -प्रज्ञः a sound judgment. -प्रतिभा spirituous liquor. -प्रतिष्ठ a. 1 standing well. 2 very celebrated, renowned, glorious, famous. (-ष्टा) 1 good position. 2 good reputation, fame, celebrity. 3 establishment, erection. 4 installation, consecration. -प्रतिष्ठित a. 1 well-established. 2 consecrated. 3 celebrated. (-तः) the Udumbara tree. -प्रतिष्ठात a. 1 thoroughly purified. 2 well-versed in. -प्रतीक a. 1 having a beautiful shape, lovely, handsome. 2 having a beautiful trunk. (-कः) 1 an epithet of Kāmadeva. 2 of Siva. 3 of the elephant of the north-east quarter. -प्रपणं a good tank. -प्रभ a. very brilliant, glorious. (-भा) one of the seven tongues of fire. -प्रभातं 1 an auspicious dawn or daybreak; दिव्या सुप्रभातस्य यद्वं देवो रः U. 6. 2 the earliest dawn. -प्रयोगः 1 good management or application. 2 dexterity. -प्रसाद a. very gracious or propitious. (-दा) N. of Siva. -प्रिय a. very much liked, agreeable. (-या) 1 a charming woman. 2 a beloved mistress. -फल a. 1 very fruitful, very productive. 2 very fertile. (-लः) 1 the pomegranate tree. 2 the jujube. 3 a kind of bean. (-लः) 1 a pumpkin, gourd. 2 the plantain tree. 3 a variety of brown grape. -पञ्चः sessum. -बल a. very powerful. (-लः) N. of Siva. -बोध a. easily apprehended or understood. (-धा) good information or advice. -ब्रह्मण्यः 1 an epithet of Kārtikeya. 2 N. of one of the sixteen priests employed at a sacrifice. -भग a. 1 very fortunate or prosperous, happy, blessed, highly favoured. 2 lovely, charming, beautiful, pretty; न तु श्रीमत्स्यैव सुभगमपराद्धं युवतिषु S. 3. 9; Ku. 4. 34, R. 11. 80; Māl. 9. 3 pleasant, grateful, agreeable, sweet; श्रवणसुभग M. 3. 4, S. 1. 3. 4 beloved, liked, amiable, dear; सुसुखि सुभगः पश्यन् स त्वामुपैतु कृतार्थतां Gīt. 5. 5 illustrious. (-गः) 1 borax. 2 the Asoka tree. 3 the Champaka tree. 4 red amaranth. (-गि) good fortune. -मानिन्, सुभगमन्वय a. considering oneself fortunate, amiable, pleasing; पापार्हं मां न सल्लु हर्षमन्वयायाः करोति Me. 94. -भगा 1 a woman beloved by her husband, a favourite wife. 2 an honoured mother. 3 a kind of wild jasmine. 4 turmeric. 5 the holy basil. -सुतः the son of a favourite wife. -भनः the cocoa-nut tree. -भद्र a. very happy or fortunate. (-भः) N. of Vishnu. (-भ्रा) N. of the sister of Balarāma and Krishna.

married to Arjuna q. v. She bore to him a son named Abhimanyu. -भाविता a. 1 spoken well or eloquently. 2 speaking well, eloquent. (-तं) 1 fine speech, eloquence, learning; जीर्णमे सुभाषितं Bh. 3. 2. 2 a witty saying, an apophthegm, an apposite saying; सुभाषितेन गतिन युवतीनां च लीलया। मनो न भियते यस्य स ते सुकोऽयम पशुः Subhāsh. 3 a good remark; बालादपि सुभाषितं (वाचं). -भिक्षं 1 good alms, successful begging. 2 abundance of food, an abundant supply of provisions, plenty of corn &c. -भू a. having beautiful eyebrows. (-युः f.) a lovely woman. (N. B. The vocative singular of this word is strictly सुभू; but सुभू is used by writers like Bhatti, Kālidāsa, and Bhavabhūti; cf. Bk. 6. 11; Ku. 5. 43; Māl. 3. 8. -मति a. very wise. (-तिः f.) 1 a good mind or disposition, kindness, benevolence, friendship. 2 a favour of the gods. 3 a gift, blessing. 4 a prayer, hymn. 5 a wish or desire. 6 N. of the wife of Sagara and mother of 60,000 sons. -मन्दनः the mango tree. -मन्द्य-मन्द्यम a. slender-waisted. -मन्द्या, -मन्द्यमा a graceful woman. -मन a. very charming, lovely, beautiful. (-जः) 1 wheat. 2 the thorn-apple. (-ना) the great-flowered jasmine. -मनस a. 1 good-minded, of a good disposition, benevolent. 2 well pleased, satisfied. (-म.) 1 a god, divinity. 2 a learned man. 3 a student of the Vedas. 4 wheat. 6 Nimba tree. (-फ, नः; said to be pl. only by some) a flower; रमणीय एव चः सुमनसां संविशेजः Māl. 1. (where the adjectival sense in 1 is also intended); किं संव्यते सुमनसां मनसापि गेयः कस्तुरिकाजननशक्तिभृता यूगेण R. G.; Si. 6. 66. °कलः the wood-apple. °कलं nutmeg. -मित्रा N. of one of the wives of Dasaratha and mother of Lakshmana and Satrugna. -मुख a. (खा or खी f.) 1 having a beautiful face, lovely. 2 pleasing. 3 disposed to, eager for; Ki. 6. 42. (-खः) 1 a learned man. 2 an epithet of Garuda. 3 of Ganeza. 4 of Siva. (-खं) the scratch of a finger-nail. (-खा, खी) 1 a handsome woman. 2 a mirror. -मूलकं a carrot. -नेधश्च a. having a good understanding, wise, intelligent. (-म.) a wise man. -मेरुः 1 the sacred mountain Meru, q. v. 2 N. of Siva. -यवसं beautiful grass, good pasturage -यधनः an epithet of Duryodhana q. v. -रक्तकः 1 a kind of red chalk. 2 a kind of mango tree. -रजः 1 good colour. 2 the orange. -धातुः red chalk. -रंजना the betel-nut-tree. -रत a. 1 much sport-

ed, 2 playful. 3 much enjoyed. 4 compassionate, tender (-त) 1 great delight or enjoyment. 2 copulation, sexual union or intercourse, coition; सुखद्विता बालवनिता Bh. 2. 44. °ताली 1 a female-messenger, a go between. 2 a chaplet, garland for the head. -यसंगः addiction to amorous pleasures; Ku. 1. 19. -रतिः f. great enjoyment or satisfaction. -रस a. 1 well-flavoured, juicy, savoury. 2, sweet, 3 elegant (as a composition). (-सः, -सा) the plant सिंधुवार. (-सा) N. of Durgā. -रूप a. 1 well-formed, handsome, lovely; सुख्या कन्या. 2 wise, learned. (-पः) an epithet of Siva. -रेभ a. fine-voiced; Ki. 15. 16. (-भं) tin. -लक्षण a. 1 having auspicious or beautiful marks; 2 fortunate. (-णं) 1 observing, examining carefully, determining, ascertaining. 2 a good or auspicious mark. -लभ a. 1 easy to be obtained, easy of attainment, attainable, feasible; न मलमा सकलदुष्करी च सा V. 2. 9; इदमलमभवत्तुयार्थानादुर्विवार 2. 6. 2 ready for, adapted to, fit, suitable; निश्चयश्रवणोपमोऽसुखो लाक्षारसः केन-चित् S. 4. 5. 3 natural to, proper for; मातृपतासुलभो लभिमा K. °कोप a. easily provoked, irascible. -लोचन a. fine-eyed. (-नः) a deer. (-ना) a beautiful woman. -लोहकं brass. -लोहित a. very red. (-त) one of the seven tongues of fire. -वक्त्रं 1 a good face or mouth. 2 correct utterance. -वचनं, वचस् n. eloquence. -वार्जिकः -का natron, alkali. -वर्णं see s. v. -वह a. 1 bearing well, patient. 2 patient, enduring. 3 easy to be borne. -वासिनी 1 a woman married or single who resides in her father's house. 2 a married woman whose husband is alive. -विक्रान्त a. very valiant or bold, chivalrous. (-तं) heroism. -विद् m. a learned man, shrewd person. (-वः) a shrewd or clever woman. -विवः an attendant on the women's apartments. -विवन् m. a king. -विद्वहः an attendant on the women's apartments (wrongly for सिविद्वह q. v.). (-हं) the women's apartments, harem. -विद्वता a married woman. -विध a. of a good kind. -विधम् ind. easily. -विनीत a. well-trained, modest. (-ता) a tractable cow. -विहित a. 1 well-placed, well-deposited. 2 well-furnished, well-supplied, well-provided, well-arranged; सुविहितप्रयोगतयाऽप्यस्य न किमपि परिहास्यते S. 1; कलहसमकं द्रव्येशाच सरे तस्मिन्निहितं Māl. 1. -वी(वी)ज a. having good seed. (-जः) 1 N. of Siva. 2 the poppy. (-जे) good seed. -वीरान्नं sour-rice gruel. -वीर्यं a. 1 having great vigour. 2 of heroic strength, heroic, chivalrous. (-र्यं) 1 great heroism. 2 abundance of

heroes. 3 the fruit of the jujube. (परं) wild cotton. -वृत्त a. 1 well-behaved, virtuous, good; मयि तस्य वृत्तं वर्तते लघुसंज्ञापदा सरस्वती R. 8. 77. 2 well-rounded, beautifully globular or round; सुदृशानि सुवृत्तेन सुदृष्टानि तद्विनिर्वाणः। मोद-केनापि किं तेन निष्पातयिष्य सेवया; or सुमुखोऽपि सुवृत्तोऽपि सम्मार्गगतितोऽपि च। महतां पादुलम्बोऽपि अथयस्त्रेय कंटकः (where all the adjectives are used in a double sense). -वेल a. 1 tranquil, still. 2 humble, quiet. (-लः) N. of the Trikātā mountain. -व्रत a. strict in: the observance of religious vows, strictly religious or virtuous. (-तः) a religious student. (-तर) 1 a virtuous wife. 2 a tractable cow, one easily milked. -ज्ञस a. well-spoken of, famous, glorious, commendable. -ज्ञश्च a. capable of being easily done. -ज्ञास्यः the Khadira tree. -ज्ञाकं undried ginger. -ज्ञासित a. kept under control, well-controlled. -ज्ञासित a. well-taught or trained well-disciplined. -ज्ञासः fire (च) 1 a peacock's crest. 2 a cock's comb. -ज्ञाः a. good tempered, am a. e. (-लः) 1 N. of the wife of Yama. 2 N. of one of the eight favourite wives of Krishna. -ज्ञत a. 1 well-heard. 2 versed in the Vedas. (-तः) N. of the author of a system of medicine, whose work, together with that of Charaka, is regarded as the oldest medical authority, and held in great esteem in India even to this day. -ज्ञिह 1 well-arranged or united. 2 well-fitted; Māl. 1. -ज्ञेयः close union or embrace. -संदृश a. agreeable to look at. -सक्त a. well-directed (as an arrow). -सह a. 1 easy to be borne. 2 bearing or enduring well. (-हः) an epithet of Siva. -सार a. having good sap or essence. (-रः) 1 good sap, essence or substance. 2 competence. 3 the red-flowering Khadira tree. -स्य a. 1 well-suited, being in a good sense. 2 in health, healthy, faring well. 3 in good or prosperous circumstances, prosperous. 4 happy, fortunate. (-स्यं) a happy state, well-being; सुस्ये को वा न पंडितः H. 3. 21. (सुस्थित in the same sense). -स्थिता, स्थितिः f. 1 good condition, well-being, welfare, happiness. 2 health, convalescence. -स्थित a. pleasantly smiling. (-ता) a woman with a pleased or smiling countenance. -स्वर a. 1 melodious, harmonious. 2 loud. -हित a. 1 very fit or suitable, appropriate. 2 beneficial, salutary. 3 friendly, affectionate. 4 satisfied. (-तं) one of the seven tongues of fire. -वृद्ध a. having a kind heart, cordial, friendly, loving, affectionate. (-मः) 1 a friend; सुवृद्धः पश्य वसंत किं

स्थितं Ku. 4. 27 ; मदायने न खलु मुहदामभ्यु-
तायकृत्या: Me. 38. 2 an ally. भेदः the
separation of friends. वाक्यं the
counsel of a friend. हृदयः a friend.
-हृदय a. 1 good-hearted. 2 dear,
affectionate, loving.

सुख a. 1 Happy, delighted, joyful,
pleased. 2 Agreeable, sweet, charm-
ing, pleasant ; दिशः प्रसेदुर्महते वधुः सुखाः
R. 3. 14 ; so सुखश्चा निश्चयः 3. 19. 3
Virtuous, pious. 4 Taking delight in,
favourable to ; S. 7. 18. 5 Easy,
practicable ; Ku. 5. 49. 6 Fit, suit-
able. -सुख 1 Happiness, joy, delight,
pleasure, comfort ; यदेवोपनते पुःखसुखं
तदसवचरं V. 3. 21. 2 Prosperity ; अद्वैतं
सुखदुःखयोरनुपुणं सर्वोत्सवस्यामु यत् U. 1. 39.
3 Well-being, welfare, health ; देवी
सुखं प्रदुं गता M. 4. 4 Ease, comfort,
alleviation (of sorrow &c.) ; oft. in
comp. ; as in सुखरागित, सुखोपदिष्ट, सुखाश्रय
&c. 5 Facility, easiness, ease. 6
Heaven, paradise. 7 Water. -सुख ind.
1 Happily, joyfully. 2 Well ; सुखमास्तां
भवान् 'may you fare well'. 3 At ease,
comfortably ; असंजातकिणस्कंधः सुखं स्वयिति
गीर्गिः K. P. 10. 4 Easily, with ease,
अज्ञः सुखमाराध्यः सुखतरमाराध्यते विशेषतः Bh.
2. 3. 5 Rather, willingly. 6 Quietly,
placidly. -Comp. -आधारः paradise.
-आह्वय a. suitable for bathing.
-आयतः -आयनः a good or well-train-
ed horse. -आरोह a. of easy ascent.
-आलोक a good-looking, lovely,
charming. -आवह a. conducing to
happiness, pleasant, comfortable
-आज्ञः N. of Varuṇa. -आशकः a cu-
cumber. -आस्वाद a. 1 having a
sweet taste, sweet-flavoured. 2 agree-
able, delightful. (-दः) 1 a pleasant
flavour. 2 enjoyment (of pleasure).
-उत्सवः 1 merry-making, pleasure,
festival, jubilee. 2 a husband. -उदकं
warm water. -उदयः dawn or realiza-
tion of happiness. -उदकं a. result-
ing in happiness. -उद्य a. to be spok-
en easily or agreeably. -उपविष्ट a.
comfortably seated, sitting at ease.
-एक्षिन् a. desiring happiness, wish-
ing well to. -कर, -कार, -दायक a.
giving pleasure, pleasant. -द a.
giving pleasure. (-दा) a courtesan
of Indra's heaven. (-द) the seat of
Viṣṇu. -बोधः 1 sensation of pleasure.
2 easy knowledge. -भागिन्,
-भाज a. happy. -भव, -सुति a. sweet
to the ear, melodious ; Ki. 14. 3.
-संश्लिन् a. attached to pleasure -स्पर्श
a agreeable to the touch.

सुत p. p. 1 Poured out. 2 Extract-
ed or expressed (as Soma juice).
3 Begotten, produced, brought forth.
-सुतः 1 A son. 2 A king. -Comp. अ-
त्मजाः a grandson. (-जा) a grand-
daughter. -उत्पत्तिः f. birth of a son.
-विशेष्य ind. 'not differently from

a son', 'just like a son'; R. 5. 6.
-वस्करा the mother of seven children.
-स्नेहः paternal affection.

सुतवत् a. Having sons. -m. The
father of a son.

सुता A daughter ; तमर्चयिष भारत्या
सुतया योक्तुमर्हति Ku. 6. 79.

सुतिः f. Extraction of Soma juice.

सुतिन् a. (नी f.) Having a child
or children. -m. A father.

सुतिनी A mother ; तनोदा यदि सुतिनी वद
क्ष्या कीदृशी भवति Subhāsh.

सुतुक् a. Well-sounding.

सुत्या 1 Extraction or preparation
of Soma juice. 2 A sacrificial obla-
tion. 3 Parturition.

सुत्रामन् m. N. of Indra.

सुत्रन् m. 1 An offerer or drinker
of Soma juice 2 A student who has
performed his ablutions (subsequent
or preparatory to a sacrifice).

सुदि ind. In the bright fortnight of
a lunar month ; cf. वदि.

सुधन्वाचार्यः The son of an outcast
Vaiśya by a woman of the same
class ; cf. Ms. 10. 23.

सुधा 1 The beverage of the gods,
nectar, ambrosia ; निर्वयस्य क्षितिःक्षेपः
कथां तथादिद्येते न बुधाः सुधामपि N. 1. 1. 2

The nectar or honey of flowers. 3
Juice. 4 Water. 5 N. of the Ganges

6 White-wash, plaster, mortar ;
कलासागिरिष्वेव सुधाक्षितेन प्राकारेण परिगता K.,
R. 16. 18. 7 A brick. 8 Lightning.

9 The milk-hedge plant. -Comp.
-अंशुः 1 the moon. 2 camphor. -रत्ने

a pearl. -अंगः, -आकारः, -आधारः the
moon. -जीविन् m. a plasterer, brick-
layer. -द्वयः a nectar-like fluid. -धव-

लित a. plastered, white-washed.
-निधिः 1 the moon. 2 camphor. -भवनं

a stuccoed house. -भिः f. 1 a
plastered wall. 2 a brickwall. 3 the

fif. h Muhūrta or hour after noon.
-सुख m. a god, deity. -भूतिः 1 the

moon. 2 a sacrifice, an oblation. -मयं
1 a brick or stone building. 2 a royal

palace. -वर्षः a shower of nectar.
-वर्षिन् m. an epithet of Brahman.

-वासः 1 the moon. 2 camphor.
-वासा a kind of cucumber. -सित a.

1 white as mortar. 2 bright as
nectar. 3 bound by nectar ; जगतीश्वरेण

युक्तो हरिकोतः सुधासितः Ki. 15. 45.
(where it has senses 1 and 2 also).

-सुतिः 1 the moon. 2 a sacrifice. 3 a
lotus. -स्यद्विन् a. ambrosial, flowing

with nectar ; Bh. 2. 6. -स्रवा uvula
or soft palate. -हरः an epithet of

Garuda ; see गरुड.

सुधितिः m. f. An axe.

सुधारा 1 The udder of a bitch. 2
The egg of a snake 3 A sparrow.

सुधासी (जी) रः An epithet of
Indra.

सुदुः N. of a demon and brother of
Upasunda, who were sons of
Nikumbha. [They got a boon from the
Creator that they would not die until
they should kill them lives. On the
strength of this boon they grew very op-
pressive, and Indra had at last to send
down a lovely nymph named Tilottama,
and while quarrelling for her, they
killed each other].

सुंदर a (री f.) 1 Lovely, beauti-
ful, handsome, charming. 2 Right.
-र N. of Cupid. -री A beautiful
woman ; रका भार्या सुंदरी वा दुरी वा Bh. 2.
115 ; विद्यापरसुंदरीणा Ku. 1. 7.

सुप्त p. p. 1 Slept, sleeping, asleep ;
न हि सुप्तस्य सिंघस्य प्रविशति सुप्ते रुगा H. Pr.
36. 2 Paralyzed, benumbed, insen-
sible ; see स्वप्. -सं Sleep, sound sleep.
-Comp. -जनः midnight. -ज्ञानं a
dream. -स्वप्न a. paralytic.

सुप्तिः f. 1 Sleep, sleepiness drow-
siness. 2 Insensibility, paralysis,
numbness. 3 Trust, confidence.

सुमः 1 The moon. 2 Camphor. 3
Sky. -सं A flower ; Bv. 1. 84.

सुरः 1 A god, deity ; सुराप्रतिपदाश्च
देवाः सुरा इत्यभिहितानि Rām. ; सुरया तपयते

सुरान् विदुश्च V. 3. 7 ; R. 5. 16. 2 The
number 'thirty-three'. 3 The sun.

4 A sage, learned man. -Comp.
-अंगना a celestial woman or dam-
sel, an apsaras ; R. 8. 79. -अधिपः

an epithet of Indra. -अरिः 1 an
enemy of gods, a demon. 2 the

chirp of a cricket. -अर्ह 1 gold. 2
saffron. -आचार्यः an epithet of

Bṛihaspati. -आपगा 'the heavenly
river', an epithet of the Ganges.

-आलयः 1 the mountain Meru. 2 hea-
ven, paradise. -इज्यः N. of

Bṛihaspati. -इज्या the sacred basil.
-ईश्वर, -ईशान, -ईश्वरः N. of Indra.

-उत्तमः 1 the sun. 2 Indra. -उत्तरः
sandal-wood. -ऋषिः (सुरर्षिः) a

divine sage. -कारः an epithet of
Viśvakarman. -काशुकं rainbow. -सुरः

an epithet of Bṛihaspati. -ग्रामणी m.
N. of Indra. -उपेष्टः an epithet of

Brahman. -तृक्षः a tree of paradise.
-तोषकः the jewel called Kaustubha ;

q. v. -दारु n. the Devadāru tree.
-दीर्घिका an epithet of the Ganges.

दुंदुभी the sacred basil. -द्विपः 1 an
elephant of the gods. 2 N. of

Airāvata. -द्विष्ट m. a demon, R. 10.
15. -धनुस् n. rainbow ; सुरधनुर्वि दूरा-

कृष्टे न नाम इरासत्नं V. 4. 1. -रूपः
turpentine, resin. -निम्नगा an epithet

of the Ganges. -पतिः an epithet of
Indra. -परं the sky, heaven. -पर्वतः

the mountain Meru ; q. v. -पादपः a
tree of paradise, such as the कलशवृक्ष.

-प्रियः 1 N. of Indra. 2 of Bṛihas-
pati. -पूयं identification with a deity,

deification, apotheosis. -सूरहः the
Devadāru tree. -सुवतिः f. a cel-

estial damsel. -लासिका a flute, pipe
-लोहः heaven. -नखन n. the sky.
-सुहृद् the sacred basil. -विद्विद्, -वेदिच्
सुहृद् m. an evil spirit, a demon.
-सुहृद् n. heaven, paradise. सविद्,
-सिन्धु f. the Ganges. सुरसरिदि-तेजी
सविन्धुवनेश्वर R 2. 75. -सुहृद्, -स्त्री a
celestial woman; V. 1. 3.

सुरवाचा 1 A hole cut in a wall for
the purpose of breaking into a house.
2 A subterranean passage, a mine
dug underneath a building;
देवानां कृते तावती सुरवा कारयित्वा Dk, सुरवा
वहिरपयते पुष्पाम् Mu. 2; (written also
सुरवा).

सुरवा a. 1 Sweet-smelling, frag-
rant, odorous; पाटलसंलग्नसुरभिर्नवाताः
S. 1. 3, Me. 16, 20, 22. 2 Pleasing,
agreeable. 3 Shining, handsome;
तौ सौम्येयौ सुरभिर्दोषोः 4 Beloved,
friendly. 5 Celebrated, famous. 6
Wise, learned. 7 Good, virtuous.
-सुरिः 1 Fragrance, odour, perfume.
2 Nutmeg. 3 Resin of Sals, or resin
in general. 4 The Champaka tree. 5
The Sami tree. 6 The Kadamba
tree. 7 A kind of fragrant grass. 8
The season of spring; V. 2. 20. -f.
1 The gum olibanum tree. 2 The
sacred basil. 3 Jasmine. 4 A sort
of perfume or fragrant plint. 5
Spirituos liquor. 6 The earth. 7 A
cow. 8 N. of the famous cow of
plenty; हता तदीयां ग्रभिः कृत्वा प्रतिनिधिं R.
1. 81, 75. 9 N. of one of the
Mātṛis. -n. 1 A fragrant smell, per-
fume, fragrance. 2 Sulphur. 3 Gold.
-Comp. -सुरां fragrant butter, well-
seasoned ghee. -सुरिला 1 nutmeg. 2
cloves. 3 areca nut. -सुराजः an
epithet of Cupid. -मासः the spring.
-सुरां the commencement of spring.

सुरभिका A kind of plantain.

सुरभिम् m. N. of fire.

सुरा 1 A spirituous liquor, wine;
सुरा मे मलमधानां Me. 11. 93; गौडी वेष्टी च
माषी च विज्ञेया विविधा सुरा 94. 2 Water.
3 A drinking vessel. 4 A snake.
-Comp. -आकारः a distillery.
-आजीवः, -आजीविच् m. a distiller.
-आलयः a tavern, dram-shop. -सुराः
the sea of spirituous liquor. -सुराः
a vessel for holding liquor. -सुराजः a
flag or sign hung outside a tavern.
-सुरा a. 1 a drinker of spirituous li-
quor. 2 pleasant, agreeable. 3 wise,
sage. -सुरां, -सुरां the drinking of
wine or liquor. -सुरां, -भां a wine-
glass or cup. -भासः yeast. -सुराः the
froth or scum of spirituous liquor,
during fermentation. -सुरां distilla-
tion of spirituous liquor.

सुरा a. 1 Of good or beautiful
colour, brilliant in hue, bright,
yellow, golden. 2 Of a good trade
or caste. 3 Of good fame, glorious,

celebrated. -सुराः 1 A good colour. 2
A good tribe or caste. 3 A sort of
sacrifice. 4 An epithet of Siva. 5
The thorn-apple. -सुरा 1 Gold. 2 A
golden coin (-m. also); नन्दं दशमुच-
नान् यवकाभि Mk. 2. 3 A weight of
gold equal to 16 Māshas or about
175 grains Troy (-m. also). 4
Money, wealth, riches. 5 A sort of
yellow sandal wood. 6 A kind of
red chalk. -Comp. -अभिषेकः sprink-
ling the bride and bridegroom with
water into which a piece of gold
has been dropped. -कदली a variety
of plantain. -कर्तृ, -कार, -कृत् m. a
goldsmith. -सुरित् a particular
method of calculation in arithmetic.
-सुरित् a. abounding in gold; e. g.
सुरित्प्रसिद्धां गौरी विचिन्तति ह्यो ज्ञाः 1 सुरा
कृतसिद्धयश्च यश्च जानाति हेविद् Pt. 1. 45.
-सुरा a. coated with gold, gilded.
-सुराकं a kind of mineral substance.
-सुरा yellow jasmine. -सुराक a.
abounding in gold and silver. -सुरा
m. an epithet of Siva. -सुरा tur-
meric. -सिद्धः an adept who has
acquired gold by magical means.
-सुरां stealing of gold (one of the
five Mahāpātakas q. v.).

सुराकं 1 Brass, bell-metal. 2
Lead.

सुराकं a. 1 Golden. 2 Having a
golden colour, beautiful, handsome.
सुराक a. Very lovely or beau-
tiful, very pleasing. -मा Exquisite
beauty, great lustre or splendour;
सुराकं सुसुप्तं चपलासुप्तं Git. 7; सुराकं
परिज्ञेयं निखिलं पश्यमानं तत् सदा N. 2.
37; Bv. 1. 26; 2. 12.

सुरा 1 A sort of gourd. 2 Black
cumin. 3 Cumin-seed.

सुराः An epithet of Siva.

सुराः f. A hole; of. सुरा.

सुरा (बी) म, a. 1 Cold, frigid. 2
Pleasant, agreeable. -मः 1 Cold. 2 A
kind of snake. 3 The moon-stone.

सुरा a. 1 Full of holes, hollow,
perforated. 2 Slow in articulation.
-सुरा 1 A hole, an aperture, a cavity. 2
Any wind-instrument.

सुरातिः f. 1 Deep or profound
sleep, profound repose. 2 Great
insensibility, spiritual ignorance;
अविचारिका हि बीजशोकात्प्रकृत्यानिर्देश्या
परिभ्रमराश्रया मायामयी महासुषुप्तिर्यस्या स्वरूपवति-
बोधरहिताः शेरते संसारिणी जीवाः S. B. on
Br. Sūt. 1. 4. 3.

सुराः N. of one of the principal
rays of the sun -सुरा A particular
artery of the human body, said to
lie between हृद् and शिरः, two of the
vessels of the body.

सुरा ind. 1 Well, excellently,
beautifully. 2 Very much, exceed-
ingly; उद्दे शोभते आसिद्धं वतेन विनयमाहा-
रणेन U. 1. 3 Truly, rightly; शब्दं सु

प्रयुक्तः Sarv. S; अथवा सुदु खलित्प्रयुक्तः.

सुरा A rope, cord, string.

सुरा (m. pl.) N. of a people;
आत्मा संज्ञितः सुरादिभिर्नामिष्य वेतसीम् R.
4. 35.

सुरा 1. 2. 4. A. (सुरा, सुरा, सुरा) To
bring forth, produce, beget, yield
(fig. also); अद्यत सा नागवधूपमायं Ku.
1. 20; कीर्तिं सुरां वृष्णते या दिनस्ति U. 5.
31. -Wira य to bring forth, beget,
produce. -II. 6 P. (सुराति) 1 To
excite, incite, impel. 2 To remit
(as debt).

सुरा a. (At the end of comp.)
Bringing forth, producing, yielding
&c. -f. 1 Birth. 2 A mother.

सुराः 1 An arrow. 2 Air, wind. 3
A lotus.

सुराः 1 A hog, pig; see सुरा. 2 A
sort of deer. 3 A potter -सुरा 1 A
sow. 2 A sort of moss.

सुरा a. 1 Subtle, minute, atomic;
जालांतरस्यसुराशी यत्सूक्ष्मं दृश्यते रजः. 2
Little, small; इदं सुषुप्तिं सुक्ष्ममर्थिना स्तंभ-
देने S. 1. 18; R. 18. 49. 3 Fine,
thin, delicate, exquisite. 4 Nice. 5
Sharp, acute, penetrating. 6 Crafty,
artful, subtle, ingenious. 7 Exact,
precise, accurate, correct. -सुराः 1
An atom. 2 The Ketaka plant.
3 An epithet of Siva. -सुरा 1
The subtle all-pervading spirit, the
Supreme Soul. 2 Minuteness. 3 One
of the three kinds of power attaina-
ble by an ascetic; cf. सावय. 4
Craft, ingenuity. 5 Fraud,
cheating. 6 Fine thread &c. 7 N. of
a figure of speech, thus defined by
Mammata: -सुराति लक्षितः सुरासौ चोपनिषत्सु
प्रकाशते। परमं केनचिद्यत् तत्सूक्ष्मं परिचक्षते
K. P. 1. -Comp. -सुरा small carda-
moms. -सुराः the poppy. -सुरा 1
long pepper. 2 a kind of grass.
-सुरा quick-sightedness, acuteness,
foresight, wisdom. -सुरा, -सुरा a. 1
sharp-sighted, eagle-eyed. 2 of
acute discernment. 3 acute, sharp-
minded. -सुरा n. a thin plank of
wood, a board. -सुरा, -सुरा the
subtle body which is invested by
the grosser material frame (मलिनशरीर
q. v.). -सुराः 1 coriander seed. 2 a
kind of wild cumin. 3 a sort of red
sugarcane. 4 the gum arabic tree. 5
a sort of mustard. -सुरा 1 a kind of
basil. -सुरा wild pepper. -सुरा a.
sharp-witted, acute, shrewd, intel-
ligent. (-सुराः f.) sharp wit, acute
intellect, mental acumen. -सुरा, -का
a mosquito, guat. -सुरा a nice or
exact measurement, precise com-
putation (opp. स्थूलमान which means
'broad measurement', 'rough
calculation'). -सुरा small gravel,
sand. -सुराः a kind of fine rice.
-सुराः a sort of leucis.

सू 10 U. (सूचयति-ते, सूचित) 1 To pierce. 2 To point out, indicate, show, manifest, prove; सूचयिष्यति तु मातुः, समुद्रयोः (मयः) Mk. 1. 35; Me. 21: S. 1. 14. 3 To betray, reveal, divulge; न जातु देव्यमानोऽपि सुवदारी न सूच्यते R. 17. 50. 4 To gesticulate, act, indicate by gestures or signs; वामाक्षिस्तेदं सूचयति, रथेयं सूचयति &c. 5 To trace out, spy, ascertain. -With अस्मि to show, indicate; अनन्यत नलं अस्मि कर्मचेष्टामिच्छितं Mb. -य, -सं to indicate, forebode; संकीर्णं हि विगो-गस्य संसूचयति संभवः Subhāsh.

सूचः A pointed shoot or blade of Kusa grass.

सूचक a. (चिक्र. f.) 1 Indicative, indicating, proving, showing. 2 Betraying, informing. -कः 1 A piercer. 2 A needle, any instrument for perforating or sewing. 3 An informer, a tale-bearer, traducer, spy. 4 A narrator, teacher, an instructor. 5 The manager or chief actor of a company. 6 A Buddha. 7 A Siddha. 8 A villain, scoundrel. 9 A demon, goblin. 10 A dog. 11 A crow. 12 A cat. 13 A kind of fine rice. -Comp. -वाच्यं the information given by an informer.

सूचनं -न 1 The act of piercing or perforating, boring, perforation. 2 Pointing out, indication, intimation. 3 Informing against, betraying, calumniating, traducing. 4 Gesticulation, indicating by proper signs or gesture. 5 Hinting, hint. 6 Information. 7 Teaching, showing, describing. 8 Spying out, spying, seeing, ascertaining. 9 Villainy, wickedness.

सूचा 1 Piercing. 2 Gesticulation. 3 Spying out, seeing, sight.

सूचिः -ची f. 1 Piercing, perforating. 2 A needle. 3 Sharp point or pointed blade (as of Kusa grass); अमिनवकुशसूच्या परिक्षितं मे चरणं S. 1; so सुखे कुशसूचिर्विद्धे S. 4. 14. 4 The sharp point or tip of anything; कः करं प्रसारयत् पञ्चगवत्सूचये Ku. 5. 43. 5 The point of a bud. 6 A kind of military array, a sharp column or file; ईडयुहेन तन्मागं यथापु शकटेन वा पराहमकगम्यां वा सूच्यं वा गच्छेन वा Ms. 7. 187. 7 A triangle formed by the sides of a trapezium produced till they meet. 8 A cone, pyramid. 9 Indication by gesture, communicating by signs, gesticulation. 10 A particular mode of dancing. 11 Dramatic action. 12 An index, a table of contents. 13 A list, catalogue. 14 The earth's disc in computing eclipses (in nat.). -Comp. सूचक a. needle-pointed, having a sharp needle-like point, acuminated. (-सं) the point of a needle.

-आस्यः a rat. -कटाहन्याय see under न्याय. -स्नातः a sharp pyramid or pyramidal excavation, a cone. -पत्रकं an index, a table of contents (-कः) a kind of pot-herb. -पुष्पः the Kataka tree. -भिक्षा a. bursting open at the points of the buds; पञ्चुल्लापोपवनवृत्तयः केतुकेः सूचिमितेः Ms. 28. -भेद्य a. 1 to be pierced or penetrated by a needle. 2 thick, dense, pitchy, gross, utter; रुद्धालोके नस्पति पथे सूचिभेद्यस्तमेभिः Ms. 37. 3 palpable, tangible. -सूक्ष्म a. 1 needle-mouthed, having a pointed beak. 2 pointed. (-सः) 1 a bird. 2 white Kusa grass. 3 a particular position of the hands. (-खं) a diamond. -रोमन् m. a hog. -वदन a. needle-faced, having a pointed beak. (-नः) 1 a gnat, mosquito. 2 a mun-goose. -शालिः a kind of fine rice.

सूचिकः A tailor.

सूचिका 1 A needle. 2 An elephant's trunk. -Comp. -धरः an elephant. -सूक्ष्म a. having a pointed mouth or head. (-खं) a shell, the conch-shell.

सूचित p. p. 1 Pierced, bored, perforated. 2 Pointed out, shown, intimated, indicated, hinted. 3 Made known or indicated by signs or gestures. 4 Communicated, told, revealed. 5 Ascertained, known.

सूचिव a. (नी f.) 1 Piercing, perforating. 2 Pointing out, intimating, indicating. 3 Informing against. 4 Spying out. -m. A spy, an informer.

सूचिनी 1 A needle. 2 A night.

सूची See सूचि.

सूच्य a. Communicable, fit to be made known.

सूत् ind. An imitative sound (snorting, snoring &c.).

सूत p. p. 1 Born, begotten, engendered, produced. 2 Impelled, omitted. -तः 1 A charioteer; सूतं चोदयामात् पुण्याश्रमदर्शनेन तावदात्मानं पुनीमहे S. 1. 2 The son of a Khatrīya by a woman of the Brāhmaṇa caste (his business being that of a charioteer); क्षत्रियाद्विप्रकन्यायां सूतो भवति जातितः Ms. 10. 11; सूतो वा सूतपुत्रो वा यो वा को वा मयाप्यहं Ve. 3. 33. 3 A bard. 4 A carpenter. 5 The sun. 6 N. of a pupil of Vyāsa. -तः -तं Quicksilver. -Comp. -तनयः an epithet of Karna. -राज्य m. quicksilver. सूतकं 1 Birth, production; Ms. 4. 112. 2 Impurity caused by child-birth (or miscarriage) in a family; (also called जननाशोचं q. v.). -कः -कं Quicksilver.

सूतका A woman recently delivered, a lying-in woman; Ms. 5. 85

सूता A woman recently delivered.

सूतिः f. 1 Birth, production, parturition, delivery, child-bearing. 2 Offspring, progeny. 3 Source, foun-

tain-head; तपसा सूतिरद्वितापदा Ki. 2. 56. 4 A place where Soma juice is extracted. -Comp. -अशौचं impurity caused by childbirth in a family (which lasts for 10 days) -युद्धं the lying-in chamber. -मासः (also -सूतीमासः) the month of delivery, the last month of pregnancy.

सूतिका A woman recently delivered. -Comp. -अमार, -युद्धं, -गेहं, -भवनं the lying-in chamber. -रोगः sickness subsequent to child-birth. -पुत्रपालिका N. of a particular goddess worshipped on the sixth day after child-birth.

सूतरं The distillation of spirituous liquor.

सूत्या See सूता.

सू 10 U. (सूचयति-ते, सूचित) 1 To tie, bind, thread, string together. 2 To write or compose in the form of a Sūtra or short rule; तथा च सूच्यते हि भगवता विमलेन; जामिनिरपि इदमपि धर्मलक्षणम-सूचयत् &c. 3 To plan, arrange, systematize; तन्निष्ठं मया निमृष्टार्थवृत्तिकलः सूचयितव्यः Māl. 1. 4 To relax, unbind.

सूचं 1 A thread, string, line, cord; पुष्पमालासूत्रेण सूचं शिरसि धार्यते Subhāsh. ; मणौ पञ्चसमुत्कीर्णं सूत्रस्यवास्ति मे गतिः R. 1. 4. 2 A fibre सूत्रानां कर्णेति खंडितावायुचं सूत्रालादिव राजहंसी V. 1. 19, Ku. 1. 40, 49. 3 A wire. 4 A collection of threads. 5 The sacred thread or sacrificial cord worn by members of the first three classes; शिखारूपाय्वा ब्राह्मणः Turka. K. 6 The string or wire of a puppet. 7 A short rule or precept, an aphorism. 8 A short or concise technical sentence used as a memorial rule; it is thus defined:—सत्याश्रमसंदिग्धं सारवादीयतौल्यम् । अस्तोभमन-वयं च सूचं सूत्रविदो विदुः । 9 Any work or manual containing such aphoristic rules; e. g. मानवकल्पसूत्र. आपस्तंबसूत्र, गृह्यसूत्र &c. 10 A rule, canon, decree (in law). -Comp. -आत्मन् a. having the nature of a string or thread. (-म.) the soul. -आली a string of beads &c. worn round the neck, a necklace. -कंटाः 1 a Brāhmaṇa. 2 a pigeon, dove. 3 a wag-tail. -कर्मन् n. carpentry. -कारः, -कृत् m. an author or composer of Sūtras. -कोणः, -कोणकः a small drum shaped like an hour-glass (डमरु). -गंडिका a kind of stick used by weavers in spinning threads. -चरणं N. of a class of charanas or Vedic schools which introduced various Sūtra works. -वर्दि a. 'poor in threads', having a small number of threads, thread-bare; अयं पटः सूत्रवर्दितां नतः Mk. 2. 9. -धरः, -धरः 1 'the thread-holder', a stage-manager, a principal actor who arranges the cast of chara-acters and instructs them, and takes

a prominent part in the Prastāvanā or prelude; he is thus defined:—

अथवा यदुक्तं तत्प्रत्यक्षं स्वार्थं ज्ञायकम् । रणदेवत
एवास्ति यत्प्रकारेण भूतः ॥ २ ॥ २ a carpenter,
an artisan. 3 the author of a set of
aphorisms 4 an epithet of Indra.
-पिठकः N. of one of the three col-
lections of Buddhist writings.
-वृषः the cotton plant. -भिः m. a
tailor. -भुत् m. = सुत्रार q. v. -यंत्रं 1
'a thread-machine', shuttle. 2 a
weaver's loom. -वीणा a kind of lute.
-वेहनं a weaver's shuttle.

सूत्रणं 1 The act of stringing toge-
ther, putting in order, arranging. 2
Arranging in aphorisms.

सूत्रला A spindle or distaff.

सूत्रामन् = सुत्रमन् q. v.

सूत्रिका A kind of dish (Mar.
शेखा).

सूत्रित p. p. 1 Strung, arranged,
methodized, systematized. 2
Prescribed in Śūtras, delivered in
aphorisms.

सूत्रिन a. (जी f.) 1 Having
threads. 2 Having rules. -m. A
crow.

सू I. 1 A. (सूते) 1 To strike, hurt,
wound, kill, destroy. 2 To effuse,
pour out. 3 To deposit. 4 To eject,
throw away. -II. 10 U. (सूयति-ते)
1 To incite, prompt, excite, urge
on, animate. 2 To strike, hurt, kill.
3 To cook, dress, season, prepare. 4
To pour out, effuse. 5 To assent,
agree, promise. 6 To eject, throw
away. -With नि (निवृत्त्यति-ते) to kill.

सूदः 1 Destroying, destruction,
massacre. 2 Pouring out, distilling.
3 A well, spring. 4 A cook. 5 Sauce,
soup. 6 Anything seasoned, a pre-
pared dish. 7 Split peas. 8 Mud,
mire. 9 Sin, fault. 10 The Lodhra
tree. -Comp. -कर्तृन् m. cookery.
-शाला a kitchen.

सूदन a. (नी f.) 1 Destroying, kill-
ing, destructive; दानसूदन; अरिणसूदन
&c. 2 Dear, beloved. -नं 1 Destroy-
ing, destruction, massacre. 2
Assenting to, promising. 3 Ejecting,
throwing away.

सून p. p. 1 Born, produced. 2
Blown, blossomed, opened, budded.
3 Empty, vacant; (perhaps for
सुन or सुन्य in this sense). -नं 1
Bringing forth, parturition. 2 A
bud, blossom. 3 A flower.

सूनी A happy woman.

सूना 1 A slaughter-house, butcher-
er's house; मवानपि सूनापरिचर इव यत्र
आमिषलोहणे भिक्षकश्च M. 2. 2 The sale
of meat. 3 Hurting, killing, destroy-
ing. 4 The soft palate, uvula. 5 A
girdle, zone. 6 Inflammation of the
glands of the neck called ranraps. 7
A ray of light. 8 A river. 9 A

daughter. -नाः (f. pl.) The five
things in a house by which animal
life is likely to be destroyed; see
under सूता or दक्षसूता.

सूनिन् m. 1 A butcher, flesh-seller.
2 A hunter.

सुतः 1 A son; पितृसुतमेवको सुतमभं K.
2 A child, an offspring. 3 A grandson
(daughter's son). 4 A younger
brother. 5 The sun. 6 The Arka
plant.

सुत f. A daughter.

सुत a. 1 True and pleasant, kind
and sincere; तत्र सुतानिरेष सुतयः पुण्यभय-
जुषमध्यगीषत Si. 14. 21, R. 1. 93. 2
Kind, affable, gentle, courteous; न
काच्येतां पातरे मेगलानां येतुं धीराः सुतानां चमाहः
U 5. 31; नृपानि भूमिरुदकं वाहं चतुर्थी च
सुतानां । पतन्त्यपि सन् मेहे मोचिष्यते कदाचन
Ms. 3. 101; R. 6. 29. 3 Auspicious,
fortunate. 4 Beloved, dear. -तं 1
True and agreeable speech. 2 Kind
and pleasant discourse, courteous
language; R. 8. 92. 3 Auspicious-
ness.

सूपः 1 Broth, soup; न स जानाति श-
चायं दूथी सुपरस्मिन् Subhāsh. ; Ms. 3.
226 2 A sauce, condiment. 3 A
cook. 4 A pan, vessel. 5 An arrow.
-Comp. -कारः a cook. -भूपन्, -भूपकं
usa foetida.

सुमः 1 Water. 2 Milk. 3 Sky or
heaven.

सुर 4 A. (सुरते) 1 To hurt, kill. 2
To make firm or be firm.

सुर्ण a. Hurt, injured.

सुरः 1 The sun. 2 The Arka plant.
3 The Soma. 4 A wise or learned
man. 5 A hero, king. -Comp. -चक्षुस्
a. radiant as the sun. -सुतः an epi-
thet of Saturn. -सुतः the charioteer
of the sun; i. e. Aruna.

सुरणः N. of an esculent root.

सुरत a. 1 Kindly-disposed, com-
passionate, tender. 2 Calm, tranquil.

सुरिः 1 The sun. 2 A learned or
wise man, a sage; अथवा कृतवाग्दुरि
वंशेऽस्मिन्सूरिभिः R. 1. 4; Si. 1. 21. 3
A priest. 4 A worshipper. 5 A title
of respect given to Jaina teachers;
e. g. महिनाथसुरि. 6 N. of Krishna.

सुरिक् a. (जी f.) Wise, learned.
-m. A wise or learned man, scholar,
pandit.

सुरी 1 N. of the wife of the sun. 2
N. of Kunti, q. v.

सूर्य I. 4 P. (सूर्यति, सूर्यति) 1 To
respect, honour. 2 To disrespect,
disregard, slight.

सूर्य (सूर्य) Disrespect.

सूर्यः A kind of bean

सूर्य See सूर्य.

सूरिः -नी f. 1 An iron or metallic
image; Ms. 11. 3. 2 The pillar of a
house. 3 Radiance, lustre. 4 A
flame.

सूर्यः 1 The sun; सूर्यः तपस्यापणाय रश्मिः
कल्पेन लोकस्य कथं तमिहा R. 5. 13. [In
mythology, the sun is regarded as a son
of Kasyapa and Aditi; cf. S. 7. 10. He
is represented as moving in a chariot
drawn by seven horses, with Aruna for
his charioteer. He is represented as all-
seeing, the constant beholder of the good
and bad deeds of mortals. Sanjā (or
Chhaya or Arvini) was his principal
wife, by whom he had Yama and
Yamuna, the two Aśvins and Saturn.
He is also represented as having been
the father of Manu Vaivasvata, the
founder of the solar race of kings.]
2 The tree called Arka. 3 The
number 'twelve' (derived from the
twelve forms of the sun). -Comp.
-अपायः sunset; Me. 80. -अर्पणं
the presentation of an offer-
ing to the sun -अश्मन् m. the sun-
stone. -अश्वः a horse of the sun.
-अस्तं sunset. -आनयः heat or glare
of the sun, sun-burn. -आलोकः sun-
shine. -आवतः a kind of sun-flower.
-आह a. named after the
sun. (-दः) the gigantic swallow-
wort. (-दः) copper. -इंद्रसंगमः; the
day of the new moon (the conjunc-
tion of the sun and moon); दशः
सूर्यसंगमः Ak. -उत्थानं, -उदयः sun-rise.
-ऊदः 1 'brought by the sun', an
evening guest; Pt. 1. 2 the time of
sunset. -कान्तः the sun-stone, sun
crystal; S. 2. 7. -कान्तिः f. 1 sunlight.
2 a particular flower. 3 the flower of
sesamum. कालः day-time, day.
-अनलचक्रं a particular astrological
diagram for indicating good and
bad fortune. -ग्रहः 1 the sun. 2 an
eclipse of the sun. 3 an epithet of
Rāhu and Ketu. 4 the bottom of a
water-jar. -ग्रहणे a solar eclipse.
-चंद्रो (so सूर्याचंद्रमतौ) m. du. the
sun and moon. -जः, -जनयः, -जुषः 1
epithets of Sugriva. 2 of Karna. 3
of the planet Saturn. 4 of Yama.
-जा, -तनया the river Yamunā.
-तेजस् n. the radiance or heat of the
sun. -नक्षत्रं that constellation (out
of the 27) in which the sun happens
to be. -पर्वन् n. a solar festival, (on
the days of the solstices, equinoxes,
eclipses &c.). -पर्वण्य a. sprung or
descended from the sun; R. 1. 2.
-सूर्यचक्रं = सूर्यकालचक्रं q. v. above.
-भक्त a. one who worships the sun.
(-कः) the tree Bandhūka or its
flower. -मणिः the sun-stone. -मंडलं
the orb of the sun. -यंत्रं 1 a
representation of the sun (used in
worshipping him). 2 an instrument
used in taking solar observations.
-रश्मिः a ray of the sun, sun-beam.
-लोकः the heaven of the sun. -वशः
the Solar race of kings (who ruled
at Ayodhyā). -वर्णन a. resplendent

as the sun. -**विलोकनं** the ceremony of taking a child out to see the sun when four months old; cf. उपनिषद्-मणः -संक्रमः; -संक्रांतिः f. the sun's passage from one zodiacal sign to another. -**संजं** saffron. -**सारथिः** an epithet of Aruna. -**स्तुतिः** f. -**स्तोत्रं** a hymn addressed to the sun. -**हृषं** N. of a hymn to the sun.

सूर्या The wife of the sun.

सूर 1 P. (**सूरति**) To bring forth, bear, produce, beget.

सूरणा A mother.

सूरयती A woman about to be confined, one who is parturient.

सू 1. 3 P. (**सरति**, **सिसर्ति**, also **धावति**, **सृत**) 1 To go, move, proceed; **सूयाः** प्र-क्षिप्यं सखा Bk. 14. 14. 2 To go towards, approach; **विष्वाद्य इत्यः** सेतुं प्रतीताः समुत्थं **Rām.** 3 To rush upon, assail; (**तं**) ससारामिमुखः **सूरः** शार्दूल इव कुंजर Mb. 4 To run, go fast, slip away from; **सरति** सहसा बाहोर्मध्यं गताप्यबला सता M. 4. 11. 5 To blow (as wind); **तं चद्रायो सरति** सरलरूपसंघट्टजन्मा Me. 53. 6 To flow. -**Caus.** (**सारयति**) 1 To cause to go or move. 2 To extend. 3 To rub, touch gently (with the fingers); **तेजोमार्गं नयनसलिलैः सारयन्वा कथयन्** Me. 86. 4 To push back or away, remove; **सारयन्ती गन्धोष्माकटिनविषममेकैर्वर्णं करेण** Me. 92. -**Desid.** (**सिसर्ति**) To wish to go &c. -**With अनु** 1 to follow (in all senses), go after, attend, pursue. 2 to go to, betake oneself to; **हृन्-दिशमनुसर पुरी** Me. 30; **तेजोवीथीं दिशमनुसरेः** 57. 3 to go over or through. (-**Caus.**) 1 to lead forward; **बाहुयुधमायतीव नो Rām.** 2 to follow. -**अप 1** to go away, retire, withdraw; **यदुपसरति मेघः कारणं तपहृद्** Pt. 3. 43. 2 to vanish, disappear. (-**Caus.**) to cause to go away, take or put away, remove, withdraw, drive off; **अपसारय पनसारं K. P. 9; Ms. 7. 149.** -**अभि 1** to go to, approach; **Ki. 8. 4. 2** to go or advance to meet (as at an appointed place); meet by appointment; **संदरीरभिससार K.; Si. 6. 26. 3** to assail, attack. (-**Caus.**) to meet by appointment, go to meet; **बहुमानभिसि-सारयिष्या Si. 10. 20; Ki. 3. 38; S. D. 115.** -**उच्च** (-**Caus.**) to drive away, expel. -**उप 1** to go to, approach; **R. 19. 16. 2** to wait upon, visit; **केलासनायमुपसृत्य निषर्तमाना V. 1. 3. 3** to go against, attack. 4 to have intercourse with. -**निष् 1** to go away from, go forth or out, slip away from; **issue from; बाणैः सरकासुकाभिः हतेः Rām.; so बहुशतानिः प्रमिवाहिरितः Si. 9. 25. 2** to depart, set-out for; **Ms. 6. 4. 3** to flow forth, ooze out, exude; **यो हेमकुम्भस्तननिःसृतानो रक्तवस्य मातुः पयदा रजः R. 2. 36.** (-**Caus.**) to drive away, expel, turn out. -**परि 1** to flow

round; **वनं सरस्वती परिससार Ait. Br.; परिचक्रापः Mb. 2** to move round; whirl round; **प्रक्षिप्यं तं परिचक्र्य Bhāg.; परिसरति v. l. for परिपतति**) शिखी प्रतिमद्धारिणं M. 2. 13. -**प्र 1** to flow forth, spring, arise, proceed; **लोहिताया महानद्यः प्रसक्तस्तन**

पातकृन् Mb. 2 to go forth, advance; **वेलाविलाप प्रवृत्ता घुर्जनाः R. 13. 12; अन्वेषण-प्रवृत्ते च निषगणे Dk. 3** to spread, spread round; **कृशातुः किं साक्षात्सरति दिशो नैव निषगं K. P. 10; प्रसरति गुणमध्ये लब्धवृद्धिः सृजेन (दवाधिः) Rs. 1. 25. 4** to spread, prevail, pervade; **प्रसरति परिभाषी कोष्यं देहदाः Māl. 1. 41; शिखा शिखा प्रसरति बलात्कोपि चेतोविकारः U. 3. 36. 5** to be stretched, to extend; **न मे हस्तौ प्रसरतः S. 2. 6** to be disposed or inclined to (do a thing), move; **न मे उचितेषु कर्णेषु हस्त-पादं प्रसरति S. 4; प्रसरति मनः कार्याभिः 7** to prevail, begin, commence; **प्रसारार चोत्सवः Ka. 16. 85. 8** to be long, be lengthened; **V. 3. 22. 9** to grow strong or intense; **प्रवृत्ततरं तस्य Dk. 10** to pass away (as time). (-**Caus.**) 1 to spread, stretch; **Bk. 10. 44. 2** to stretch forward, extend, hold out (as the hand); **कालः सर्वजनान् प्रसारित-करो गृह्णाति इराद्वि Pt. 2. 20. 3** to spread out or expose for sale; **केतारः कीजी-युरिति बुद्ध्यापणे प्रसारितं कथं Sk.; Ms. 5. 129. 4** to open wide, expand (as eyes). 5 to publish, promulgate, circulate. -**प्रति 1** to go back, return. 2 to go towards, rush upon, attack, assail; **द्वयः प्रत्यस्तद्वै न चो नचयिष्य द्विष्य Hariv. (-Caus.)** to push back-wards, replace; **कनकबलयं सस्तं सस्तं मया प्रतिषार्थे S. 3. 13.** -**चि** to spread, be extended, be diffused; **पत्नीष्वङ्गकृ-ध्वङ्को विस्रः Si. 58, 9. 19, 37; Ki. 10. 53.** (-**Caus.**) 1 to spread, stretch. 2 to cause to prevail. -**सं 1** to spread. 2 to move. 3 to go or flow together. 4 to get to, obtain; **पापान् संसृज्य संसारान् वेभ्यस्तं योति शत्रुः Ms. 12. 70.** (-**Caus.**) 1 to spread over, 2 to cause to revolve or turn round; **जन्मवृद्धिस्तैर्विषं संसारयति चक्रवन् Ms. 12. 124.**

सुका 1 Air, wind. 2 An arrow. 3 A thunderbolt. 4 A lotus (केरव).

सुकंठु f. Itch.

सुकालः A jackal; see सुगाल.

सुखं

सुखणी

सुखन n.

सुखिणी

सुखिन n.

सुखं

सुखणी

सुखन n.

सुखिणी

सुखिन n.

The corner of the mouth; **सुखणी परिलोहि-त् Pt. 1.**

सुवाः A sort of arrow or javelin, a sling (**विदिवा**).

सुगालः A jackal; see सुगाल.

सुजा A kind of garland made of jewels.

सृज् 1. 6 P. (**सृजति**, **सृष्ट**) 1 To create, produce, make (in general); to procreate, beget (progeny &c.); **अपेन नारी तस्मात् स विराजमसृजत् वयुः Ms. 1. 32, 33, 34, 36; तनुनामः स्वत एव तनुं सृजति S. B. 2** To put on, place on, apply. 3 To let go, let loose, release. 4 To emit, shed, effuse, pour forth or out; **अस्मात्सुरासं करुणं रुतः Bk. 3. 17; आनन्दशीतामिष बाष्पवृष्टिं हिमस्रति हिमवती ससर्ज R. 16. 44, 8. 35. 5** To send forth, utter (as words); **Ku. 2. 53, 7. 47. 6** To throw, cast. 7 To leave, quit, abandon, send away. -**II. 4 A.** (**सृज्यते**) To be let loose or sent forth. -**Desid.** (**सिद्ध्यति**) To wish to create &c. -**With अति 1** to give, bestow; **V. 1. 15; R. 11. 48. 2** to abandon, dismiss. 3 to emit. 4 to permit, allow. -**अभि** to give, grant. -**अव 1** to cast, throw, sow, plant (as seed); **अव एव सज्जर्वा ताव वीज-मसासृजत् Ms. 1. 8. 2** to shed, drop down; **U. 3. 23. 3** to let loose. -**उच्च 1** to pour out, emit, send forth or down; **अलीकनिःश्वासविशोसर्ज Ku. 3. 25; सहस्रयुगमुत्सृज्यमाद्वे दि रतं रविः B. 1. 18** to pour down, give back or return. 2 (a) to quit, leave, abandon; **R. 5. 51, 6. 46; Ku. 2. 36. (b)** to lay aside, put off; **एव च पापमुत्सृज्य विद्वद्वन्मुः R. 3. 60, 4. 54. 3** to let loose, allow to roam at liberty; **तुरंगमुत्सृज्यमनर्गलं पुनः R. 3. 39. 4** to discharge, throw, shoot; **Bk. 14. 45. 5** to sow, scatter (as seed). 6 to present, give. 7 to stretch out, extend. 8 to dismiss. 9 to send away. 10 to abolish, restrict. -**उप 1** to pour out or on, offer (water &c.). 2 to add to, annex, join, attach, connect; **ह्रस्वं पुःकोपसृज्य. 3** to beset with, oppress, infest; **रोगोपसृज्यमुप-सर्ति घुसृष्टः R. 8. 94. 4** to eclipse; **Ms. 4. 37; Y. 1. 272. 5** to produce, effect. 6 to destroy. -**नि 1** to set free, release; **न स्वाग्निना विमुह्येति एतौ दास्याद्विमुच्ये Ms. 8. 414. 2** to deliver over, consign, entrust; cf. **विमुह-** -**प्र 1** to leave, abandon. 2 to let loose. 3 to sow, scatter. 4 to injure, hurt. -**वि 1** to abandon, leave, give up; **विमुह्यं हृदि संगमसाध्यं Ms. 4. 13; दृष्टा-विमुह्यन्त्यः R. 16. 6; Bv. 1. 78. 2** to let go, to let loose. 3 to shed, pour down; **R. 13. 26. 4** to send, despatch; **भोजेन दूतो रणे विमुहः R. 6. 39. 3** to dismiss, allow to go, send away; **R. 8. 91, 14. 19. 6** to give; **Bk. 13. 67, 18. 7. 7** to send or cast forth, omit, dash;

desid. सिताविवेते; the सू of सेच् is general-ly changed to च् after prepositions ending in इ such as वि, परि, वि) 1 To serve, wait or attend upon, honour, worship, obey ; प्रायो धृष्ट्यास्थजंते पचलित विभवं स्वामिन् सेनसानाः Mu. 4. 21 ; or देश-यांन्तेतमगिथारम्यं लोकोऽन्तेः सेचने 1. 14. 2 To go after, pursue, follow. 3 To use, enjoy ; किं सेचते धृमनसा मनसापि कैः कस्तुरि-काजनवाक्ष्मिमुता श्रेण R. G. 4 To enjoy carnally ; Bv. 1. 118. 5 To attach or

devote oneself to, attend to, cultivate, practise, perform; Ms. 2. 1; Ku. 5. 38, R. 17. 43. 6 To resort to, betake oneself to, dwell in, frequent, inhabit; तत्र चारि विहाय तीनलिनी करिहवः सेवते V. 2. 23, Pt. 1. 3. 7 To watch over, guard, protect. -*W*रिम् आ 1 to enjoy; यद्वायुरन्विष्टयुगेः किरातरसंयते भिन्न-मिश्रिदिवः Ku. 1. 15; प्रयातमसिबमानां तिष्ठति M. 1. 2 to practise, perform. 3 to resort to. -*उ*य 1 to serve, worship, honour; Ms. 4. 133. 2 o practise, follow, cultivate, pursue. 3 to be addicted to, enjoy; Bg. 15. 9. 4 to frequent, inhabit. 5 to rub or anoint with, -*नि* 1 to pursue, follow, attach oneself to, practise; S. 1. 27. 2 to enjoy; निवेद्यते श्रातमना विविक S. 5. 5; Ku. 1. 6. 3 to enjoy carnally; यथा यथा तामरसेक्ष-ना मया पुनः सगमं निवर्त निवेदिना Bv. 2. 155. 4 to resort to, inhabit, frequent; Ku. 5. 76. 5 to use, employ; विषयं निवेदितमपाक्रियया समुपति समर्पति सत्यम् Si. 9. 68. 6 to wait upon, attend. 7 to draw near, approach. 8 to suffer, experience. -*परि* 1 to resort to. 2 to enjoy, take.

सेव See सेवन.

सेवक *a.* 1 Serving, worshipping, honouring. 2 Practising, following. 3 Dependent, servile. -*कः* 1 A servant, dependant; सेवया धनमिच्छद्भिः सेवकः पश्य किं कृतम् । स्वानन्दे यच्छरीरस्य सुखेन्दुमपि हारति Il. 2. 20. 2 A votary, worshipper. 3 A sewer. 4 A sack.

सेवधि *ind.* See शेवधि under श्व.

सेवन 1 The act of serving, service, attendance upon, worship; पानीकुमारया गुरुसेवनेन R. 18. 30. 2 Following, practising, employing; Ms. 12. 52. 3 Using, enjoying. 4 Enjoying carnally; यत्करोत्येकप्रायेण वृषलीसेवनाद्विजः Ms. 11. 179. 5 Sewing, stitching. 6 A sack. सेवनी 1 A needle. 2 A seam. 3 A suture or seam-like union of parts of the body.

सेवा 1 Service, servitude, dependence; attendance; सेवां लावयद्विपिं कृत-धियः स्वानि श्रुतिं विदुः Mu. 3. 14; हीनसेवा न वर्तया H. 3. 11. 2 Worship, homage, honouring. 3 Addiction or devotion to, fondness for. 4 Use, practice, employment, exercise. 5 Frequenting, resorting to. 6 Flattery, coaxing or flattering words; अलं प्रया नयस्वत्त गृहीत्वा मण M. 3. -*Comp.* -*अ*कार *a.* in the form of servitude; V. 3. 1. -*का*कः change of voice in service; (this is a variant in V. 3. 1 for सेवा-हार). -*धर्मः* 1 the duty of service; सेवाधर्मः परमगुणो योगनामध्यागमः Pt. 1. 285. 2 the obligations of service. -*व्यव-हारः* the practice or law of service.

सेवि *n.* 1 The jujube. 2 An apple. सेवित *p. p.* 1 Served, attended upon, worshipped. 2 Followed,

practised, pursued. 3 Frequented by, resorted to, inhabited by, haunted by. 4 Enjoyed, used. -*न* 1 An apple. 2 The jujube.

सेवितु *m.* An attendant, a dependant.

सेविन *a.* 1 Serving, worshipping. 2 Following, practising, using. 3 Inhabiting, dwelling. -*m.* A servant.

सेव्य *a.* 1 To be served or waited upon. 2 To be used or employed. 3 To be enjoyed. 4 To be taken care of or guarded. -*व्यः* 1 A master (opp. सेवक); भयं तावत् सेव्यादभिविद्यते सेवकजनं Mu. 5. 12, Pt. 1. 48. 2 The Asvattha tree. -*व्ये* A kind of root. -*Comp.* -*सेवकी* *m.* dual master and servant.

से 1 *P.* (सायति) To waste away, decline, perish.

सेह *a.* (ही *f.*) Belonging to a lion, leonine; दुर्गतिं सेहं किं वा पृथक्क-मालोऽपि लभते H. 1. 175.

सेहल *a.* Belonging to, growing or produced in, Ceylon.

सेहिकः, -सेहिक्यः A metronymic of Rāhu, q. v.

सेकत *a.* (सै *f.*) 1 Consisting or made of sand, sandy, gravelly; नोयस्वेवपतिहरयः सेकतं सेतुमेषः U. 3. 36. 2 Having sandy soil -*त* 1 A sand-bank; स्रगज इव गांग सेकतं सुवतीकः R. 5. 75. 5. 8; 10. 69, 13. 17, 62; 14. 76; 16. 21; Ku. 1. 29; S. G. 17. 2 An island with sandy shores. 3 A bank or shore (in general). -*Comp.* -*इ*टे ginger.

सेकतिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Belonging or relating to a sand-bank. 2 Fluctuating, wavering, living in doubt and error (संदेहजीवि) -*कः* 1 A religious mendicant. 2 An ascetic. -*क* A thread worn round the wrist or neck to secure good fortune.

सेद्धांतिकः *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to a dogma or demonstrated truth. 2 One who knows the real truth.

सेनापत्यं The command of an army, generalship; Ku. 2. 61.

सेनिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to army. 2 Martial, military. -*कः* 1 A soldier; पयात यूमी सद सेनिकाधुभिः R. 3. 61. 2 A guard, sentinel. 3 The body of troops drawn up in battle-array; R. 3. 57.

सेधव *a.* (वी *f.*) 1 Produced or born in the Sindhu-territory. 2 Belonging to the Indus. 3 River-born. 4 Belonging to the sea, oceanic, marine. -*वः* 1 A horse, especially, one bred in Sindhu; N. 1. 71. 2 N. of a sage. 3 N. of a country. -*वः*, -*व* A kind of rock-salt. -*वः* *m. ph.* The people inhabiting the Sindhu-territory. -*Comp.* -*वनः* a lump of salt. -*शिला* a kind of rock or fossil salt.

सेधवक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to the

Saindhavas. -*कः* A miserable inhabitant of Sindhu.

सेधी A sort of spirituous liquor (perhaps from palm-juice.)

सेध्यः 1 A soldier; Si. 6. 28. 2 A guard, sentinel. -*व्यः* An army, a troop; स प्रनश्येदग्निशाय इति नश्येत्सुदुतः R. 12. 67.

सेर्भतिक Red lead.

सेरधी, सेरिधी 1 A menial servant or attendant. 2 A mixed tribe, the offspring of a *Dasgu* and an *Ayogava* female; सेरिधवाग्रतद्वृत्तिं हते दस्युयोगवे Ms. 10. 32.

सेरधी, सेरिधी 1 A maid-servant or female attendant in the women's apartments (a woman of the mixed tribe described in सेरध (2)). 2 An independent female artisan working in another person's house. 3 An epithet of Draupadi (assumed by her when she acted as servant to Sudheshna, queen of Virāṭa.).

सेरिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to a plough. 2 Having furrows. -*कः* 1 A plough-ox. 2 A ploughman.

सेरिभः 1 A buffalo; अकमानितश्च कुलीने दीर्घं निःशसिति सेरिभः Mk. 4. 2 Indra's heaven or Svarga.

सेवाल See शेवाल.

सेसक *a.* (की *f.*) Leaden, of lead.

से 4 *P.* (स्यति, सित; *caus.* साययति-ने, *desid.* सिषामाते; *pass.* सीयते; the *s* of *se* is changed to *y* after prepositions ending in *इ* or *उ*) 1 To kill, destroy. 2 To finish, complete, bring to an end. -*With* अव 1 to finish, complete; यूपवत्यासते क्रियाविधौ R. 11. 37; अवसित-मंडनासि S. 4. 2 to destroy. 3 to know; Bk. 19. 29. 4 to fail, be at an end (intrans.); शक्तिर्मनायस्यति हीनयुडे Ki. 16. 17. -*अ*व्यय 1 to resolve, determine, make up one's mind; कयामिहावी दुर्जनवचनादध्ययसितं देवेन U. 1; अभियातुमध्य-वससौ न गिरा Si. 9. 76. 2 to attempt, undertake, perform; मा साहसमध्यवस्यः Dk.; वक्तुं ह्यकमध्यवसातुं दुष्करं Ve. 3 ' sooner said than done.' 3 to grapple with. 4 to think, reflect. -*पर्य*व 1 to complete; finish. 2 to determine, resolve. 3 to result in, be reduced to, to end in; एव एव समुद्रयः सत्यांगसद्योमे सद्व्ययोगे च पर्यवसतीति न पृथक् लक्ष्यते K. P. 10. 4 to perish, be lost, decline. 5 to attempt. -*व्य*व 1 to strive, endeavour, try, seek, attempt, set about; एवं स नीलोत्पलपत्राया शरीरलतां कुरुष्वपर्यवस्यति S. 1. 18. 2 to think of, wish, desire; पातुं न प्रथमं व्यवस्यति जले युष्मास्वपीतेषु वा S. 4. 9. 3 to exert strenuously, be industrious or diligent. 4 to resolve, determine, settle, decide; S. 5. 18. 5 to accept, undertake; कञ्चित्सौम्यं व्यवसितमिदं वेदुर्द्वयं तया मे Ms. 114. 6 to do, perform. 7 to believe, be convinced or persuaded. 8 to

reflect. -समय to decide, decree; Ms. 7. 13.

सोद p. p. Borne, suffered, endured, put up with &c.; see सह.

सोद a. (दी f.) 1 Enduring, bearing, patient. 2 Powerful, able.

सोदक, सोदक a. 1 Ardently longing, impatiently eager, anxious; as in सोदकमालिङ्गम्. 2 Regretful. 3 Bewailing, sorrowing. -इ ind. 1 With ardent or eager longing, anxiously; सोदकीये बलाकया सभसं सोदकमालिङ्गितः Mk. 5. 23. 2 Regretfully, sorrowfully.

सोदसा a. 1 Excessive. 2 Exaggerated. 3 Ironical, sarcastic. -रः Violent laughter. -सः -सं Ironical exaggeration, sarcasm, irony; cf. व्याजसुति.

सोदसा a. Festive, making merry, joyous.

सोदसा a Vigorous, active, energetic, persevering. -इ ind. Actively, energetically, carefully.

सोदसक a. Regretful, repining, anxious, sorrowful.

सोदसा a. Raised, elevated, high, lofty; सोदसे: संप्रदेशे: Ms. 4. 7.

सोदर a. Born from the same womb, uterine -रः A uterine brother. -रा A uterine sister.

सोदर्यः A co-uterine brother, brother of whole blood; (fig. also); भातुः सोदर्यमात्मनमिदंजिह्वयतोभिः R. 15. 26; अवज्ञासोदर्यं दारिद्र्यं Dk.

सोदयोग a. Making vigorous actions diligent, active, persevering industrious.

सोद्वेग a. 1 Anxious, apprehensive. 2 Sorrowful. -इ ind. Anxiously, eagerly.

सोद्वेगः Garlic.

सोद्वेग a. Mad, insane, frantic.

सोदकरण a. Provided with all requisite materials or implements, properly equipped; so सोदकार.

सोदद्वय a. Visited with calamities or afflictions.

सोदध a. Full of fraud or deceit, deceitful.

सोदधि a. Fraudulent. -इ ind. Deceitfully, fraudulently; अरिं हि विजयायिनः क्षितीश विदधति सोदधि संविद्वयानि Ki. 1. 45.

सोदध्व a. 1 Afflicted with any great calamity. 2 Invaded or overrun by enemies. 3 Eclipsed (as the sun or moon).

सोदरोध a. 1 Obstructed, impeded. 2 Favoured. -इ ind. Obliginglv, respectfully

सोदसर्ग a. 1 Afflicted or visited by any great calamity or misfortune. 2 Favoured. 3 Possessed by an evil spirit. 4 Preceded by a prepositional prefix (in gram.).

सोदहास a. Accompanied with derisive laughter, sneering, sarcastic.

-स ind. Sneeringly, with a sneer.

सोपाकः A man of a degraded caste; see Ms. 10. 38.

सोपाधि a., सोपाधिक a. (की f.) 1 Restricted by some conditions or limitations, qualified by particular characteristics, limited, qualified (in phil.). 2 Having some peculiar attribute.

सोपानं Steps, stairs, a staircase, ladder; अतीहणार्थं नवयानेन कामस्य सोपानमव प्रयुक्तं Ku. 1. 39. -Comp. पंक्तिः f., -पथः, -पद्धतिः f., -परंपरा, -मार्गः a flight of steps, a staircase; वापी चास्मिन् मरुत-शिलाद्वयोपानमार्गं Me. 76; समारुरुर्दिव-माधुषः स्य ततान सोपानपरंपरामिव R. 3. 69, 6. 3, 16. 56.

सोमः 1 N. of a plant, the most important ingredient in ancient sacrificial offerings. 2 The juice of the plant; as in सोमपा, सोमपीथिन्. 3 Nectar, beverage of the gods. 4 The moon. [In mythology, the moon is represented as having sprung from the eye of the sage Atri; (cf. R. 2. 75). or as produced from the sea at the time of churning. The twenty-seven asterisms-mythologically represented as so many daughters of Daksha q. v.—are said to be his wives. The phenomenon of the periodical waning of the moon is explained by a myth which states that his nectareous digits are drunk up by different gods in regular rotation, or by the invention of another legend which says that the moon, on account of his particular fondness and partiality for Rohini, one of the 27 daughters of Daksha, was cursed by his father-in-law to be consumptive, but that at the intercession of his wives the sentence of eternal consumption was commuted to one of periodical consumption. Soma is also represented as having carried off Tara, the wife of Brihaspati, by whom he had a son named Budha, who afterwards became the founder of the lunar race of kings; see Tara (b) also]. 5 A ray of light. 6 Camphor. 7 Water. 8 Air, wind. 9 N. of Kubera. 10 Of Siva. 11 Of Yama. 12 (As the last member of comp.) Chief, principal, best; as in वृषेण q. v. -सं 1 Rice-gruel. 2 Sky, heaven. -Comp. -अभिषेक the extraction of Soma juice. -अहः Moudav. -आरुह्यं the red lotus. -ईश्वरः a celebrated representation of Siva. -उद्भवा N. of the river Narmadā; R. 5. 59; (where Malli. quotes Ak. वेदा तु नवेदा सोमोद्भवा मेकलकन्याका). -कांसः the moon-stone. -क्षयः disappearance or waning of the moon. -ग्रहः a vessel for holding Soma. -ज a. moon-born. (-जः) an epithet of the planet Mercury. (-जं) milk. -धरा the sky, heaven. -नाथः N. of a celebrated Linga, or the

place where it was set up, (which by its splendour and enormous wealth attracted the attention of Mahomad of Ghazani who in 1024 A. D. destroyed the image and carried off the treasures); वेदां मार्गं परिचयवशादार्जुनं युज्यमाणं यः सोमं शिथिलमकरात् सोमनाथं विन्दोम्य ॥ Vikr. 18. 87. -प, -पा, m. one who drinks the Soma. 2 a Soma-sacrificer. 3 a particular class of Pitris. -पतिः N. of Indra. -पानं drinking Soma juice. -पाथिन्, -पीथिन् m. a drinker of Soma juice; तव केचित् ... सोमपीथिन उद्वरनामानो बलवादिनः प्रतिवसन्ति ॥ Māl. 1. -पुत्रः, -पुत्रः, -सुतः epithets of Budha or Mercury. -प्रवाकः a person commissioned to engage sacrificial priests (श्रोत्रिण) for a Soma sacrifice. -श्वेतः the white water-lily. -यज्ञः, -यागः the Soma sacrifice. -योनिः a sort of yellow and fragrant sandal. -रोगः a particular disease of women. -लता, -वल्ली 1 the Soma plant. 2 N. of the river Godāvarī. -वंशः the lunar race of kings founded by Budha. -वारः, -वासरः Mos. ay. -विक्रयिन् m. a vendor of Soma juice. -वृक्षः, -सारः the white Khadira. -शकला a kind of cucumber. -संज्ञं camphor. -सद् m. a particular class of Manes or Pitris; Ms. 3. 195. -सिंधुः an epithet of Vishnu. -सुत m. a Soma distiller. -सुता the river Narmadā; cf. सोमोद्भवा above. -सुत्रं a channel for conveying water from a Siva-linga. -पदक्षिणा circumambulation around a Siva-linga so as not to cross the Soma-sūtra.

सोमन् m. The moon.

सोमिन् 2. (नी f.) Performing the Soma sacrifice. -m. A performer of Soma sacrifice.

सोम्य a. 1 Worthy of Soma. 2 Offering Soma. 3 Resembling or shaped like Soma. 4 Soft, good, amiable

सोमहुंठः, सोमहुंठ Irony, ridicule, sarcasm. -ठं, -नं ind. Ironically; U. 5.

सोमन्व a. 1 Warm, hot. 2 (In gram.) Aspirated. -m. An aspirate.

सोमर a. (री f.) Hoggish, of a hog; Ki. 12. 53.

सोमर्क 1 Hoggishness. 2 Ease, facility; सोमर्क च कार्यस्यानायासं सिद्ध्या संगमिद्ध्या च बोध्यम्. 3 Practicability, feasibility. 4 Adroitness, skill. 5 An easy or extempore preparation of food or medicine.

सोममर्क 1 Softness, delicacy, tenderness; शिथिलपुष्पमित्तं सोममर्कं वाहू नदीयाविति ॥ विक्रः Ku. 1. 14. 2 Youthfulness.

सोम्यं Minuteness, fineness, subtlety.

सौख्यशास्त्रिका: सौख्यशास्त्रिका: One who asks another person whether he has slept well or has had comfortable sleep; भृगुशास्त्रिकादृष्टि R. 10. 14.

सौख्यशुक्ति: 1 One who asks another person whether he has slept well. 2 A bard whose duty it is to waken a king or any other great personage with song and music.

सौख्यिक a. (की f.), सौख्यीय a. (यी f.) Relating to pleasure, pleasurable, delightful.

सौख्यं Pleasure, happiness, satisfaction, felicity, enjoyment.

सौगत: A Buddhist; (a follower of Sugata or Buddha); (the Buddhists are divided into four great schools; माध्यमिक, सौगतिक, योगाचार and वैमसिक); सौगतजलपरिव्राजिकायास्तु काम-द्वयाः प्रथमा सुमिका माघ प्रवापति Māl. 1.

सौगतिक: 1 A Buddhist. 2 A Buddhist mendicant. 3 An atheist, a heretic, an unbeliever. -कं Unbelief, heresy, atheism, scepticism.

सौगंध a. (धी f.) Sweet-scented, fragrant. -धं 1 Sweet-scentedness, fragrance. 2 A kind of fragrant grass (कृत्तन).

सौगंधिक a. (का or की f.) Sweet-scented, fragrant. -कः 1 A dealer in perfumes, perfumer. 2 Sulphur. -कं 1 The white water-lily. 2 The blue lotus. 3 A kind of fragrant grass (कृत्तन). 4 A ruby.

सौगंध्यं Sweetness of odour, fragrance, perfume.

सौचिः, सौचिकः A tailor; Kull. on Ms. 4. 214.

सौजन्यं 1 Goodness, kindness of spirit, gentility; U. 3. 13; Mk. 8. 38. 2 Magnanimousness, generosity. 3 Kindness, compassion, clemency. 4 Friendship, love.

सौखी Long pepper.

सौतिः An epithet of Karna.

सौत्य The office of a charioteer; Nalod. 4. 9.

सौत्र a. (त्री f.) 1 Belonging to or having a thread or string. 2 Belonging to, mentioned, occurring or declared in, a Sūtra q. v. -त्रः 1 A Brāhmaṇa. 2 An artificial root occurring in grammatical Sūtras which cannot be conjugated like a regular verb, but is used only to form derivative words.

सौत्रांतिका: m. pl. N. of one of the four great schools of Buddhism; Cf. योगत.

सौत्रामणी The east; चक्रवर्त्यनगराणां गतिं दिक्षु च सौत्रामणी Vb. 4. 1.

सौत्र्यं Brotherhood.

सौदामनी Lightning; सौदामन्या कन-सौदामिनी कनिकास्मिण्या दर्शयौर्वा Me. सौदामनी 37; सौदामिनीव जलदोदर-सधिलीना Mk. 1. 35.

सौदायिक a. (की f.) Whatever is given to woman at her marriage by her parents, or a relative in general, which becomes her own property -कं A nuptial present so made.

सौध a. (धी f.) 1 Relating to, or having, nectar. 2 Having plaster, or plastered. -धं 1 A white-washed mansion, any stuccoed house. 2 Any great mansion or palace, large house; सौधवाससुदजेन विरुद्धः संचिकाय फलनिःसृष्टस्तः R. 19. 2, 7. 5, 13. 40. 3 Silver. 4 Opal. -Comp. -कारः 1 a plasterer. 2 a builder of a house. -वासः a palatial building.

सौन a. (नी f.) Relating to butchery or a slaughter-house. -नं Bucher's meat. -Comp. -धर्म्यं a state of deadly hostility.

सौनिकः A butcher; cf. शौनिक.

सौनवं The club of Balarāma.

सौनंदिन m. An epithet of Balarāma.

सौंदर्य Beauty, loveliness, gracefulness, elegance; सौंदर्यसारसमुदायनिकेतनं वा Māl. 1. 21; Ku. 1. 42, 5. 41.

सौण्डे 1 Dry ginger. 2 Emerald.

सौण्डेयः An epithet of Garuḍa.

सौप्तिक a. (की f.) 1 Connected with or relating to sleep. 2 Somniferous. -कं A night-attack, an attack on sleeping men. -Comp. -पर्वन् n. N. of the tenth parvan or book of the Mahābhārata which relates how Asvatthāman, Kṛitavarman and Kṛipā-the only surviving Kuru warriors-attacked by night the Pāṇḍava camp and slaughtered thousands of warriors while asleep. -वधः the great nocturnal slaughter of the Pāṇḍava camp (above referred to); मार्गे ह्येव नंदसौप्तिकवधे पूर्व कृतो द्राणिना Mk. 3. 11.

सौबलः N. of Sakuni, q. v.

सौबली, सौबलेयी N. of Gāndhārī, wife of Dhṛitarāshṭra.

सौभं N. of Harischandra's city (said to be suspended in air).

सौभग 1 Good luck, happiness. 2 Prosperity, riches, wealth.

सौभद्रः, सौभद्रेयः Epithets of Abhimanyu, son of Subhadra.

सौभानिधेयः The sun of a favourite wife.

सौभाग्यं 1 Good fortune or luck, fortunateness (chiefly consisting in a man's and woman's securing the favour and firm devotion of each other); प्रियेष्टः सौभाग्यफला हि चारुता Ku. 5. 1; सौभाग्यं ते सुमग विहायस्वया व्यञ्जयती Me. 20; (see Malli's remarks on सौभाग्य in both places). 2 Blessed-

ness, auspiciousness. 3 Beauty, charm, grace; (यस्य) हिमं न भाषाग्विलोपि जाते Ku. 1. 3; 2. 53, 5. 49; R. 18. 19, U. 6. 27. 4 Grandeur, sublimity. 5 The auspicious state of widowhood (opp. widowhood). 6 Congratulation; good wishes. 7 Red lead. 8 Borax. -Comp. -विहं 1 any mark of good fortune or happiness. 2 any sign of the blessed state of widowhood (such as the saffron-mark on the forehead.) -सुतः the marriage-string (put round the neck of the bride by the bridegroom at the time of marriage and worn by her till widowhood; also called मंगलसूत्र q. v.). -तृतीया the third day of the bright half of Bhādrapada. -देवता an auspicious or tutelary deity. -वाचनं an auspicious offering of sweetmeats &c.

सौभाग्यवत् a. Fortunate, auspicious. -ती A married woman whose husband is alive, a married unwidowed woman.

सौभिकः A juggler.

सौभ्रातृ Good brotherhood, fraternity; सौभ्रातृभेदा हि कुलादुत्तारि R. 16. 1; 10. 81.

सौमनस a. (सा or सी f.) 1 Agreeable to the feelings, pleasing. 2 Relating to flowers, floral -सं 1 Kindliness of spirit, benevolence, kindness. 2 Pleasure, satisfaction.

सौमनसा The outer skin of the nutmeg.

सौमनस्यं 1 Satisfaction of mind pleasure, delight; R. 15. 14, 17. 40. 2 A particular offering of flowers made to a Brāhmaṇa as a Śrāddha.

सौमनस्यायनी The blossom of the Mālatī creeper.

सौमायनः A patronymic of Buddha.

सौमिक a. (की f.) 1 Performed with or relating to the Soma juice. 2 Relating to the moon lunar.

सौमित्रः -सौमित्रिः 1 An epithet of Lakshmana; सौमित्रेण पणिनामित्रिणे तत्र प्रिये कृति मोः U. 3. 45.

सौमिल्लः N. of a dramatist who preceded Kālidāsa; मासकविसेमिल्लकवि-मिश्रादीनां M. 1.

सौमेचकं Gold.

सौमेधिकः A sage, seer, one possessed of supernatural wisdom.

सौमेचक a. (की f.) Relating to or coming from Sumeru. -कं Gold.

सौम्य a. (स्य or स्यी f.) 1 Relating or sacred to the moon. 2 Having the properties of Soma. 3 Handsome, pleasing, agreeable. 4 Gentle, soft, mild, placid; सौम्यं मेधिलीहासः सुखसौम्यां निनाय तं R. 12. 36; (the voc. सौम्य is often used in the sense of 'good sir,' 'gentle sir,' 'good man'; प्रीति-सिन्धे सौम्यं जिराय जीव R. 14. 59, सौम्येति

चामय्य यथायंवादी 14. 44, Me. 49, Ku. 4. 35, Mā. 9. 25.) 5 Auspicious. -चयः 1 N. of Budha or the planet by-mercury. 2 A proper epithet which a Brāhmaṇa should be addressed; आनुष्मन्मय सयिधि वाच्यो विशेषमिवादिने Ms. 2. 125. 3 A Brāhmaṇa. 4 The Udumbara tree. 5 Blood before it becomes red, rerum. 6 The gastric juice. 7 N. of one of the nine divisions of the earth. -m. pl. 1 N. of the five stars in Orion's head. 2 A particular class of Pitrīs or Manes; Ms. 3. 199. -Oomp. -उपचारः a gentle measure, mild remedy. -कृच्छ्रः -च्युः a kind of religious penance; cf. Y. 3. 322. -संकी the Indian white rose. -ग्रहः a benign or auspicious planet. -धातुः the phlegmatic humour, phlegm. -नामय्य a. having a pleasing or agreeable name; Ms. 3. 10. -वारः, -वासरः Wednesday.

सौर a. (री f.) 1 Relating to the sun, solar. 2 Sacred or dedicated to the sun. 3 Celestial, divine. 4 Relating to spirituous liquor. -रः 1 A worshipper of the sun. 2 The planet Saturn. 3 A solar month. 4 A solar day. 5 The plant called Tumburn. -रं N. of a collection of hymns (extracted from the Rigveda) addressed to Su'rya. -Oomp. -नक्षः a particular religious observance. -मासः a solar month (comprising thirty risings and settings of the sun). -लोकः the sun's sphere.

सौरधः A hero, warrior.

सौरभ a. (भी f.) Fragrant. -भं 1 Fragrance; Bv. 1. 18, 121. 2 Saffron.

सौरभय a. (यी f.) Relating to Surabhi. -यः An ox.

सौरभी, सौरभेयी 1 A cow. 2 N. of the daughter of the cow called Surabhi; तं सौरभेयी सुरभेयोजोभिः R. 2. 3.

सौरभ्य 1 Fragrance, odour, sweet scent; सौरभ्यं सुवनत्रयेषु विहितं Bv. 1. 38; पुत्रानां सौरभ्यः G. L. 43, R. 5. 69. 2 Agreeableness, beauty. 3 Good character, reputation, glory, fame.

सौरसनाः m. pl. N. of a district and its people. -नी See सौरभेयी.

सौरसेनः An epithet of Skanda.

सौरसेनय a. (यी f.) Belonging to the celestial river or Gangesangetic; Si. 13. 27. -यः A horse of the sun.

सौराज्यं Good government or rule; एको यथौ चैव यद्विशेषः सौराज्यमप्यनयो विद्वान् R. 5. 60.

सौराष्ट्र a. (इ or डी f.) Coming from or relating to the district called Surāshtra (or Surat). -ष्ट्रः The district or Surāshtra. -m. pl. The people of Surāshtra. -ष्ट्रं Brass, bell-metal.

सौराष्ट्रकः A kind of bell-metal.

सौराष्ट्रिक A kind of poison.

सौरिः 1 N. of the planet Saturn. 2 The Asana tree. -Oomp. -रत्नं a kind of gem (sapphire).

सौरिक a. (की f.) 1 Celestial. 2 Spirituous, vinous. 3 Due for spirits (such as duty or money.) -रः 1 Saturn. 2 Heaven, paradise. 3 A vendor of spirituous liquor.

सौरिः The wife of the sun.

सौरिय a. (यी f.) 1 Solar. 2 Fit for, or suitable to, the sun.

सौर्य a. (री f.) Belonging to the sun, or solar.

सौर्य्य 1 Easiness of acquisition. 2 Feasibility, facility, ease.

सौर्य्यकः A coppersmith.

सौव a. (वी f.) 1 Relating to one's own property. 2 Being in or belonging to heaven. -वः An order, edict.

सौवामिक a. (की f.) Belonging to one's own village.

सौवर a. (री f.) 1 Relating to sound or a musical note. 2 Treating of accents.

सौवर्चल a. (ही f.) Coming from the country called सुवर्चल q. v. -लं 1 Sochal salt. 2 Natron.

सौवर्ण a. (गी f.) 1 Golden. 2 Weighing one *Suvarṇa* q. v.

सौवर्त्तिक a. (की f.) Benedictive.

-कः A family-priest, or Brāhmaṇa.

सौवर्त्त्ययिक a. (की f.) Belonging to sacred study (स्वाध्याय q. v.).

सौवर्त्त्यय a. (वी f.) Having a good site, pleasantly situated or placed.

सौवर्त्त्ययः, सौवर्त्त्ययः An attendant on the women's apartments; Si. 5. 17.

सौवर्त्त्यय 1 The fruit of the jujube. 2 Antimony. 3 Sour gruel. -रः N. of a district or its people (pl. in the latter sense). -Oomp. -अंजनं a kind of antimony or collyrium.

सौवर्त्त्ययकः 1 The jujube tree. 2 An inhabitant of Suvira. 3 N. of Jayadratha. -कः Sour barley-gruel.

सौवर्त्त्यय Great heroism or prowess.

सौवर्त्त्यय Excellence of disposition, good morals or character.

सौवर्त्त्यय Celebrity, renown.

सौवर्त्त्यय 1 Excellence, goodness, beauty, elegance, superior beauty; सर्वाङ्गसौवर्त्त्ययः कुर्ये विलम्बेऽप्ययः पात्रयोः प्रवेशोऽस्तु M. 1; शरीरसौवर्त्त्ययः Mā. 1. 17 'not in good trim'. 2 Extreme skilfulness, cleverness. 3 Excess. 4 Suppleness, lightness.

सौवर्त्त्ययः One who asks another or whether an ablution has been auspicious or successfully performed सौवर्त्त्ययिको यस्य अवस्यत्यस्य R. 6. 61.

सौवर्त्त्ययः The son of a friend. -ई Good-heartedness, affection, friendliness, friendship; (देवमानि) विभाष्य सौवर्त्त्ययिभिः सुहृद्भ्यः R. 14. 15; सौवर्त्त्ययानि विभेदिनानि Mā. 1. 4; Me. 115

सौहार्द, सौहृदं Friendship, affection; यस्मिन्सौहृदादि जनाः शिथिलीभवन्ति Mk. 1. 13; हस्तीजनस्ते किमु सौहृदीहः V. 1. 10; Mā. 1. 1.

सौहृदं 1 Satiety, satisfaction; Si. 5. 62. 2 Fulness, completion. 3 Kindness, friendliness.

सौहृद 1 A. (संदृते) 1 To jump. 2 To raise. 3 To pour out, emit.

सौहृद 1. 1 P. (संदृति, स्रव) 1 To leap, jump. 2 To raise, ascend, jump upwards. 3 To fall, drop; Bk. 22.

11. 4 To burst or leap out. 5 To perish, come to an end; चसंदृतेप रश्मिर्दृ.

6 To be spilled, ooze. 7 To emit, shed. -Caus. (संदृयति-ते) 1 To pour out, effuse, shed, emit (as the seminal fluid); वरः शरीरं सर्वं न रेतः

संदृयेत् क्वचित् Ms. 2. 180; 9. 50. 2 To omit, neglect, pass by. -WITH अब

to attack, assail, storm; प्रीमवसंदृ दुनीदि नंदं Si. 1. 51. -आ to attack, assail; आसंदृद्वदणं वयिरेष्यकामच तं दुतं

Bk. 17. 82. -परि to leap about; नेच-नादः परिसंदृम् परिसंदृतभाष्यरिम् । अवध्यादप-

रिसंदृं ब्रह्मराशेन विस्तुत् Bk. 9. 75. -प्र 1 to leap forward. 2 to fall upon, attack. -11. 10 U. (संदृयति-ते) To collect.

संदृः 1 Leaping. 2 Quicksilver. 3 N. of Kārtikeya; सेनानीनाम संदृः Bg. 10. 24, R. 2. 36, 7. 1; Me. 43. 4 N. of Śiva. 5 The body. 6 A king. 7 The bank of a river. 8 A clever man. -Comp. -पुराणं one of the 18 Purāṇas -वही f. a festival in honour of Kārtikeya on the sixth day of Chaitra.

संदृकः 1 One who leaps. 2 A soldier.

संदृन 1 Emission, effusion. 2 Purging, looseness, relaxation (of the bowels). 3 Going, moving. 4 Drying up. 5 The suppression of bleeding by cold applications.

संदृ 10 U. (संदृयति-ते) To collect.

संदृषः 1 The shoulder. 2 The body. 3 The trunk or stem of a tree; तीक्ष्णवातः तिहततस्संदृषलोक्षदंतः S. 1. 34, R. 4. 57, Me. 53. 4 A branch or large bough. 5 A department or branch of human knowledge. 6 A chapter, section, division (of a book). 7 A division or detachment of an army. 8 A troop, multitude, group. 9 The five objects of sense. 10 The five forms of mundane consciousness (in Buddhist phil.).; सर्वकार्यरिषु सुखस्य संदृषाचकं Si. 2. 28. 11 War, battle. 12 A king. 13 An agreement. 14 A road, way. 15 A wise or learned man. 16 A heron. -Oomp.

-आचारः 1 an army or a division of it. 2 a royal capital or residence. 3 a camp. -उपानय a. to be carried on the shoulders. (-यः) a form of

peace-offering in which fruit or grain is presented, as a mark of submission. -वातः a sort of pole or yoke for carrying burdens; cf. शिप्य. -वक्रः the cocoa-nut tree. -शेखः the shoulder; इधुपदितसुसमंथिना स्कंधो S. 1. 18. -परिनिर्वाणः the annihilation of the elements of being (with Buddhists). -फलः 1 the cocoa-nut tree. 2 the Bilva tree. 3 the glomerous fig-tree. -दंडनः a sort of fennel. -मल्लकः a heron. -वहः the (Indian) fig-tree. -वाहकः an ox trained to carry burdens, pack-bullock. -शाखा a principal branch, the forked branch issuing from the upper stem of a tree. -लुगः a buffalo. -स्कंधः every shoulder.

स्कंधसू n. 1 The shoulder. 2 The trunk of a tree.

स्कंधिकः An ox trained to carry burdens; cf. स्कंधवाह.

स्कंधिनः a. (नी f.) 1 Having shoulders. 2 Having branches or stem. -m. A tree.

स्कण्ड p. p. 1 Fallen, fallen down, descended. 2 Oozed out, or trickled down. 3 Emitted, effused, sprinkled. 4 Gone. 5 Dried up.

स्कण्ड 1 A., 5. 9. P. (स्कभते, स्कनाति, स्कनाति) 1 To create. 2 To stop, hinder, impede, obstruct, curb, restrain. -Caus. (स्कभयति, स्कभयति) -With वि to impede, obstruct.

स्कभः 1 Support, prop, stay. 2 Fulcrum. 3 The Supreme Being.

स्कभनः The act of supporting, support, prop.

स्कान्दः (दी f.) 1 Relating to Skanda. 2 Relating to Siva. -दे The Skanda Purāṇa.

स्कु 5. 9. U. (स्कुनेति, स्कुनुते, स्कुनाति, स्कुनीति) 1 To go by leaps, jump, bound. 2 To raise, lift. 3 To cover, overpread; Bk. 17. 32. 4 To approach. -With वति to cover; Bk. 18. 73.

स्कुद 1 A. (स्कुदते) 1 To jump. 2 To raise, lift.

स्कौटिका A kind of bird.

स्ख 1 A. (स्खदते) 1 To cut, cut or tear to pieces. 2 To destroy. 3 To hurt, injure, kill. 4 To rout, defeat completely. 5 To fatigue, exhaust, trouble. 6 To make firm.

स्खदन् 1 Cutting, tearing to pieces. 2 Hurting, injuring, killing. 3 Troubling, harassing.

स्खल 1 P. (स्खलति, स्खलित) 1 To stumble, tumble, fall down, slip, trip; स्खलति चण्ड मम न्यस्तं न बादते मही Mk. 9. 13; Ku. 5. 24. 2 To totter, waver, shake, fluctuate. 3 To be disobeyed or violated (as an order), Mu. 3. 25; R. 18. 43. 4 To fall or deviate from the right course; Ki.

9. 37. 5 To be affected or excited; Ki. 3. 53, 13. 5. 6 To err, blunder, commit mistakes; स्खलतो हि कर्तव्यः बुद्धिस्तद्विचोदितं H. 3. 134. (where it has sense 1 also). 7 To stagger, lisp, falter; वदनमलकं जिज्ञोः स्खलति स्खलदसमंजसमंजुजल्पितं ते U. 4. 4; R. 9. 76, Ku. 5. 56. 8 To fail, have no effect, R. 11. 83. 9 To drop, drip, trickle. 10 To go, move. 11 To disappear. 12 To collect, gather. -Caus. (स्खलयति) 1 To cause to stumble or trip. 2 To cause to err or blunder, cause to falter or stagger; पचयति स्खलयन् पदे पदे Ku. 4. 12; स्खलयति पचनं ते संशयस्यमेयं Māl. 3. 8. -With प्र to jostle; रथाः प्रस्खलन्तुः श्रावाः Bk. 14. 98. -वि to err, blunder; R. 19. 24.

स्खलन् 1 Stumbling, slipping, tripping, falling down. 2 Tottering. 3 Deviating from the right course. Blundering, error, mistake. 5 Failure, disappointment, unsuccessfulness. 6 Stammering blundering in speech or pronunciation, faltering. 7 Trickling, dripping. 8 Dashing against, clashing; U. 2. 20, Mv. 5. 40. 9 Mutual striking or rubbing together.

स्खलित p. p. 1 Stumbled, slipped, tripped. 2 Fallen, dropped down. 3 Shaking, wavering, fluctuating, unsteady. 4 Intoxicated, drunk. 5 Stammering; faltering. 6 Agitated, disturbed. 7 Erring, blundering. 8 Dropped, omitted. 9 Dripping, trickling down. 10 Interrupted, stopped. 11 Confounded. 12 Gone. -ने 1 Stumbling, tripping, a fall. 2 Deviation from the right course. 3 Error, blunder, mistake; गोत्रस्खलित Ku. 4. 8. 4 Fault, sin, transgression. 5 Deceit, treachery. 6 Circumvention, stratagem. -Comp. सुभगं ind. dashing or flowing along in a charming manner; Me. 28.

स्खुड 6 P. (स्खुडति) To cover.

स्त 1 P. (स्तति) 1 To resist. 2 To strike against, repel, push back.

स्तन 1 P., 10 U. (स्तनति, स्तनयति, स्तनित) 1 To sound, make a sound, resound, reverberate. 2 To groan, breathe hard, sigh. 3 To thunder, roar loudly; तस्तनुर्ज्वलन्मृदुमं हृदयं श्रुत्वा Bk. 14. 30. -With नि 1 to sound. 2 sigh. 3 to mourn. -वि to roar.

स्तनः 1 The female breast; स्तनं मोतयथी कनककलशविष्णुपतिता Bh. 3. 20; (दक्षिणा मनोरथाः) हृदयस्यैव लीयते विषवा-मीस्तनायिव Pt. 2. 91. 2 The breast, udder or dug of any female animal; अर्धशीतस्तनं मातुलमर्द्धशुक्लं S. 7. 14. -Comp. -अञ्जुः a cloth covering the breasts or bosom. -अग्रः a nipple. -अंशुः a painter pigment smeared

on the breasts of women. -अंतरं 1 the heart. 2 the space between the breasts; (न) अणालयं रचितं स्तनान्तरं S. 6. 17, R. 10. 62. 3 a mark on the breast (said to indicate future widowhood). -आनोग 1 fulness or expanding of the breasts. 2 the circumference or orb of the breast. 3 a man with large breasts like those of a woman. -तरः, -ह the slope of the breast; cf. तर. -प, -पा, -पायक, -पायिनः a. sucking the breast, a suckling. -पानं sucking of the breast. -भरः 1 the weight or heaviness of breasts; पादाश्रयिता मृदुः स्तनभरणातीतया व्रता Ratn. 1. 1. 2 a man having breasts like those of a woman. -भयः a particular position in sexual union. -सुखं, -वृत्तिः, शिखा a nipple.

स्तननं 1 Sounding, sound, noise. 2 Roaring, thundering, rumbling (of clouds). 3 Groaning. 4 Breathing hard.

स्तनयः a. Sucking the breast; यदि वृष्यते हारीशुः स्तनयथी भविता करेणुरि-शेविता मही Bv. 1. 53; तवाकशायी परिवृत्त-मायस्य मया न दृष्टस्तनयः स्तनयः Māl. 10. 6. -यः An infant, suckling; R. 14. 78, Si. 12. 40.

स्तमयिल्लः 1 Thundering, thunder, the muttering of clouds. 2 A cloud; U. 3. 7, 5. 8. 3 Lightning. 4 Sick-ness. 5 Death. 6 A kind of grass.

स्तनित p. p. 1 Sounded, sound- ing, noisy; Me. 28. 2 Thundering, roaring. -तं 1 The rattling of thunder, rumbling of thunder- clouds; तोयोत्सर्गस्तनितमुत्तरो भास्य भविकुवास्तः Me. 37. 2 Thunder, noise. 3 The noise of clapping the hands.

स्तन्ये Mother's milk, milk; विष स्तन्यं वेत Bv. 1. 60. -Comp. -स्वगतः leaving off the mother's milk, weaning; स्तन्यगतात्मनूतिं हृदयसी दैतवापा-लिकेव Māl. 10. 5; स्तन्यशयं वायव्यं पुत्रयो-रभ्याम् U. 7.

स्तन्यकः Bunch, cluster; कुहुमस्तन्य-स्येव द्वे गती स्तो मनस्विना Bb. 2. 104, R. 13. 32; Me. 75, Ku. 3. 38.

स्तब्ध p. p. 1 Stopped, blocked up, obstructed. 2 Paralyzed, senseless, stupefied, benumbed. 3 Motionless, immovable. 4 Fixed, firm, hard, rigid, stiff. 5 Obstinate, stubborn, hard-hearted, stern. 6 Coarse. -Comp. -क्षणे a. pricking up the ears. -रोमज्ज m. a bog, boar.

-लोचनः a. having motionless or un- winking eyes (said of gods).

स्तब्धता-रूढी 1 Rigidity, firmness, hardness. 2 Stupor, insensibility.

स्तब्धिः f. 1 Fixedness, hardness, stiffness, rigidity. 2 Firmness, immovableness. 3 Stupor, insensi- bility, numbness. 4 Obstinacy.

स्तब्ध See स्तब्ध.

संज्ञः A goat, ram.

संज्ञ n. = संज्ञ q. v.

संज्ञ 1 P. (संज्ञति) To be confused or agitated.

संज्ञः 1 A clump of grass &c.; R. 5. 15. 2 A sheaf of corn, as in संज्ञ-करिता q. v. 3 A cluster, clump or bunch (in general); U. 2. 29, R. 15. 19. 4 A bush, thicket. 5 A shrub or plant having no decided stem. 6 The post to which an elephant is tied. 7 A post. 8 Stupefaction, insensibility; (probably for संज्ञ in these two senses). 9 A mountain. -Comp. -करि a. forming sheaves or clusters. (-रिः) corn, rice. -करिता forming sheaves or clusters, abundant or luxuriant growth; न शालः संज्ञकरिता वनमुणमपेक्षते Mu. 1. 3. -वनः 1 a small hoe for weeding clump of grass. 2 a sickle for cutting corn. 3 a basket for holding the heads of wild rice. -ज्ञः a sickle for cutting corn, a hoe.

संज्ञेरमः An elephant; संज्ञेरया सुसर-ल्लोलकविणस्ते R. 5. 82; Si. 5. 54.

संज्ञ 1 A., 5. 9 P. (संज्ञते, संज्ञोति, संज्ञान्ति, संज्ञित or संज्ञः; the s of the root being changed to j after prepositions ending in इ or उ and also after अव) 1 To stop, hinder, arrest, suppress; कंटः संज्ञितवाण्युचि-कलुषः S. 4. 5. 2 To make firm, or stiff, to make immovable. 3 To stupefy, paralyze, benumb; प्राणा दण्डंस्ति गन्धं प्रसंज्ञि च हने विधे Bk. 14. 55. 4 To prop, support, uphold, sustain. 5 To become stiff, rigid or immovable. 6 To be proud or elated, be stiff-necked. (The following verse illustrates the root in its different conjugations:—संज्ञते गुरुषः प्रायो यौवनेन धनेन च । न संज्ञान्ति क्षिप्रशोषि न संज्ञोति दुःखावधौ ॥) -Caus. (संज्ञयति) 1 To stop, arrest. 2 To make firm or rigid. 3 To paralyze, 4 To prop, support. -With -अव 1 to lean or rest upon; प्रकृतिं स्वामदभ्य Bg. 9. 8. 2 to block up. 3 to support, prop up. 4 to hold, clasp, embrace. 5 to warp, envelop. 6 to hinder, stop, arrest, restrain. -उच् 1 to stop, hinder, arrest. 2 to support, prop up, uphold. -उप, -नि to stop, arrest. -पर्यव to surround; पर्यवहृत्यमितकुराला-यत्नं Māl. 5. -वि 1 to stop. 2 to fix, plant, rest on; असुविद्वते संविधिं पार्थिवे च विद्वन् पादावुपविष्टे श्रीः Mu. 4. 13. -सं (-caus. also) 1 to stop, restrain, control; प्रयत्नसंज्ञितविक्रियाणां कथंविद्वांस मनसो ब्रह्मः Ku. 3. 34. 2 to paralyze, benumb; Ku. 3. 73. 3 to take heart or courage, cheer up, compose, collect (oneself); देवि संज्ञयन्मामां U. 4. 4 to make firm or immovable

Bg. 3. 43. -समव 1 to support, prop. 2 to comfort, encourage.

संज्ञः 1 Fixedness, stiffness, rigidity, motionlessness; रक्षा संज्ञं भजति Vīkr. 18. 29; गायसंज्ञः सनमुदयोरुपबन्धः प्रकयः Māl. 2. 5; तत्संज्ञोपहितजडिम संज्ञः मध्येति गायं 1. 35. 4. 2 Insensibility, stupefaction, stupor, numbness, paralysis. 3 Stoppage, obstruction, hindrance; सोऽपश्यन्निधानेन संज्ञते संज्ञ-कारण R. 1. 79; बाहू संज्ञं नादयति Māl. 8. 4 Restraint, curbing, suppressing; कृतश्चित्तसंज्ञः प्रतिहर्षयामंजलिदपि Bb. 3. 6. 5 Prop, support, fulcrum. 6 A pillar, column, post. 7 A stem, trunk (of a tree). 8 Stupidity. 9 Absence of feeling or excitability. 10 The suppression of any force or feeling by supernatural or magical means. -Comp. -उत्कर्षि a. carved out of a post of wood (as a statue). -कर a. 1 paralyzing, benumbing. 2 obstructing. (-रः) a fence. -कारण cause of obstruction or impediment. -पूजा worship of the posts of temporary pavilions erected for marriages or other occasions of solemnity.

संज्ञकिम् m. A kind of musical instrument covered with leather.

संज्ञनं 1 Stopping, obstructing, hindering, arresting, suppressing, restraining; लेलोलेलक्षमितकरणोऽज्ञमण-संज्ञनार्थ U. 3. 36 2 Paralyzing, benumbing, stupefying. 3 Quieting, composure; Pt. 1. 360. 4 Making firm or stiff, fixing firmly. 5 Propping, supporting. 6 Stopping the flow of blood. 7 Anything employed as an astringent. 8 A particular magical art or faculty; see संज्ञ (10). -नः N. of one of the five arrows of Cupid.

संज्ञ a. Spreading, extending, covering. -रः 1 Anything spread, a layer, stratum. 2 A bed, couch.

संज्ञण The act of spreading, strewing, scattering &c.

संज्ञि (री) मूर m. A bed, couch.

संज्ञरी 1 Smoke, vapour. 2 A heifer. 3 A barren cow.

संज्ञवः 1 Praising, celebrating, eulogizing. 2 Praise, eulogium, panegyric.

संज्ञक a. (विवा f.) Praising, eulogizing. का 1 A panegyrist, praiser. 2 Praise, eulogium. 2 A cluster of blossoms. 4 Bunch of flowers, mosegay, tuft, boquet. 5 A chapter or section of a book. 6 A multitude; cf. संज्ञक also.

संज्ञनं 1 Praising, praise. 2 A hymn.

संज्ञायः Praise, eulogy.

संज्ञकः A praiser, panegyrist, flatterer.

संज्ञ 5 A. (संज्ञते) 1 To ascend. 2 To ascend. 3 To ooze.

संज्ञ 1 A. (संज्ञते) To ooze, drop, drip.

संज्ञिः 1 An obstacle, obstruction. 2 The ocean. 3 A cluster, bunch, clump.

संज्ञ, संज्ञ 4 P. (संज्ञयति, संज्ञयति) 1 To become wet or moist. 2 To become fixed or immovable, be rigid.

संज्ञित a. 1 Wet, moist. 2 (a) Still, unruffled, calm; क्षमित्युल्लिखित-तरलं मनः पय इव संज्ञितस्य महोरगः Māl. 3. 10. (b) Fixed, rigid, unmoved, motionless, steady; वाचस्पतिः सन्नपि सोऽप्युतैर्वाशास्यचित्तासिन्धितो बभूव Ku. 7. 87; 2. 59; Māl. 1. 27; R. 2. 22, 3. 17, 13. 48, 79; U. 6. 25. 3 Closed, shut; R. 1. 73. 4 Benumbed, paralysed. 5 Soft, tender. 6 Gratified, satisfied. -Comp. -वायुः still air. -समाधिः steady contemplation.

संज्ञितत्वं Steadiness, stillness.

संज्ञिः 1 An officiating priest at a sacrifice. 2 Grass. 3 Sky, atmosphere. 4 Water. 5 Blood. 6 An epithet of Indra.

संज्ञ 2 U. (संज्ञति-संज्ञीति, संज्ञते-संज्ञीति, संज्ञत-Desid. तुष्टयति) the s of संज्ञ is changed to t after a preposition ending in इ or उ) 1 To praise, laud, eulogize, extol, glorify, celebrate; Bv. 1. 41; Mu. 3. 16; Bk. 8. 92, 15. 70, 21. 3. 2 To celebrate or praise in song, to hymn, worship by hymns. -With अभि to praise, extol -म 1 to praise. 2 to begin, commence; प्रस्तुयतां विवादवस्तु M. 1. 3 to cause, produce; Māl 5. 9. -सं 1 to praise; R. 13. 6. 2 to be acquainted with, be familiar or intimate with (chiefly in p. p. in this sense); अनेकशः संस्तुतमन्थनत्वा नवं नवं प्रीतिरक्षो करोति Si. 3. 31, Ki. 3. 2; see संस्तुत also.

संज्ञकः A collection of hair, a knot or braid of hair.

संज्ञका 1 A knot or braid of hair. 2 A bunch of curly hair between the horns of a bull. 3 Hip, thigh.

संज्ञ 1 A. (संज्ञते) 1 To be bright, to shine, be pellucid. 2 To be propitious or pleased.

संज्ञ p. p. 1 Praised, lauded eulogized. 2 Flattered.

संज्ञिः f. 1 Praise, eulogy, commendation, laudation; स्तुतिभ्यो यति-रिच्यते दूराणि चरितानि ते R. 10. 30. 2 A hymn of praise, panegyric; R. 4. 6. 3 Adulation; flattery, empty or false praise; भूतयथाहतिः सा हि न स्तुतिः परमेष्ठिनः R. 10. 33. 4 N. of Durgā. -Comp. -गीतं panegyric, hymn. -पदं an object of praise. -पाठकः a panegyrist, an encomiast, a minstrel

bard, herald. -वाक्: a laudatory speech, panegyric. -वत: a bard.

स्तुत्य *a.* Laudable, commendable, praiseworthy; R. 4. 6.

स्तुनक: A goat.

स्तुभ I. 1 P. (स्तोभति) 1 To praise. 2 To celebrate, extol, worship. -II. 1 A. (स्तोभते) 1 To stop, suppress. 2 To paralyse, benumb, stupefy.

स्तुभ: A goat.

स्तुभ 5. 9 P. (स्तुम्नोति; स्तुम्नाति) 1 To stop. 2 To benumb, stupefy. 3 To expel.

स्तुप 4 P., 10 U. (स्तुपयति; स्तुपयति-ते) 1 To heap up, accumulate, pile, collect. 2 To erect, raise.

स्तुप: 1 A heap, pile, mound (of earth &c.). 2 A Buddhistic monument, or a kind of Tope erected for keeping sacred relics, as those of Buddha. 3 A funeral pile.

स्तु I. 5 U. (स्तुणेति, स्तुणुते, स्तुतः *pass.* स्तुयते) 1 To spread, strew, cover, spread on or over; (मही) तस्तार सर्वा-याते: स क्षीप्रपटलेरिव R. 4. 63, 7. 58. 2 To spread, expand, diffuse. 3 To scatter, spread about. 4 To clothe, cover, overspread, envelop. 5 To (स्तारयति ते) To overspread, cover, strew; रक्तेनाभिक्षिप्तं चूर्णिं सैन्येभ्यस्तारयते: Bk. 15. 48. -*Desid.* (तुस्तुयति-ते) (For prepositions see under स्तु below). -II. 5. P. (स्तुणेति To please, gratify स्तु *m* A star.

स्तुष्ट 1 P. (स्तुष्टति) To go.

स्तुति *f.* 1 Spreading, stretching, expansion. 2 Covering, clothing.

स्तुष्ट 6 P. (स्तुष्टति, स्तुष्टति) To strike, hurt, kill.

स्तृ 9 P. (स्तृणति, स्तृणीते, स्तृणः; *desid.* स्तृयिष्ये-यति-ते, तिस्तृयति-ते) To cover, strew &c.; see स्तृ. -WITH अव to cover, fill, overspread; प्रकपयन् गानवतः-स्तरे दिशः Ki. 16. 29. -आ to cover, spread over; R. 4. 65. -उप 1 to strew. 2 to arrange place in order. -परि 1 to spread, diffuse, extend; Bk. 14. 11. 2 to cover (fig. also); अथ नामय्यमलिनानि जगदस्तिस्तमांसि परितस्तरेः St. 9. 18; अमिलसं पृथादुः स्तेभिर-परितस्तरे Ki. 11. 8. 3 to 'place in order. -वि 1 to spread, diffuse. 2 to cover. (-*Caus.*) 1 to cause to spread or expand; as in पयोपरिस्तारयिष्युः यौवनं S. 1. 2 to increase; R. 7. 39. 3 to stretch, extend. -स्त 1 to spread, strew; शतशं स्तुतिर्प्रदयोः S. 4. 7. 2 to overspread.

स्तद 10 *r.* (Strictly a denom. from स्ते: स्तेनयति-ते) To steal, rob; Ms. 8. 333.

स्तेन: A thief, robber; न तं स्तेना न पापिना इति न च नश्यति Ms. 7. 83. -न Thieving, stealing. -Comp. -निग्रहः 1 the punishment of thieves. 2 suppression of theft.

स्तेप I. 1 A (स्तेपते) To ooze. -II. 10 U. (स्तेपयति-ते) To send, throw.

स्तेम: Moisture, wetness.

स्तेय 1 Theft, robbery; Ku. 2. 35. 2 Anything stolen or liable to be stolen. 3 Any thing private or secret.

स्तेपिन् *m.* 1 A thief, robber. 2 A goldsmith.

स्ते 1 P. (स्तायति) To put on, adorn, steal Theft, robbery.

स्तेय Theft, robbery. -स्व: A thief.

स्तेनिर्य 1 Fixedness, rigidity, immobility. 2 Numness.

स्तोक *a.* 1 Little, small; स्तोकेनोक्त-मायाति स्तोकेनायत्येवमिति Pt. 1. 150; स्तोकं महद्वा पनं Bh. 2. 49. 2 Short. 3 Few. 4 Low, abject. -क: 1 A small quantity, drop. 2 The Chātaka bird. -कं *ind.* A little, less; पश्योदयपूतत्वादित्यति बहुतरं स्तोकमुच्यते इति S. 1. 7. -Comp. -काय *a.* little-bodied, small, dwarfish, diminutive. -नक्ष *a.* a little bent down, slightly stooping or depressed; शोणीभारद्वलसममना स्तोकिनन्ना स्तनाम्यं Ms. 82.

स्तोकक: The Chātaka bird; Ms. 12. 67.

स्तोकशब्द *ind.* By little, sparingly. स्तोतव्य *a.* Fit to be praised, laudable, praiseworthy; स्तोतव्ययुगसंपन्नः केषां न स्वाभिव्यो जनः.

स्तोतृ *m.* A praiser, panegyrist.

स्तोतृ 1 Praise, eulogium.

hymn of praise, panegyric.

स्तोत्रिय: -रा A. particular kind of verse.

स्तोभ: 1 Stopping, obstructing. 2 A stop, pause. 3 Disrespect, contumely. 4 Hymn, praise. 5 A division of the Sāmaveda. 6 Anything inserted.

स्तोम: 1 Praise, eulogium, hymn. 2 Sacrifice, oblation; as in ज्योतिष्टोम, अग्निष्टोम. 3 A Soma libation. 4 A collection, multitude, number, group, assemblage; U. 1. 50. 5 A large quantity, mass; मन्त्रस्तोमपरिवर्तनाद्यनुरोधे पथे लब्धं रोहिणी U. 4. 20. Mv. 1. 18. -नं 1 The head. 2 Riches, wealth. 3 Grain, corn. 4 An iron pointed stick or shaft.

स्तोत्र्य *a.* Laudable, praiseworthy.

स्तवान *a.* 1 Collected into a mass; Māl. 5. 11, Ve. 1. 21. 2 Thick, bulky, gross. 3 Soft, bland, smooth, unctuous. 4 Sounding. -नं 1 Thick-ness, grossness, increase in magnitude or bulk; दयति दुष्टरमाजामनं मनुकृताना-मनुसितशुक्लानि स्थानं शुकृतानि Māl. 9. 6; U. 2. 21, Mv. 5. 41. 2 Unctuousness. 3 Nectar. 4 Sloth, idleness. 4 Echo, sound.

स्तपायने Collecting into a mass, crowding together, aggregation.

स्त्येन: 1 Nectar. 2 A thief.

स्त्ये 1 U. (स्त्यायति-ते) 1 To be collected into a heap or mass. 2 To spread about, be diffused; शिशिर-कटुकनायः स्त्यायते सङ्कलीना Māl. 9. 6, 2. 21; Mv. 5. 41. 3 Sound, echo.

स्त्री 1 A woman. 2 A female of any animal; गजस्त्री, हस्तिस्त्री &c.; S. 5. 22. 3 A wife; स्त्रीणां मतां पर्यदाराश्च पुंसो Māl. 6. 18; Me. 28. 4 The feminine gender, or a word taking that gender; आपः स्त्रीयुक्ति Ak. -Comp. -अगारः, -र a harem, the women's apartments. -अध्यक्षः a chamberlain. -अभिव्यक्तं sexual intercourse. -आजीवः 1 one who lives by his wife. 2 one who lives by keeping women for prostitution. -कामः 1 desire of intercourse with women, fondness for women. 2 desire of a wife. -कार्यं 1 the business of women. 2 attendance on women or women's apartments. -कुमारः a woman and child. -कुसुमं menses, the menstrual excretion in women. -क्षीरं mother's milk; Ms. 5. 9. -ग *a.* co-habiting with women. -गवी a milch cow. -गुरुः a female Guru or priestess. -गृहं = अगार q. v. -घोषः dawn, daybreak. -घ्नः the murderer of a woman. -चरितः न the doings of women. -चिह्नं 1 any mark or characteristic of the female sex. 2 the female organ, vulva. -चौरः a seducer of women, a libertine. -जननी a woman who brings forth only daughters. -जातिः *f.* woman-kind, female sex. -जितः a hen-pecked husband; श्रीजितस्पर्शमोघेन सर्वं पुण्यं विनश्यति Sabdak. ; Ms. 4. 217. -जनं a woman's private property over which she exercises independent control. -धर्मः 1 the duty of a woman or wife. 2 the laws concerning women. 3 menstruation. -धर्मिणी a woman in her courses. -दहजः the female of any animal. -नाथ *a.* one protected by a woman. -निबंधनं a woman's peculiar sphere of action or province; domestic duty, housewifery. -पश्योपजीविन् *m.* see लघाजीव above. -परः a woman-lover, lecher, libertine. -विज्ञाक्षी a fiend-like wife. -पुंसो *m. du.* 1 wife and husband. 2 male and female; Ku. 2. 7. -पुंस-लक्षणा a hermaphrodite. -प्रत्ययः a feminine affix (in gram.). -प्रत्ययः (excessive) intercourse with women. -प्रसूः *f.* a woman who brings forth only daughters; Y. 1. 73. -प्रिय *a.* loved by women. (-यः) the mango tree. -वारदः one who suffers himself to be troubled by a woman. -वुद्धिः *f.* 1 the female understanding. 2 the counsel of a woman, female advice. -भोगः sexual intercourse. -भ्रमः a female stratagem, woman's counsel. -गुञ्जपः the Asoka tree. -पुं

a machine like woman, a machine in the form of a woman; स्त्रीयन् केन लोके विषमवृत्तमर्थं धर्मनाशाय हृष्टं Pt. 1. 191. -रत्नं an excellent woman; स्त्रीरत्नं ममोर्वशी प्रियतमा यये तवेवं वत्सा V. 4. 25. -राज्यं the kingdom of women. -लिङ्गं 1 the feminine gender (in gram.). 2 the female organ. -वशः submissiveness to a wife, subjection to women. -विधेय a. governed by a wife, uxorious; R. 19. 4 -विवाहः contracting marriage with a woman. -संसर्गः female company. -संस्वान् a. having a female shape; S. 5. 39. -संग्रहणं 1 the act of embracing a woman (improperly). 2 adultery, seduction. -सम्भन्धः 1 matrimonial alliance with a woman; 2 connection by marriage. 3 relation to women. -स्वभावः 1 the nature of women. 2 a woman. -हत्या the murder of a woman. -हरणं 1 the forcible abduction of women. 2 rape.

स्त्रीमा, स्त्रीतरा A thorough woman, more thoroughly a woman.

स्त्रीता, स्त्री 1 Womanhood. 2 Wifehood. 3 Effeminacy, feminineness.

स्त्रीण a. (जी. f.) 1 Female, feminine. 2 Suited or belonging to women. 3 Being among women. -नं 1 Womanhood, nature of women, feminineness; U. 4. 11. 2 The female sex, womanhood; तुणे वा स्त्रीणे वा मम समदृशो यस्मिन् दिवसाः Bh. 3. 113; इदं तत्त्वस्युक्तमस्ति स्त्रीणमिति यदुच्यते S. 5; तस्य वृणमिह लघुवृषि स्त्रीणमाकलयतः K. 3 A collection of women.

स्त्रीणता, स्त्री 1 Feminineness, effeminacy. 2 Excessive fondness for women.

स्थ a. (At the end of comp.) Standing, staying, abiding, being, existing &c.; तस्थ, अकस्थ, अकृतिस्थ, तटस्थ, q. q. v. v.

स्थकर A betel-nut.

स्थर 1 P. or Caus. (स्थगति, स्थगयति) 1 To cover, conceal, hide, veil; पराम्बुहस्यान्यापि तनुतराणि स्थगयति Māl. 1. 14. 2 To cover, pervade, fill; त्वः स्थगयितः स्थगितरोदसीकंदरः K. P. 7.

स्थग a. 1 Fraudulent, dishonest. 2 Abandoned, impudent, reckless. -नः A rogue, cheat.

स्थगनं Concealment, hiding.

स्थगरं A betel-nut.

स्थगिका 1 A courtesan. 2 The office of betel-bearer. 3 A kind of bandage.

स्थगित a. Covered, hidden, concealed.

स्थगी A betel-box.

स्थलः A hump.

स्थलिलं 1 A piece of ground (levelled, squared and prepared for a sacrifice), an altar; निषेदुषी स्थलिलं एव कथ्यते Ku. 5. 12, 2 A barren field. 3

A heap of clods. 4 A limit, boundary. 5 A land-mark. -Comp. -शाचिन् m., also स्थलिलेश्वरः an ascetic who sleeps on the bare *Siṅghāṇa* or sacrificial ground. -सितकं an altar.

स्थपतिः 1 A king, sovereign 2 Architect. 3 A wheelwright, master-carpenter 4 A charioteer. 5 One who offers a sacrifice to Brihaspati. 6 An attendant on the women's apartments. 7 N. of Kubera.

स्थपुट a. 1 Being in contracted or difficult circumstances. 2 Unevenly raised, elevated and depressed. -Comp. -गत a. being in contracted or uneven parts, being in difficult places; अकस्थपुटस्थि-संस्थं स्थपुटगतमपि कथ्यमभ्यगमति Māl. 5. 16.

स्थल 1 P. (स्थलति) To stand firm, be firm.

स्थलं 1 Firm or dry ground, dry land, *terra firma* (opp. जल); यो दुरात्मन् (समुद्र) शीततां टिटिमिदानीं नो चेत्स्थलतां त्वां नयामि Pt. 1; so स्थलकमलिनी or स्थल-वर्त्मन् q. v. 2 Shore, strand, beach. 3 Ground, land, soil (in general). 4 Place, spot. 5 Field, tract, district. 6 Station. 7 A piece of raised ground, mound. 8 A topic, case, subject, the point under discussion; विवादं, विचारं &c. 9 A part (as of a book). 10 A tent. -Comp. -अतरं an other place. -आकट a. alighted on the ground. -अरविन्, -कमलं, -कमलिनी a land growing lotus; Me. 90; Ku. 1. 33. -हरं a. land-going, not aquatic. -च्युत a. fallen or removed from a place or position. -देवता a local or rural deity. -पक्षिनी the shrub *Hibiscus Mutabilis*. -मार्गः, -वर्त्मन् n. a road by land; स्थलवर्त्मना 'by land'; R. 4. 60. -सीमहः a battle on level ground. -सुद्धिः purification or clearance of a place from impurity.

स्थला A spot of dry ground artificially raised and drained (opp. स्थली q. v. below).

स्थली 1 Dry ground, firm land. 2 A natural spot of ground, ground or land (as of a forest); विललाप विकीर्ण-वर्षजा समुद्रःस्थितिं कुर्वन् स्थली Ku. 4. 4. -Comp. -देवता a deity of the soil, a tutelary deity; Me. 106.

स्थलेश्वर a. Sleeping on dry ground. -यः Any amphibious animal.

स्थविः 1 A weaver. 2 Heaven.

स्थविर a. 1 Fixed, firm, steady. 2 Old, aged, ancient. -रः 1 An old man. 2 A beggar. 3 N. of Brahman. -रा An old woman; स्थविरे का त्वं अयमर्थकः कस्य नयनानंदकरः Dk.

स्थविष्ठ a. Greatest, very strong, largest (superl. of स्थल q. v.).

स्थवीर्यस्य Greatest, larger (compar. of स्थल q. v.).

स्था 1 P. (Atm. also in certain senses; तिष्ठति-ने, स्थित; pass. स्थीयते;

the s of this root is changed to स् after a preposition ending in इ or उ)

1 To stand; चतुर्थेकेन रात्रेन तिष्ठत्येकं ब्रह्म मान् Subhāsh. 2 To stay abide, dwell, live; प्राप्ते मुहे Or तिष्ठत 3 To remain, be left; एको गम्यतस्तिष्ठते Pt. 4. 4 To delay, wait; किमिति स्थयते S. 2. 5 To stop, cease, desist, stand still; तिष्ठत्येव क्षणमपि तिष्ठति विना योममये V. 2. 1. 6 To be kept aside; तिष्ठतु तावत् स्थलसामगमवृत्तः K. 'never mind the account of.' &c. 7 To be, exist, be in any state or position; often with participles; मेरी स्थिते दोग्यरे दोहद्वे Ku. 1. 2; S. 1. 1; V. 1. 1; कालं नयमाना तिष्ठति Pt. 1; Ms. 7. 8. 8 To abide by, conform to, obey (with loc.); शास्त्रे तिष्ठ मर्तुः V. 5. 17, R. 11. 65. 9 To be restrained; यदि ते तु न तिष्ठेदु-र्यायः प्रयमेक्षामिः Ms. 7. 108. 10 To be at hand, be obtainable; न त्वं स्वेष्ट तिष्ठस्य ह्यंतं ह्येव नाचयेत् Ms. 5. 104. 11 To live, breathe; आः क एव मयि स्थिते चंद्र-समभिमपितुमिच्छति Mu. 1. 12 To stand by or near, stand at one's side, help; उत्सवे व्यसने चैव दुर्मिक्षे शत्रुसंकटे राजद्वारे स्म-शाने च पस्तिष्ठति स बोधयः A. H. 1. 73. 13 To rest or depend on. 14 To do, perform, occupy oneself with. 15 (Atm.) To report or go to (as an umpire), be guided by the advice of; संशयं कर्णादिषु तिष्ठते यः Ki. 3. 13. 16 (Atm.) To offer oneself to (for sexual embrace), stand as a prostitute (with dat.); गोपी स्मरत् हृज्जाय तिष्ठते Sk. on P. I. 4. 34. -Caus. (स्थापयति-ने). 1 To cause to stand. 2 To lay, set, place, put. 3 To found, establish. 4 To stop. 5 To arrest, check. -desid. (तिष्ठसति) To wish to stand &c. -With अति to remain over and above, exceed by; अत्यतिष्ठद् दशांशं. -अधि 1 to stand on or upon, occupy (with acc.) अर्धसत्तं गोत्रमिदोऽपिष्ठतो R. 6. 73; Bk. 15. 31. 2 to practise (as penance); Ki. 10. 16. 3 to be in, dwell in, inhabit, reside; पातालमपि तिष्ठति R. 1. 80; श्रीज-देवमणितमपि तिष्ठतु कंठटीमिवितं Gtt. 11. 4 to take possession, conquer, overcome, overpower; संग्रामे तानपि द्वाप्त्यन् Bk. 9. 72, 16. 40. 5 to obtain; Ki. 2. 31. 6 to lead, conduct, beat the head off, govern, direct, preside over; दशरथद्वारापि द्वाप्त्यन् U. 4. 7 to rule, govern, control; Bg. 4. 6. 8 to use, employ. 9 to ascend, be established or installed on; अपिराधिष्ठित-राज्यः शत्रुः M. 1. 8. -अह् f. to do, perform, execute, attend to; अह्तिष्ठत्वात्मनो नियोगे M. 1. 2 to follow, practise, observe; Bg. 3. 31. 3 to give, grant to, do something for; (गस्य) शैलापिस्थं स्थगयन्तिष्ठत् Ku. 1. 17. 4 to stand by or near; Ms. 11. 112. 5 to rule, govern. 6 to imitate. 7 to present oneself. -अज (usually Atm.) 1 to remain, stay, abide; जोरं जोषे जोषमेवा-

वतस्ये. Bv. 2. 17; अनीला वक्तुं धूलिमुदकं नावातिष्ठते Si. 2. 34; R. 31. 2 to stay, wait; Bk. 8. 11. 3 to abide by, conform to; Bk. 3. 14. 3 to live; R. 8. 87. 5 to stand still, make a halt, stop; Bg. 1. 30. 6 to fall to, devolve on, rest with; मयि दृष्टिर्हि लोकानां रक्षा युष्मास्वस्थिता Ku. 2. 28. 7 to stand apart, withdraw. 8 to be settled or decided. (-Caus.) 1 to cause to stand or stop, station. 2 to establish or found. 3 to compose, collect. -आ 1 to occupy 2 to ascend, mount; as in एकस्वदनमास्थितौ R. 1. 36. 3. 0 use, have recourse to, resort to, follow, practise, take, assume; यथाहि सद्बुद्धमातिष्ठयन्सुखः Ms. 10. 128. 2. 133. 10. 101; (these senses are variously modified according to the noun with which the word is used; see Ku. 5. 2, 84; Ms. 7. 19; R. 6. 79, 15. 79; Ku. 6. 72. 7. 29; Pt. 3. 21 &c.). 4 to do, perform, carry out. 5 to own. 6 to aim at. 7 to undertake. 8 to deport, behave. 9 to stand near. -उच्च 1 to stand up, rise, get up; उचिष्ठेत् प्रथमं चास्य Ms. 2. 194; वचो निशामोऽस्थितवृत्तिः सत् R. 2. 61. 2 to leave, give up. 3 to rebound; R. 16. 83. 4 to come forth, arise, proceed, spring or accrue from; यदुचिष्ठति वर्ण्यो नृपाणां सुवि नमस्ते S. 2. 13. 5 to rise, grow, increase in strength; Si. 2. 10. 6 to be active or brave, rise up, stir oneself; धैर्यं हृदयदीर्घं त्वय्येतिष्ठ परितः Bg. 2. 3, 37. 7 to strive, try (Atm.); Ki. 11. 13, Si. 14. 17. (-Caus.) 1 to raise, lift up. 2 to rouse to action, excite. -उप 1 to stand near, to fall to one's share; नाद्वयप्रतिष्ठति Pt. 2. 123. 2 to come near, approach; Ku. 2. 64, R. 15. 76. 3 to wait or attend upon, serve; Ms. 2. 48. 4 to worship, attend upon with prayers, serve, or pay respects to (Atm.); न त्वय्यकादन्त्यमुमास्थितासी Bk. 1. 3; उदितभूयिष्ठ एव भगवत्प्रवक्तुमिच्छति Māl. 1; R. 4. 6. 10. 63, 17. 10, 18. 22. 5 to stand near. 6 to approach for intercourse. 7 to meet, join (Atm.); गंगा यमुनामुपतिष्ठते Sk. 8 to lead to (Atm.) 9 to make a friend of (Atm.) 10 to approach, draw near, be imminent. 11 to approach with hostile intentions. 12 to be present (Atm.). 13 to occur, arise. -परि 1 to surround, stand round about. -पर्व 1 (Caus.) to compose or collect oneself; पर्ववस्थापयामास V. 1. 1. -प्र (Atm.) 1 to set out, depart; पारसीकास्तैरे जेतुं प्रतस्थे स्थल-वर्त्मना R. 4. 60. 2 to stand firmly. 3 to be established. 4 to approach, come near. (-Caus.) 1 to cause to retire. 2 to send away, dismiss; नौ देवती स्था प्रति राजधानीं प्रस्थापयामास बह्वी वसिष्ठः R. 2. 70. -प्रति 1 to stand firm, be establish-

ed. 2 to be supported. 3 to rest or depend upon. 4 to stay, abide, be situated. -प्रत्यव (Atm.) to oppose, act hostilely, object (in argument); अव केचित्प्रत्यवतिष्ठते S. B. Bv. 1. 77. (-Caus.) to collect or compose oneself. -वि (Atm.) 1 to stand apart. 2 to remain, abide, dwell, remain fixed or stationary. 3 to spread, be diffused. -विप्र (Atm.) 1 to start. 2 to spread. -स्व 1 (Atm.) 1 to be placed asunder. 2 to be arranged in due order. 3 to be settled or fixed, become permanent; वचनीयमिदं स्वस्थितं Ku. 4. 21. 4 to rest or depend upon. (-Caus.) 1 to arrange, manage, adjust. 2 to settle, establish. 3 to separate, place apart. -सं (Atm.) 1 to dwell or live in, stand close together; तक्षिणादुद्भिजेतुं दृष्टी परिमवशाच्च संतिष्ठते Mu. 3. 5. 2 to stand on. 3 to be, exist, live. 4 to abide by, obey, act up to; वादिष्यायुरुषस्य बाधवज्जने वाक्ये न संतिष्ठते Mk. 1. 36. 5 to be completed, सद्यः संतिष्ठते यज्ञस्तयाशीचामिति स्थितिः Ms. 5. 98. (यज्ञपुण्येन युज्यते Kull.). 6 to come to and be interrupted; Bk. 8. 11. 7 to stand still, come to a stand (Paras.); सृणु न संतिष्ठति जीवलोकाः क्षयोदयाम्नां परिवर्तमानः Hariv. 8 to die, perish. (-Caus.) 1 to establish, settle. 2 to place. 3 to compose, collect (oneself); देवि संस्थापयामास U. 4. 4 to subject, keep under control; Ms. 9. 2. 5 to stop, restrain. 6 to kill. -समाधि 1 to preside over, govern, administer, superintend. -सम 1 (Atm.) 1 to remain fixed, stand immovable. 2 to stand still. 3 to stand ready. (-Caus.) 1 to found. 2 to stop. -समा 1 to undergo, practise; तपो महत्समाधाय. 2 to engage in, perform. 3 to apply, employ. 4 to follow, observe; Ms. 4. 2, 7. 44. -समुद् 1 to stand up, rise. 2 to rise together with. 3 to rise from death or sensibility, return to life or consciousness. 4 to arise or spring from. -समुप 1 to come near, go to, approach. 2 to attack. 3 to befall, occur. 4 to stand in close contact. -संप्र (Atm.) to set out, depart. -संप्रति 1 to hang or rest on, depend on. 2 to stand firm or fixed.

स्थाणु a. Firm, fixed, steady, table, immovable, motionless. -छुः 1 An epithet of Siva; स स्थाणुः स्थिर-मक्रियोगल्लोभो निःश्रेयसायास्तु वः V. 1. 1. 2 A stake, post, pillar; किं स्थाणुरयमुत गुरुषः 3 A peg, pin. 4 The gnomon of a dial. 5 A spear, dart. 6 A nest of white ants. 7 The drug or perfume called Ji'vaka. -मः n. A branchless trunk or stem, any bare stalk or stem nollard. -Oomp. -छेदः one who cuts down the trunks of trees, one

who clears away timber; स्थाणुच्छेदस्य केदारमाहुः शल्पवतो युग्मं Ms. 9. 44. -अमः mistaking anything for a post.

स्थाणिलः 1 An ascetic who sleeps on the bare ground or on a place prepared for sacrifice. 2 A religious mendicant or beggar.

स्थानं 1 The act of standing or remaining, stay, continuance, residence; U. 3. 32. 2 Being fixed or stationary. 3 A state, condition. 4 A place, spot, site, locality; अलमालाम-द्वत्वात्मास्थानात्पदात्पदमपि न गतव्यं K. 5 Station, situation, position. 6 Relation, capacity; पितृस्थाने 'in the place or capacity of a father'. 7 An abode, a house, dwelling-house; स एव (नरकः) प्रच्युतः स्थानाच्छुनापि परिवृणते Pt. 3. 46. 8 A country, region, district, town. 9 Office, rank, dignity; अमार्यस्थाने नियोजितः. 10 Object; युगाः पूजास्थानं द्युनिष्ठं न च लिङ्गं न च वयः U. 4. 11. 11 An occasion, a matter, subject, cause; पराम्पदस्थानान्यपि तदुतराणि स्थगयति Māl. 1. 14; स्थानं जरापरिमितस्य तदेव पुंसां Subhāsh.; so कलहं, कोपं, विवादं &c. 12 A fit or proper place; स्थानेष्वेव नियोज्यते मृत्याश्चाभरणानि च Pt. 1. 72. 13 A fit or worthy object; स्थाने खलु सज्जति दृष्टिः M. 1; see स्थाने also. 14 The place or organ of utterance of any letter, (these are eight:— अष्टौ स्थानानि वर्णानामुतः कंटः शिस्तथा जिह्वागुलं च दंताश्च नासिकोटी च तालु च Sik. 13. 15 A holy place. 16 An altar. 17 A place in a town. 18 The place or sphere assigned after death to persons according as they perform or neglect their prescribed duties. 19 (In politics, war &c.) The firm attitude or bearing of troops, standing firm so as to repel a charge; Ms. 7. 190. 20 A halt. 21 A stationary condition, a neutral or middle state. 22 That which constitutes the chief strength or the very existence of a kingdom; a stamina of a kingdom; i. e. army, treasure, town and territory; Ms. 7. 56 (where Kull. renders स्थानं by दंडकोपपुरादालोकं चतुर्विधं). 23 Likeness, resemblance. 24 Part or division of a work, section, chapter &c. 25 The character or part of an actor. 26 Interval, opportunity, leisure. 27 (In music) A note, tone, modulation of the voice. -Oomp. -अचर्यः a local governor, the superintendent of a place. -आसन n. du. standing, and sitting down. -आसेयः confinement to a place, imprisonment, arrest; cf. आसेय. -चित्तकः a kind of quarter-master. -च्युत see स्थानच्छ. -पालः a watchman, sentinel, policeman. -प्रक्ष a. ejected from an office, displaced, dismissed, out of employ.

-माहात्म्य 1 the greatness or glory of any place. 2 a kind of divine virtue or uncommon sanctity supposed to be inherent in a sacred spot. -योगः assignment of proper places ; इत्याणां स्थानयोगाश्च कथयिष्यामि च Ms. 9. 332. -स्थ a. being in one's abode at home.

स्थानक 1 A position, situation. 2 A particular point or situation in dramatic action ; e. g. पताकास्थानक q. v. 3 A city, town. 4 A basin. 5 Froth, a kind of scum on spirits or wine. 6 A mode of recitation. 7 A division or section of the Taittiriya, a branch of the Yajurveda.

स्थानतश्च ind. 1 According to one's place or position. 2 From one's proper place. 3 With reference to the organ of utterance.

स्थानिक a. (की f.) 1 Belonging to a place, local. 2 (In gram.) That which takes the place of a thing, or is substituted for it. -कः 1 Any one holding an office, placeman. 2 The governor of a place.

स्थानिन् 1 Having place. 2 Having fixedness, permanent. 3 Having a substitute. -m. 1 The original form or primitive element, that for which anything else is substituted ; स्थानि-वद्देशोऽनाल्लिखी P. I. 1. 56. 2 That which has a place, or is actually expressed.

स्थानीय a. 1 Belonging to a place, local. 2 Suitable to a place. -य A town, city.

स्थानि ind. (loc. of स्थान) 1 In the right or proper place, rightly, properly, justly, truly, appropriately ; स्थाने वृता भूयतिभिः पतौः R. 7. 13 ; स्थाने प्राणाः कामिनां दृश्यन्ते ; M. 3. 14 ; Ku. 6 67, 7. 65. 2 In place of, instead of, in lieu of ; as a substitute for ; वाताः स्थाने इवादेशं सुखं संन्यवेक्षन् R. 12. 58. 3 On account of, because of. 4 Similarly, like as.

स्थापक a. Causing to stand, fixing, founding, establishing, regulating. -कः 1 The director of the stage-business, a stage-manager. 2 The founder of a temple, or erector of an image.

स्थापरयः A guard of the women's apartments. -रथे Architecture, building.

स्थापन 1 The act of causing to stand, fixing, founding, directing, establishing, instituting. 2 Fixing the thoughts, concentration of the mind, steady application, abstraction. 3 A dwelling, habitation. 4 A ceremony performed on a woman's perceiving the first signs of living conception ; cf. पुंसवन.

स्थापना 1 Placing, fixing, founding, establishing. 2 Arranging, re-

gulating (as a drama), stage-management.

स्थापित p. p. 1 Placed, fixed, located, deposited. 2 Founded, instituted. 3 Set up, raised, erected. 4 Directed, regulated, ordered, enacted. 5 Determined, settled, ascertained. 6 Appointed to, entrusted with any duty, post &c. 7 Wedded, married ; Māl. 10. 5. 8 Firm, steady.

स्थाप्य a. 1 To be placed or deposited. 2 To be founded, fixed or established. -त्वं A pledge, deposit. -Comp. -अपहरणं the embezzlement of a deposit.

स्थामन् n. 1 Strength, power, stamina, as in the word अथस्थामन्, see the quotation from Mb. under अथ-स्थामन्. 2 Fixity, stability.

स्थायिन् a. 1 Standing, staying, being situated (at the end of comp.) 2 Enduring, continuing, lasting, abiding ; शरीरं क्षणविद्यमानं कल्याणस्थायिनो गुणाः Subhāsh. ; कतिपयदिवसस्थायिनी यौवनश्रीः Bh. 2. 82 ; Mv. 7. 15. 3 Living, dwelling, remaining ; Me. 23. 4 Permanent, firm, steady, invariable, unchangeable ; स्थायीभवति ' becomes permanent '. -m. 1 A lasting or permanent feeling ; (see स्थायिभाव below) ; Si. 2. 87. -n. Anything lasting, a permanent state or condition. -Comp. -भावः a fixed or permanent condition of mind, a lasting or permanent feeling ; (these feelings being said to give rise to the different *rasas* or sentiments in poetry, each *rasa* having its own *Sthāyibhāva*) ; they are eight or nine ; रतिहंसश्च शोकश्च क्रोधोत्साहौ भवे तथा । लुप्यन्ता विस्मयश्चैवमहौ शोकः शमोऽपि च S. D. 206 ; cf. व्याभिचारभाव, भाव, विभाव also.

स्थायुक a. (का or की f.) 1 Likely to last, enduring. 2 Firm, steady, stationary. -कः The superintendent or head of a village.

स्थाल 1 A plate or dish. 2 A cooking-pot, any culinary vessel. -Comp. -रूपं the form or representation of a pot.

स्थाली 1 An earthen pot or pan, a cooking-pot, caldron, kettle ; न हि भिक्षुणाः शरीरं स्थालीं नापि श्रीयते Sarva. S. ; स्थायां वैदूर्यपण्यां पचति तिष्ठन्तीति विधेयं श्रद्धायाः Bh. 2. 100. 2 A particular vessel used in the preparation of Soma. 3 The trumpet-flower. -Comp. -पाकः a particular religious act performed by a householder. -पुरीषं the sediment or dirt sticking to a cooking-pot. -पुलाकः boiled rice in a cooking-pot. -स्थायः see under भाव. -विलं the interior or hollow of a caldron

स्थाय a. 1 Fixed to one spot, stable, stationary, immoveable, inanimate (opp. जंगम) ; शरीराणां स्थावर-जंगमानां सुखाय तज्जन्मानं बभूव Ku. 1. 23, 6. 67, 73. 2 Inert, inactive, slow. 3 Regular, established. -रः A mountain ; स्थावराणां हिमालयः Bg. 10. 25 -र 1 Any stationary or inanimate object (such as clay, stones, trees &c. which formed the seventh creation of Brahman ; cf. Ms. 1. 41) ; मान्यः स मे स्थावरजंगमानां सर्गस्थितिप्रत्ययहाहेतुः R. 2. 44 ; Ku. 6. 58. 2 A bow-string. 3 Immoveable property, real estate. 4 A heirloom. -Comp. -अस्थावरं, -जंगमं 1 moveable and immoveable property. 2 animate and inanimate things.

स्थायिर a. (र or री f.) Thick, firm. -र Old age.

स्थासकः 1 Perfuming or smearing the body with fragrant unguents. 2 A bubble of water or any fluid ; Si. 18. 5.

स्थासु n. Bodily strength.

स्थासु a. 1 Disposed to stand, firm, immoveable. 2 Permanent, eternal, lasting, durable ; Si. 2. 93, Ki. 2. 19.

स्थित p. p. 1 Stood, remained, stayed. 2 Standing. 3 Standing up, risen ; स्थितः स्थितामुञ्जतिः प्रयाति ... छायेव नो भूयति न च च्छन् R. 2. 6. 4 Staying, resting, living, being, existing, situated ; यस्या केयं स्थिता ते शिरसि Mu. 1. 1. Me. 7 ; oft. with gerunds merely as a copula ; V. 1. 1 ; S. 1. 1, Ku. 1. 1. 5 Happened, occurred ; Ku. 4. 27. 6 Stationed in, occupying, appointed to ; S. 4. 18. 7 Acting upto, abiding by, conforming to ; R. 5. 33. 8 Stood still, stopped, dejected. 9 Fixed on, firmly attached to ; Ku. 5. 82. 10 Steady, firm ; as in स्थितवी or स्थितप्रज्ञ q. v. 11 Determined, resolved ; Ku. 4. 39. 12 Established, decreed. 13 Steadfast in conduct, steady-minded. 14 Upright, virtuous. 15 Faithful to a promise or agreement. 16 Agreed, engaged, contracted. 17 Ready, being close or at hand. -ते A word standing by itself. -Comp. -उपस्थित a. with and without the particle ' iti ' (as a word). -धी a. firm-minded, steady-minded, cool. -पाठ्यं recitation in Prākṛita by a woman while standing. -प्रज्ञ a. firm in judgment or wisdom, free from any hallucination, contented ; अजहाति यदा स्थासुं सर्वान् पथं मनोयताम् । आत्मन्येव धृत्य ततः स्थितप्रज्ञस्तदीच्छते Bg. 2. 55. -मेव न m. a staunch or faithful friend.

स्थितिः f. 1 Standing, remaining, staying, abiding living, stay

residence ; स्थिति नो रे द्युः। लणमपि मदीये-
लण सखे Bv. 1. 52 ; रक्षो गृहे स्थितिरुलमात्रि-
युद्धौ ल्विभ्रयः U. 1. 6. 2 Stopping,
standing still, continuance in one
state ; प्रस्थितायां प्रतिष्ठयाः स्थितायां स्थिति-
मान्ते R. 1. 89. 3 Remaining station-
ary, fixity, steadiness, firmness,
steady application or devotion ; मम
भूयात् परमात्मनि स्थितिः Bv. 4. 23. 4 A
state, position, situation, condition.
5 Natural state, nature, habit ; अथ
वा स्थितिरियं मंदमतीनां H. 4. 6 Stability,
permanence, perpetuation, con-
tinuance ; वंशस्थितेरधिगमाम्बुहति प्रवेदि V.
5. 15 ; कर्मा कुलस्य स्थितये स्थितिज्ञः Ku. 1.
18 ; R. 3. 27. 7 Correctness of
conduct, steadfastness in the path
of duty, decorum, duty, moral
rectitude, propriety ; R. 3. 27, 11.
65, 12. 31 ; Ku. 1. 18. 8 Mainte-
nance of discipline, establishment of
good order (in a state) ; R. 1. 25.
9 Rank, dignity, high station or
rank. 10 Maintenance, sustenance ;
Mā. 9. 32, R. 5. 9. 11 Continuance
in life, preservation (one of the
three states of human beings) ;
सर्गस्थितिप्रत्यवहारितुः R. 2. 44 ; Ku. 2. 6.
12 Cessation, pause, stop. 13 Well-
being, welfare. 14 Consistency. 15
A settled rule; ordinance, decree, an
axiom or maxim. 16 Settled deter-
mination. 17 Term, limit,
boundary. 18 Inertia, resistance to
motion. 19 Duration of an eclipse.
-Comp. -स्थापक a. fixing in the or-
iginal position, having the power of
restoring to a previous state, having
elastic properties. (-कः) elasticity,
capability of recovering the former
position.

स्थिर a. (compar. स्थैर्यम्; superl.
स्थेड) 1 Firm, steady, fixed ; भाव-
स्थिराणि जननांतरसौहृदानि S. 5. 2 ; स स्थापुः
स्थिरमक्रियोगसुलभो निःश्रेयसायान्तु वः V. 1.
1 ; Ku. 1. 30 ; R. 11. 19. 2 Immove-
able, still, motionless ; Ku. 2. 38. 3
Immoveably fixed ; U. 1. 40. 4
Permanent, eternal, everlasting ;
Me. 55 ; Mā. 1. 25. 5 Cool,
collected, composed, placid, calm.
6 Quiescent, free from passion. 7
Steady in conduct, stead-fast. 8
Constant, faithful, determined. 9
Certain, sure. 10 Hard, solid. 11
Strong, intense. 12 Stern, relentless,
hard-hearted ; Ku. 5. 47. -रः 1 A
god, deity. 2 A tree. 3 A mountain.
4 A bull. 5 N. of Siva. 6 N. of
Kārtikeya. 7 Final beatitude or
absolution. 8 The planet Saturn.
(-स्थिरिकृ means 1 to confirm,
strengthen, corroborate. 2 to stop,
make fast. 3 to cheer up, console,
comfort ; S. 4. -स्थिरिकृ means 1 to
become firm or steady. 2 to be-

come calm or tranquil). -Comp.
-अनुत्तरा a. firm in attachment, con-
stant in affection. -आत्मन्, -चित्त,
-चेतस्, -धी, -बुद्धि, -मति a. 1 firm-
minded, steady in thought or
resolve, resolute ; R. 8. 22. 2 cool,
calm, dispassionate. -आदुस्, -जीविन्
a. long-lived, lasting. -आरम्भ a. firm
in undertakings, persevering.
-कुडकः 1 a steady pulverizer. 2 a
kind of common divisor (in algebra).
-गंधः the champaka flower. -छद्ः the
birch tree. -छायः 1 a tree which
gives shelter to travellers. 2 a tree.
(in general). -जिह्वः a fish. -जीविता
the silk cotton tree. -दंष्ट्रः a snake.
-दुष्पः 1 the champaka tree. 2 the
Bakula tree. -प्रतिज्ञा a. 1 persisting
in an assertion, obstinate, pertinac-
ious. 2 faithful to a promise.
-प्रतिबंध a. firm in opposition,
obstinate S. 2. -कला a kind of
gourd. -शोभिः a large tree which
gives shade and shelter. -यौवन a.
ever youthful. (-नः) a kind of
good or evil genius, a fairy. -श्री a.
having everlasting prosperity.
-रक्षः a. faithful to a promise, true,
veracious. -सौहृद् a. firm in friend-
ship. -स्थायिन् 1. remaining firm or
steady, keeping perfectly still (as
in meditation)

स्थिरता-त्त्वं 1 Firmness, steadiness,
stability. 2 Firm or vigorous effort,
fortitude ; S. 4. 14. 3 Constancy,
firmness of mind. 4 Fixity.

स्थिरा The earth.

स्थुड 6 P. (स्थुडति) To cover.

स्थूल A sort of long tent.

स्थूणा 1 The post or pillar of a
house. 2 A post or pillar in gene-
ral ; स्थूणाविखननन्यायेन S. B. 3 An iron
image or statue. 4 An anvil. -Comp.

-निखननन्याय see under न्याय.

स्थूमः 1 Light. 2 The moon

स्थूरः 1 A bull. 2 A man

स्थूल a. (compar. स्थायिन्, superl.
स्थेडि) 1 Large, great, big, bulky,
huge ; बहुसुखापि स्थूलेन स्थीयते बहिरश्मवन्
St. 2. 78. (where it has sense 6
also) ; स्थूलस्तापलापन् Me. 14, 106 ;
R. 6. 28. 2 Fat, corpulent, stout. 3
Strong, powerful ; स्थूलं स्थूलं श्वानिति K.
'breathes hard'. 4 Thick, clumsy.
5 Gross, coarse, rough (fig. also) ;
as in स्थूलमन्त्रे q. v. 6 Foolish, doltish,
silly, ignorant. 7 Stolid, dull, thick-
headed. 8 Not exact. -लः The jack
tree. -लं 1 A heap, quantity. 2 A
tent. 3 The summit of a mountain
(कूट). -Comp. -अंत्रं the larger in-
testine near the anus. -आस्यः a
snake. -उच्छ्रयः 1 a large fragment
of a crag or rock fallen from
mountain and forming an irregular
mound. 2 incompleteness, deficiency,

defect. 3 the middle pace of
elephants. 4 an eruption of pimples
on the face. 5 a hollow at the root
of an elephant's tusks. -काय a. fat,
corpulent. -शेडः, -श्वेडः an arrow.
-चापः a large bow-like instrument
used in cleaning cotton. -तालः the
marshy date-tree. -धी, -मति a.
foolish, doltish. -नालः a kind of
large reed. -नास, -नासिक a. thick-
nosed. (-सः, -कः) a hog, boar.
-पदः-दं coarse cloth. -पद्मः cotton.
-पाद a. club-footed, having swelled
legs. (-दः) 1 an elephant. 2 a man
with elephantiasis. -फलः the silk
cotton tree. -मानं rough or inexact
calculation, gross or rough com-
putation. -मूलं a kind of radish.
-लक्ष-स्य a. 1 munificent, liberal,
generous. 2 wise, learned. 3 inclined
to recollect both benefits and in-
juries. -इंस्त्रा a woman having a
large vulva. -शरीर the grosser or
material and perishable body. (opp.
सूक्ष्म or लिंग-शरीर q. v. (-श्राटका, -श्रादिः
thick or coarse cloth. -श्रीर्विका a
small, ant having a large head in
proportion to its size. -पद्-पद्मः 1 a
large bee. 2 a wasp. -स्कंधः the
lakucha tree. -इस्तं an elephant's
trunk.

स्थूलक . Large, big, huge, bulky

-कः A sort of grass or reed.

स्थूलता-त्त्वं 1 Largeness, bulkiness,
bigness. 2 Dullness, stupidity.

स्थूलयति Den. P. To become big or
stout, grow bulky or fat.

स्थूलिन् m. A camel.

स्थेमान् m. Firmness, stability, fixity,
fixedness ; द्वाषीपातः संज्ञताः स्थेमान्नाः
St. 18. 33 ; न यत्र स्थेमानं द्युतिभयमात-
नयनाः Bv. 1. 32.

स्थेय a. To be fixed or placed,
to be settled or determined. -यः 1 A
person chosen to settle a dispute
(between two parties) an arbi-
trator, umpire, a judge. 2 A
domestic priest.

स्थेयस् a. (सी f.) More firm,
stronger ; (compar. of स्थिर q. v.).

स्थेड a. Very firm, strongest ;
(superl. of स्थिर q. v.).

स्थैर्य 1 Firmness, stability, fixity,
steadiness. 2 Continuance. 3 Firm-
ness of mind, resolution, constancy ;
Bg. 13. 7. 4 Patience. 5 Hardness,
solidity.

स्थौण्यः, स्थौण्यकः A kind of
perfume.

स्थौर 1 Firmness, strength, power.
2 A load sufficient for a horse or
ass.

स्थोतिन् a. 1 A horse carrying
burdens on his back, pack-horse. 2
A strong horse.

स्नोलेप Bigness, bulkiness, stoutness.

स्नपन 1 Sprinkling, washing. 2 Bathing, ablution; रजि जने: स्नपनस्य तत्त्वार्थः Si. 5. 57

स्नवः Tricking, oozing, dripping. **स्नस्** 1. 4 P. (स्नसति, स्नसति) 1 To inhabit. 2 To eject (as from the mouth), reject.

स्ना 2 P. (स्नाति, स्नात) 1 To bathe, perform ablution; स्नानुष्णमस्नातः. 2 To perform the ceremony of bathing at the time of leaving the house of one's spiritual preceptor. -Caus. (स्नायति-ते, स्नयति-ते) To cause to bathe, wet, moisten, sprinkle; (तोये:) सत्पुत्रेणां स्नयानुष्ठानः Ku. 7. 10; स्मितस्नयितायरा Git. 12, U. 3. 23, Ki. 5. 44. 47; Si. 2. 7, 8. 3, Me. 43. -Desid. (सिस्नासति) To wish to bathe. -With अप् to bathe after mourning. -नि to plunge deep into; i. e. to be perfect or thoroughly versed in; see निष्ठा.

स्नातकः 1 A Brahmana who has performed the ceremony of ablution which has to be performed on his finishing his first Asrama (that of a Brahmacharin). 2 A Brahmana just returned from the house of his preceptor and become an initiated householder (गृहस्थ). 3 A Brahmana who is a Bhikshu (beggar of alms) for any religious object; Ms. 11. 1. 4 Any man of the first three classes who is an initiated householder.

स्नान 1 Bathing, washing, ablution, immersion in water; ततः प्रविशति स्नानोत्तिष्ठः काश्यपः S. 4. 2 Purification by bathing, any religious or ceremonial ablution. 3 The ceremony of bathing or anointing an idol. 4 Anything used in ablution. -Comp. -अगारं a bath-room. -द्रोणी a bathing tub. -रात्रि the festival held on the full-moon day in the month of Jyeshtha -वस्त्रं a bathing-garment; सकृत् किं पीडितं स्नानेन च भवेत् द्रुत एव H. 2. 106. -विधिः 1 the act of ablution. 2 the proper manner or rules of ablution.

स्नानीय a. Fit or suitable for bathing or ablation, worn during bathing, स्नानीयवस्त्राक्रियया पत्राणि कोपयुज्यते M. 5. 12. -चं Water or any other article (such as unguents, perfumed powders &c.) proper for bathing; R. 16. 21.

स्नपकः A servant who bathes his master, or brings bathing-water for him

स्नापन The act of causing to bathe or attending a person while bathing; Ms. 2. 209.

स्नायुः 1 A tendon, muscle, sinew, स्नयस्नायवशेषास्निं निर्मास्यस्नायि गोः

Bh. 2. 30. 2 The string of a bow. -Comp. -अस्नन् n. a kind of disease of the eyes.

स्नायुकाः See स्नायुः.

स्नायः, स्नायन् m. A tendon, muscle. **स्निग्ध** a. 1 Loving, affectionate, friendly, attached, tender; Māl. 5. 20. 2 Oily, unctuous, greasy, wetted with oil; उत्सर्गामि स्वयि तदगते स्निग्धमिच्छा-जनमे Me. 59; स्निग्धेष्वेति सवर्णे 18; Si. 12. 63; Māl. 10. 4. 3 Sticky, viscid, adhesive, cohesive. 4 Glistening, shining, glossy, resplendent; कनक-निकषस्निग्धा विदुषु भिया न ममोर्वशी V. 4. 1; Me. 37; U. 1. 33, 6. 21. 5 Smooth, emollient. 6 Moist, wet. 7 Cooling. 8 Kind, soft, bland, amiable; प्रीति-स्निग्धैर्जनपदबुद्धौ चनेः पयमानः Me. 16. 9 Lovely, agreeable, charming; R. 1. 36; U. 2. 14, 3. 22. 10 Thick, dense, compact; स्निग्धच्छायातद्वत् वसतिं रामयिष्यामि मे (चक्रे) Me. 1. 11 Intent, fixed, steadfast (as a gaze or look). -रथः 1 A friend, an affectionate or friendly, person; विज्ञेः स्निग्धैरुपकृतमपि द्वेषतां याति किंचित् H. 2. 160; or न स्निग्धाः कुशलानिवायति यः Subhāsh.; Pt. 2. 166. 2 The red castor-oil plant. 3 A kind of pine. -रथं 1 Oil. 2 Bee's-wax. 3 Light, lustre. 4 Thickness, coarseness. -Comp. -जनः an affectionate or friendly person, a friend; स्निग्धजनसंनिभं हि दुःखं सहयेदन् भवति S. 3. -सङ्कुलः a kind of rice of quick growth. -वृद्धि a. looking intently or with a fixed gaze.

स्निग्धला-रथ 1 Oiliness. 2 Blandness. 3 Tenderness, affection, love.

स्निग्ध Marrow.

स्निह 4 P. (स्निहति, स्निह्य) 1 To feel or have affection for, love, be fond of (with loc. of the person or thing that is loved or liked); किं तु खलु कोलेजस्मिन्नेत इव पुत्रे स्निहति मे मनः S. 7; स च स्निहायवयो U. 6. (where आवयोः may be genitive also). 2 To be easily attached. 3 To be pleased with, be kind to. 4 To be sticky, viscid or adhesive. 5 To be smooth or bland. -Caus. (स्निहयति-ते) 1 To make unctuous, anoint, besmear, lubricate. 2 To cause to love. 3 To dissolve, destroy, kill.

स्तु 2 P. (स्तोति, स्तुत) 1 To drip, trickle, fall in drops, distil, drop, ooze or run out, leak out. 2 To flow, stream. -With य् to flow out, pour forth; प्रस्तुतस्नी U. 3.

स्तु m. n. 1 Table-land. 2 Top, surface (in general). (This word has no forms for the first five inflections and is optionally substituted for स्तात् after acc. dual.)

स्तु f. A sinew, tendon, muscle.

स्तुत a. Oozed, dropped, flowed &c.

स्तुता A daughter-in-law; तद्वत्स्तुता

पुत्रभोग्यया स्तुतयेवाधिकृतोद्विषः भिया R. 8. 14, 15. 72.

स्तुह 4 P. (स्तुहति, स्तुह्य or स्तुह) To vomit.

स्नेहः 1 Affection, love, kindness, tenderness; स्नेहदाक्षिण्ययोर्गमात् कामीव प्रतिभाति वे V. 2. 4. (where it has sense 6 also); अस्ति मे सोदरस्नेहोऽप्येतेषु S. 1. 2 Oiliness, viscosity, unctuousness, lubricity (one of the 24 Gunas according to the Vaisesikas). 3 Moisture. 4 Grease, fat, any unctuous substance. 5 Oil; निर्विद्विष्यस्नेहः स दशानुष्ठेयविद्वन् R. 12. 1, Pt. 1. 87. (where the word has sense 1 also); R. 4. 75. 6 any fluid of the body, such as semen. -Comp. -अक्त a. oiled, lubricated, greased. -अव्युत्तिः f. affectionate or friendly intercourse. -आज्ञः a lamp. -हेवः, -भंगः breach or loss of friendship. -पूर्व ind. affectionately. -प्रवृत्तिः f. flow or course of love; S. 4. 16. -प्रिय a. fond of oil. (-यः) a lamp. -सुः phlegm. -रंगः sesamum. -वस्तिः f. injection of oil, an oily enema. -विमर्दित a. anointed with oil. -व्यक्तिः f. manifestation of love, display of friendship; (मर्ति) स्नेहव्यक्तिश्चिराद्वर्जं मुच्यते काश्यपः Me. 12.

स्नेहन् m. 1 A friend. 2 The moon. 3 A kind of disease.

स्नेहन a. 1 Anointing, lubricating. 2 Destroying. -नं 1 Anointing, unction, rubbing or smearing with oil or unguents. 2 Unctuousness. 3 An unguent, emollient.

स्नेहित p. p. 1 Loved. 2 Kind, affectionate. 3 Anointed, lubricated; -तः A friend, a beloved person.

स्नेहि a. (-नी f.) 1 Attached, affectionate, friendly. 2 Oily, unctuous, fat. -म. 1 A friend. 2 An anointer, a smearer. 3 A painter.

स्नेहः 1 The moon. 2 A kind of disease.

स्ने 1 P. (स्नायति) To dress, wrap round, envelop.

स्नेह्य 1 Unctuousness, oiliness, lubricity. 2 Tenderness, fondness. 3 Smoothness, blandness.

स्व 1 A. (स्वन्दे, स्वन्दित) 1 To throb, palpitate; असंदिग्धाक्षि नाम च Bk. 15. 27, 14. 83. 2 To shake, tremble, quiver. 3 To go, move. -With परि to throb, tremble. -वि to move about, struggle.

स्व 1 Throbbing, palpitation. 2 Vibration, tremor, motion, मनो मन्दस्वन्दे महिषि विरस्यपि विवृण्वन् Bh. 3. 51.

स्वन्द 1 Throbbing, pulsation, palpitation, quivering; कम्पाक्षिस्वन्दं स्व-दित्वा Māl. 1; 50 अवर, काहु, शरीरं &c. 2 Tremor, vibration. 3 The quickening of a child in the womb.

स्वन्दित p. p. 1 Throbbled, quivered. 2 Gave. -चं A pulsation, throb palpitation.

स्पर्श 1 A. (स्पर्शते) 1 To contend or vie with, emulate, rival, compete, be equal with; अस्पर्शितं च रामेन Bk. 15. 65; कस्तेस्वह स्पर्शते Bh. 2. 16. 2 To challenge, defy, bid defiance to. -WITH प्रति, -वि to bid defiance, challenge.

स्पर्धा 1 Emulation, rivalry, competition; आत्मनस्तु दुष्येः स्पर्धा दुःखयोर्वह-मन्वतः. 2 Jealousy, envy. 3 Defiance. 4 Equality with.

स्पर्धित्वा a. (वी f.) 1 Rivaling, emulating, competing, vying with; यत्परस्परिषु विद्विभु R. 13. 13, 16. 62. 2 Emulous, envious. 3 Proud. -m. A competitor, an equal.

स्पर्श 10 A. (स्पर्शते) 1 To take, take hold of, touch. 2 To unite, join. 3 To embrace, clasp.

स्पर्शः 1 Touch, contact (in all senses); तद्विदं स्पर्शक्षमं रत्नं S. 1. 28, 2. 7. 2 Contact (in astr.). 3 Condict, encounter. 4 Feeling, sensation, the sense of touch. 5 The quality of touch or tangibility, touch, the object or विषय of skin (त्वक्); स्पर्शयुगो वायुः T. S. 6 That which affects or influences, affection, seizure. 7 Disease, illness, disorder, distemper. 8 A consonant of any of the five classes of letters (from ह् to य्); काद्यो माताः स्पर्शाः. 9 A gift, donation, presentation. 10 Air, wind. 11 The sky. 12 Sexual union. -ज्ञा An unchaste woman. -Comp. -अज्ञ a. senseless, insensible. -इन्द्रिय the organ or sense of touch. -उद्भूत a. followed by a consonant. -उपलब्धः, -सणिः a kind of jewel considered to be the same as 'philosopher's stone'. -सम्मात्रं the subtle element of tangibility. -लज्जा the sensitive plant. -वेद्य a. to be apprehended by the sense of touch. -संचारित्व a. contagious, infectious. -स्तान् ablution at the entrance of the sun or moon into an eclipse. -स्पर्शः, -स्पर्शः a frog.

स्पर्शन a. (नी f.) 1 Touching, handling. 2 Affecting, influencing. -नः Air, wind. -ने 1 Touching, touch, contact. 2 Sensation, feeling. 3 Sense or organ of touch. 4 Gift, donation.

स्पर्शनकं A term used in Sāṅkhya philosophy for the 'skin'.

स्पर्शवत् a. 1 Tangible. 2 Soft, soft or agreeable to the touch; Ku. 1. 55.

स्पर्श 1 A. (स्पर्शते) To become wet or moist.

स्पर्श m. A distemper, disorder of the body, disease.

स्पर्श 1 U. (स्पर्शति) 1 To obstruct. 2 To undertake, perform. 3 To string together. 4 To touch. 5 To see,

behold, perceive clearly, spy out, espy.

स्पर्शः 1 A spy, a secret emissary or agent; स्पर्शे शनैर्गतयति तत्र विहितां Si. 17. 20; see अपस्पर्श also. 2 Fight, war, battle. 3 One who fights with savage animals (for reward), or the fight itself.

स्पर्श a. 1 Distinctly visible, evident, clearly perceived, clear, plain, manifest; स्पष्टे जति स्पष्टे K. 'when it was broad day-break'; स्पष्टाङ्गितः R. 18. 30; स्पष्टार्थः &c. 2 Real, true. 3 Full-blown, expanded. 4 One who sees clearly. -इ ind. 1 Clearly, distinctly, plainly. 2 Openly, boldly. (स्पष्टीकृ means 'to make clear or distinct, explain, elucidate'). -Comp. -मर्षा a woman who shows evident signs of pregnancy. -प्रतिपात्तिः f. distinct notion, clear perception. -भाषित्व, -वक्तृ a. plain-spoken, outspoken, candid.

स्पृ 5 P. (स्पृणोति) 1 To deliver or extricate from. 2 To gratify, grant, bestow. 3 To protect. 4 To live.

स्पृक्षा N. of a wild plant.

स्पृक्ष 6 P. (स्पृक्षति, स्पृक्ष) 1 To touch; स्पृक्षन्ति यत्रो हंति H. 8. 14; कर्णे परं स्पृक्षति हंति परं सवले Pt. 1. 304. 2 To lay the hand on, stroke gently with, touch; Ku. 3. 22. 3 To adhere or cling to, come in contact with. 4 To wash or sprinkle with water; Ms. 2. 60. 5 To go to, reach; S. 2. 14; R. 3. 43. 6 To attain to, obtain, reach a particular state; महोक्षतां वस्तुतः स्पृक्षन्ति R. 3. 32. 7 To act upon, influence, affect, move, touch; Mu. 7. 16; Ku. 6. 95. 8 To refer or allude to. -Caus. (स्पृक्षयति ते) 1 To cause to touch. 2 To give, present; माः कोटिः सः यता वदोक्षीः R. 2. 49. WITH अप- उपस्पृक्ष. -अभि to touch. -उप 1 to touch. 2 to wash or sprinkle with water; Ms. 4. 143. 3 to sip, water, rinse the month; स नयवस्फुटमुपास्पृक्ष Bk. 2. 11; Ms. 2. 53, 5. 63; अप उपस्पृक्ष. 4 to bathe; R. 5. 59, 18. 31. -परि to touch. -स्ते 1 to touch. 2 to sprinkle with water; Ms. 2. 53. 3 to bring in contact with.

स्पृक्ष a. (At the end of comp.) Who or what touches, touching, affecting, piercing; मर्षस्पृक्ष पृक्ष &c.

स्पृक्ष p. p. 1 Touched, felt with the hand. 2 Come in contact with, touching. 3 Not reaching, applying or extending to; अस्पृक्षकवातरं Ku. 6. 75. 4 Affected, seized; Ms. 69; अस्पृक्ष R. 10. 19. 5 Tainted, defiled; Ms. 8. 205. 6 Formed by the complete contact of the organs of speech (the letters of the five classes); अचोऽस्पृष्टा यजस्वीवेमस्पृष्टाः शतः स्पृष्टाः शेषाः स्पृष्टा हलः शेषा विधोवाद्युदात्ताः Si. 38.

स्पृष्टिः, स्पृष्टिका f. Touch, contact; तद्वयस्य अस्मच्छासीरस्पृष्टिकया शापितोति Mk. 3. स्पृष्ट 10 U. (स्पृष्टयति-ते) To wish, long for, desire for, yearn, envy (with dat.); स्पृष्टयामि सत्तु दुर्लभितावाप्स्ये S. 7; तपःकुशापाणि स्पृष्टवन्ती K; न मैथिल्यः स्पृष्टयामिभूय भर्षं दिवो नाप्यलकेश्वर R. 16. 42, Bh. 2. 45

स्पृष्ट्व The act of desiring or wishing, longing for.

स्पृष्टणीय a. To be desired or longed for, enviable, desirable; अहो वतासि स्पृष्टणीयकीयेः Ku. 3. 20; बंषा स्वमेव जयतः स्पृष्टणीयवसिद्धिः Mā 10. 21; परस्परं स्पृष्टणीय-श्रीर्धं न वेदिवं इन्द्रमशोकवियम् R. 7. 14, Ku. 7. 60; U. 6. 40.

स्पृष्टपाल a. Disposed to be desirous or envious of, longing or eager for, covetous (with dat. or loc.); मेतेष्वः स्पृष्टपालो न हि वरं Bh. 3. 64; तपोवनेषु स्पृष्टपालेषु R. 14. 45.

स्पृष्टा Desire, eager desire, ardent wish, longing, envy, covetousness; कथमन्ये करिष्याति पुण्यः प्रविजः स्पृष्टा Ve. 3. 29, R. 8. 34.

स्पृष्टा a. Desirable, enviable. -कः The wild citron tree.

स्पृष्ट 9 P. (स्पृक्षति) To hurt, kill.

स्पृष्ट m. See स्पृष्ट.

स्फट 1 P. (स्फटति) To burst, expand.

स्फटः A snake's expanded hood; cf. कट-टा.

स्फटा 1 A snake's expanded hood. 2 Alum.

स्फटिका A : crystal, quartz; अपगतमेलं हि ममसि स्फटिकमवाविष रजनिकर-ममस्तयः हलं प्राविशोऽस्पृष्टदेशाणाः K. -Comp. -अचलः the mount Meru. -आशिः the mount Kailāsa. -बिन्दु m. camphor. -अमय, -आत्मन्, -मणि m., -शिला a crystal stone.

स्फटिकारिः, स्फटिकारिका f. Sulphate of alumina.

स्फटिकी Alum.

स्फट 1 P. (स्फटति) To burst, open, expand. -II. 10 U. (स्फटयति-ते) To jest or joke with, laugh at.

स्फट See स्फट.

स्फुरणं Trembling, quivering, throbbing.

स्फल 1 P. (स्फलति) To tremble, quiver, throb, palpitate. -10. U. or oas. (स्फलयति-ते) To cause to tremble or shake. WITH आ 1 to cause to tremble, cause to flap, shake, rock. 2 to strike or press against, splash आस्फलितं यममदाङ्गरागोः R. 16. 13, U. 5. 9. 3 to strike, play upon; Si. 1. 9. 4 to twang (as a bow.)

स्फाटिक a. (की f.) Crystalline. -कं A crystal.

स्फाटित p. p. Split open, burst, expanded, made to gape.

स्फाति: f. 1 Swelling, intumescence. 2 Increase, growth.

स्फात् 1 A. (स्फाते, स्फाति) 1 To grow large or fat, to become big or bulky. 2 To swell, increase, expand; संयुज्जे तयोः कोपः पस्पयि शस्त्रलाघवे Bk. 14. 103. -Caus. (स्फावति-ते) To cause to grow large, augment, increase; तावस्फावतां शस्त्रीणां प्राकृतो युधुः Bk. 17. 43, 4. 33, 12. 76, 15. 99.

स्फात् a. 1 Large, great, increased, expanded; स्फात्कुलकापीतनियत् &c.; Māl. 5. 23, Mv. 6. 32. 2 Much, abundant; Mv. 5. 2; Bh. 3. 42. 3 Loud. -रः 1 Swelling, increase, enlargement, growth. 2 A bubble (in gold). 3 A protuberance. 4 Throbbing, quivering palpitation, vibration. 5 Twanging. -रः Abundance, much, plenty. (स्फारिन् means 'to swell out, expand, spread out, increase, multiply'; हस्तिना विस्फारिणवेति मुहदः स्फारिणवेत्यापः Mk. 1. 36.

स्फारण Throbbing, shaking, trembling.

स्फालः Throbbing, palpitation, beat, trembling.

स्फालनं 1 Quivering, palpitating. 2 Causing to shake about or move. 3 Rubbing, friction. 4 Patting or stroking (as a horse), gentle rubbing.

स्फिक् f. Buttocks, hips; अंसस्फिक्पुट-पिडावयवमुलमानुषप्रतानि जग्घा Māl. 5. 16

स्फिक् 10 U. (स्फटयति-ते) 1 To hurt, injure, kill. 2 To despise. 3 To love. 4 To cover.

स्फिक् 10 U. (स्फटयति-ते) To hurt &c.; see स्फिट above.

स्फिर a. (oomp. स्फेयस्, superl. स्फेड) 1 Abundant, much, large. 2 Many, numerous. 3 Vast, capacious.

स्फिक् p. p. 1 Swollen, increased; Ve. 5. 40. 2 Fat, thick, big, large, bulky. 3 Many, numerous, much, copious, plentiful, abundant. 4 Pure, Bv. 4. 13. 5 Successful, prosperous, thriving. 6 Affected by hereditary disease. (स्फीतीकृत means 'to augment or enlarge').

स्फीति: f. 1 Growth, increase, enlargement. 2 Abundance, copiousness, plenty; यथापान्यस्य च स्फीतिः सदा ये वर्ततां गृहे. 3 Prosperity.

स्फुट 1. 6 P., 1 U. (स्फुटति, स्फोटयति-ते, स्फुटति) 1 To burst or split open, break forth, be suddenly rent asunder, cleave split, break; हाहादेवि स्फुटति हृदयं संसने देवर्षयः U. 3. 38; स्फुटति न सा मनसिज-विशिलिषा Gtt. 7; Bk. 14. 56, 15. 77. 2 To expand, open, blow, blossom; स्फुटति कुम्भमिहो विरहिहृदयललाप Gtt. 5; Pt. 1. 136, K&V. 3. 167. 3 To run or bound away, disperse; तुरेयाः वृद्ध-प्रतिः Bk. 14. 6, 10. 8. 4 To become visible, burst into view, become evident or manifest. -II. 10 U.

(स्फुटयति-ते) 1 To burst, crack, break open. 2 To burst into view. -Caus. (स्फोटयति-ते) 1 To burst or rend asunder, split, tear open, cleave, divide. 2 To manifest, show, make clear. 3 To disclose, divulge, make public. 4 To hurt, destroy, kill. 5 To winnow.

स्फुट a. 1 Burst, rent asunder, broken, split. 2 Opened, expanded, full-blown; स्फुटपरागपरामतपंजं Si. 6. 2, 5. 3 Manifested, displayed, made clear. 4 Clear, plain, distinctly visible or manifest; अत्र स्फुटो न काश्चिदलंकारः K. P. 1; Ku. 5. 44; Me. 70; Ki. 11. 44. 5 Bursting into view; U. 3. 42. 6 White, bright, pure; युक्ताफलं वा स्फुट-विद्युमसं Ku. 1. 44. 7 Well-known, famous; स्फुटदुखलीलममवसुतनोः Si. 9. 79 (प्रथित) 8 Spread, diffused. 9 Loud. 10 Apparent, true. -इ ind. Clearly, evidently, distinctly, certainly, manifestly. -Oomp. -अर्थ a. 1 intelligible, obvious. 2 significant. -तार a. bright or gemmed with stars. -फलं (in geom.). 1 distinct or precise area of a triangle. 2 the clear or net result of any calculation. -सारः the true latitude of a star or planet (?). -सूर्ययति: f. the apparent or true motion of the sun.

स्फुटनं 1 Breaking open, rending, bursting forth, tearing open. 2 Expanding, opening, blossoming.

स्फुटि: -डी f. Cracking of the skin of the feet, sores or swelling of the feet.

स्फुटिका A small bit broken off, a slice.

स्फुटित p. p. 1 Burst, broken open, split, cracked. 2 Budded, blown, expanded (as a flower). 3 Made clear, manifested, shown. 4 Torn, destroyed. 5 Laughed at. -Oomp. -वरण a. having wide feet, splay-footed.

स्फुट 10 U. (स्फुटयति-ते) To despise, slight, disrespect.

स्फुट 6 P. (स्फुटति) To cover.

स्फुट 1. 1 P. (स्फुटति) To open, expand. -II. 10 U. (स्फुटयति-ते) To jest, joke, laugh at.

स्फुट 1 A., 10 U. (स्फुटते, स्फुटयति-ते) See स्फुट.

स्फुट ind. An imitative sound. -Oomp. -कारः fire. -कारः the sound of a crackling noise.

स्फुट 6 P. (स्फुटति, स्फुटति) 1 (a) To throb, palpitate (as eyes); शतविद्युता भवन्तस्फुटति च बाहुः कुलमिहास्य S. 1. 15; स्फुटता नामकेनापि दाक्षिण्यमवलम्ब्यते Māl. 1. 8. (b) To shake, tremble, quiver, vibrate in general; स्फुटदरनासापुटतया U. 1. 29, 6. 33. 2 To twitch, struggle, become agitated; इतं पृथिव्यां करुणं स्फुटति Rām. 3. 3 To start, dart, spring forward; युक्ताकर्षणतः परं Bk. 14. G. 4

To spring back, rebound (as a bow)

5 To spring or break forth, shoot out, spring up, rise forth; चर्मतः स्फुरति निर्मलं यज्ञः. 6 To start into view, become visible or manifest, appear clearly, become displayed; सुखास्फुरतीं को हतुमिच्छति हरेः परिमृष्ट देहा Mu. 1. 8; रयितविरिषां दृष्टिर्मात्रे प्रदोषे स्फुरति निरवसादां कापि राशौ जगात् Gtt. 11. 7 To flash, scintillate, sparkle, glitter, gleam, shine; स्फुरत् कुचकुम्भकेपरि माणिमंजरी रंजयतु तव हृदये Gtt. 10; (तया) स्फुरत्प्रभावंदलया चक्रावे Ku. 1. 24, R. 3. 60, 5. 51; Me. 15, 27. 8 To shine, distinguish oneself, become eminent; Pt. 1. 27. 9 To flash on the mind, rush suddenly into memory. 10 To go tremulously. 11 To bruise, destroy. -Caus. (स्फारयति ते, स्फोरयति-ते) 1 To cause to throb or vibrate. 2 To cause to shine, irradiate. 3 To throw, cast. -With अप् to shine forth or out. -अभि 1 to spread or be diffused, expand. 2 to become known. -परि to throb, quiver, palpitate; तस्याः परिरुदिरित्यभेदमालसायाः U. 3. 28. -य 1 to quiver, tremble. 2 to expand, be dilated; नास्फुरन्मयं Mb. 2 to spread far and wide, become known; संस्थितस्य गुणोत्कर्षः प्रायः प्रस्फुरति स्फुटे Subhāsh. -वि 1 to quiver, tremble. 2 to struggle. 3 to shine, gleam; U. 4. 4 to draw or twang (as a bow, used in caus. in the same sense); रकोपि विस्फुरितमंडलपापचक्रं का सिंधुराजमभिनेषति समर्पः Ve. 2. 25; Kī. 14. 81.

स्फुरः 1 Throbbing, trembling, quivering. 2 Swelling. 3 A shield.

स्फुरणं 1 Throbbing, quivering, trembling (in general). 2 Throbbing or quivering or certain parts of the body (indicating good or bad luck). 3 Breaking forth, arising, starting into view. 4 Gleaming, flashing, glittering, shining, twinkling. 5 Flashing on the mind, crossing the memory.

स्फुरत् a. Throbbing, shining &c. -Oomp. -उल्का a shooting meteor, aerolite.

स्फुरित p. p. 1 Trembling, throbbing. 2 Shaken. 3 Glittering, abiding. 4 Unsteady. 5 Swollen. -ते 1 A throb, palpitation, tremor. 2 Agitation or emotion of the mind.

स्फुर्य 1 P. (स्फुर्यति) 1 To spread, extend. 2 To forget.

स्फुर्य 1 P. (स्फुर्यति) 1 To thunder, make a sound like thunder clap, crash, explode; Ms. 1. 53. 2 To glitter, shine. 3 To burst or break forth; स्फुर्यत्येव स एव संयति मम न्यकारमिच्छति: Mv. 3. 40. -With चि 1 to roar, thunder. 2 to resound. 3 to increase. 4 to shine, appear; अस्मैर्देवं जगदयामता तु भवतां यद भोजि निस्फुर्यते K. P. 10.

सुल 6. P. (सुलति) 1 To tremble, throb, vibrate. 2 To dart forth, appear. 3 To collect. 4 To kill, destroy.

सुल A tent.
सुलनं Trembling, Throbbing, palpitation.

सुलिगः, -गं, **सुलिगा** A spark of fire ; **सुलिगावस्था** वहिरेवापेक्ष इव स्थितः S. 7. 15, Vo. 6. 8.

सुलजः 1 The crashing sound of a thunder-clap. 2 Indra's thunderbolt. 3 Sudden burst or rise, as in नर्मसुलजः. 4 First union of lovers characterized by joy in the beginning and some expectation of a fear in the end.

सुलजयुः A clap or peal of thunder.
सुलतिः f. 1 Throbbing, shaking, vibration. 2 Spring, bound. 3 Blooming, opening. 4 Manifestation, display. 5 Flashing on the mind. 6 Poetical inspiration.

सुलतिमत् a. 1 Throbbing, tremulous, agitated. 2 Tenderhearted.

स्तेयत् a. More abundant, larger (compar. of स्तिर q. v.)

स्तेह a. Most abundant, largest (superl. of स्तिर q. v.)

स्फोटः 1 Breaking forth, splitting open, bursting. 2 Disclosure ; as in नर्मस्फोटः. 3 A swelling, boil, tumor. 4 The idea which bursts out or flashes on the mind when a sound is uttered, the impression produced on the mind at hearings a sound ; सुवर्णशकारणैः प्रयानभूतस्फोटस्वरूपध्वन्यञ्जकस्य शब्दस्य ध्वनिरिति व्यवहारः कृतः K. P. 1, also see Sarva. S. (वाणिनीयदर्शनं). 5 The eternal sound recognised by the Mīmāṃsakas. -Comp. -बीजकः the marking-nut plant.

स्फोटन a. (नी. f.) Breaking asunder, manifesting, disclosing, making clear. -नः Separated utterance of a close combination of consonants. -नं 1 Rending, suddenly bursting, splitting, cracking. 2 Winnowing grain. 3 Cracking the fingerjoints, snapping the fingers. 4 The separation of a double consonant.

स्फोटनी The boring tool, an auger, gimlet.

स्फोटा The expanded hood of a serpent.

स्फोटिका A kind of bird.

स्फोरण See स्फुरण.

स्वयं A sword-shaped implement used in sacrifices ; Ms. 5. 117 ; Y. 1. 184. -Comp. -वर्तनिः the furrow made by this implement.

सु See सु.

स्म ind. 1 A particle added to the present tense of verbs (or to present participles) and giving them the sense of the past tense ;

माधुरको नाम सिंहः प्रतिवसति स्म Pt. 1 ; क्रीर्णति स्म प्राणसूत्यैर्यशांसि Si. 17. 15. 2 A pleonastic particle (generally added to the prohibitive particle मा q. v.) ; भवतिर्विकृत्यापि रोषणतया मास्म प्रतीपंगमः S. 4. 17 ; मास्म संभतिनी काचिज्जयत्येत्तुन-मीदृशं H. 2. 7.

स्मयः 1 Astonishment, wonder, surprise. 2 Arrogance, pride, haughtiness, conceit ; तस्मै स्मयावेशविब-जिताय R. 5. 19, Bh. 3. 2, 69.

स्मरः 1 Recollection, remembrance. 2 Love. 3 Cupid, the god of love ; स्मर ययुस्सुक एव माधवः Ku. 4. 28, 42, 43.

-Comp. -अङ्गुलः 1 a finger-nail. 2 a lover, lascivious person. -अगारं, -कूपकः, -गदं, -मंदिरं female, organ. -अंध a. blinded by love, infatuated with passion. -आतुर, -आर्त, -उत्सुक a. pining with love, love-sick, smit with love. -आसवः saliva. -कमेन n. any amorous action, a wanton act

-युहः an epithet of Vishnu. -उच्चं the clitoris. -दशा state of love, state of the body produced by being in love (these are ten). -हवजः 1 the male organ. 2 a fabulous fish. 3 N. of a musical instrument. (-जं) the female organ. (-जा) a bright moon-light night. -मियः an epithet of Rati. -भासित a. inflamed by love. -मोहः infatuation of love, passion. -लेखनी the Śārikā bird.

-वृद्धः 1 an epithet of Spring. 2 of Aniruddha. -जीयिका a prostitute, harlot. -ज्ञासवः an epithet of Siva. -मखः the moon. -स्तेभः the male organ. -स्मर्यः a donkey, an ass. -हरः an epithet of Siva.

स्मरणं 1 Remembering, remembrance, recollection ; केवलं स्मरणेनैव पुनासि गुरुं यतः R. 10. 30. 2 Thinking of or about ; यदि हरिस्मरणे सरसे मनः Git. 13

Memory. 4 Tradition, traditional precept ; इति युष्मस्मरणात् (opp. श्रुति). 5 Mental recitation of the name of a deity 6 Remembering with regret ; regretting ; 7 Rhetorical recollection, regarded as a figure of speech ; thus defined :—यथादुर्भवमर्थस्य दृष्टं तत्परशे स्मृतिः, स्मरणं K. P. 10. -Comp. -अनुग्रहः 1 a kind remembrance. 2 the favour of remembrance ; Ku. 6. 19.

-अपस्मृतर्कः a turtle, tortoise. -असौम्यपक्षः the non-simultaneousness of recollections. -पदवी death.

स्मार a. Relating to Smara or the god of love ; स्मारं पुष्पमदं चारिं बाणाः पुष्प-मया अपि । तथास्वर्गमन्त्रैर्लोकेयं करोति दशमारमनः॥

-रं Recollection, memory.

स्मारक a. (रिक्ता f.) Reminding. -कं A memorial (a modern use).

स्मारणे Calling to mind, reminding, causing to remember.

स्मार्त a. 1 Relating to memory, remembered, memorial. 2 Being

within memory. 3 Based on or recorded in a Smṛiti, prescribed in a code of laws ; कर्मस्मार्तविवाहादौ धुर्बति प्रत्यं गृही Y. 1. 97 ; Ms. 1. 108. 4 Legal. 5 Following or professing the law-books. 6 Domestic (as fire). -रतः 1 A Brāhmaṇa well-versed in traditional law. 2 One who follows the traditional law. 3 N. of a sect.

स्मि 1 A. (स्मयेन, स्मित) 1 To smile, laugh (gently) ; काङ्क्षन् ईदृक्स्मयमान आसत् Bk. 2. 11, 15. 8 स्मयमानं वदन्नुजं स्मरामि Bv. 2. 27. 2 To bloom, expand ; Pt. 1. 136. -Caus. (स्माययति ते) 1 To cause a smile by, cause to smile. 2 To laugh at, deride. 3 To astonish (स्मायते in this sense).

-Desid (सिस्मयिष्ये) To wish to smile. -With उच्च to smile, laugh. -वि 1 to wonder or be surprised at ; उभयोर्न तथा लोकः प्राचीयेन विस्मियते R. 15. 65 ; Bk. 5. 51. 2 to admire. 3 to be proud or conceited ; न विस्मयेत तपसा Ms. 4. 236. (-Caus.) to cause to smile, cause to be surprised, fill with wonder or astonishment ; विस्माययन् विस्मितमात्मदुवी R. 2. 33, Bk. 5. 58, 8. 42.

स्मिन् 10 U. (स्मिन्वति-ते) 1 To slight, scorn, despise. 2 To love. 3 To go.

स्मित p. p. 1 Smiled, smiling. 2 Expanded, blown, blossomed. -रं A smile, gentle laugh ; सस्मितं ' with a smile ' ; सविलसस्मितं &c. -Comp. -हृष्ट a. having a smiling look. (-f.) a handsome woman. -पूर्वम् ind. smilingly, with a smile ; सनविस्मिता स्मिन-पूर्वमाह Ku. 7. 47.

स्मील 1 P. (स्मीलति) To wink, blink. **स्मृ** 1. 5 P. (स्मृणोति) 1 To please, gratify. 2 To protect, defend. 3 To live. -II. 1 P. (Atm. also in epic poetry) (स्मरति, स्मृत ; pass. स्मर्यते) 1 (a) To remember, bear or keep in mind, recollect, call to mind, be aware of ; स्मरति ह्यस्मनीरां तच्च गोदावरी वा स्मरति च तदुपा-तेष्वावयोर्वेतनानि U. 1. 25. (b) To call to mind, call upon mentally, think of ; स्मरात्मनोऽभीष्टदेवता Pt. 1 ; R. 15. 45. 2 To recite mentally or call upon the name of a deity &c. ; वः स्मरतुर्दुरीकांश्च सबाह्व्यन्तरः कुलिः 3 To lay down or record in a Smṛiti ; तथा च स्मरति. 4 To declare, regard, consider ; Pt. 1. 30. 5 To remember with regret, yearn after, long or desire for (oft. with gon.) ; स्मरतुं दिव्यं न दिवः सुखद्वीपः Ki. 5. 28 ; कश्चिज्जुतुः स्मरति रात्रिं त्वं हि तस्म विदेति Ms. 85 ; Mu. 5. 14. -Caus. (स्मरायति ते, but स्मरायति-ते in the last sense) 1 To cause to remember, re- mind, put in mind of, call to mind ; अनेन मत्प्रियाभिधेयेन स्मरायति मे पूर्वप्रियां लोदाभिनी Mā. 1: sometimes with two acc. ; अपि चंद्रगुहदोषा अतिशयतयायिष्यमान् स्मरन्तेन प्रकृतीः Mā. 1 ; व एव दुःस्मरः कालस्त-

मेव स्मरिता वयं U. 6. 34. 2 To give information. 3 To cause to remember with regret, cause to long or desire for; Si. 6. 56, 8. 64. -*Desid.* (सुप्ति) To wish to recollect. -WITH अद् to remember, recollect, call to mind. -अद् to forget. -अद् to forget. -वि to forget; मनुकर विस्मृतोस्तेनां कयं S. 5. 1. (-*Caus.*) to cause to forget; U. 1. -सुप्ति to remember, think of; Bg. 18. 76, Ms. 4. 149. (-*Caus.*) to remind, put in mind of; (पाठ) मामय सैस्मरस्वीय भुजंगलोकः Ratn. 1. 13.

सुप्तिः *f.* 1 Remembrance, recollection, memory; अमृतस्याया करपुनः भुजः किं न यातः सुप्तिं ते Ve 3. 21; संस्कार माप्रजयं ज्ञानं सुप्तिः T. S.; सुप्तिरुपस्थतिः इदो द्वौ स्लोको U. 6. 2 Thinking of, calling to mind. 3 What was delivered by human authors, law, traditional law, the body of traditional or memorial law (civil or religious) (opp. स्मृति). 4 A code of laws, law-book. 5 A text of Smṛiti, canon, rule, of law; इति सुप्तिः. 6 Desire, wish. 7 Understanding. -*Comp.* -अंतर् another law-book. -अपेक्ष *a.* 1 forgotten. 2 inconsistent with Smṛiti. 3 (hence) illegal, unjust. -उक्त *a.* prescribed or enjoined in the codes of law, canonical. -परा, -विषयः the object of memory; सुप्तिवर्ध, -विषयगम् to be dead; Bh. 3. 37, 38. -धैर्यवर्धः retentiveness of memory, accuracy of recollection. -प्रबंधः a legal work. -प्रज्ञः loss or failure of memory. -रेणुः temporary interruption of memory; loss or failure of memory; S. 7. 32. -विग्रहः confusion of memory. -विरुद्धः *a.* illegal. -विरोधः 1 opposition to law, illegality. 2 Disagreement between two or more Smṛities or legal texts; सुप्तिविरोधं प्रतिपद्यते S. B. -साक्षं 1 a law-book, code, digest. 2 legal science. -क्षय *a.* deceased, dead (as a person). -क्षयिण्यं temporary loss of memory. -साध्य *a.* capable of being proved by law. -हेतुः a cause of recollection, impression on the mind, association of ideas.

स्मेर *a.* 1 Smiling; विलोक्य इदं श्रुत्वा मयि-हितं त्वया महाजनः स्मेरयुजो भविष्यति Ku. 5. 70; Bv. 2. 4; 3. 2; Māl. 10. 6. 2 Blown, expanded, dilated, blooming; अधिकविकसत्वं विस्मयस्मेरतिः Māl. 1. 28. 3 Proud. 4 Evident. -*Comp.* -विकिरः a peacock.

स्वयः Speed, rapid motion, rush, velocity.

स्वयं 1 A. (स्वयं, स्वयं; *desid.* सिस्-विषये, सिस्त्विति; the *स्* of स्वयं is changed to *स्* after a preposition ending in *स्* or *त्*) 1 To ooze, trickle, drop, drip, distil, flow; अयि सुस्वयं

स्वयमानं मरं तव किमपि लिहंते मनुः श्रुजं तु सुभाः Bv. 1. 5. 2 To shed, pour forth. 3 To run, flee. -WITH अद् to flow. -आभि 1 to ooze, flow. 2 to rain, pour down water; अभिषेदमानमेवमेवुरितनीलिया गिरिः U. 2. 3 to be melted; U. 6. -नि, परि to flow out or forth. -अद् to flow forth. -वि to flow; Bk. 9. 74.

स्वयं 1 Flowing, trickling. 2 Going rapidly, moving. 3 A car, chariot. स्वयं *a.* (ना or नी *f.*) 1 Going quickly, fleet; flowing. 2 Quick, swift of foot, fleet; स्वयं को चतुरगाः Ki. 15. 16. -नः 1 A war-chariot, a car or chariot in general; पमारण्यं प्रविशति गजः स्वयं गलोकमेतः S. 1. 33. 2 Air, wind. 3 A kind of tree. (तिग्गि). -नं 1 Flowing, trickling, oozing. 2 Rushing, going or flowing quickly. 3 Water. -*Comp.* -आरोहः a warrior who fights while seated in a chariot.

स्वयंनिका A drop, of saliva. स्वयंन्य *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Oozing, flowing, trickling. 2 Rushing. 3 Going. स्वयंनी 1 Saliva. 2 A cow bearing two calves at the same time.

स्वयं *p. p.* Oozed, trickled, dropped. स्वयं 1 P., 10 U. (स्वयति. स्वयति-ते) 1 To sound, to cry aloud, shout. 2 To go. 3 To consider, reflect (Atm- only in this sense).

स्वयंनक A kind of valuable gem (said to yield daily eight loads of gold and to preserve from all kinds of dangers and portents). For some account, see the word सजाजित्.

स्वयं (नी) काः 1 A cloud. 2 An ant-hill. 3 A kind of tree. 4 Time. स्वयनिका Indigo.

स्वात् *ind.* (Strictly 3rd, pers. sing. of the Potential of अस् 'to be'). It may be, perhaps, perchance. -*Comp.* -वादः an assertion of probability (in phil.) a form of scepticism. -वादिन्य *m.* a sceptic.

स्वात् See स्वात्. स्वात् *p. p.* 1 Sewn with a needle, stitched, woven (fig. also); चित्तासतित-तनुजालनिविडस्त्वयै त्वया विना Māl. 5. 10. 2 Pierced. -नः A sack. स्वातिः 1 Sewing, stitching. 2 Needle-word. 3 A sack. 4 Lineage, family. 5 Offspring.

स्वात् 1 A ray of light. 2 The sun. 3 A bag, sack.

स्वयः A ray of light. स्वातः A sack, bag.

स्वयं *a.* 1 Beautiful, pleasing. 2 Auspicious, propitious. -नः 1 A ray of light. 2 The sun. 3 A sack. -नं Happiness, pleasure.

स्वयं 1 A. (स्वयं, स्वयं) 1 To fall, fall or drop down, slip off or down; नाजसत्करिणां श्वेवं त्रिपदोच्छेदिनामपि R. 4. 48; गालीये संसते हस्तात् Bg. 1. 29; Bk. 14. 72. 15. 61. 2 To sink, drop, fall

asunder; हाहा देवि स्फुटति हृदयं संसते देह-वेपः U. 3. 38; Māl. 9. 20. 3 To hang down. 4 To go. -*Caus.* (संसपति ते) 1 To cause to fall or slip down, move, disturb; वातोपि नासंसपयंशुकानि R. 6. 75. 2 To relax, loosen -WITH वि to slip down, become loosened. (-*Caus.*) 1 to cause to fall down, let fall; विस्संसपनी नवकर्णिकारं Ku. 3. 62. 2 to loosen, relax.

स्वयं Falling, slipping.

स्वयं 1 Falling. 2 Causing to fall, or bringing down.

स्वयं *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Falling or slipping down, hanging down, being loosened, giving way; श्वेवं सं-सिति श्वेकहस्तयमिताः पराङ्मुला श्वयंजाः S. 1. 30. 2 Depending, pendulous, hanging loosely.

स्वयं 1 A. (संसते) To confide or trust.

स्वयं *a.* (नी *f.*) (compar. सजी यत् superl. सजिष्ठ) Wearing a garland or chaplet; आयुष्कामरवः सज्जी क्षेम विहङ्गुलवान् R. 17. 25.

स्वयं *f.* 1 A chaplet, wreath or garland of flowers (especially one worn on the head); सज्जमपि शिरस्यः क्षिणं पुनोत्पलहंशकया S. 7. 24. 2 A garland (in general). -*Comp.* -नामन्, (सज्जमन्) *n.* the tie or fillet of a garland. -धर *a.* wearing a garland; Git. 12. (-रा) *N.* of a metre.

स्वयं A rope, string, cord.

स्वयं *f.* Breaking wind downwards (अपानवायु).

स्वयं 1 A. (स्वयं, स्वयं) To confide; see स्वयं. -WITH वि 1 to be confident. 2 to rest secure.

स्वयं 1 Trickling, oozing, flowing. 2 A drop, flow, stream; विपुली स्वयं-वती सा स्वयं नेत्रजलधरैः Rām. 3 A fountain, spring.

स्वयं 1 Flowing, trickling, oozing. 2 Sweat. 3 Urine.

स्वयं *a.* (स्वयं *f.*) Flowing, oozing, trickling &c. -*Comp.* -गर्भा 1 a woman that miscarries. 2 a cow miscarrying by accident.

स्वयंती A stream, river; वागीश्विन स्वयंती R. 17. 63.

स्वयं *m.* 1 A maker. 2 A creator. 3 The creator, an epithet of Brahman; या सृष्टिः स्रष्टुयाया S. 1. 1; तत्त्वपुरुषांतरं 7. 27. 4 *N.* of Siva.

स्वयं *p. p.* 1 Fallen or dropped down; slipped off, fallen off; स्वयं शरं वायमपि स्वयंवात् Ku. 3. 51; कनकवल्यं स्वयं स्वयं मया प्रतिगार्यते S. 3. 13; Ki. 5. 33, Me. 63. 2 Drooping, hanging loosely down; विषादस्वयंस्वयं Mlk. 4. 8; स्वयंसावतिमात्रास्तेनितली पादु चटो श्रेयणात् S. 1. 30. 3 Loosed. 4 Let go, relaxed. 5 Pendulous, hanging down. 6 Separated. -*Comp.* -अयं *a.*

1 having the limbs relaxed. 2 swooning, fainting.

अस्तरः A couch or sofa (for reclining), bed ; शिलातले सस्तरमासीय निषसाद् K., Ms. 2. 204.

स्वाक् ind. Quickly, speedily.

स्वावः Flow, flowing, oozing, dropping.

स्वावक a. (विक्रि f.) Causing to flow, pouring out, exuding. -कं Black pepper.

स्विक्ष 1 P. (क्षेमति) To hurt, kill.

स्विक्ष 1 P. (क्षिमति) To hurt, kill.

स्वि 4 P. (सीव्यति, सुत) 1 To go. 2 To become dry.

सु 1 P. (सवति, सुत) 1 To flow, stream, trickle, ooze, drop, exude ; न हि निवारस्त्वैक्षोद् राम. 2 To pour out, shed, let flow ; अलोडिष्ठ च सुपुटे शोणितं वायुमुस्रवत् Bk. 15. 76, 17. 18. 3 To go, move. 4 To trickle or slip away, waste away, perish, come to nothing ; स्रवते ब्रह्म तस्यापि भिन्नमात्रावयो यथा Bhāg. ; Bk. 6. 18 ; Ms. 2. 74. 5 To spread about, get abroad, transpire (as a secret). -Caus. (स्रावयति-ते) To cause to flow, pour out, shed, spill (blood &c.) ; न गन्धस्त्रावयेदसूक् Ms. 4. 169. (With prepositions the root retains nearly the same meanings).

सुजनः N. of a district ; पथाः सृज-सुपतिवते Sk. ; (it was situated at some distance at least one day's journey—from Pātaliputra q. v. ; cf. न हि देवदत्तः सृजे संनिधीयमानस्तद्वरेण पाटलिपुत्रे संनिधीयते युगपदनेकम् वृत्तावनेकत्वसंगत् S. B.

सुहनी Natron.

सुक्ष्म f. A sort of wooden ladle, used for pouring clarified butter on sacrificial fire ; (usually made of trees like Palāsa or Khadira) ; R. 11. 25 ; Ms. 5. 117 ; Y. 1. 183. -Comp. -प्रणालिका the spout of a ladle.

सुक्ष्म a. (Usually at the end of comp.) Flowing, dropping, pouring forth ; स्वरेण तस्यामस्तुतुतेष Ku. 1. 4, 5 ; Si. 9. 68.

स्रति f. 1 Flowing, oozing, distilling, trickling out ; कीटस्रतिभिर-स्रमिवोद्गमनः Mu. 6. 13 ; पदं तुषारस्रतिथोत-रकं Ku. 1. 5 ; R. 16. 44 ; Ki. 5. 44, 16. 2 ; कीरस्रतिभिरभयः (घाताः) Me. 107. 'exudation or flow of the sap.' 2 Exudation, resin. 3 A stream.

स्रावः-स्रा 1 A sacrificial ladle. 2 A spring, cascade.

स्रे 1 A. (स्रकते) To go, move.

स्रे 1 P. (स्रायति) 1 To boil. 2 To sweat ; see अ्रे.

स्रोतः A stream ; see स्रोतस्.

स्रोतस् n. 1 (a) A stream, current flow or course of water ; वन स्रोतः पुरा

पुलिनमधुना तत्र सरिता U. 2. 27, Ms. 3 163. (b) A torrent, rapid stream ; नदस्याकाशगंगायाः स्रोतस्तुभामदिगजे R. 1. 78 ; स्रोतसेवोद्गमनस्य प्रतीपतरणे हितत् V. 2. 5. 2 A stream, river (in general) ; स्रोत-साममि जाह्नवी Bg. 10. 31. 3 A wave. 4 Water. 5 The canal of nutriment in the body. 6 An organ of sense ; निगृह्य सर्वस्रोतांसि Rām. 7 The trunk of an elephant. -Comp. -अंजनं (स्रोतोजनं) antimony. -ह्रस्वः the ocean. -रश्मि an aperture of the proboscis or trunk of an elephant, a nostril ; स्रोतोर्ध्वरश्मि-तन्ममं दितिभिः पद्मनाभः Me. 42 (see Maili. thereon) ; (written स्रोतोर्ध्व also q. v.). -वहा a river ; स्रोतोवहो वधिः निशामजलाभ-तीत्य जातः सन्ने प्रणयवान् युगवृष्णिः S. 6. 15 ; कार्या सैकतलीनहंसमिथुना स्रोतोवहा मालिनी 6. 16, R. 6. 52.

स्रोतस्वः 1 N. of Siva. 2 A thief.

स्रोतस्वती, स्रोतस्विनी A river.

स्व pron. a. 1 One's own, belonging to oneself, often serving as a reflexive pronoun ; स्वनियोगमश्वत्थं कुह S. 2 ; प्रजाः प्रजाः स्वा इव तैरयित्वा 5. 5 ; oft. in comp. in this sense ; स्वयुज, स्वकलत्र, स्वद्रव्य. 2 Innate, natural, inherent, peculiar, inborn ; स्वर्पापये न सख्य कमलं वृष्यति स्वामभिर्यां Me. 80 ; S. 1. 18 ; स तस्य स्वो मानः प्रकृतिनियतत्वाद्भूतकः U. 6. 14. 3 Belonging to one's own caste or tribe ; रुद्रेण मयां रुद्रस्य सा च स्वा च विशः सृतेः Ms. 3. 13, 5. 104. -स्वः 1 A relative, kinsman ; Pt. 2. 96 ; Ms. 2. 109. 2 The soul. -स्वः, स्वः Wealth, property, as in निःस्व q. v. -Comp. -अक्षपादः a follower of the Nyāya system of philosophy. -अक्षरं one's own hand-writing. -अधिकारः one's own duty or sway ; स्वाधिकायात्मनः Me. 1 ; स्वाधिकायसूची S. 7. -अधिष्ठानं one of the six Chakras or mystical circles of the body. -अधीन a. 1 dependent on oneself, self-dependent. 2 independent. 3 one's own subject. 4 in one's own power ; स्वाधीना वचनीयतापि हि वरं बद्धो न सेवाजलिः Mk. 3. 11. ° झल a. having prosperity in one's own power ; स्वाधीनकुशलाः सिद्धिमतः S. 4. ° पतिता, ° मरुका a woman who has full control over her husband, one whose husband is subject to her ; अथ सा निर्गतामाया एषा स्वाधीनमरुका निजगात् । एतिकांति कांतं मेघमयौघाः Gīt. 12 ; see S. D. 112 et seq. -अस्वस्वः 1 self-recitation, uttering to one-self. 2 study of the Vedas, sacred study. -अनुभूतिः f. 1 self-experience. 2 self-knowledge ; स्वानुभूतिकताराय नमः साताप नेजसे Bh. 2. 1. -अंतं 1 the mind ; Bv. 4. 5 ; Mr. 7. 17. 2 a cavern. -अर्थः 1 one's own interest, self-interest ; सर्वः स्वार्थं समीहते Si. 2. 65. 2 own meaning ; Bv. 1. 79 (where both senses are intended). ° अनुमानं inference for oneself, a kind of inductive reason-

ing, one of the two main kinds of अनुमान ; the other being पराधीनुमान. ° पक्षि a. 1 clever in one's own affairs. 2 expert in attending to own interests. ° पर, ° पराचय a. intent on securing one's own interests, selfish. ° विघातः frustration of one's object. ° सिद्धिः f. fulfilment of one's own object. -आयत्त a. subject to, or dependent upon, oneself ; Bh. 2. 7. -इच्छा self-will, own inclination. ° सुखः an epithet of Bhishma. -उदयः the rising of a sign or heavenly body at any particular place. -उपधिः a fixed star. -कैपवः air, wind. -कर्मिन् a. selfish. -कार्य one's own business or interest -गतम् ind. to oneself, aside (in theatrical language). -छंद a 1 self-willed, uncontrolled, wanton. 2 wild. (-चः) one's own will or choice, own fancy or pleasure, independence. (-चं) ind. at one's own will or pleasure, wantonly, voluntarily ; स्वच्छंदं दलद्वारिदं ते मदं विदितो विप्रवत्तु हेजितं शिल्पिदाः Bv. 1. 5. -ज a. self-born. (-जः) 1 a son or child. 2 sweat, perspiration. (-जं) blood. -जन्मः 1 a kinsman, relative ; इतः प्रत्यदिशात् स्वजनमनुगते व्यसिता S. 6. 8, Pt. 1. 5. 2 one's own people or kindred, one's household. तत्र a. self-dependent, uncontrolled, independent, self-willed. (-जा) a blind man. -देशः one's own country, native country. ° जा, ° बंधुः a fellow-countryman. -धर्मः 1 one's own religion. 2 one's own duty, the duties of one's own class ; Ms. 1. 88-91. 3 peculiarity, one's own property. -पक्षः one's own side or party. -परमंलं one's own and an enemy's country. -प्रकाश a 1 self-evident. 2 self-luminous. -प्रयोजनम् ind. by means of one's own efforts. -भटः 1 one's own warrior. 2 body-guard. -भवाः 1 own state. 2 an essential or inherent property, natural constitution, innate or peculiar disposition, nature ; as in स्वभावो दुरतिक्रमः Subhāsh. ; so कुटिलं, शुद्धं, शुद्धं, चपलं, कटिनं &c. ° जक्तिः f. 1 spontaneous declaration. 2 (in Rhet.) a figure of speech which consists in describing a thing to the life, or with exact resemblance ; स्वभावोक्तिस्तु विशदेः स्वक्रियास्वरूपवर्णनं K. P. 10, or नाना-वर्णनं पक्षान्वितं रूपं साक्षाद्विदुष्यती Kāv. 2. 8. ° वादः the doctrine that the universe was produced and is sustained by the natural and necessary action of substances according to their inherent properties, (and not by the agency of a Supreme Being). ° सिद्ध a. natural, spontaneous, inborn. -सुः 1 an epithet of Brahman. 2 of Siva. 3 of Vishnu. -स्रोनि a. related on the mother's side. (-m. f.) own womb, one's own place of birth. (-f.) a

sister or near female relative. -स्वः 1 natural taste. 2 proper taste or sentiment in composition. -स्व m. the Supreme Being. -स्व a. 1 similar, like. 2 handsome, pleasing, lovely. 3 learned, wise (-इ) 1 one's own form or shape, natural state or condition. 2 natural character or form, true constitution. 3 nature. 4 peculiar aim. 5 kind, sort, species. *असिद्धि f. one of the three forms of fallacy called असिद्धि q. v. -स्व a. 1 self-controlled. 2 independent. -स्वामिनी a woman whether married or unmarried who continues to live after maturity in her father's house. -स्वति a. living by one's own exertions. -स्वतन्त्र a. self-protected, self-guarded. -स्वतन्त्र 1 self abiding. 2 self possession. 3 absorption in one's own self. -स्व a. 1 self-abiding. 2 self-dependent, relying on one's own exertions, confident, firm, resolute. 3 independent. 4 doing well, well, in health, at ease, comfortable; स्वस्थ एवास्मि Māl. 4; स्वस्थे को वा न पंडितः Pt. 1. 127; see असुस्थ also. 5 contented, happy. (-स्व) ind. at ease, comfortably, composedly. -स्वानं one's own place or home; one's own abode; नका स्वस्थानमासाय गजेंद्रमपि कर्षति Pt. 3. 46. -हस्त one's own hand or handwriting, an autograph; see under हस्त. -हस्तिका an axe. -हित a beneficial to oneself. (-ते) one's own good or advantage, one's own welfare.

स्वक a. One's own, own.

स्वकीय a. 1 One's own, own. 2 Of one's own family.

स्वंग 1 P. (स्वंगति) To go, move.

स्वंगा An embrace.

स्वच्छ a. 1 Very clear or transparent, pure, bright, pellucid; स्वच्छ-स्तिक, स्वच्छमुकाफल &c. 2 White. 3 Beautiful. 4 Healthy. -च्छः A crystal. -च्छ A pearl. -Comp. -पत्रं talc. -बालुकं pure chalk. -मणिः a crystal.

स्वच्छ 1 A (स्वजते); the \ddot{u} being changed to \ddot{e} after prepositions ending in इ or उ 1 To embrace, clasp; कवाचिदायुष्य विराय सखजे Bv. 2. 178; पवधुरसजतं युर्वनि चोपजमो R. 13. 70. 2 To encircle, twist round. -WITH परि to embrace; वस्ते परिखजस मा सखीजनं च S. 4; Bv. 2. 178.

स्वच्छ 10 U. (स्व-स्वा-उपति-ते) 1 To go. 2 To finish.

स्वच्छ ind. Of oneself, by oneself (used reflexively).

स्वच्छ 1 Self-existence. 2 Ownership, proprietary right.

स्वच्छ I. 1 A (स्वते, स्वदित) 1 To be liked, be sweet, be pleasant to the taste (with दा of person); यजदत्ताय तद्विज्ञः Kāsiḍā; अस्मिन् स्वच्छे पाणि-

धारा स्वादुः कृपिः स्वते तुवारा N. 3. 93; सस्वदे सुखदं प्रदाम्यः Si. 10. 23. 2 To taste, relish, eat. 3 To please. 4 To sweeten. -II. 10 U. or Caus. (स्वाद्यति-ते) 1 To cause to taste or eat. 2 To taste. 3 To sweeten. -WITH अस् 1 to taste, eat (fig. also); पपावनास्वादिलपूर्वभाषणः B. 3. 54. 2 to enjoy; Ms. 87.

स्वच्छं Tasting, eating.

स्वच्छित p. p. Tasted, eaten. -तं An exclamation meaning 'may it be well tasted or relished', uttered at a Śrāddha ceremony after the presentation of rice-balls or oblations of food to the Manes; Ms. 3. 251, 254.

स्वच्छा 1 One's own nature or determination, spontaneity. 2 One's own will or pleasure. 3 The oblation of food offered to the Pitris or Manes of deceased ancestors; स्वच्छासंग्रहत्पराः R. 1. 66, Ms. 9. 142, Y. 1. 102. 4 The food offered to the Manes personified. 5 Food or oblation in general. 6 N. of Māyā or worldly illusion. -ind. An exclamation uttered on offering an oblation to the Manes (with dat.); वितृष्यः स्वच्छा Sk. -Comp. -कर a. offering oblations to the Pitris. -कारः 1 the exclamation Svadhā; दूतं हि तद् दृष्टं यत् स्वच्छाकारः प्रवर्तते. -ग्नियः Agni or fire. -सुख m. 1 a deceased or deified ancestor. 2 a god, deity.

स्वच्छिति. m. f. स्वच्छिती An axe.

स्वच्छ 1 P. (स्वचति) 1 To sound, make a noise; वर्णाः वेराश्च सस्वच्छुः Bk. 14. 8; वेणव कीचकास्ते स्वच्छं स्वर्गमयिनीलोलताः Ak. 2 To sing. -Caus. (स्वचति-ते) 1 To cause to resound. 2 To sound. 3 To adorn (स्वानयति in this sense).

स्वचनः Sound, noise, शिवायोरस्वना पश्चाद् बुधुषे विकृतेति ता R. 12. 39; स्वचस्वचनः &c. -Comp. -उत्साहः a rhinoceros.

स्वचिः Sound, noise.

स्वचिक a. Sounding; as in पाणिस्वचिकः 'one who claps his hands'.

स्वचित a. Sounded, sounding, making a noise. -तं The noise of thunder, thunder-clap; cf. स्वनित.

स्वच्छ 2 P. (स्वचति, बुध; pass. बुध्तेति; desid. बुध्स्वति) (rarely 1 U स्वचति-ते) 1 To sleep, fall asleep, go to sleep! अमं ग्राह्यकिणरंयः मुसं स्वचिति वीमंति K. P. 10; इतः स्वचिति केशवः Bh. 2. 76. 2 To recline, repose, lie down, rest. 3 To be absorbed in; Bv. 4. 19. -Caus. (स्वाचति-ते) To cause to sleep rock to sleep. -WITH अव, -नि, च or स्ते to sleep, lie down; बुध्स्वच्छनः Māl. 7; Ku. 2. 42; R. 11. 44

स्वच्छा 1 Sleeping, sleep; अकाले बोधितो ब्राह्मणं विस्मयो युवा भवार् R. 12. 81, 7. 61, 12. 70. 2 A dream, dreaming; स्वच्छा-जालवदशः सल्ल जीवलोकः Sānti 2. 3; स्वचो

बु माया बु मतिभ्रमो बु S. 6. 9, R. 10. 60. 3 Sloth, indolence, sleepiness. -Comp. -अवस्था a state of dreaming. -उपम a. 1 resembling a dream. 2 unreal or illusory (like a dream). -कर, -कृत a. inducing sleep, soporific, narcotic. -गृह, -निकेतन a sleeping-room, bed-chamber. -क्लोषः involuntary semi-nal discharge, pollutio nocturna. -धीमन्मय a. perceptible by the intellect only when it is in a state of sleep-like abstraction; Ms. 12. 122. -प्रपञ्चः the illusion of sleep, the world as appearing in a dream. -विचारः interpretation of dreams. -शील a. disposed to sleep, sleepy, drowsy. -सृष्टिः f. the creation of dreams or illusions in sleep

स्वच्छ a. Sleepy, sleeping, drowsy.

स्वच्छ ind. 1 Oneself, in one's own person (used reflexively and applicable to all persons, such as myself, ourselves, thyself, himself &c. &c., and sometimes used with other pronouns for the sake of emphasis); विष्वक्लोपि स्वच्छं स्वच्छं कुमुदसंज्ञितं Ku. 2. 55; यस्मिन् नारित स्वच्छं प्रज्ञा ग्राह्य तस्य करोति किं Su-bhāsh. R. 1. 17, 2. 56; Ms. 5. 39. 2 Spontaneously, of one's own accord, without trouble or exertion; स्वच्छेवोत्पद्यंतं एवंविधाः कुलप्राज्ञो निःस्नेहाः प्रज्ञवः K. -Comp. -अज्ञित a. self-acquired. -उक्तिः f. 1 voluntary declaration. 2 information, deposition (in law). -ग्रहः taking for oneself (without leave). -ग्राह a. voluntary, self-choosing. (-हः) self-choice, self-election; Ku. 2. 7, Māl. 6, 7. -जात a. self-born. -वृत्त a. self-given. (-वत्) a boy who has given himself to be adopted (by his adoptive parents); one of the twelve kinds of sons recognised in Hindu law. -युः N. of Brahman; शत्रुस्वच्छं दृष्ट्वा हरिणिस्रजानां वेना-कियंत सततं गृहकर्मदासाः Bh. 1. 1. -युवः the first Maru. 2 N. of Brahman. 3 of Śiva. -य a. self-existent. (-यः) 1 N. of Brahman. 2 of Vishnu. 3 of Śiva. 4 of Kālā or time personified, 5 of Kāmadeva. -वरः self-choice, self-election (of a husband by the bride herself), choice-marriage. -वरा a maiden who chooses her own husband.

स्वच्छ 10 U. (स्वचति-ते) To find fault, blame, reprove, censure.

स्वच्छ ind. 1 Heaven, paradise; as in स्वच्छे, स्वच्छं &c. 2 The heaven of Indra and the temporary abode of the virtuous after death. 3 The sky, ether. 4 The space above the sun or between the sun and the polar star. 5 The third of the three Vyāhritis, pronounced by every Brāhmana in his daily prayers; see व्याहृति. -Comp. -आयुषा, -वगा. 1 the celestial Gange.

2 the galaxy or milk-way. -गतिः *f.*, -गमनं 1 going to heaven, future felicity. 2 death. -तकः (स्वस्तकः) a tree of paradise. -दूक्ष *m.* 1 an epithet of Indra. 2 of Agni. 3 of Soma. -नदी (forming -स्वर्णदी) the celestial Ganges. -मानसः a kind of precious stone. -भासुः N. of Bāhu; तुल्यवराधे स्वर्णमुभासुधंते विरेण वृ । हिमांशुभासु धसते तन्म-दिनः स्फुरं कले Si. 2. 49. -सुवनः the sun. -मध्यं the central point of the sky, the zenith. -लोकः the celestial world, heaven. -वधूः *f.* a celestial damsel, an *apsaras*. -वाणी the Ganges. -वेद्या 'a courtesan of heaven', a celestial nymph, an *apsaras*. -वैद्य *m. du.* an epithet of the two Asvins. -वा 1 an epithet of Soma. 2 the thunderbolt of Indra. -सिन्धु=स्वर्णगा *q. v.*

स्वरः 1 Sound, noise. 2 Voice; स्वरण तस्यामृतमन्त्रेव वज्रस्वितायामपि जातवाचि Ku. 1. 45. 3 A note of the musical scale or gamut, a tone, tune; (these are seven :— विषाद्वर्गगंधारषड्जमध्यमधैवताः ॥ पंचमश्रेयमी सप्त तैशीकदोह्रिताः स्वराः Ak.). 4 The number 'seven', 5 A vowel. 6 An accent; (these are three; उदात्त, अनुदात्त and स्वरित *q. q. v. v.*). 7 Air breathed through the nostrils. 3 Soring. -Oomp. -अंशः a half or quarter tone (in music). -अंतरं the interval between two vowels, hiatus. -उद्य *a.* followed by a vowel. -उपद्य *a.* preceded by a vowel. -प्रामः the musical scale, gamut. -वज्र *a.* composed in musical measure. -भाक्तिः *f.* a vowel-sound phonetically inserted in the pronunciation of *r* or *l* when these letters are followed by a sibilant or any single consonant; (*e. g.* वर्ष pronounced as वरिष). -अंगः 1 indistinctness of utterance, broken articulation. 2 hoarseness or cracking of voice. -मंडलिका a kind of lute (वीणा). -लासिका a flute, pipe. -शून्य *a.* without musical notes, unmelodious, unmusical. -संयोगः 1 the junction of vowels. 2 the union of notes or sounds, *i. e.* voice; अंगद्वयस्वरसंयोगः Mk. 1, 3; U. 3; पंडितकीशिक्या इव स्वरसंयोगः श्रूयते M. 5. -संक्रमः 1 a transition or succession of notes; तं तस्य स्वरसंक्रमं श्रुत्वा गिरः श्लिष्टं च तैशीस्वमम् Mk. 3. 5. 2 the gamut. -संधिः the coalition of vowels. -सामन् *m. pl.* epithets of particular day in a sacrificial session.

स्वरवत् *a.* 1 Having sound; sonorous. 2 Having a voice. 3 Vocal. 4 Having an accent, accented.

स्वरित *a.* 1 Sounded. 2 Sounded as a note, pitched. 3 Articulated. 4 Circumflexed. -तः The third or mixed tone lying between high and low; समाहारः स्वरितः P. I. 2. 31; see Sk. thereon.

स्वर्गः 1 Sunshine. 2 A part of a sacrificial post. 3 A sacrifice. 4 A thunderbolt. 5 An arrow.

स्वर्गम् *m.* A thunderbolt.

स्वर्गः Heaven, Indra's paradise; अहो स्वर्गादधिकतरं निर्गुतिस्थानं S. 7. -Oomp. -आयना the celestial Ganges. -ओकस *m.* a god, deity. -मिरिः the heavenly mountain Sumeru. -द्व, -प्रद *a.* procuring (entrance into) paradise. -द्वारं heaven's gate, the door of paradise, entrance into heaven; स्वर्गद्वारकपाटपाटनपदुर्ध्वमोक्षि नोपार्जितः Bh. 3. 10. -पतिः, -भर्तृ *m.* Indra. -लोकः 1 the celestial region. 2 paradise. -वधूः, स्त्री *f.* a celestial damsel, heavenly nymph, or *apsaras*; स्वर्गकीर्णं परिर्यंगः देव्यं मयेन लभ्यते. -सावनं the means of attaining heaven.

स्वर्गिन् *m.* 1 A god, deity, an immortal; स्वर्गपि वितनन्तः स्वर्गिनः प्रीज्यालं S. 7. 34; Me. 30. 2 A dead or deceased man.

स्वर्गीय, स्वर्ग्य *a.* 1 Heavenly, celestial, divine. 2 Leading to heaven, procuring entrance into heaven; Me. 4. 13, 5. 48.

स्वर्ण 1 Gold. 2 A golden coin. -Oomp. -अरिः sulphur. -कणा, -कणिका a grain of gold. -काय *a.* golden-bodied. (-यः) N. of Garuda. -कारः a goldsmith. -नैरिकं a kind of red chalk. -चूडः 1 the blue jay. 2 a cock. -जं tin. -दीपितः fire. -पक्षः N. of Garuda. -पाठकः borax. -पुष्पः the Champaka tree. -पंचः a deposit of gold. -चंकरः a golden vase. -माक्षिकं a kind of mineral substance. -रेखा, -रेखा a streak of gold. -चणिक *m.* 1 a gold-merchant. 2 a money-changer. -वर्णा turmeric.

स्वर्द 1 A. (स्वर्दे) To taste, relish.

स्वल् 1 P. (स्वलति) To go, move.

स्वरूप *a.* (compar. स्वर्णीयम् superl.

स्वल्पिष्ठ 1 Very small or little, minute, insignificant. 2 Very few. -Comp.

-आहार *a.* eating very little, most abstemious. -कंकः a species of heron. -बल *a.* very feeble or weak. -विशयः 1 an insignificant matter. 2 a small part. -व्ययः very little expenditure, stinginess. -व्रीड *a.* having little shame, shameless, impudent. -झरीर *a.* diminutive, dwarfish.

स्वल्पक *a.* Very little, very small or few.

स्वल्पीयम् *a.* Much less, smaller, more minute (compar. of स्वल् *q. v.*).

स्वल्पिष्ठ *a.* Smallest, least, most minute (superl. of स्वल् *q. v.*).

स्वशुरः A father-in-law; cf. स्वशुर. स्वसू *f.* a sister; स्वसोरमादाय विद्वन्नाथः पुरमेवाभिमुखो बभूव R. 7. 1, 20.

स्वच्छद् *a.* Going or moving at will or pleasure.

स्वस्तक 1 A (स्वस्तके) See अक्ष.

स्वस्ति *ind.* A particle meaning 'may it be well with (one)', 'farewell', 'hail', 'adieu' (with dat.); स्वस्ति मन्त्रे S. 2; स्वस्त्यस्तु ते R. 5. 17; (often used at the beginning of letters). -Oomp. -अयनं 1 a means of securing prosperity. 2 the averting of evil by the recitation of *mantras* or performance of expiatory rites. 3 the benediction of a Brāhmaṇa after presentation of offerings; प्राच्याः निकं स्वस्त्ययनं प्रयुज्य R. 2. 70. -दः, -भावः an epithet of Siva. -सुखः 1 a letter. 2 a Brāhmaṇa. 3 a 'bard, panegyrist. -वाचनं, -वाचनकं, -वाचनिकं 1 a religious rite preparatory to a sacrifice or any religious or solemn observance. 2 a complimentary or congratulatory present of flowers &c. to any one attended with good wishes and blessings. -वाच्यं congratulation, invoking blessings.

स्वस्तिका 1 A kind of mystical mark on persons or things denoting good luck. 2 A lucky object. 3 The meeting of four roads. 4 The crossing of the arms, making a sign like the cross; सप्तविधिरिदं स्वस्तिकामिदंभिः Mā. 4. 10; Si. 10. 43. 5 A palace of a particular form. 6 A particular symbol made with ground rice and shaped like a triangle. 7 A kind of cake. 8 A voluptuary, libertine. 9 Garlic. -का, -कं 1 A mansion or temple of a particular form with a terrace in front. 2 A particular mode of sitting practised by Yogins.

स्वस्तीयः, स्वस्तेयः A sister's son.

स्वस्तीया, स्वस्तेयी A sister's daughter.

स्वागतं Welcome, happy arrival (used chiefly in greeting a person who is put in the dative case); स्वागतं देवे M. 1; (तस्मै) प्रतिः प्रीतिप्रमुख-वचनं स्वागतं व्याजहार Me. 4; स्वागतं स्वानधी-कारात् प्रभावैरलंभ्य वः । दुष्पदुष्पुष्पबाहुभयः प्रतिभ्यः प्राज्यविक्रमाः Ku. 2. 18.

स्वाकिकः A drummer.

स्वाच्छेद्यं The power of following one's own will or fancy, wilfulness, independence; कन्यादानं स्वाच्छेद्यादाहरो यमं उच्यते Ms. 8. 31. (स्वाच्छेद्येन, स्वाच्छेद्यतश्च mean 'wilfully,' 'voluntarily'). स्वातन्त्र्यं Freedom of will, independence; न ही स्वातन्त्र्यमर्हति Ms. 9. 3; न स्वातन्त्र्यं कश्चित् श्रियाः Y. 1. 85.

स्वातिः -ती *f.* 1 One of the wives of the sun. 2 A sword. 3 An auspicious constellation. 4 The star Arcturus, considered as forming the fifteenth lunar asterism; स्वात्या साबरशुक्रिणं एतं सम्मीकिकं जायते Bh. 2. 67. -Oomp. -द्वयः conjunction with Svāti.

स्वाद् See स्वाद.

स्वातु, स्वादनं 1 Taste, flavour. 2 Tasting, eating, drinking. 3 Liking, relishing, enjoyment. 4 Sweetening

स्वादिम् *m.* Savouriness, sweetness.

स्वादि *a.* Very sweet, sweetest (superl. of स्वादु *q. v.*); किं स्वादि जगत्वास्मिन् सदा सद्भिः समागतः.

स्वादीयस् *a.* Sweetener, very sweet; (compar. of स्वादु *q. v.*); कात्यायनस्वादाः स्वादीयानधुनादि.

स्वाद्यु *a.* (दु or द्वी *f.*; compar. स्वादी-यद्, superl. स्वादि) 1 Sweet, pleasant to the taste, sapid, savoury, dainty, tasteful; तृषा शुष्यत्यादि पिबति सलिलं स्वाद्यु ह्यभि Bh. 3. 92, Mo. 24. 2 Pleasing, agreeable, attractive, lovely, charming. -*m.* 1 Sweet flavour, sweetness of taste, relish. 2 Treacle, molasses. -*n.* Sweetness, relish, taste; कविः करोति काव्यानि स्वाद्यु जानाति पंडितः Subhāsh. -*द्वी f.* A grape. -*Comp.* -अस्मं sweet or choice food, dainties, delicacies. -अम्लः the pomegranate tree. -खंडः 1 a piece of any sweet substance. 2 molasses. -फलं the jujube. -मूलं a carrot. -रसा 1 the fruit of the hog-plum. 2 the Satāvart plant. 3 the root काकोली. 4 spirituous liquor. 5 a grape. -शुद्धं 1 rock-salt. 2 marine-salt.

स्वाही Vine, grape.

स्वानः Sound, noise.

स्वापः 1 Sleep, sleeping; U. 1. 37. 2 Dreaming, dream. 3 Sleepiness, sloth. 4 Paralysis, palsy, insensibility. 5 Temporary or partial loss of sensation from pressure on a nerve, numbness.

स्वापतेयं Wealth, property स्वापतेयकृते मर्त्याः किं किं नाम न कुर्वते Pt. 2. 156; Si. 14. 9.

स्वापदः See स्वापद.

स्वाभाविक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to one's own nature, innate, inherent, peculiar, natural; स्वाभाविकं विनीतत्वं तेषां विनयकर्मणा । सुमुर्च्छं सहजं तेजो हविषेव हविर्भुजा R. 10. 79, S. 69, Ku. 6. 71. -*काः m. pl.* A sect of Buddhists who accounted for all things by the laws of nature.

स्वामित्वा-स्वं 1 Ownership, master-ship, proprietary right. 2 Lordship, sovereignty.

स्वामिन् *a.* (की *f.*) Possessing proprietary rights. -*m.* 1 A proprietor, an owner. 2 A lord, master; शुक्लामिनः सदाभि Vikr. 18. 107. 3 A sovereign, king, monarch. 4 A husband. 5 A spiritual preceptor. 6 A learned Brāhmana, an ascetic or religious man of the highest order; (in this sense usually added to proper names). 7 An epithet of Kārtikeya. 8 Of Vishnu. 9 Of Siva.

10 of the sage Vāṭsāyana. 11 Of Garuḍa. -*Comp.* -उपकारकः a horse. -कार्यं the business of a king or master. -पाल *m. du.* the owner and the keeper (of cattle); Ms. 8. 5. -भावः the state of a lord or owner, ownership. -वासस्य affection for the husband or lord. -सद्भावः 1 existence of a master or owner. 2 goodness of a master or lord. सेवा 1 the service of a master. 2 respect for a husband.

स्वाम्य 1 Mastership, lordship, ownership. 2 Right or title to property. 3 Rule, supremacy, dominion.

स्वारंभुव *a.* (वी *f.*) 1 Relating to Brahman; Ku. 2. 1. 2 Descended from Brahman. -वः An epithet of the first Manu (as he was a sor of Brahman).

स्वारसिक *a.* (की *f.*) Possessing inherent flavour or sweetness (said of a poetical composition).

स्वारस्य 1 Possessing natural flavour or excellence. 2 Elegance, fitness.

स्वाराज *m.* An epithet of Indra.

स्वाराज्यं 1 The dominion of heaven, Indra's heaven. 2 Identification with the self-refulgent (Brahman).

स्वारोचिषः, स्वरोचिषस् *m.* N. of the second Manu; see under मनु.

स्वालक्षण्यं Peculiar characteristics, natural disposition; Ms. 9. 19.

स्वाल्य *a.* (लवी *f.*) 1 Little, small. 2 Few. -स्वं 1 Littleness, smallness. 3 Smallness of number.

स्वास्थ्यं 1 Self-reliance, self-dependence. 2 Fortitude, resoluteness, firmness. 3 Sound state, health. 4 Prosperity, well-being, comfortableness. 5 Ease, satisfaction, spirits; लब्धं मया स्वास्थ्यं S. 4.

स्वाहा 1 An oblation or offering made to all gods indiscriminately. 2 N. of the wife of Agni. -*ind.* An exclamation used in offering oblations to the gods (with dat.); इन्द्राय स्वाहा, अग्नये स्वाहा &c. -*Comp.* -कारः utterance of the exclamation Svāhā; स्वाहास्वाकाकाराविर्जितानि श्मशानतुल्यानि गुहाणि तानि. -पतिः, -प्रियः Agni or fire. -भुक् *m.* a god, deity.

स्वि *ind.* A particle of interrogation or inquiry, often implying 'doubt', or 'surprise', and translatable by 'what', 'hey', 'hallo', 'can it be that' &c. It is added to interrogative pronouns in this sense or to give an indefinite sense; कास्वि-द्व वेता नातिपरिस्फुटशरीरलावण्या S. 5. 13; Mo. 14. It is sometimes used

disjunctively in the sense of 'either', 'or', with तु, उत, वा &c.; see Ki. 8. 35, 12. 15, 13. 8, 14. 60; आहो also.)

स्वि I. 4 P. (स्विद्यति, स्विदति or स्विन्) To sweat, perspire; स्विद्यति कृण्वति वेहति K. P. 10; U. 3. 41, Ku. 7. 77; Māl. 1. 35; स त्वं पश्यति कंठे पुलकयत्यानंदति स्विद्यति Gtt. 11. -II. 1 A. (स्वेदते. स्विन्न or स्वेदित) 1 To be anointed. 2 To be greasy or unctuous. 3 To be disturbed. -*Caus.* (स्वेदयति-ते) 1 To cause to perspire. 2 To heat.

स्वीकरणं } 1 Taking, accept-
स्वीकारः } ing 2 Assenting,
स्वीकृतिः *f.* } agreeing, promis-
ing, an assent, a promise. 3 Espousal, wedding, marriage

स्वीय *a.* Own, one's own; लोकालोक-विचारि तेन विहितं स्वीयं विदुर्द्ध यशः S. D. 97.

स्वु 1 P. (स्वराति; *desid.* सिस्वरिति, सुस्वरिति) 1 To sound, recite. 2 To praise. 3 To pain or be pained. 4 To go. -WITH अभि, -प्र to sound. -सं to pain (Atm.); Bk. 9. 28.

स्वु 9 P. (स्वृणाति) To hurt, kill.

स्वेज् 1 A. (स्वेकते) To go.

स्वेदः Sweat, perspiration; अंगुलि-स्वेदेन दूष्येनजस्राणि V. 2. -*Comp.* -उद्वं, -उद्वकं, जलं perspiration. -चपकः a cooling breeze (sucking up sweat). -ज *a.* generated by warm vapour or sweat (said of insects.)

स्वेर *a.* 1 Following one's own will or fancy, self-willed, wanton, uncontrolled, unrestrained; वदन्मिव स्वैर्यतिर्जनमिह सुखसंगिनमिवि S. 5. 11, अग्राह्यैः स्वैर्यतेः स तस्याः R. 2. 5. 2 Free; unreserved, confidential; as in स्वैरालाप Mu. 4. 8. 3 Slow, mild, gentle; Mu. 1. 2. 4 Dull, lazy. 5 Dependent on one's will, voluntary, optional. -इ. Wilfulness, wantonness. -इ *ind.* 1 At will or pleasure, as one likes, at perfect ease; सार्थाः स्वैरं स्वकी-येषु चैरुर्वस्मस्विद्यमिषु R. 17. 64. 2 Of one's own accord, spontaneously. 3 Slowly, gently, mildly; U. 3. 2. 4 Lowly, in an under-tone, inaudibly, (opp. स्पष्ट); पश्चात्स्वेरं गजं हतिं क्लिप्तं व्याहृतं सत्यवाचा Ve. 3. 9.

स्वेरता -स्वं Wantonness, freedom of will and action, independence.

स्वेरिणी A loose or unchaste woman, a wanton woman, an adulteress; Y. 1. 67.

स्वेरिन् *a.* Self-willed, wanton, unrestrained, uncontrolled.

स्वेरिणी See स्वेरिणी.

स्वेरसः The residue or sediment of cily substances ground with a stone.

स्वोपकीर्य Happiness, prosperity (especially as regards future life).

ह

ह *ind.* An emphatic particle used to lay stress on the preceding word and translatable by 'verily', 'indeed', 'certainly', &c.; but it is often used expletively without any particular signification, especially in a Vedic literature; तस्य ह शतं जाया नम्रुः; तस्य ह पर्वतनारदी युह ऊषतुः &c. Ait. Br. It is sometimes used as a vocative particle and rarely of disdain or laughter. —*m.* 1 A form of Siva. 2 Water. 3 Sky. 4 Blood.

हंसः (Said to be derived from हन्; cf. मवेद्वर्णमनाद् हंसः Sk.) 1 A swan, goose, duck, flamingo; हंसाः संप्रति पांडवा इव वनाद्ज्ञातचर्यी गताः Mk. 5. 6; न शोभते सभामध्ये हंसमध्ये वको यथा Subhāsh., R. 3. 10, 5. 12, 17. 25; (the description of this bird, as given by Sanskrit writers, is more poetical than real; he is described as forming the vehicle of the god Brahman, and as ready to fly towards the Mānasa lake at the approach of rains; cf. मानस. According to a very general poetical convention he is represented as being gifted with the peculiar power of separating milk from water; e. g. सारं ततो याह्यमपास्य फल्यु हंसो यथा क्षीराम्बाबु-मघ्यात् Pt. 1; हंसो हि क्षीरमावृत्ते तस्मिन्ना वर्जय-त्यपः S. 6. 27; नरक्षीरविवेके हंसालसं त्वमेव तनुये चेत् । विशस्मिन्नधुपायः कुलव्रते पालयिष्यति कः Bv. 1. 13; see Bh. 2. 18 also).

2 The Supreme Soul, Brahman. 3 The individual soul, (जीवात्मनः). 4 One of the vital airs. 5 The sun. 6 Siva. 7 Vishnu. 8 Kāmadeva. 9 An unambitious monarch. 10 An ascetic of a particular order. 11 A spiritual preceptor. 12 One free from malice, a pure person. 13 A mountain. —*Comp.* —**अंघ्रिः** vermillion. —**अधिरुद्रा** an epithet of Sarasvatī. —**अभिरुद्रं** silver. —**कांता** a female goose. —**कीलकः** a particular mode of sexual enjoyment. —**गति** *a.* having a swan's gait, stalking in a stately manner. —**गद्गा** a sweetly speaking woman. —**गामिनी** 1 a woman having graceful gait like that of a swan; Ms. 3. 10. 2 N. of Brahmanī. —**तुलः** —**लं** the soft feathers or down of a goose. —**वाहनं** aloe-wood. —**नादः** the cackling of a goose. —**नादिनी** a woman of a particular class (described as having a slender waist, large hips, the gait of an elephant and the voice of a cuckoo; गजेद्रमना तन्वी कोकिलालापसंश्रुता निदने कृषिणी या स्वात् सा रथता हंसनादिनी).

—**माला** a flight of swans; Ku. 1. 30. —**युवन्** *m.* a young goose or swan.

—**रथः**, —**वाहनः** epithets of Brahman. —**राजः** a king of geese. —**लोमशं** green sulphate of iron. —**लोहकं** brass. —**श्रेणी** a line of geese.

हंसकः 1 A goose, flamingo. 2 An ornament for the ankles (द्युर or पादकटक); सरित इव सविभ्रमप्रपातप्रणादितहंसक-धूषणा विरेजुः Si. 7. 23. (where the word is used in the first sense also; see हंस above for other senses).

हंसिका, **हंसी** A female goose.

हंहो *ind.* 1 A vocative particles corresponding to, 'ho', 'hallo'; हंहो चिन्मयाचितचंद्रमणयः संवर्धयध्वं रसान् Chandr. 1. 2. 2 A particle expressing haughtiness or contempt. 3 A particle of interrogation. (In dramas it is mostly used as a form of address by characters of the middling class; हंहो व्रजण मा कुव्य Mu. 1.

हृक्: The calling of elephants.

हंजा, **हंजे** *ind.* A vocative particle used in addressing a female attendant or maid-servant; हंजे कंचनमलि अहं शिदिती कडुभाशिणी Ratn. 3.

हद्, 1 P. (हति, हाटि) To shine, be bright.

हट्टः A market, a fair. —*Comp.* —**चौरकः** a thief who steals from fair; and markets. —**विलासिनी** 1 a wanton woman, prostitute, common woman. 2 a sort of perfume.

हट्टः 1 Violence, force. 2 Oppression, rapine. (हट्टेन and हट्टात् are used adverbially in the sense of 'forcibly', 'violently', 'suddenly', 'against one's will'; अंबालिका च चंड-वर्मेणा हट्टात् परिणेतुमात्मभवमनीयत Dk.; वानरात् वारयामास हट्टेन मधुरेण च Rām. —*Comp.* —**योगः** a particular mode of Yoga or practising abstract meditation, (so called, distinguished from राजयोग q. v., because it is very difficult to practise; it may be performed in various ways, such as by standing on one leg, holding up the arms, inhaling smoke with the head inverted &c.). —**विद्या** the science of forced meditation.

हट्टि: Wooden fetters or stocks.

हट्टि (ह्टि) *कः*, **हट्टिः** A man of the lowest caste. —**हट्टे** A bone. —*Comp.* —**जे** marrow. —**हंदा** *ind.* A vocative particle used in addressing a female of inferior rank, or by equals of the lowest caste in addressing each other; हंदे हंजे हंलाहंते नांवां चेदीं सखीं प्रति Ak. —*f.* A large earthen vessel (?).

हंठिका, **हंठी** An earthen pot.

हंजे *ind.* See हंजा *ind.*

हन् *p. p.* 1 Killed, slain. 2 Hurt, struck, injured. 3 Lost, perished. 4 Deprived or bereft of. 5 Disappointed, frustrated. 6 Multiplied; see हन्. It is often used as the first member of comp. in the sense of 'wretched', 'miserable', 'accursed', 'worthless'; अनुशयदुःखायेद् हन्तुदयं संप्रति विदुर्द्ध S. 6. 6; कुर्याद्युषसां हन्तजीवितेऽस्मिन् R. 14. 65; हन्तिविलसितानां ही विधिचो विपाकः Si. 11. 64. —*Comp.* —**आज्ञा** *a.* 1 bereft of hope, hopeless, desponding. 2 weak, powerless. 3 cruel, merciless. 4 barren. 5 law, vile, wretched, accursed, villainous. —**कटक** *a.* freed from thorns or foci. —**चित्त** *a.* bewildered, confounded. —**त्विष्ट** *a.* dimmed in lustre; R. 3. 15. —**चैव** *a.* ill-fated, luckless, ill-starred. —**प्रभाव** *a.*, —**वीर्य** *a.* bereft of power or vigour. —**इन्द्रि** *a.* deprived of sense, senseless. —**भाग**, —**भाग्य** *a.* ill-fated, unfortunate. —**मूर्खः** a dolt, blockhead. —**लक्षण** *a.* devoid of auspicious marks, unlucky. —**शेष** *a.* surviving. —**अर्थी**, —**संपन्न** *a.* reduced to indigence, improverished. —**साध्वस** *a.* freed from fear.

हन्तक *a.* Miserable, ill-bred, wretched, low, vile; (mostly at the end of comp.); न सखु विदितास्ते तत्र निवसन्त-श्चाणक्यहन्तकेन Mu. 2; दुविताः स्य परिदुताः स्य रामहन्तकेन U. 1. —**कः** a low person, coward.

हन्तिः *f.* 1 Killing, destruction. 2 Striking, wounding. 3 A blow, stroke. 4 Loss, failure. 5 A defect. 6 Multiplication.

हस्तः 1 A weapon. 2 A disease or sickness.

हस्या Killing, slaying, slaughter, murder, particularly criminal killing; as in भूहत्या, गोहत्या &c.

हृद् 1 A. (हृत्ते, हन्) To void excrement, evacuate or discharge feces. —*Desid.* (जिहृत्सते).

हृदन् Voiding excrement, evacuation of ordure.

हन् 2 P. (हति, हत; *pass.* हन्ते; *caus.* वातयति-ते; *desid.* जिवांसति) 1 To kill, slay, destroy, strike down; वयश्च दूषण-स्त्रविमूर्धनो रणे हताः U. 2. 15; हन्तमलि च हन्त्येव मदनः Bh. 3. 18. 2 To strike, beat; चंडी चंडे हंतुमस्यता मां विप्रुताम्ना मेवराजीवविष्यं M. 3. 20, Si. 7. 56. 3 To hurt, injure, afflict, torment; as in कामहत. 4 To put down, abandon; Bh. 2. 77. 5 To remove, take away, destroy; अंभोजिनीवननिवासविलासमेव हंसस्य हन्ति नितरां कृषितो विपाता Bh. 2. 18. 6 To conquer, overthrow, defeat

sheroome; (बिले: सहस्रगुणितरपि हन्ममाना: प्रारम्भमुच्यते न परिखजति Subhāsh. 7 To hinder, obstruct. 8 To war, spoil; Ki. 2. 37. 9 To raise; तुरगसुरहतस्तथा हि रेणु: S. 1. 32. 10 To multiply (in math.). 11 To go (rarely used in classical literature in this sense; and when used it is regarded as a fault of composition); e. g. कुंजं हति कुशोदरी S. D. 7; or तीर्थतरेषु स्नानेन समुपार्जितसंकृति: । सुरलोतस्विनमिव हति संघति सादरं K. P. 7 (given as an instance of the श्लेष called असमर्थत्व). -WITH अति to injure excessively. -अंतर to strike in the middle. -अप 1 to ward off, repel, destroy, kill. 2 to take away, remove; न तु खलु तयोर्ज्ञाने शक्तिं करोत्यपहति वा U. 2. 4. S. 4. 7. 3 to attack, seize, -अभि 1 to strike, smite (fig. also); beat; Māl. 1. 39, M. 5. 3. 2 to hurt, injure, kill, destroy. 3 to strike or beat (as a drum &c.); Bg. 1. 13. 4 to attack, affect, overpower. -अव 1 to strike, hit, kill. 2 to destroy, remove. 3 to thresh (as corn). -आ 1 to hit, strike, beat; कुट्टिममाजघान K; Si. 7. 17; (said to be Atm. when the object is some limb of one's own body; as आहते शिरः Sk.; but Bhāravi says आजले विषमविलोचनस्य श्वः Ki. 17. 63, Bk. 8. 15, 5. 102); R. 4. 23, 12. 77, Ku. 4. 25, 30. 2 to strike, ring, beat (as a bell, drum &c.); Bk. 1. 27, 17. 7, Me. 65, R. 17. 11. -उद् 1 to raise up, elevate, uplift. 2 to be puffed up, become proud; see उद्धत. -उप 1 to strike, smite. 2 to waste, injure, destroy, kill; लंका चोपहनन्ति Bk. 16. 12, 5. 12, Bg. 3. 24. 3 to rain, affect, overpower, strike with; दारिद्र्योपहत, भोज्य-हन्, कामोपहत &c. Ku. 5. 76; Bh. 2. 26. -नि 1 to kill, destroy; Bk. 2. 34, 6. 10, R. 11. 71; Y. 3. 262. 2 to strike, hit; तानेव सामर्थ्येन निजघ्नुः R. 7. 44; Ms. 7. 27. 3 to conquer, overcome; देवं निहत्य कुरु पीरुमात्मज्ञान्या Pt. 1. 361. 4 to beat, strike (as a drum); Bk. 14. 2. 5 to counteract, render void, frustrate; R. 12. 92. 6 to cure (as a disease). 7 to disregard. 8 to remove, dispel; Ki. 5. 36. -परा 1 to strike or beat back, strike down, repulse, repel, overthrow, drive back; देवं मलयोपपराहतं Rām. 2 to attack, as sail; कटाक्षपराहते वदनपंकजे Māl. 7. 3 To dash against, strike. -प्र 1 to kill, slay; प्राधान्येन रक्षसि वेनागानि बने मम । न प्रहृष्यः कथं पापं वद दूषणकारिणं Bk. 9. 102. 2 to strike, beat, hit; गदाप्रदत्तः 3 to strike, beat (a drum &c.); R. 19. 15, Me. 64. -प्रणि 1 to kill; Bk. 2. 35. -प्रति 1 to strike back or in return; (तं) विध्यंतमुद्धत-सदा: प्रतिहंतुमीयः R. 9. 60. 2 to ward off, keep off, prevent, oppose, resist;

तोयस्वेवाप्रतिहरतयः सेकते सेतुमोचः U. 3. 36; प्रतिहतविघ्नाः क्रियाः समबलोक्ष्य S. 1. 13, Me. 20; Ku. 2. 48, V. 2. 1. 3 to repel, drive back, repulse. 4 to remove, destroy; समुत्थापं प्रतिजहि जगन्नाथ नमस्य तन्मे Māl. 1. 3. 5 to counteract, remedy. -वि 1 to kill, slay, destroy, destroy completely, annihilate; (अले) सहसा संहतिमंहासं विहेतुं Ki. 5. 17. 2 to strike, beat violently. 3 to obstruct, impede, oppose, resist; विघ्नंति रक्षांसि बने कदम्ब Bk. 1. 19; R. 5. 27. 4 to reject, refuse, decline; R. 2. 58, 11. 2. 5 to dis appoint, frustrate. -सं 1 to unite closely together, join together; हस्तौ संहत्य Ms. 2. 71; दूत एव हि संघते मित्त्येव च संहतान् 7. 66; see संहत. 2 to heap, collect, accumulate. 3 to contract, diminish. 4 to clash. 5 to strike, kill, destroy. -समा to strike, hurt, injure.

हन् a. Killing, slaying, destroying (at the end of comp.); as in हनहन्, हितुहन्, मातुहन्, ब्रह्महन् &c.
हन् m. Killing, slaying.
हनन् 1 Killing, slaying, striking.
2 Hurting, injuring. **3** Multiplication.

हन् m. f. The chin. -हु f. 1 That which injures life. 2 A weapon. 3 A disease, sickness. 4 Death. 5 A kind of drug. 6 A wanton woman, prostitute. -Gomp. -ग्रहः locked jaw. -मूलं the root of the jaw.

हन् (नृ)मत m. N. of a powerful monkey-chief. [He was the son of Anjana by the god Wind or Marut and hence called Maruti. He is represented as a monkey of extraordinary strength and prowess which he manifested on several critical occasions on behalf of Rama whom he regarded as the idol of his heart. When Sita was carried off by Ravana, he crossed the sea and brought news about her to his lord. He played a very important part in the great war at Lanka.].

हन् ind. 1 A particle implying 1 Joy, surprise, flurry (oh!); हन् जो लब्धं मया स्वास्थ्यं S. 4. हन् प्रहृषं समीतकं M. 1. 2 Compassion, pity; पुनः हन् ते पानाकाः G. M. 3 Grief (oh!, alas); हन् पिह मां मयं U. 1. 43; स्मरामि हन् स्मरामि U. 1; काचमुत्थेन विक्रीतो हन् चित्तान्मणिमेश Sānti. 1. 12, Me. 104. 4 Good luck or benediction. 5 It is often used as an inceptive particle; हन् ते कथयिष्यामि Rām. -Gomp. -उक्तिः f. uttering the word 'alas!'; tenderness, compassion. -कारः 1 the exclamation 'hanta'. 2 an offering to be presented to a guest; निवीति हन्कारेण मनुष्यान्पश्येद्य.

हन् a. (जी f.) 1 One who strikes or kills, striking, killer; Ms. 5. 34; Ku. 2. 20. 2 One who removes,

destroys, counteracts &c. -m. 1 A slayer, killer. 2 A thief, robber.

हन् ind. An exclamation expressive of 1 anger; 2 courtesy or respect.

हन् (भा) The lowing of cattle. -Gomp. -रवः lowing of cattle.

हन् 1 P. (हयति, हयति) 1 To go. 2 To worship. 3 To sound. 4 To be weary.

हन् 1 A horse; Bg. 1. 14, Ms. 8. 226, R. 9. 10. 2 A man of a particular class; see under अश्व. 3 The number 'seven'. 4 N. of Indra.

-Gomp. -अध्यक्षः a superintendent of horses. -आयुर्वेदः veterinary science.

-आरुहः a horseman, rider. -आरोहः 1 a rider. 2 riding. -इष्टः barley.

-उत्तमः an excellent horse. -कोविद् a. versed in the science of horses-their management, training &c. -हः

a horse-dealer, groom, jockey. -हिरण्यं m. the buffalo. -मिषः barley. -मिषा

Kharju'ri tree. -मारः, -मारकः the fragrant oleander. -मारणः the sacred fig-tree. -मेघः a horse-sacrifice; Y.

1. 181. -बाहनः an epithet of Kubera. -शाला a stable for horses. -शास्त्रं the art or science of training and managing horses. -संयमणं the restraining or curbing of horses.

हयकवः A driver, charioteer. **हयौ** A female horse, mare.

हर a. (रा-रि f.) 1 Taking away, removing, depriving one of; खेदह, शोकह. 2 Bringing, conveying, carrying, taking; अपयहराः Ki. 5. 60.

R. 12. 51. 3 Seizing, grasping. 4 Attracting, captivating. 5 Claiming, entitled to; Mu. 2. 19. 6 Occupying; Ku. 1. 50. 7 Dividing. -रः 1 Siva;

Ku. 1. 50, 3. 40, 67, Me. 7. 2 N. of Agni or fire. 3 An ass. 4 A divisor. 5 The denominator of a fraction.

-Gomp. -गौरी one of the forms of Siva and Pārvatī conjoined (अर्पनारी-नटेश्वर). -चूडामणिः 'Siva's crest-gem', the moon. -तेजस् n. quicksilver.

-नेत्रं 1 Siva's eye. 2 the number 'three'. -बीजं 'Siva's seed', quicksilver. -शेखर 'Siva's crest', the Ganges. -सूक्तः Skanda; R. 11. 83.

हरकः 1 A stealer, thief. 2 A rogue. 3 A divisor.

हरणं 1 Seizing, taking. 2 Carrying away, carrying off, removing, stealing; कन्याहरणं Ms. 3. 33, R. 11.

74. 3 Depriving of, destroying; as in गणहरणं. 4 Dividing. 5 A gift to a student. 6 The arm. 7 Semen virile. 8 Gold.

हरि a. 1 Green, greenish-yellow. 2 Tawny, bay, reddish-brown (कपिल); हरियुग्मं हरितस्यै प्रतिपाद्य पुरंदरः R.

12. 14, 3. 43. 3 Yellow. -रिः 1 N. of Vishnu; हरिर्विश्वः पुरुषोत्तमः रश्मः R.

3. 49. 2 N. of Indra; R. 3. 55, 68, 8. 79. 3 N. of Siva. 4 N. of Brahman. 5 N. of Yama. 6 The sun. 7 The moon. 8 A man. 9 A ray of light. 10 Fire. 11 Wind. 12 A lion; Bv. 1. 50, 51. 13 A horse. 14 A horse of Indra; सत्यमतीत्य हरितो हरिश्च वर्तते वाजिनः S. 1. 7. 7. 15 An ape, a monkey; U. 3. 48, R. 12. 57. 16 The cuckoo. 17 A frog. 18 A parrot. 19 A snake. 20 The tawny or yellow colour. 21 A peacock. 22 N. of the poet Bhartṛihari. -Comp. -अश्वः 1 a lion. 2 N. of Kubera. 3 of Siva. -अश्वः 1 Indra. 2 Siva. -कांत a. 1 dear to Indra. 2 beautiful as a lion. -कौलीयः the country called देश q. v. -गंधः a kind of sandal. -चंदनः, -चं 1 a kind of yellow sandal (the wood or tree); R. 3. 59, 6. 60; S. 7. 2; Ku. 5. 69. 2 one of the five trees of paradise; वैश्वेते देवतयो मंदारः पारिजातकः। संतानः कल्पवृक्षश्च पुंलि वा हरिचंदनं Ak. (-चं) 1 moonlight. 2 saffron. 3 the filament of a lotus. -तालः (by some regarded as derived from हरित) a kind of yellow-coloured pigeon. (-लं) yellow orpiment; H. D. 1; Si. 4. 21; Ku. 7. 23, 33. (-ली) the Dūrvā grass. -तालिका 1 the fourth day of the bright half of Bhādrapada. 2 the Dūrvā plant. -तुरंगमः N. of Indra. -दासः a worshipper or votary of Viṣṇu. -दिनं a particular day sacred to Viṣṇu. -देवः the asterism Śravaṇa. -द्रव्यः a green fluid. -द्वारं N. of a celebrated Tīrtha or sacred bathing-place. -नेत्रं 1 the eye of Viṣṇu. 2 the white lotus. (-त्रः) an owl. -पद्मे the vernal equinox. -विषः 1 the Kadamba tree. 2 a conchshell. 3 a fool. 4 a madman. 5 Siva. (-यं) a sort of sandal. -शिया 1 Lakṣmī. 2 the sacred basil. 3 the earth. 4 the twelfth day of a lunar fortnight. -मुच m. a snake. -मंथः, -मंथकः a chick-poa. -लोचनः 1 a crab. 2 an owl. -लक्ष्मा 1 Lakṣmī. 2 the sacred basil. -वासरः 'Viṣṇu's day', the eleventh day of a lunar fortnight. (एकादशी). -वाहनः 1 Garuḍa. 2 Indra. -विष्णु f. the east. -शरः an epithet of Siva (Viṣṇu having served Siva as the shaft which burnt down 'the three cities' or cities of the demon Tripura). -सखः a Gandharva. -संकीर्तनं repeating the name of Viṣṇu. -सुतः, -सुतः N. of Arjuna. -हयः 1 Indra; R. 9. 18. 2 the sun. -हरः a particular form of deity consisting of Viṣṇu and Siva conjoined. -हेतिः f. 1 the rainbow; कदम्बलोकेयमधुना हरिहेतिमतीः (ककुम्भः) Mā. 9. 18. 2 the discus of Viṣṇu. -हृतिः the ruddy goose; Si. 9. 15.

हरिकः 1 A horse of a yellowish or tawny colour. 2 A thief. 3 A gambler (with dice).

हरिण a. (जी. f.) 1 Pale, whitish. 2 Reddish or yellowish, white. -णः 1 A deer, an antelope; (said to be of five kinds:—हरिणश्चापि विंशतिः पञ्चमे-दोऽत्र मेव। श्रुत्यः खड्गो रुक्मश्च पुष्यश्च स्यस्तया (Kālikā P.); अपि प्रसक्तं हरिणेषु ते मनः Ku. 5. 35. 2 The white colour. 3 A goose. 4 The sun. 5 Viṣṇu. 6 Siva. -Comp. -अश्व a. deer-eyed, fawn-eyed. (-की) 'deer-eyed', a woman with beautiful eyes. -अश्वः 1 the moon. 2 camphor. -कलंकः, -धामन् m. the moon. -नयन, -नेत्र, -लोचन a. deer-eyed, fawn-eyed. -हृदय a. deer-hearted, timid.

हरिणकः A deer; क वत हरिणकानां जीवितं चातिलोल S. 1. 10.

हरिणी 1 A female deer, doe; चकितहरिणीविज्ञा Me. 82, R. 9. 55, 14. 69. 2 One of the four classes of women (also called चित्रिणी q. v.). 3 Yellow jasmine. 4 A good golden image. 5 N. of a metre. -Comp. -हृदय a. deer-eyed. (-f.) a deer-eyed woman; किमभवद्विधिने हरिणीदशः U. 3. 27.

हरित a. 1 Green, greenish. 2 Yellow, yellowish. 3 Greenish-yellow. -m. 1 The green or yellow colour. 2 A horse of the sun, a bay horse; सत्यमतीत्य हरितो हरिश्च वर्तते वाजिनः S. 1.; विशेषे हरिर्हरितामिवेश्वरः R. 3. 30, Ku. 2. 43. 3 A swift horse. 4 A lion. 5 The sun. 6 Viṣṇu. -m., n. 1 Grass. 2 A quarter or point of the compass; R. 3. 30. -Comp. -अंतः the end of the quarters (दिगंत); Bv. 1. 60. -अंतरं different regions, various quarters; Bv. 1. 15. -अश्वः 1 the sun; Ki. 2. 46, R. 3. 22, 18. 23, Si. 11. 56. 2 the arka plant. -गर्भः green or yellowish Kusa grass with broad leaves. -मणिः (हरिन्माणः) an emerald; Si. 3. 49. -वृषो a. greenish, green-coloured.

हरित a. (ता or हरिणी f.) 1 Green, of a green colour, verdant; रसांतरः कमलिनीद्वितीः सरोपिः S. 4. 10; Ku. 4. 14; Me. 21; Ki. 5. 38. 2 Tawny. -तः 1 The green colour. 2 A lion. 3 A kind of grass. -Comp. -अहमन् m. 1 an emerald. 2 blue viol. -छद a. green leaved.

हरितकं 1 A pot-herb, green grass; Si. 5. 58.

हरिता 1 The Dūrvā grass. 2 Turmeric. 3 A brown-coloured grape.

हरिताल &c. See under हरि. हरिद्रा 1 Turmeric. 2 The root of turmeric powdered; see Malli. on N. 22. 49. -Comp. -आम a. of a yellow

colour. -गणपतिः, -गणेशः a particular form of the god Ganesa. -राग, रागक a. 1 turmeric-coloured. 2 unsteady in attachment or affection, fickle-minded (as a love); (thus defined by Halaṅyudha:—सुखमात्रा-रागश्च हरिद्राग (उच्यते)).

हरिश्चः A yellow-coloured horse.

हरिश्चन्द्रः N. of a king of the solar dynasty. [He was the son of Trisanku and was famous for his liberality, probity, and unflinching adherence to truth. On one occasion his family-priest Vasiṣṭha commended his qualities in the presence of Viśvamitra, who refused to believe them. A quarrel thereupon ensued and it was at last decided that Viśvamitra should himself test the king. The sage accordingly subjected him to the most crucial test with a view to see if he could be but once made to swerve from his plighted word. The king, however, stood the test with exemplary courage, adhering to his word though he had to forego the kingdom, to sell off his wife and son, and at last even his own self to a low caste man, and—as the last test, as it were, of his truthfulness and courage—to be even ready to put his own wife to death as a witch, Viśvamitra thereupon acknowledged himself vanquished and the worthy king was elevated along with his subjects to heaven.]

हरितकी The yellow myrobalan tree.

हर्ष a. (जी. f.) One who takes away, seizes, robs, accepts &c. -m. A thief, robber; Bh. 2. 16. 2 The sun. हर्षन् n. Gaping, yawning.

हर्षित p. p. 1 A Gaped, yawned. 2 Cast, thrown. 3 Burat.

हर्ष 1 A palace, mansion, any large or palatial building; हर्षेष्टं समासः काकोऽपि गृह्णायेत Subhāsh. ; बाणोयानस्वित-हरिश्चन्द्रिकायितहर्षा Me. 7; R. 1. 28; Bk. 8. 36, R. 6. 47; Ku. 6. 42. 2 An oven, a fire-place, hearth. 3 A fiery pit, abode of evil spirits, the infernal regions. -Comp. -अंगनं -नं the court-yard of a palace. -स्थलं the room of a palace.

हर्षः 1 Joy, delight, pleasure, satisfaction, gladness, rapture, glee, exultation; हर्षो हर्षो हृदयवसतिः पञ्चबाणस्तु बाणः P. R. 1. 22; सद्योऽपि सैनिकहर्षतिः स्वने R. 3. 61. 2 Thrilling, bristling, erection (of the hair of the body); as in रोमहर्ष q. v. 3 Joy, considered as one of the 33 or 34 subordinate feelings; हर्षस्विष्टावापेक्षेन प्रसादोऽप्युद्गद्गदिकरः S. D. 195; or इष्टान्यादिजन्मा मुखाविशेषो हर्षः R. G. -Comp. -आवृत्त a. full of joy, happy; so हर्षाविष्ट. -उत्कर्षः excess of happiness; or joy, ecstasy. -उद्व-रिष of joy. -कर a. gratifying, delighting. -जड a. dull or paralyzed with joy; R. 3. 68. -विवर्धन a. increasing joy. -स्वनः a cry or shout of joy.

हर्षक *a.* (*हर्ष* or *हर्षिका* *f.*) Delighting, gladdening, delightful, pleasing.

हर्षण *a.* (*हर्ष* or *हर्षि* *f.*) Causing delight, gladdening, delightful, pleasant. -*ण*; 1 N. of one of the five arrows of Kāmadeva. 2 A morbid affection of the eyes. 3 A deity presiding over the funeral ceremonies. -*ण* Joy, delight, happiness, gladdening, delighting; दुर्दामहर्षय दुर्दाम हर्षणाय च Mb.

हर्षयन्तु *a.* Gladdening, pleasing, delighting. -*n.* Gold. -*m.* A son.

हर्षुलः 1 A deer. 2 A lover.

हल 1 P. (*हलति*, *हलित*) To plough. हल A plough; वहति वृषि विहति वसनं जलदाभम् । हलहतिभीतिमिलितप्रयुगामम् 'or हलं कलयते Gīt. 1. -*Comp.* -आयुधः an epithet of Balarāma. -धर, -भूत *m.* 1 a ploughman. 2 N. of Balarāma ; केशव धृतहलधरस्य नय जगद्गति हरे Gīt.; अन्त्यस्ते सति हलभूतो मेघके वाससीव Me. 59. -भूतिः -भूतिः *f.* ploughing, agriculture, husbandry. -हतिः *f.* 1 striking or drawing along with a plough. 2 ploughing.

हलहल Halloo, hallooing.

हला 1 A female friend. 2 The earth. 3 Water. 4 Spirituous liquor. -*ind.* A vocative particle used in addressing a female friend ; (only in theatrical language) ; हला शकुंतले अनेव तावेन्मूर्ध्नि तिष्ठ S. 1 ; cf. हला also.

हलाहल See हल (ला) हल.

हलिः 1 A large plough. 2 A furrow. 3 Agriculture.

हलिन *m.* 1 A ploughman, an agriculturist. 2 N. of Balarāma. -*Comp.* -विचः the Kādamba tree. (-वा) spirituous liquor.

हलिनी A number of ploughs.

हलीनः The teak tree.

हलीचा The handle of a plough.

हलप *a.* 1 Arable, to be ploughed. 2 Ugly, deformed.

हलपा A multitude of ploughs.

हलके The red lotus.

हलनं Rolling or tossing about (as in sleep).

हलीशं (*ह*) 1 One of the 18 Uparupakas or minor dramatic compositions; (described as a piece in one act and consisting mainly of singing and dancing by one male and seven, eight, or ten female performers see S. D. 555. 2 A kind of circular dance.

हलीशकः Dancing in a ring.

हवः 1 An oblation, a sacrifice. 2 Invocation, prayer. 3 Calling, call. 4 Order, command. 5 Challenge.

हवनं 1 Offering an oblation with fire. 2 A sacrifice, an oblation. 3 Invocation. 4 Calling, summoning. 5 Challenging to fight. -*Comp.* -आयुध *m.* fire.

हवनीयं 1 Anything fit for an oblation. 2 Clarified butter or ghee.

हविषी A hole made in the ground for holding the sacred fire (to which oblations are offered).

हविमत् *a.* Possessed of oblation.

हविष्ये 1 Anything fit for an oblation ; Ms. 3. 256, 11. 77, 106 ; Y. 2. 239. 2 Clarified butter. -*Comp.* -अन्नं food fit to be eaten during certain holidays or days of fast. -आग्निः, -धुक् *m.* fire.

हविष्य *m.* 1 An oblation or burnt offering in general ; वहति विविधं वा हविः S. 1. 1 ; Ms. 3. 87, 132 ; 5. 7, 6. 12. 2 Clarified butter. 3 Water -*Comp.* -अन्नं (*हविष्यन्*) devouring clarified butter or oblations. (-वा) fire. -वन्ध (*हविष्यवा*) the Sami tree. -गृहं (*हविष्यगृहं*) a house in which sacrificial oblations are offered. -धुक् *m.* (*हविष्यधुक्*) fire ; अम्बाहितमन्त्रया स्वादेव हविर्धुज R. 1. 56, 10. 80, 13. 41 ; Ku. 5. 20, Si. 1. 2 ; Kāv. 2. 188. -सज्ञः (*हविष्यज्ञः*) a kind of sacrifice. -वायिनः (*हविष्यायिनः*) *m.* a priest.

हव्य *a.* To be offered in oblations. -अं 1 Clarified butter. 2 An oblation or offering to the gods (*opp.* कव्य *q. v.*). 3 An oblation in general. -*Comp.* -आकाः fire. -कव्यं oblations to the gods and to the Manes, or spirits of deceased ancestors ; Ms. 1. 94, 3. 97, 128 ; cf. *seq.* -वाहः, -वाहः, -वाहन *m.* 'the bearer oblations', fire.

हस्य 1 P. (*हसति*, *हसित*) 1 To smile, laugh (gently) ; हससि यदि किञ्चिदपि दूत-रुचिकोमुदी हरति दूरतिमिरमतिचोरं Gīt. 10, Bk. 7. 63, 14. 93. 2 To laugh at ; mock, ridicule (with acc.) ; यमवाच विद्वन्मूः प्रष्टुं हसति यामयि शकुमन्तुं को N. 2. 16. 3 (Hence) To surpass, excel, throw into the back-ground ; यो जहासेव वासुदेवं K. ; Si. 1. 71. 4 To resemble ; श्रिया हसद्भिः कमलानि सन्निभेः Ki. 8. 44. 5 To jest, joke. 6 To open, bloom, blow ; हसद्भुजजीवप्रसूतेः. 7 To brighten up, or to clear up ; मास्वायुर्व्याति हसिष्याति चक्रवालं Subhāsh. -*Caus.* (*हसयति* -ते) To cause to smile ; Ku. 7. 95. -*WITH अप* to laugh at, deride, scoff at. -अव 1 to deride, ridicule. 2 to surpass, excel ; स्थितावहस्येव पुरं मघोजः Bk. 1. 6. -उप to laugh at, deride, ridicule ; तथा प्रत्येथा यथा नोपहस्यते जनेः K. ; Ghaṭ. 17. -परि 1 to jest, joke. 2 to laugh at, ridicule ; (hence) to surpass, excel ; जनानामार्जवः परिहसति निर्गोपदर्शी G. L. 5. -प्र 1 to laugh, smile ; ततः प्रहस्यापमयः पुरंदरं R. 3. 51. 3 to deride, ridicule, mock ; हसन्ते प्रहसन्त्येता रुदन्तं प्रहसन्ति च Subhāsh. 4 to brighten up, look splendid. -वि 1 to smile, laugh gently ; किञ्चिद्दहस्याप्यर्पितं वजाये R. 2. 46. 2 to laugh at, deride, ridicule ; किमिति विविदसि रेतिवि विहसति वृषति-

समा तव विकला Gīt. 9 ; गौरीवचनमुकुटिरचना या विहस्येव केनः Me. 50.

हसः 1 Laugh, laughter. 2 Derision. 3 Merriment, mirth.

हसने Laughing, laughter.

हसती A portable fire-place.

हसंती 1 A portable fire-place. 2 A kind of Mallikā.

हसिका Laughter, derision.

हसित *p. p.* 1 Laughed, laughing. 2 Blown, expanded. -ह 1 Laughter. 2 Joke, jesting 3 The bow of the god of love.

हस्तः 1 The hand ; हस्तं मत 'fallen in the hand or possession of.' ; मोतमीहस्ते वितर्कयिष्यामि S. 3. 'I shall send it by Gautama' ; so हस्ते वसिता ; हस्तेवसिता उग्र &c. ५ उग्रना द्रवहस्ता. Me. 60 'leaning on Śaṅkha's hand' ; हस्ते-कु (*हस्तेकुलकृत्वा*) 'to take or seize by the hand, take hold of the hand, take in hand, take possession of' ; Prov. :—हस्तं कर्णं वि दर्शने प्रथमते Karpūr. 'sight requires no mirror'. 2 The trunk of an elephant, Ku. 1. 36. 3 N. of the 13th lunar mansion consisting of five stars. 4 The fore-arm, cubit, a measure of length (equal to 24 *angulas* or about 18 inches, being the distance between the elbow and the tip of the middle finger). 5 Hand writing, signature ; धनी नोपगते द्यात् स्वहस्तपरि. विहितं Y. 3. 93 ; स्वहस्तकालमप्यं शासन 1-320 'bearing date and signature' ; पार्यन्तमयं विद्यायाः स्वहस्तः V. 2. 'the autograph of my beloved' ; 2. 20. 6 (Hence fig.) Proof, indication ; Mu. 3. 7 Help, assistance, support ; वात्वा वेदं कुशाग्याः हविस्वयवैर्द्वयहस्ता करोति Ve. 2. 21. 8 A mass, quantity, abundance (of hair), in comp. with केश, केश &c. ; पादाः पञ्च हस्तश्च कलापायाः कलापारं Ak. ; सविदिगन्तितव्ये केशहस्ते हस्तेष्व्याः सति कुसुमसन्धौ च हरेदेव वदः V. 4. 10. -स्तं A pair of leather-bellows. -*Comp.* -अन्तर one's own hand or signature, one's own sign-manual. -अग्र the finger (being the extremity of the hand). -अंगुलि *f.* any finger of the hand. -अन्वयः contact with, the hand. -अवलंबः, -आलंबनं support of the hand ; द्रवहस्तालले प्रारंभे Ratn. 1. 8. 'being aided or helped on'. -आमलक 'the fruit of ; the myrobalan held in the hand,' a phrase used to denote that which can be clearly and easily seen or understood. -आचारः a finger-guard (व्याघातवारण) ; V. 5, S. 6. -कमलं 1 a lotus carried in the hand. 2 a lotus-like hand. -कौशलं manual dexterity. -क्रिया manual work or performance, handicraft. -गत, -गामिन् *a.* come to hand, fallen into one's possession, obtained, secured ; लं प्रादर्थ्ये हस्तगतं ममेति R. 7. 67, 8. 1. -ग्राहः taking by the hand. -ग्राहकः

= हस्तकेशिण q. v. -तलं 1 the palm of the hand. 2 the tip of an elephant's trunk. -तालः striking the palms together, clapping the hands. -चोषः a slip of the hand. -धारण-चरण warding off a blow (with the hand). -पादं the hands and feet; न मे हस्तपादं प्रसति S. 4. -पृष्ठं the hand below the wrist. -पृष्ठं the back of the hand. -प्राप्त a. 1 held in the hand. 2 gained, secured. -प्राप्त a. easily accessible to the hand, that can be reached with the hand; हस्तप्राप्तक-यमितो बलमन्दावृक्षः Mo. 75. -चिन्तं perfuming the body with unguents. -मणिः a jewel worn on the wrist. -लाघवं 1 manual readiness, or skill. 2 a sleight of the hand, legerdemain. -संवाहनं rubbing or shampooing with the hands; Mo. 96. -सिद्धिः f. 1 manual labour; doing with the hands 2 hire, wages. -चूचं a bracelet or thread-string worn on the wrist; Ku. 7, 25.

हस्तकः 1 A hand. 2 The position of the hand.

हस्तवत् a. Dexterous, skilful, clever. हस्ताहस्ति ind. Hand to hand; हस्ताहस्ति जयमजनि Dk.

हस्तिकं A multitude of elephants. हस्तिन a. (नी f.) 1 Having hands. 2 Having a trunk. -m. An elephant; Ms. 7. 96, 12. 43; (elephants are said to be of four kinds; भद्र, भद्र, युग, and मित्र). -Comp. -अध्यक्षः a superintendent of elephants. -आयुर्वेदः a work dealing with the treatment of elephants' diseases. -आरोहः an elephant-driver or rider. -कश्यपः 1 a lion. 2 a tiger. -कर्जः the castor-oil plant. -हन् 1 an elephant-killer. 2 a man. -चारित्र्य m. an elephant-driver. -चूचः 1 the tusk of an elephant. 2 a pier projecting from a wall. (-त) 1 ivory. 2 a radish. -चूचकं a radish. -चूचकं a sort of turret projecting the approach to the gate of a city or fort. -पः, -पकः an elephant-driver or rider; इति घोषयतीव हिंदिमः करिणो हस्तिपकातः कण्ठं II. 2. 86. -सदः the ichor issuing from the temples of an elephant in rut. -समुद्रः 1 N. of *Airāvata*. 2 of *Gaṇeśa*. 3 a heap of ashes. 4 a shower of dust. 5 frost. -यूथः, -यं a herd of elephants. -वर्चस् the splendour or magnificence of an elephant. -वाहः 1 an elephant-driver. 2 a hook for driving elephants. -वृक्षं a collection of six elephants. -स्नानं = गज-स्नानं q. v.; अवशोदितश्चिगानो हस्तिस्नानमिव किम II. 1. 18. -हस्तः an elephant's trunk.

हस्तिन (वा) पुरं N. of a city founded by king Hastin, said to be situated some fifty miles north east

of the modern Delhi; it forms a central scene of action in the Mahābhārata; its other names are:— गजाह्व, नागसाह्व, नागाह, हास्तिन.

हस्तिनी 1 A female elephant. 2 A kind of drug and perfume. 3 A woman of a particular class, one of the four classes into which writers on erotical science divide women (described as having thick lips, thick hips, thick fingers, large breasts, dark complexion, and libidinous appetite); the Ratiman-jar thus describes her:—स्थूलावरा स्थूलनिर्गर्भिना स्थूलगुलिः स्थूलकुचा हृशीला। कामोत्थका गान्धर्विण्या च नितांतभीक्ष्णी (निर्ग-सर्वा) सलु हस्तिनी स्यात् (करिणी मता सा) 1. हस्त्य a. 1 Belonging to the hand. 2 Done with the hand, manual. 3 Given with the hand.

हहलं A kind of deadly poison. हहल m. A kind of Gandarva; cf. हाहा.

हा ind. A particle expressing. 1 Grief, dejection, pain, as expressed by 'ah', 'alas!', 'woe me', in English; हा विषे जानां U. 3; हा हा देवि स्फुटति हृदये U. 3. 38; हा पितृ क्रासि हे शत्रु Bk. 6. 11; हा वस्ते मालति क्रासि Māl. 10. &c.; (in this sense हा is often used with the acc. of person; हा कृष्णामकं Sk.) 2 Surprise; हा कथं महाराजदशरथस्य धर्मदाराः विरसन्ती मे कीसल्या U. 4. 3 Anger or reproach.

हा I. 3. A. (जिहीते, हान; pass. हावते; desid. जिहासते) 1 To go, move; जिही-षां विष्मतां स्फुटमिह भवद्वापवरयं H. D. 28; Ki. 13. 23; Nalod. 1. 38. 2 To get, attain. -With उच्च 1 to go or move upwards, rise (in all senses); यतो रजः पार्थिवमुज्जिहीते R. 13. 64; आधिर्गताजु-रामाः क्षणमुद्यमिरे रुजिहानस्य मानोः Mu. 4. 21, N. 22. 45, 55; उज्जिहीषे महाराज त्वं प्रशान्ति न किं पुनः Bk. 18. 27 'why do you not rise; i. e. come to life'; कोलाहलो लोकस्त्रादेजिहीते Dk. 'a noise rose from the people'. 2 to depart, go away; उज्जिहानजीवितां वराकीं नातुकं पसे Māl. 10. 3 to raise; शिरसा यूपमुज्जिहीते Katy. 4 to throw up, contract (as eyebrows); Bk. 3. 47. -उप to come down to, descend; निजो जसो जासयितुं जगद्गुहायुषाजिहीषा न महीतलं यदि Si. 1. 31. -सं to go to, attain to, enjoy; जनतां ... समहास्तं युद्धं Nalod. 1. 54. -II. 2 P. (जहाति, हान) 1 To leave, abandon, quit, give up, forsake, relinquish, dismiss; युद्धं जहाति पनागमत्तुषां कुर्वतु-बुद्धे मनसि विदुषां Moha. M. 1; सा जीर-मावाद्सह भरस्य तयोर्द्वयोरेकतरं जहाति Mu. 4. 13, R. 5. 72, R. 8. 52, 12. 24, 14. 61, 87, 15. 59; S. 4. 13, Bg. 2. 50; Bk. 3. 53, 5. 91, 10. 71, 20. 10. Mo. 49, 60; Bv. 2. 129; Ra. 1. 38. 2 To resign, forego. 3 To let fall. 4 To omit, disregard, neglect. 5 To avoid,

shun. -pass. (हीयते) 1 To be left or forsaken; Ki. 12. 12. 2 To be excluded from, be deprived of, lose (with instr. or abl.); विलुप्तो ज्ञेयः प्रणिः Bk. 14. 35; जनवित्त्वं तत् तस्यां भास्यते हीयते Ms. 3. 17. 5. 161, 9. 211. 3 'to be deficient or wanting in; usually with परि q. v. 4 To diminish, decrease, decay, decline, wane (fig. also); प्रहृष्टो हीयते चंद्रः सद्योऽपि तयाविषः R. 17. 71; H. Pr. 42. 5 To fail (as in a law-suit); भूपमन्युपपन्नं हीयते भवद्दाराः Y. 2. 19. 6 To be left out or omitted. 7 To be weakened. -Caus. (हाययति-ते) 1 To cause to leave, abandon &c. 2 To neglect, omit, delay the performance of; Si. 16. 33, Ms. 3. 71; 4. 21; Y. 1. 121. -desid. (जिहासति) To wish to leave &c. -With अप to leave, abandon, give up; विललाप स वाष्पगद्गदं सज्जामन्यसहाय प्रीता R. 8. 43. -अप to leave, be deprived of, (pass.). -परि 1 to leave, abandon, quit. 2 to omit, neglect; यथोक्तमपि कर्माणि परिहाय Ms. 12. 92.; (-pass.) 1 to be wanting or deficient in; आर्षस्य द्रविहितप्रयोगतया न किमपि परिहास्यते S. 1. 2 to be inferior to; योजिस्तितया न परिहीयते शय्याः V. 3; M. 2. -य 1 to give up, forsake, abandon, relinquish. प्रजहाति यदा कामात् Bg. 2. 55, 39. मोहयतो वहास्यते Rām. 2 to let go, cast, discharge; प्रजहः क्षुल्लक्ष्मिणः Bk. 14. 23. -वि to leave, abandon, forsake, give up; विहाय लक्ष्मिपतिलक्ष्म कायं कं जयापरः सत् जुहुषीह वाक्किं Ki. 1. 44; Mo. 41, R. 2. 40; 5. 67, 73; 6. 7; 12. 102, 14. 48, 69; Ku. 3. 1. (-Caus.) to give away.

हांगर A large fish.

हावक a. (की f.) Golden. -क Gold. -Comp. -जिहिः the mountain Meru.

हात्र Wages, hire.

हानं 1 Leaving, abandoning, loss, failure. 2 Escaping. 3 Prowess, power.

हानिः f. 1 Abandonment, relinquishment. 2 Loss, failure, absence, non-existence; क्विपु स्फुटलकारविहीति न काम्यसहातिः K. P. 1. 'it does not cease to be a Kārya' &c. 3 Loss, damage, detriment; प्राप्नोति हानिं विषयं का हानिः करिणो भवेत् Subhābh. ; का नो हानिः Sarva. S. 4 Decrease, deficiency; यथा हानिः क्रमप्राप्ता तथा वृद्धिः क्रमप्राप्ता Hariv. Y. 2. 207, 244. 5 Neglect, omission, breach; प्रतिज्ञा, कार्यं. 6 Passing away, waste, loss; कालहानि R. 13. 16.

हाफिका Yawning, gaping.

हायनः, -नं A year. -नः 1 A kind of rice. 2 A flame.

हारः 1 Taking away, removal, seizing. 2 Conveying. 3 Abstraction, deprivation. 4 A carrier,

porter. 5 A garland or necklace of pearls &c.; a necklace in general; शरीरं हरिणाशीर्णा लुडनि स्तनमंडले Amaru. 100; शरीरं यमसर्पिणलंबहारः R. 6. 60, 5. 52, 6. 16; Me. 67; R. 1. 4; 2. 18. 6 War, battle. 7 (In math.) The denominator of a fraction. 8 A divisor. -Comp. -आवलिः-ली f. a string of pearls; नकुशिन एव शोभते मणिहारावलिः रामणीयकं N. 2. 44; हारावलीतरल-कचित्काचिदाय Gtt. 11. -गुटि(लि)-का the bead or pearl of a necklace; R. 5. 70. -पट्टिः f. a necklace, string of pearls; द्युति पृथक्चयिहन्ते शरीरं R. 2. 25, 1. 8. -हारा a kind of reddish-brown grape.

हारकः 1 A thief, plunderer; Y. 3. 215. 2 A cheat, rogue. 3 A string of pearls. 4 A divisor (in math.). 5 A kind of prose composition.

हारि a. Attracting, captivating, pleasing, charming. -रिः f. 1 Defeat. 2 Losing a game. 3 A body of travellers, caravan. -Comp. -कूटः a cuckoo.

हारिणिकः A deer-catcher, hunter.

हारित p. p. 1 Caused to be taken or seized. 2 Presented, offered. 3 Attracted. -तः 1 The green colour. 2 A kind of pigeon.

हारिन् a. (जी. f.) 1 Taking, conveying, carrying. 2 Robbing, taking away; वाजिकुंजराणां च हारिणः Y. 2. 273, 3. 208. 3 Seizing, disturbing, Ms. 12. 28. 4 Obtaining, securing. 5 Attracting, captivating, pleasing, delighting, ravishing; तवास्मि गीतरागेन हारिणा प्रसमे हृतः S. 1. 5; Si. 10. 13, 69; विष्टपहारिणि हरो Bh. 2. 25. 6 Surpassing, excelling. 7 Having a necklace.

हारिद्रः 1 A yellow colour. 2 The Kadamba tree.

हारितः 1 A kind of pigeon; R. 4. 46. 2 A rogue, cheat. 3 N. of a writer of a Smṛiti or code of laws; Y. 1. 4.

हारि 1 Affection, love; अमरंशुभेन अनश्व जेतुना न जातमर्त्ये न विद्विषादः Ki. 33; Si. 9. 69; V. 5. 10. 2 Kindness, tenderness. 3 Will. 4 Intention, meaning.

हार्य a. 1 To be taken or conveyed. 2 To be borne or carried on; बद्धया वायवराजहार्या Ku. 5. 70. 3 To be taken away or snatched off; R. 7. 67. 4 To be displaced or borne away (as by wind); R. 16. 43. 5 To be shaken (as one's resolution); Ku. 5. 8. 6 To be secured or won over, to be attracted, conquered or influenced; रहसि नि यनहार्यं पुण्ययुतं शरीरं Mk. 1. 31; Ku. 5. 53; Ms. 7. 217. 7 To be seized or robbed; Ms. 8. 417. -र्यः 1 A

snake. 2 The tree called Bibhitaka. 3 The dividend (in math.).

हालः 1 A plough. 2 N. of Balarāma. 3 N. of Salivāhana. -Comp. -भृत् m. an epithet of Balarāma.

हालकः A horse of a yellowish-brown colour.

हाल(ल)हलं 1 A sort of deadly poison produced at the churning of the ocean; (being of a very virulent character it began to burn up everything when it was swallowed by the god Siva); अहमेव गुरुः सुदारुणानामिति हालहाल मास्य तातृहयः । ननु संति भवाद्दशानि द्यूो भुवनेऽस्मिन् वचनानि दुर्जनानां Subhāsh. 2 (Hence) A deadly poison or poison in general; see Bv. 1. 95, 2. 73, Pt. 1. 183. (Also written हलाहल or हालहाल).

हालहली, हालहा Wine, spirituous liquor; हिवा हालामगिमरसा रेवतीलीचनानां Me. 49; Pt. 1. 58; Si. 10. 21.

हालिकः 1 A ploughman, an agriculturist. 2 One that draws a plough (as a plough-ox). 3 One who fights with a plough.

हालिनी A kind of large house-lizard.

हाली A wife's younger sister.

हालुः A tooth.

हावः 1 A call, calling. 2 Any feminine coquettish gesture calculated to excite amorous sensations, dalliance (of love), blandishments; हावहारि हसितं वचनानां कीर्तनं दक्षि विहारविशेषः Si. 10. 13; जयः सार्वं ननुतः सहावं Bk. 3. 43; (हाव is thus defined by उज्ज्वल-मणिः—वीषारिषकसंयुक्तो हूनेनादिविकारकृतः । मावादीपलकाशो यः स हाव इति कथ्यते ॥ see S. D. 127 alac.

हासः 1 Laughter, laughing, smile; मासो हासः P. R. 1. 22. 2 Joy, mirth, merriment. 3 Laughter, as the prevailing feeling of the rasa called हास्य; see S. D. 207. 4 Derisive laughter, R. 12. 36. 5 Opening, blowing, expanding (as of lotuses &c.); कूलानि सामर्पतयेव तेदुः सदेजलहर्षी स्थलपदसाहसः Bk. 2. 3.

हासिका 1 Laughter. 2 Mirth, merriment.

हास्य a. Laughable, ridiculous; R. 2. 43. -र्यः 1 Laughter; Y. 1. 84. 2 Mirth, amusement, sport; Ms. 9. 227. 3 Jest, joke. 4 Derision, ridicule. -र्यः The sentiment of mirth or humour, one of the eight or nine sentiments in poetry; it is thus defined:—विकृतकारावाग्बेचशदेः कुहकाज्ज्वेत । हास्यो हासस्याविभावः (so must the line be read instead of हासो हास्यस्याविभावः); शतः प्रथमदैवतः S. D. 228. -Comp. -आस्यद् a butt (of ridicule), laughing-stock. -पद्बी, -मार्गः ridicule, derision, कुदेनैतिविशुवनजो हास्यमार्गं वशास्यः Vikar. 18. 107. -रसः the

sentiment of mirth or humour: see हास्य above.

हास्तिकः An elephant-driver or rider. -कं A herd of elephants; Si. 5. 30.

हास्तित्वं N. of Hastināpura, q. v.

हाहा m. N. of a Gandharva. -ind. An exclamation denoting pain, grief or surprise, (it is simply repeated for the sake of emphasis; see हा). -Comp. -कारः 1 a grief, lamentation, loud wailing. 2 the din or up-roar of battle. -रवः the cry हाहा.

हि ind. (Never used at the beginning of a sentence) It has the following senses:—1 For, because (expressing a strict or logical reason); अग्रिहिहासि द्यूो हि द्युते G. M.; R. 5. 10. 2 Indeed, surely; देव प्रयोग-प्रधानं हि नाट्यशास्त्रं M. 1; न हि कमयिनी द्यूा

यादमेवमेव यत्तं गजः M. 3. 3 For instance, as is well known; प्रजानामेव भूयस्य स तास्यो बलिमयीत । सहस्रगणधुस्रमुमादये हि रसं रविः R. 1. 18. 4 Only, alone (to emphasize an idea); द्यूो हि यदनेनाया-स्यते K. 155. 5 Sometimes it is used merely as an expletive.

हि 5 P. (हिनोति, हित; -caus. दास्यति; desid. जीषति) 1 To send forth impel. 2 To cast, throw, discharge, shoot; यदा शक्रजिता जिघे Bk. 14. 36. 3 To excite, incite, urge. 4 To promote, further. 5 To gratify, please, exhilarate. 6 To go or proceed. -WITH प्र 1 to send forth, propel. 2 to throw, discharge, shoot; विनाशास्य द्यूस्य रक्षस्तस्मि मोहपलं प्रजिघाय R. 15. 21; Bk. 15. 121. 3 To send, despatch; Mā. 1; R. 8. 79; 11. 49, 12. 84; Bk. 15. 104.

हिंस 1. 7, P., 10 U. (हिंसति, हिंसति, हिंसति-ते, हिंसित) 1 To strike, hit. 2 To hurt, injure, harm. 3 To afflict, torment; Mā. 2. 1. 4 To kill, slay, destroy completely; कीर्तिं द्युते द्यूक्तं ना हिनासि U. 5. 31; R. 8. 45; Bg. 13, 28; Bk. 6. 38, 14. 57, 15. 78.

हिंसक a. Injurious, noxious, hurtful. -कः 1 A savage animal, a beast of prey. 2 An enemy. 3 A Brāhmaṇa skilled in the Atharvaveda.

हिंसन-ना Striking, hurting, killing, Ms. 2. 177, 10. 48; Y. 1. 33.

हिंसा 1 Injury, mischief, wrong, harm, hurt (said to be of three kinds: कायिक 'personal', वाचिक 'verbal', and मानसिक 'mental'); अहिंसा परमो धर्मः. 2 Killing, slaying, destruction; R. 5. 57; Y. 3. 313; Ms. 10. 63. 3 Robbery, plunder. -Comp. -आस्यक a. injurious, destructive. -कर्मन् n. 1 any hurtful or injurious act. 2 magic used to effect the ruin or injury of an enemy (निनिषत् q. v.). -मायिन् m. a noxious animal. -रन् a. delighting in mischief. -रयि a

intent on or delighting in mischief.

-संयुक्त *a.* arising from injury.

हिंसाकः 1 A tiger. 2 Any noxious animal.

हिंसालु *a.* 1 Injurious, mischievous, hurtful. 2 Murderous. -*m.* A mischievous or savage dog (हिंसालुक also).

हिंसारः 1 A tiger. 2 A bird (लघु). 3 A mischievous fellow.

हिंस्य *a.* Liable to be injured or killed; R. 2. 57; Ms. 5. 41.

हिंस्र *a.* 1 Injurious, noxious, mischievous, hurtful, murderous; Ms. 9. 80, 12. 56. 2 Terrible. 3 Cruel, fierce, savage. -*सः* 1 A fierce animal, beast of prey; R. 2. 27, 2 A destroyer. 3 N. of Siva. 4 N. of Bhtma. -*Comp.* -पशुः *a.* a beast of prey. -पञ्च 1 a trap. 2 a mystical text used for malevolent purposes.

हिङ् I. 1 U. (हिङ्गिते, हिङ्गित) 1 To make an indistinct or inarticulate sound. 2 To hicough. -II. 10 A. (हिङ्गते) To hurt, injure, kill.

हिङ्गा 1 An indistinct sound. 2 Hicough.

हिङ्गारः 1 A kind of low roar or sound like 'him'. 2 A tiger.

हिङ्गु *m., n.* 1 The plant called *Asa foetida*. 2 The substance prepared from this plant (*asa foetida*) for household use, especially in seasoning articles of food. -*Comp.* -निर्वासः 1 the gummy exudation of the *hingū* tree. 2 The *nimba* tree. -पत्रः the *ingudi* tree.

हिङ्गुलः } Vermillion.
हिङ्गुलिः }
हिङ्गुल *m., n.* }

हिङ्गीरः A rope or fetter for fastening an elephant's foot.

हिङ्गिः N. of a demon slain by Bhtma. -*सः* The sister of Hidimba who married Bhtma. -*Comp.* -सितः, निरङ्ग, -निरः, -रिपु *m.* epithets of Bhtma.

हिङ्ग 1 A. (हिङ्गिते, हिङ्गित) To go, wander, roam over. -*With* अङ्ग to wander or roam about; S. 2.

हिङ्गन 1 Wandering, roaming about. 2 Sexual intercourse, 3 Writing.

हिङ्गिकः An astrologer.

हिङ्गि(ही)रः 1 Cuttle-fish bone. 2 A man, a male. 3 The egg-plant.

हिङ्गी N. of Durgā.

हित *a.* 1 Put, laid, placed. 2 Held, taken. 3 Suitable, fit, proper, good (with dat.); योग्ये हितं मोक्षाय. 4 Useful, advantageous. 5 Beneficial, advantageous, wholesome, salutary (said of words, diet &c.); हितं मनोवर्ति च दुर्लभं पद्मः Ki. 1. 4; 14. 63. 6 Friendly, kind, affectionate, well-disposed (generally with loc.). -*सः* A friend, benefactor, friendly adviser; क्षिप्र-

यः संयुक्ते स किं पद्मः Ki. 1. 5; H. 1. 30.

-सं 1 Benefit, profit, advantage. 2 Anything proper or suitable. 3 Well-being, welfare, good. -*Comp.*

-अनुबन्धित *a.* involving or causing welfare. -अन्वेष्टित, -अर्थित *a.* seeking welfare. -हृत्ता good will, good wishes. -उक्तिः *f.* salutary instruction, friendly or kind advice. -उपदेशः friendly advice, salutary instruction. -एषित *a.* desiring another's welfare, well-wisher, benevolent. -कर *a.* doing a kind act or service, friendly, favourable. -काम *a.* desirous of befriending or benefiting. -काम्या desire for another's welfare, good will. -कारित, कृत *m.* a benefactor. -दृष्टी *m.* a spy. -दुष्टि *a.* friendly-minded, a well-wisher. -वाक्य friendly advice. -वादिन *m.* a friendly counsellor.

हितकः 1 A child. 2 The young of an animal.

हितालः A kind of palm.

हिंदोलः 1 A swing. 2 The swing on which the figures of Krishna are carried about during the swing-festival in the bright half of Śrāvana, or the festival itself.

हिंदोलकः, हिंदोला A swing.

हिम *a.* Cold, frigid, frosty, dewy.

-सः 1 The cold season, winter. 2 The moon. 3 The Himalaya mountain. 4 The sandal tree. 5 Camphor. -सं 1 Frost, hoar-frost; R. 1. 46, 9. 25; Ku. 2. 19. 2 Ice, snow; Ku. 1. 3, 11; R. 9. 28, 15. 66, 16. 44, Ki. 5. 12. 3 Cold, coldness. 4 A lotus. 5 Fresh butter. 6 A pearl. 7 Night. 8 Sandal wood. -*Comp.* -अंशुः 1 the moon; Me. 89, R. 5. 16, 6. 47, 14. 80; Si. 2. 49. 2 camphor. -अनिकय silver. -अचलः, अक्षि the Himalaya mountain; Ku. 1. 54; R. 4. 79, 14. 3. -जा, तनया 1 Pārvati. 2 the Ganges.

-अंडः, अंमस *n.* 1 cold water. 2 dew; R. 5. 70. -अनिलः a cold wind. -अरजः a lotus. -अरतिः 1 fire. 2 the sun. -आगमः the cold or winter-season. -आर्त *a.* pinched or shivering with cold, chilled. -आलयः the Himalaya mountain; Ku. 1. 1. -कुत an epithet of Pārvati. -आहः, आहयः camphor.

-उज्जः the moon. -करः 1 the moon; दुर्गत न स हिमकरादित्येन Gtt. 7. 2 camphor. -कृतः 1 the winter season. 2 the Himalaya mountain. -निहिः the Himalaya. -गुः the moon. -जः the Maināka mountain. -जा 1 the plant sadoary. 2 Pārvati. -जेल a kind of camphor ointment. -जीवितः the moon; Si. 9. 29. -दुर्दिन wintry weather, cold and bad weather. -युतिः the moon. -बुध *m.* the sun. -चरत *a.* bitten, nipped, or blighted by frost. -वरुण the Himalaya mountain. -मरु,

-रश्मि *m.* the moon. -वालुका camphor. -शीतल *a.* ice-cold. -शैलः the Himalaya mountain. -संहतिः *f.* a mass of ice or snow. -सरस *n.* 'a lake of snow', cold water; Mā. 1. 31. -हासः the marshy date tree.

हिमवत् *a.* Snowy, icy, frosty. -*m.* The Himalaya mountain; R. 4. 79, V. 5. 22. -*Comp.* -कुक्षिः a valley of the Himalaya. -दुर N. of Oshadhi-prastha, the capital of Himalaya; Ku. 6. 33. -दुतः the Maināka mountain. -दुता 1 Pārvati. 2 the Ganges.

हिमानी A mass or collection of snow, snow-drift; नगपुरा हिमानीर-मासाय जिष्णुः Ki. 4. 38; Bv. I. 25.

हिरण 1 Gold. 2 Semen. 3 A cowrie.

हिरण्य *a.* (वी *f.*) Made of gold. golden, हिरण्यी सीतायाः प्रतिकृतिः U. 2, R. 15. 61. -*सः* The god Brahman.

हिरण्य 1 Gold, Ms. 2. 246; 8. 182. 2 Any vessel of gold; Ms. 2. 29. 3 Silver. 4 Any precious metal. 5 Wealth, property. 6 Semen virile. 7 A cowrie. 8 A particular measure. 9 A substance. 10 The thorn-apple (वृक्ष).

-*Comp.* -कक्ष *a.* wearing a golden girdle. -कशियुः N. of a celebrated king of demons. [He was a son of Kasyapa and Diti, and by virtue of a boon from Brahman, he became so powerful that he usurped the sovereignty of Indra and oppressed the three worlds. He freely blasphemed the great god and subjected his son Prahrada to untold cruelties for acknowledging Vishnu as the Supreme deity. But he was eventually torn to pieces by Vishnu in the form of Narasimha; see प्रह्लादः.] -कोशः gold and silver (whether wrought or unwrought). -वर्णः 1 N. of Brahman (as born from a golden-egg) 2 N. of Vishnu. 3 the soul invested by the subtle body or सूक्ष्मशरीर q. v. -द्व *a.* giving or granting gold, Ms. 4. 230. (-*सः*) the ocean. (-*सः*) the earth. -नाभः the mountain Maināka. -बाहूः 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 the river Soṇa. -रेतस *m.* 1 fire; R. 18. 25. 2 the sun. 3 N. of Siva. 4 the Chitraka or Arka plant. -वर्णः a river. -बाहूः the river Soṇa.

हिरण्य *a.* (वी *f.*) Golden.

हिङ्ग ind. 1 Without, except. 2 Amongst, in the midst of. 3 Near. 4 Below.

हिङ्ग 6 P. (हिलति) To sport amorously, wanton, dally, express amorous desire.

हिङ्गः A kind of bird.

हिंदोलः 1 A wave, billow. 2 The musical mode called Hindola. 3 A caprice, whim. 4 A kind of coitus.

हिंसलः *f.* pl. N. of five small stars in the head of the lunar

mansion called *सुमशिरु*.

ही ind. An interjection of 1 Surprise (ah!); इतिविलसितानां ही विचित्रो विषयः Si. 11, 64; or ही चित्रं लक्षणेनोपे Bk. 14, 39; often repeated in theatrical language in this sense), 2 Fatigue, despondency or sorrow. 3 Reason; (cf. हि.)

हीन p. p. 1 Left, abandoned, forsaken &c. 2 Destitute or deprived of, bereft of, without; (with instr. or in comp.) ; गुणिहीना न शोभते निर्गुणा इव हिंशुकाः Subhāsh. ; so द्रव्य°, मति°, उत्साह° &c. 3 Decayed, wasted. 4 Deficient, defective; हीनानिर्दिष्टगणो वा तमव्ययनयेत्तः Ms. 3, 242. 5 Subtracted. 6 Less, lower; Ms. 2, 194. 7 Low, base, mean, vile. -नः 1 A defective witness. 2 A faulty respondent; (Nā: rāda enumerates five kinds:— अन्य-वादी क्रियादिष्वी नोपस्थाया विचरः । आहतप्रपलायी न हीनः पंचविधः स्मृतः । -Comp. -अंग a. deficient in a limb, crippled, maimed, defective; Ms. 4, 141; Y. 1, 222. -कुल, -ज a. base-born, of low family. -कृत a. one who neglects his sacrifice. -जति a. 1 of a low caste. 2 excommunicated, outcaste, degraded. -कोनिः f. low birth or origin. -वर्ण a. 1 of low caste. 2 of inferior rank. -सादिन् a. 1 making a defective statement. 2 prevaricating. 3 dumb, speechless. -सख्यं associating with low persons. -सेवा attendance on base persons.

हीतालः The marshy date tree.

हीरः 1 A snake. 2 A necklace. 3 A lion. 4 N. of the father of Srtharsha, the author of the Naishadha-charita. -र, -र 1 The thunderbolt of Indra. 2 A diamond; (occurring in the concluding stanza of each canto of नैषधचरित.). -Comp. -अंगः the thunderbolt of Indra.

हीरकः A diamond.

हीरा 1 An epithet of Lakekmt. 2 An ant.

हीरलः Semen virile.

हीही ind. A particle expressive of surprise or merriment; see हि.

हु 3 P. (हुति, हुत; pass. हुते; caus. हुयति, desid. हुयति) 1 To offer or present (as an oblation to fire), make an offering to or in honor of a deity (with acc.), sacrifice; यो मंत्रयुतो तनुमन्वादीव R. 13, 45; जटापरः सन् जुहुवीह पावकं Ki. 1, 44; हविर्जुह्वि पावके Bk. 20, 11; Ms. 3, 87; Y. 1, 99. 2 To perform a sacrifice. 3 To eat.

हु 1 P. (होति) To go. -II. 6 P. (हुति) To collect.

हु 1 A ram. 2 An iron stake for keeping out thieves. 3 A kind of fence. 4 An iron club.

हुहः A ram; अंशको हुहुवेन Pt. 1, 162.

हुहुकः 1 A small hour-glass shaped drum; N. 15, 17. 2 A kind of bird (दायूह). 3 The bolt of a door. 4 A drunken man.

हुहुत् n. 1 Noise of a bull. 2 A sound of throat.

हुहः 1 A tiger. 2 A ram. 3 A block-head. 4 A vill ge-hog. 5 A demon.

हुत p. p. i Offered as an oblation to fire, burnt as a sacrificial offering. 2 One to whom an oblation is offered; S. 4; R. 2, 71, 9, 33. -तः N. of Siva. -तं An oblation, offering. -Comp. -अग्नि a. who has made an oblation to fire; R. 1, 6. -अज्ञानः 1 fire; समीरणो नोदयिता मवेति व्यादिरस्यते केन हुताशनस्य Ku. 3, 21, R. 4, 1, 2 N. of Siva. -सहायः an epithet of Siva. -भ्रमानी the full-moon day in the month of Phālguna (होलाका). -आशः fire; प्रदक्षिणीकृत्य हुतं हुतांशं R. 2, 71. -जातयेदृश a. one who has made an oblation to fire. -शुक्ल m. fire; नैशस्यावि-हुतयुज इव चित्रमग्निद्वयं V. 1, 9; U. 5, 9. -मिया Svāhā, the wife of Agni. -वहः fire; जनाकर्षि मन्त्रे हुतबहगर्गितं गृहमिव S. 5, 10; शीतांशुसप्तो हिमे हुतबहः Git. 9; Me. 43; Ra. 1, 27. -हेमः a Brāhmaṇa who has offered oblations to fire. (-मं) a burnt offering.

हुय ind. A particle (originally an imitative sound) expressing. 1 Remembrance or recollection; हुं ज्ञातं, or रामो नाम बभूव हुं तद्वला संतिति हुय. 2 doubt; चेतो हुं भ्रमो हुं. 3 Assent; U. 5, 35. 4 Anger. 5 Aversion. 6 Reproach. 7 Interrogation. (In spells and incantations हुं is often found used with dat.; s. g. ओ कवचाय हुम्). (हुंहु means 'to utter the sound hum', to roar, grunt, bellow, as in अनुहुंहु 'to roar in return'; अनुहुंहुकृते वनमन्त्रि न हि गोमायुक्तानि केसरी Si. 16, 25). -Comp. -कारः कृतिः f. 1 uttering the sound 'hum'; वृक्ष पुनः पुनः कृता हुंकारेण भाषते. 2 a menacing sound, sound of defiance; क्षतहंकारश्रवितः Ku. 2, 26; हुंकारेण पशुयः स हि विजानपीहति S. 3, 1, R. 7, 58; Ku. 3, 54. 3 roaring, bellowing in general. 4 the grunting of a boar. 5 the twang of a bow.

हुई 1 P. (हुति) To be crooked.

हुळ 1 P. (होळति) 1 To go. 2 To cover or conceal.

हुलहुली A kind of inarticulate sound, uttered by women on joyful occasions.

हुल (ह) m. A kind of Gandharva.

हुळ 1 A. (हुते) To go.

हुणः (नः) 1 A barbarian, foreigner; सद्यो हुतिमत्तुभयिदुक्प्रसर्पि नारिकरम्. 2 A kind of golden coin, (probably current in the country of the Hūṇas). -जा m. pl. N. of a country or its people; हुणपरोक्षान् R. 4, 68.

हुत p. p. Called, summoned, invited &c.; see हे.

हुतिः f. 1 Calling, inviting. 2 Challenging. 3 A name; as in हरिहृति q. v.

हुय् &c. See हुम्.

हुयः A jackal.

हुह m. A kind of Gandharva.

हु 1 U. (हति ते, हुत; pass. हुयते) 1 To take, carry, convey, lead, (often used with two accusatives in this sense); अजां माने हरति Sk.; संदेशं मे हर चनयति कोषविभक्तितस्य Me. 7; Ms. 4, 74. 2 To carry off or away, take or draw to a distance; Bk. 5, 47. 3 To take away, rob, plunder, steal; हुंवा जारजन्मानो हरिष्यतीति शुक्या Bv. 4, 45; R. 3, 39, Ku. 2, 47, Bk. 2, 39; Ms. 7, 43. 4 To strip off, deprive of, despoil, take away; हुताच्छल्यं हरति पुष्पमनोकहानां R. 5, 69, 3, 54, Bk. 15, 116; Ms. 8, 334. 5 To take away, cure, destroy; तथापि हरते तापं लोकानाहु-न्नतो वनः Bv. 1, 49; R. 15, 24; Me. 31. 6 To attract, captivate, win over, influence, subdue; enchanter; चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरंगनायाः Bv. 2, 157. ये माया हृदयं हरति 1, 103; तथास्मि गतिरंगेण हारिणा प्रसमे हुतः S. 1, 5; सुगया जहार चतुरेव कामिनी R. 9, 69, 10, 83, V. 4, 10; R. 6, 20, Bg. 6, 44, 2, 60; Ms. 6, 59. 7 To gain, acquire, take, obtain; ततो विशं वृषो हरतु Ms. 8, 391, 153; स हतुं समगपताकां Dk. 8 To have, possess; Bv. 2, 163. 9 To surpass, eclipse; Bk. 5, 71; Si. 9, 63. 10 To marry; Ms. 9, 93. 11 To divide. -Comp. (हारयति) 1 To cause to take, carry or convey, send (something) by one; (with acc. of instr.) सुयं भवेन वा मारं हारयति Sk.; जीवतेन स्वदुःखालयः हारयिष्यन् प्रवृत्तिं Me. 4; Ms. 8, 114; Ku. 2, 39. 2 To cause to be taken away to lose, be deprived of. 3 To give away. -Desid. (जिहीषति) To wish to take &c. -With अद्य to supply an ellipsis. -अनु 1 to imitate, resemble; देहं देवेन स्वयेन च राममनुमुहति U. 4; so Ki. 9, 67. 2 to take after (one's parents) (Atm. in this sense); see P. 1, 3, 21. Vāit. -अयं 1 to bear or snatch off, take away; पञ्चाक्षरेपहतमरः कलते विप्रमाय V. 3, 1, 2. 2 to avert, turn away; अनययतो (गेति) Ku. 7, 95. 3 to rob, plunder, steal. 4 to deprive (one) of, take away, destroy; स च कीर्तिमपहर्तुमुद्यतः R. 11, 74. 5 to attract. Affect, influence, overpower, subdue; (न) प्रियता यतमानमपाहत् R. 9, 7; so अपहिय निद्रा U. 1. (-Caus.) to cause (others) to take away; Ki. 1, 31. -अग्नि to carry off, remove. -अय्य to eat. (-Caus.) to cause to eat, feed. -आ 1 (a) to bring, fetch; बदेव बदे तवपस्याहत् R. 5, 9, 14, 77. (b) to

carry, convey; Ms. 9. 54. 2 to bring near, give; अयाचितान्ते Y. 1. 215. 3 to obtain, get, receive; Ms. 2. 183, 7. 80, 8. 151. 4 to have, assume; आजहन्तुस्तच्छरणौ पृथिव्यां स्थलार-निदियमव्यवस्था Ku. 1. 33. 6 to perform (a sacrifice); स विष्णुजितमात्रेण यज्ञं सर्वस्वदक्षिण R. 4. 86, 14. 37. 7 to recover, bring back. 8 to cause, produce, beget. 9 to wear, put on. 10 to attract. 11 to remove, draw off from. (-Caus.) 1 to cause to bring or fetch. 2 to cause, to give or pay. 3 to collect, bring together. -उद् 1 to have, deliver, extricate, rescue; मां तावदुद्धर हृषी दक्षितावृत्त्या V. 4. 15. 2 to draw or take out; (जरं) उद्धर्तुमिच्छत्यसमोद्धतारिः R. 2. 30, 3. 64. 3 to uproot, eradicate, extricate; नमयामास नृपाननुद्धरन् B. 8. 9, 4. 66, त्रिदिग्बहुतदानवकण्टकं S. 7. 3. 4 to raise, lift up, elevate, extend (as hands); Ms. 4. 62; Pt. 1. 363. 5 to pluck (as flowers). 6 to absorb; Si. 3. 75. 7 to deduct, subtract. 8 to select, pick out, extract, as इदं पयं रामायणादुद्धृतम्. (-Caus.) to cause to take out; R. 9. 74. -उद्वा 1 to relate, narrate, declare, say, speak, utter; उद्वाजहार दृष्टात्मजा गिरः Ki. 1. 27; Mk. 9. 4; चिक्षिप्सका दोषमुदाहरति M. 2; Māl. 1. 2 to call, name; त्वं कामिनो मदनदूति-मुदाहरति V. 4, 11; श्रुताचितो दशरथ इत्युदाहृतः Bk. 1. 1. 3 to illustrate, exemplify cite as an instance or illustration; त्वमुदाहियस्व कथमनया जनेः Si. 15. 29. -उप 1 to fetch, bring near; S. 1. 2 to offer, give, present; नवीरमागधेयमस्माकमुपहरतु S. 2; मातृव्यो बलिमुपहर Mk. 1; Mr. 6. 22; R. 14. 19, 16. 80, 19. 12; S. 3. 3 to offer (as a victim). -उप्रा 1 to bring, fetch. -निष् 1 to take or draw out from, extract; R. 14. 42. 2 to carry out the dead body; Ms. 5. 91; Y. 3. 15. 3 to remove (as a fault &c.). -परि 1 to avoid, shun; क्षीरनि-कषं परितुमुच्छिन्नतरुं धृतपतिः सयुक्तः Ku. 3. 74; Ms. 8. 400; Ku. 3. 43. 2 to forsake, abandon, leave, desert; कति न कथितमिदमुपुद्गमचिरं मा परिहर हरि मतिशायकरिं Gt. 9. 3 to remove, destroy; answer, refute (as objection, charges &c.); ब्रह्मास्य जगतो निमित्तं कारणं प्रकृतिश्रेयस्य पञ्चसाक्षेपः स्थितिनिमित्तः परिहरतः। तर्कनिमित्तं इदानीमाक्षेपः परिहियेत S. B.; Ms. 14. -प्र 1 to strike at, strike, beat, लक्ष्मणाय 'kicks'; R. 5. 68; Ku. 3. 70, Bk. 9. 7. 2 to hurt, injure, wound (with loc.). 3 to attack, assault. 4 to throw, cast, hurl (with loc. or dat.). 5 to seize upon. -प्र 1 to take away, seize away. 2 to remove, destroy 3 to

let fall, shed (as tears). 4 to pass (as time). 5 to amuse or divert oneself, sport, play; विहरति हरिश्चि सरसवसंते Gt. 1. पृथ्वी 1 to deal in any transaction or business. 2 to act, behave, deal with. 3 to go to law, sue (one) in a court of law; अर्थ-पतिर्यवहर्तुमर्थगौ (वादमियोक्ष्यते Dk. -व्या to speak, say, tell, narrate, declare; Ku. 2. 62, 6. 2; R. 11. 83. -सं 1 to bring or draw together. 2 (a) to contract, abridge, compress; R. 10. 32. (b) to drop; संहियतामिदं K. 3 to bring together, collect, accumulate. 4 to destroy, annihilate (opp. सह); अहं युगातिपितकालनिदः संहय लोकान् प्रयो-सयिष्येते R. 13. 6. 5 to withdraw, with- hold, draw or take back; अभिमुखे मयि संवृत्तमीक्षितं S. 2. 11, 6. 4; न हि संहरते ज्योत्स्ना चंद्रांश्चादालेवमपि H. 1. 61; R. 4. 16, 12. 103; Bg. 2. 28. 6 to curb, restrain, suppress; कोपं प्रभो संहर संहरति शबद्विरः से मरुतां चरति Ku. 3. 72. 7 to wind up, close. -समा 1 to bring, convey, carry; सर्व एव समाहरि तदा शैलः सहोपधिः Bk. 15. 107. 2 to collect, bring together, convene; तव स्वयंवर-समाहतराजलोकं R. 5. 62; Bk. 8. 63. 3 to draw, attract. 4 to destroy, annihilate; Bg. 11. 32. 5 to complete (as a sacrifice). 6 to return, restore to one's proper place; Ms. 8. 319. 7 to curb, restrain.

ह (हि) जीयते Den. A. 1 To be angry. 2 to feel ashamed (with instr. or gen); त्वयाय तस्मिन्नि देवधारिणा कथं न पत्या धरणी हृणीयते N. 1. 133; दिवोपि वज्रायुधमृषणाया हृणीयते वीरवती न भूमिः Bk. 2. 38.

हृणी (जि) या 1 Censure, reproach. 2 Shame. 3 Compassion.

हृत् a. (At the end of comp. only) Taking away, seizing, removing, carrying off, attracting &c.

हृत p. p. 1 Taken or carried away. 2 Seized. 3 Captivated. 4 Accepted. 5 Divided, see ह. -Comp. -अधिकार a. 1 dismissed from authority, turned out. 2 deprived of one's due rights. -उत्तरीय a. having the upper garments stripped off. -वृक्ष, -घन a. spoiled of wealth. -सर्वस्व a. stripped of all one's property, utterly ruined.

हृतिः f. 1 Seizure. 2 Robbing, spoilation. 3 Destruction.

हृत् n. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections and is optionally substituted for हृत् after acc. dual) 1 The mind, heart. 2 The chest, bosom, breast; इमां हृदि व्यावतपातमक्षिणोन् Ku. 3. 54. -Comp. -आवर्तः a lock or curl of hair on a horse's chest. -कंपः tremor of the heart, palpitation. -गत a. 1 seated in the mind, conceived, designed. 2

cherished. -तं) design, meaning, intent. -देशः the region of the heart. -पिण्डः the heart. -रोगः 1 heart-disease, heart-burn. 2 sorrow, grief, anguish. 3 love. 4 the sign [Aquarius of the zodiac. -लासः (-ह्लासः) 1 hiccup. 2 disquietude, grief. -लेखः (-हृलेखः) 1 knowledge, reasoning. 2 heart-ache. -लेखा (-हृलेखा) grief, anxiety. -वंकः the stomach. -शोकः heart-burn or anguish.

हृदय 1 The heart, soul, mind; हृदये दिग्दर्शितवान्तः Ku. 4. 25; so अयो-हृदयः R. 9. 9; पाषाणहृदय &c. 2 The bosom, chest, breast; वाणमिश्रहृदया निपेतुषी R. 11. 19. 3 Love, affection. 4 The interior or essence of anything. 5 The secret science; अथा, अथा &c. -Comp. -आत्मन् m. a heron. -आविष् a. heart-rending, heart-piercing; Bk. 6. 73. -ईशः, -ईश्वरः a husband. (-ज्ञा, -री f.) 1 a wife. 2 a mistress. -कंपः tremor of the heart, palpitation. -ग्राहिन् a. heart-captivating. -चौरः one who steals the heart or affections. -छिद् a. heart-rending, heart-piercing. -विष् a. heart-piercing. -वृत्ति f. disposition of the heart. -स्थ a. being or cherished in the heart. -स्थानं the breast, bosom.

हृदयंगम a. 1 Heart-stirring, touching, thrilling. 2 Lovely, handsome; Māl. 1. 3 Sweet, attractive, pleasant agreeable; अहो हृदयंगमः परिहासः Māl. 3. वरुणी च हृदयंगमस्वना R. 19. 13, Ku. 2. 16. 4 Fit, appropriate. 5 Dear, beloved, cherished; ऊतु ते हृदयंगमः सखा Ku. 4. 24.

हृदयालु, हृदयिक, हृदयिन् a. Tender-hearted, good-hearted, affectionate. हृदि (वी) कः N. of a Yādava prince.

हृदिसुख a. 1 Touching the heart. 2 Dear, beloved. 3 Agreeable, charming, beautiful.

हृद्य a. 1 Hearty, cordial, sincere. 2 Dear to the heart, cherished, dear, desired, beloved; Bv. 1. 69. 3 Agreeable, pleasant; charming; Māl. 4, R. 11. 68. -Comp. -यधः the Bilva tree. -यधः the great-flowered jasmine.

हृत् 1. 4. P. (हर्षति, हृष्यति, हृष्ट or हर्षित) 1 To be delighted or rejoiced, be pleased or glad, to exult, rejoice; अद्वितीयं हृष्यामानं मत्वा किं चंद्रं हृष्यति Bv. 2. 105; Bk. 15. 104, Ms. 2. 54. 2 To bristle or stand erect, stand on end (as the hair of the body); हृषितास्तनुरुहाः Dk.; हृष्यति रोमकृपाणि Mb. 3 To become erect (said of other things, e. g. the penis). -Caus. (हर्ष-वृत्ति-ने) To please, delight, fill with pleasure. -With प्र 1 to be glad, to

rejoice ; न प्रहस्येत् विषं पाच Bg. 5. 20, 11. 36. 2 to stand on end, bristle (as hair of the body). -वि to rejoice, be glad or delighted.

हृषित *p. p.* 1 Pleased, delighted, glad, happy, rejoiced, enraptured. 2 Thrilled ; having the hair bristling. 3 Astonished. 4 Bent, bowed. 5 Disappointed. 6 Fresh.

हृषिकं An organ of sense. -Comp. -ईशः an epithet of Vishnu or Krishna ; Bg. 1. 15 ; *et seq.* ; (हृषिका-नीदियायाहृषेयमीतो यतो मन्वा । हृषिकेस्ततो विष्णो ह्यातो देवेऽप्येकेशः ॥ Mb.).

हृष्ट *p. p.* Pleased, rejoiced, (=हृषित). -Comp. -चित्त, -मानस *a.* rejoiced in mind, glad at heart, happy. -सोमन् *a.* having the hair on the body bristling or thrilling (with joy). -वदन *a.* having a cheerful countenance. -संकल्प *a.* contented, pleased. -हृद्य *a.* joyous-hearted, cheerful, merry.

हृष्टिः *f.* 1 Delight, happiness, joy, pleasure. 2 Pride.

हे *ind.* 1 A vocative particle (oh !, ho !); हे कृष्ण देवाय हे सखेति Bg. 11. 41 ; हे राजनस्यजत सुकविमन्त्रं विरोधं Vikr. 18. 107. 2 An interjection expressing defiance, envy, ill-will or disapprobation.

हेका Hiccough.

हेतः 1 Vexation. 2 Hindrance, obstruction, opposition. 3 Injury, hurt.

हेह 1 A. (हेहे) To disregard, slight, neglect. -II. 1 P. (हेदि) 1 To surround. 2 To attire.

हेहः Disregard, slight. -Comp. -जः anger, displeasure.

हेडाडकः A horse-dealer.

हेति *m. f.* 1 A weapon, missile ; समरविजयी हेतिव्रतिः Bh. 2. 44 ; R. 10. 12 ; Ki. 3. 56, 14. 30. 2 A stroke, injury. 3 A ray of the sun. 4 Light, splendour. 5 Flame.

हेतुः 1 Cause, reason, object, motive ; इति हेतुस्तद्वद्दे K. P. 1 ; Māl. 1. 23, R. 1. 10 ; Me. 25 ; S. 3. 11. 2 Source, origin ; स पिता पितृत्वासा केचलं जन्महेतुः R. 1. 24 'authors of their being'. 3 A means or instrument. 4 The logical reason, the reason for an inference, middle term (forming the second member of the five-membered syllogism). 5 Logic, science of reasoning. 6 Any logical proof or argument. 7 A rhetorical reason (regarded by some writers as a figure of speech) ; it is thus defined : हेतोर्हेतुमता सार्थमेवेदं हेतुरुच्यते. (N. B. The forms हेतुना, हेतोः rarely हेतो are used adverbially in the sense of 'by reason of', 'on account of', 'because of', with gen. or in comp. शास्त्रविज्ञानहेतुना, अल्पस्य हेतोर्बहु हातुमिच्छन् R.

2. 47 ; विस्तृतं कस्य हेतोः Mu. 1. 1. &c.).

-Comp. -अपदेशः adducing the *hetu* (in the form of the five-membered syllogism). -आभासः 'the semblance of a reason,' a fallacious middle term, fallacy ; (it is of five kinds : -सम्बन्धित or अनैकान्तिक, विरुद्ध, असिद्ध, सत्यतिपक्ष and बाधित). -उपक्षेपः, उपन्दासः adducing a reason, statement of an argument. -वादः disputation, controversy. -शास्त्रं a logically-treated work, any heretical work questioning the authority of Smritis or revelation ; Ms. 2. 11. -हेतुमत् *m. du.* cause and effect. भावः the relation existing between cause and effect.

हेतुक *a.* Causing, producing (at the end of comp.). -कः 1 A cause, reason. 2 An instrument. 3 A logician.

हेतुता-त्वं Causation, the existence of cause.

हेतुमत् *a.* 1 Having a reason or cause. 2 Having the *hetu*. -*m.* An effect.

हेमं Gold. -वन्तः 1 A dark or brown coloured horse. 2 A particular weight of gold. 3 The planet Mercury.

हेमन् *n.* 1 Gold. 2 Water. 3 Snow. 4 The thorn-apple. 5 The Kesara flower. -Comp. -अंग *a.* golden. (-गः) 1 Garuda. 2 a lion. 3 the mountain Sumeru. 4 N. of Brahman. 5 of Vishnu. 6 Champaka tree. -अंगदं a gold-bracelet. -अग्निः the mountain Sumeru. -अंभोजं a golden lotus ; हेमभोजप्रसवि सलिलं मानससादानः Me. 62. -अंभोरुहं a golden lotus ; Ku. 2. 44. -आहः 1 the wild Champaka tree. 2 the Dhattu'ra plant. -कंदलः coral.

-करः, -कर्तु, -कारः, -कारकः a goldsmith ; Ms. 12. 61, Y. 3. 147. -किजलकं the Nāgakesara flower. -कुम्भः a golden jar. -कूटः N. of a mountain ; S. 7. -केतकी the Ketaka plant, bearing yellow flowers (स्पर्णकेतकी). -गंधिनी the perfume named Retukā. -गिरिः the mountain Sumeru. -गौरः The Asoka tree.

-चक्षु *a.* covered with gold. (चं) gold covering. -ज्वालः fire. -तारं blue vitriol. -कुण्डः, -कुण्डकः the glomerous fig-tree -पर्वतः the mountain Meru. -पुष्प, -पुष्पकः 1 the Asoka tree. 2 the Lodhra tree. 3 the Champaka tree. (-नः) the Asoka flower. 2 the flower of China rose. -वज्रं a pearl.

-मालिन् *m.* the sun. -युधिका the golden or yellow jasmine. -राजिणी *f.* turmeric. -शंसः N. of Vishnu. -शृंग 1 a golden horn. 2 a golden summit.

-सार् blue vitriol. -सूत्र, -सूत्रकं a kind of necklace ; (Mar. गोक).

हेमन्तः-वं One of the six seasons, cold or winter season (comprising

the months मार्गशीर्ष and पौष) ; नवप्रवाली द्रवसंस्कारः प्रकुललोभः परिपक्वतालिः । विलिनि-पक्षः प्रपतनुगारी हेमन्तकालः समुपगतः श्रिये R. 4. 1.

हेमलः 1 A goldsmith. 2 A touchstone. 3 A chameleon.

हेय *a.* Fit to be left or abandoned.

हेर 1 A kind of crown or diadem. 2 Turmeric

हेरंशः 1 N. of Gajesa. 2 A buffalo. 3 A boastful hero. -Comp. -जननी N. of Pārvati (mother of Gajesa).

हेरिकः A spy, secret emissary.

हेलन्-ना Disregarding, slighting, contempt, insulting.

हेल 1 Contempt, disrespect ; insult ; Si. 12. 72. 2 Amorous sport or dalliance, wanton sport ; see S. D. 128 ; D. R. 2. 32. 3 Strong sexual desire ; श्रद्धिच्छायास्तिस्रहाना नारीणां सुरतोत्सवे । शृंगारसाधनस्यैहेला सा परिकीर्तिता ॥ 4 Ease, facility ; Si. 1. 34 ; हेलया 'easily', without any difficulty or trouble. 5 Moonlight.

हेलाडकः A horse-dealer.

हेलिः The sun. -*f.* Wanton or amorous sport, dalliance.

हेवाकः Ardent or intense desire, eagerness ; (this word, like the word लभ q. v., is used only by later writers like Kalhana, Bilhana, and is probably derived from Persian or Arabic) ; अस्मिन्नासीद्वदु निविडाश्लेषहेवाकलिलियेहृदाहुकणितबलया संततं राजलक्ष्मीः Vikr. 18. 101 ; cf. हेवाकिन् below.

हेवाकस *a.* High, intense, ardent ; हेवाकस्तु शृंगारो हावोहिषुविकारकृत् D. R. 2. 31 (might the word here not be derived from हेवाक ?)

हेवाकिन् *a.* Ardently desirous of, eager for, (in comp.) ; जयन्ते महतामहो निरुपमप्रस्थानहेवाकिना निःसामान्यमहस्ययोगविश्रुता वार्ता विप्रसावपि Kalhana.

हेय 1 A. (हेयते, हेयित) To neigh (as a horse) ; to bray, roar (in general).

हेयः, हेया, हेयितं Neighing, braying ; रथानामुपकीर्तितमथैवय Ki. 16. 8.

हेयिन् *m.* A horse.

हेहे *ind.* A vocative particle used in addressing or calling out loudly.

हेऽ *ind.* A vocative particle.

हेतुक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Causal, causative. 2 Argumentative, rationalistic. -कः 1 A logical reasoner, an arguer. 2 A follower of the Mīmāṃsā doctrines. 3 A rationalist, sceptic. 4 A heretic.

हेम *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Cold, wintry, frigid. 2 Caused by frost ; सुगालिनो हिमविशेषात् R. 16. 7. 2 Golden, made of gold ; पविन हेमं विविधेषु रसि R. G. 15 ; Bk. 5. 89 ; Ku. 8. 6. -मं Hoar-frost, dew. -नः An epithet of Siva. -Comp. -सुव्रत, -सुव्रिक *a.* golden coin.

हेमन् *a.* (जी. *f.*) 1 Wintry, cold; Si. 6. 55, Ki. 17. 12. 2 Pertaining to winter, i. e. long (as nights); Si. 6. 77. 3 Growing in or suitable for winter; हेमन्निर्वसने: वृषधन्ना: R. 19. 41. 4 Golden, made of gold. -न: 1 The month Mārgaśrāṣa. 2 The winter season (= ह्येन *q. v.*).

हेमन्तिक *a.* 1 Wintry, cold. 2 Growing in winter. -क A kind of rice.

हेमल See हेमन्त.

हेमवन्त *a.* (जी. *f.*) 1 Snowy. 2 Flowing from the snowy, i. e. Himālaya mountain; R. 16. 44. 3 Bred in, belonging to, or situated on, the Himālaya mountain; Ku. 3. 23, 2. 67. -न्त Bhāratavarsha or India.

हेमवती 1 N. of Pārvati. 2 Of the river Ganges. 3 A kind of myrobalan. 4 A kind of drug. 5 Common flax. 6 A tawny grape.

हेमवतीन् 1 Clarified butter prepared from the preceding day's milk, fresh ghee; हेमवतीनमादाय वोषवद्वावृष-द्वितान् R. 1. 45; Bk. 5. 12. 2 Butter prepared a day before it is used, fresh butter.

हेरिका A thief.

हेह्व *m. pl. N.* of a people and their country. -य: 1 N. of the great-grandson of Yadu. 2 N. of Arjuna Kārtavīrya (who had a thousand arms and was slain by Parāśurāma *q. v.*). देवुत्तमसहजान्च हेह्वसन् च कीर्तिमपहतु-मुचन: R. 11. 74.

हो *ind.* A vocative particle used in calling to a person (ho! hallo!)

होह्व 1. *A.* (होह्वे) To disregard, disrespect. -ह्व 1 P. (होह्वति) To go.

होड: A raft, float.

होद् *a.* (जी. *f.*) Sacrificing, offering oblations with fire; वहति विधिहृतं या हविर्वाच होही S. 1. 1. -म: 1 A sacrificial priest, especially one who recites the prayers of the Rīgveda at a sacrifice. 2 A sacrificer; R. 1. 62, 82; Ms. 11. 36.

होत्रं 1 Anything fit to be offered as an oblation (as ghee). 2 A burnt offering. 3 A sacrifice.

होत्रा 1 A sacrifice. 2 Praise.

होत्रीय: The priest who offers oblations to gods. -न्त The sacrificial hall.

होम: 1 Offering oblations to gods by throwing ghee into the consecrated fire, (one of the five daily Yajnas, to be performed by a Brāhmana, called देवयज्ञ *q. v.*). 2 A burnt offering A sacrifice. -Comp. -अग्नि: sacrificial fire. -कुण्डं a hole in the ground for receiving the consecrated fire. -होम: a sacrificial horse; R. 3. 38. धाम्यं *śaśasūm*, -धूम:

the smoke of a burnt offering or sacrificial fire. -भस्मन् *n.* the ashes of a burnt offering. -वेला the time for offering oblations; S. 4. -शाला a sacrificial hall or chamber.

होमक See ह्यु.

होमि: 1 Clarified butter. 2 Water. 3 Fire.

होमिन् *m.* The offerer of an oblation, a sacrificer in general.

होमीय, होम्य *a.* Belonging to or fit for an oblation. -म्य Ghee.

होरा 1 The rising of a zodiacal sign. 2 Part of the duration of a sign. 3 An hour. 4 A mark, line.

होलाका 1 The spring-festival celebrated at the approach of the spring season, during the ten-but particularly three or four-days preceding the full-moon day in the month of Phālguna (commonly called *Holi*). 2 The full-moon day in the month of Phālguna.

होलिका, होली The festival called होलाका *q. v.* above.

हो, होहो *ind.* A vocative particle (ho!, hallo!).

होत्रं The office of the priest called होत्र *q. v.*

होम्य Clarified butter.

हु 2 *A.* (हुते, हुन) 1 To take away, rob, abstract, deprive (one) of; अच्यगीह्यार्थशास्त्राणि यमस्याहोद विक्रमं Bk. 15. 88. 2 To conceal, hide, withhold; Māl. 1. 3 To hide from any one (with dat.); मेरी कृष्णाय हुते Sk. -WITH अप 1 to conceal, hide; Ms. 8. 53; Ratn. 2. 2 to deny, disown, conceal before one; युगाध्यापकपुत्रेऽस्माकं Bk. 5. 44, अपहृत्तानस्य जनाय सजिजां (अधी-रत) N. 1. 49. -नि 1 to hide, conceal; Bk. 10. 36. 2 to conceal or hide from, dissimulate or deny before any one (with dat.); Bk. 8. 74.

ह्यस् *ind.* Yesterday. -Comp. -ज्व *a.* what occurred yester-day.

ह्यस्तन *a.* (जी. *f.*) Belonging to yesterday; as in ह्यस्तनी वृत्तिः. -Comp. -दिनं yesterday, the previous day.

ह्यस्त्य *a.* Belonging to yesterday, hesternal.

ह्व: 1 A deep lake, a large and deep pool of water; N. 3. 53. 2 A deep hole or cavity; Si. 5. 29. 3 A ray of light. -Comp. -वह: a crocodile.

ह्विनी 1 A river. 2 Lightning.

ह्वयो: The sign *Aquarius* of the zodiac (derived from Greek.)

ह्वस् 1. P. (ह्वसति, ह्वसित) 1 To sound. 2 To become small.

ह्वसिन् *m.* Smallness, shortness.

ह्वस् *a.* (compar. ह्वसिन्, superl. ह्वसिष्ठ) 1 Short, small, little. 2 Dwarfish, low or short in stature.

3 Short (opp. दीर्घ in prosody): -स्व. A dwarf. -Comp. -अग्न *a.* dwarfish, short-bodied. (-न:) a dwarf. -गर्म: the Kusa grass. -दर्भ: the short or white Kusa grass. -बाहुक *a.* short armed. -सूति *a.* short in stature, dwarfish, pigmy.

ह्वस् 1 *A.* (ह्वसति) 1 To sound. 2 To roar.

ह्वद: Noise, sound; दुग्धना ह्वद: Ki. 16. 8: so पशुह्वद: &c.

ह्वदिव *a.* Sounding, roaring.

ह्वदिनी 1 The thunderbolt of Indra. 2 Lightning. 3 A river. 4 The tree called शलकी.

ह्वस: 1 Sound, noise. 2 Decrease, diminution, decline, deterioration, decay; Ms. 1. 85; Y. 2. 249. 3 Small number.

ह्विणीयते See ह्वीयते; Mv. 1. 51.

ह्विणीया 1 Reproach, censure. 2 Shame, bashfulness. 3 Pity; cf. ह्वीया.

ह्वी 3 P. जिह्वेति, ह्वीण, ह्वीत) 1 To blush, be modest. 2 To be -ashamed (used by itself or with abl. or gen.) निह्वयार्थपुत्रेण सह गुरुनामिषं मेतु S. 7; अन्यो-न्यस्यापि जिह्वाम: किं पुन: महवासिना Ki. 11. 58; R. 15. 44, 17. 73; Bk. 3. 53, 5. 102, 6. 132. -Caus. (ह्वयति-ते) To put to shame (fig. also); cause to blush, make ashamed; सकीर्तुम् ह्वयती-व कृष्णे R. 6. 49; ह्विता हि बहवो नरेभ्य: 11. 40; किं वा जगता स्वामिनेन ह्वयति Si. 18. 23; Ki. 11. 64, 13. 41; Ve. 1. 17.

ह्वी 1 Shame; होरति ह्विपदनादयना Ku. 3. 57; दारिद्र्याद् ह्वियेति ह्विपरितः प्रव्रज्यते तेजसः Mk. 1. 14. R. 4. 80. 2 Bashfulness, modesty; ह्वितकंदी कथ-मनुवाच Ku. 7. 85. -Comp. -जित, -मूढ *a.* overcome or confounded by shame; ह्विमुदनां मयि विकलप्रेरणा चूर्णमुद्रि: Me. 68. -यज्जना the constraint of bashfulness; R. 7. 63.

ह्वीका 1 Bashfulness, coyness, shyness. 2 Timidity, fear.

ह्वीकु *a.* 1 Bashful, modest, shy. 2 Timid. -कु: 1 Tin. 2 Lac.

ह्वीण, ह्वीत *p. p.* 1 Ashamed; Ve. 2. 11. 2 Bashful, modest; N. 3. 53.

ह्वीरेरन्त A kind of perfume.

ह्वस् 1 *A.* (ह्वसति) 1 To neigh (as a horse), whinny. 2 To go, creep.

ह्वस् Neighing.

ह्वस् 1 P. (ह्वसति) To cover.

ह्वसि: *f.* Joy, gladness.

ह्वस् 1 P. (ह्वसति) To sound.

ह्वस् 1 *A.* (ह्वसति, ह्वस् ह्वसित) 1 To be glad or delighted, rejoice. 2 To sound. -WITH आ, -य to rejoice, be delighted.

ह्वद: ह्वदक: Pleasure, joy, delight.

ह्वदन् The act of rejoicing, joy delight.

ह्रादिन् a. Delighting, pleasing &c.

ह्रादिनी See ह्रादिनी.

ह्र 1 P. (हलति) 1 To go, move. 2 To shake, tremble. -Caus. (हलयति-ते, ालयति-ते, but the former only with prepositons) To shake, move cause, to tremble (especially with वि).

ह्रान् 1 Calling. 2 A cry, sound.

ह्र 1 P. (हरति) 1 To be crooked. 2 To be crooked in conduct, cheat, deceive. 3 To be afflicted or injured.

हे I. U. (हयति-ते हतः p.cas. हयते ; caus. ह्राययति-ते ; desid. जुह्वयति-ते) 1 To call ; तां पार्वतीत्यामिजनेन नाम्ना बंधुविर्या बंधुजनो जहाय Ku. 1. 26. 2 To call out to

invoke, call upon. 3 To name, call 4 To challenge. 5 To vie with, emulate. 6 To ask, beg. -WITH आ 1 to call, invite; बस-हत एवाहयेन U. 6. 2 to challenge (Atm.) गतभीराहत चेदिराण्डुराणि S. 20. 1 ; कृष्णआग्रमाह्वये Sk. ; Bk. 8. 18. 15. 89. -उप, -उपा to call ; Bk. 8. 17. -सं, -समा to call together.

FINIS.

SUPPLEMENT.

अक्रुरः N. of a Yādava, a friend and uncle of Krishna. It was he who induced Rāma and Krishna to go to Mathurā and kill Kamsa. He told the two brothers how their father Anakadundubhi, the princess Devaki and even his own father Ugrasena had been insulted by the iniquitous demon Kamsa, and told them why he had been despatched to them. Krishna consented to go and promised to slay the demon within 3 nights, which he succeeded in doing. See सत्राजित् also.

अगस्तिः, अगस्त्यः N. of a celebrated Rishi or sage. In the Rigveda he and Vashistha are said to be the offspring of Mitra and Varuna, whose seed fell from them at the sight of the lovely nymph Urvashi. Part of the seed fell into a jar and part into water; from the former arose Agastya who is, therefore, called Kumbhnyoni, Kumbhajanman, Ghaṭodbhava, Kalasayoni &c. He is represented to have humbled the Vindhya mountains by making them prostrate themselves before him when they tried to rise higher and higher till they well-nigh occupied the sun's disc and obstructed his path; See Vindhya. (This fable is supposed by some to typify the progress of the Aryas towards the south in their conquest and civilization of India). He is also known by the names of Pitābdi, Samudra-chuluka &c., from another fable according to which he drank up the ocean because he wished to help Indra and the gods in their wars with a class of demons called Kāleyas who had hid themselves in the waters and oppressed the three worlds in various ways. His wife was Lopāmudrā. He dwelt in a hermitage on mount Kunjara to the south of the Vindhya, and kept under control the evil spirits who infested the south; and a legend relates how he once ate up a Rākshasa named Vātāpi, who had assumed the form of a ram, and destroyed by a flash of his eye the Rakshasa's brother who attempted to avenge him. In the course of his wanderings Rāma with his wife and brother came to the hermitage of Agastya who received him with the greatest kindness and became his friend, adviser and protector. He gave Rāma the bow of Vishnu and some other things; (see R. 15. 55). In astronomy he is the Star Canopus; cf. R. 4. 21 also.)

अग्निः The god of fire, and represented as the eldest son of Brahman. His wife was Svāhā; by her he had 3 sons—Pāvaka, Pavamāna and Suchi. The Harivamsa describes him as clothed in black, having smoke for his standard and head-piece, and carrying a flaming javelin. He is borne in a chariot drawn by red horses. He is accompanied by a ram and sometimes he is represented as riding on that animal. The Mahābhārata represents Agni as having exhausted his vigour and become dull

by devouring many oblations at the several sacrifices made by king Svetaki, but he recruited his strength by devouring the whole Khāṇḍava forest with the assistance of Arjuna, for which service he gave him the Gaṇḍiv bow.

अचः N. of a demon, brother of Baka and Pūtanā; a commander-in-chief of Kamsa. Being sent by Kamsa Gokula to kill Krishna and Balarāma, he assumed the form of a huge serpent 4 yojanas long, and spread himself on the way of the cowherds, keeping his horrid mouth open. The cowherds mistook it for a mountain-cavern and entered it, cows and all. But Krishna saw it, and having entered the mouth so stretched himself that he tore it to pieces and rescued his companions.

अंगदः N. of a son of Vālī by his wife Tārā. When the whole host of Rāma went to Lankā Angada was despatched to Rāvana as a messenger of peace to give him a chance of saving himself in time. But Rāvana scornfully rejected his advice and met his doom. After Sugriva, Angada became king of Kishkindhā. In common parlance a man is said to act the part of Angada when he endeavours to mediate between two contending parties, but without any success.

अंजना N. of the mother of Māruti or Hanumat. She was the daughter of a monkey named Kunjara, and wife of Kesarin, another monkey. One day while she was seated on the summit of a mountain, her garment was slightly displaced, and the God of Wind being enamoured of her beauty assumed a visible form, and asked her to yield to his desires. She requested him not to violate her chastity, to which he consented; but he told her that she would conceive a son equal to himself in strength and lustre by virtue of his amorous desire fixed on her, and then disappeared. This son was Māruti.

अत्रि N. of a great sage. He is one of the ten Prajāpatis or mind-born sons of Brahman, being born from his eye. Anasūya was his wife and bore him three sons, Datta, Durvāsa, and Soma. In the Rāmāyana an account is given of the visit paid by Rāma and Sitā to Atri and Anasūya in their hermitage, when they both received them most kindly (See अन्तर्यामि). As a Rishi or sage he is one of the seven sages, and represents in Astronomy one of the stars of the Great Bear. The moon is said to have been produced from his eye; cf. R. 2. 75.

अदिति N. of one of the daughters of Daksha and wife of Kaśyapa by whom she was mother of Vishnu in his dwarf incarnation, of Indra, and of the other gods who are called *aditi-nandanas*.

अनिरुद्धः N. of a son of Pradyumna. Aniruddha was the son of Kāma and grandson of Krishna. Ushā, the

daughter of a demon named Bāna, fell in love with him, and had him brought by magic influence to her apartments in her father's city of Sonitapura; see उषा or चिन्लेखा. Bāna sent some guards to seize him, but the brave youth slew his assailants with only an iron club. At last, however, he was secured by means of magic powers. On discovering where Aniruddha had been carried, Kṛishṇa, Balarāma and Kāma went to rescue him and a great battle was fought. Bāna, though aided by Siva and Skanda, was vanquished, but his life was spared at the intercession of Siva, and Aniruddha was carried home to Dvārakā with Ushā as his wife.

अथर्वः N. of an Asura, son of Kasyapa and Diti and killed by Siva. He is represented as a demon with 1,000 arms and heads, 2,000 eyes and feet, and called *Andhaka* because he walked like a blind man, though he could see very well. He was slain by Siva when he attempted to carry off the Pārijāta tree from heaven.

अभिमन्युः N. of a son of Arjuna by his wife Subhadra, sister of Kṛishṇa and Balarāma. When the Kauravas, at the advice of Droṇa, formed the peculiar battle array called 'Chakravyūha,' hoping that as Arjuna was away, none of the Pāṇḍavas would be able to break through it, Abhimanyu assured his uncles that he was ready to try, if they only assisted him. He accordingly entered the Vyūha, killed many warriors on the Kaurava side, and was for a time more than a match even for such veteran and elderly heroes as Droṇa, Karṇa, Duryodhana &c. He could not, however, hold out long against fearful odds, and was at last overpowered and slain. He was very handsome. He had two wives, Vatsalā daughter of Balarāma, and Uttarā daughter of the king Virāṭa. Uttarā was pregnant when he was slain, and gave birth to a son named Parikshita who succeeded to the throne of Hastināpura.

अरुणः Aruṇa is represented as the elder brother of Garuḍa being, the son of Vinatā by Kasyapa. Vinatā prematurely hatched the egg and the child was born without thighs, and hence he is called *Anūru* 'thighless', or *Vipa'da* 'footless'. Aruṇa now holds the office of the charioteer of the sun. His wife was Syent, who bore him two sons Sampāti and Jaṭāyu.

अश्वत्थामन् See द्रोण also.

अश्विनीकुमार See सेना.

अष्टावक्रः N. of the son of Kahoḍa. This sage was so much devoted to study that he generally neglected his wife, and the unborn son, while yet in the womb, being provoked at this, rebuked his father, who being enraged, cursed him that he would be born crooked in eight limbs. When Kahoḍa was drowned into a river as the result

of a wager in a dispute with a Buddhist, the young Ashtāvakra defeated the Buddhist, and delivered his father, by whose favour he became straight.

न्याय

1 विषकुम्भिन्यायः The maxim of the worms bred in poison. It is used to denote a state of things which, though fatal to others, is not so to those who being bred in it, are inured or naturalized to it, like poison which, though fatal to others, is not so to the worms bred in it.

2 विषवृक्षन्यायः The maxim of the poison-tree; used to denote that a thing, though hurtful and mischievous, does not deserve to be destroyed by the very person who has reared it, just as even a poison-tree ought not to be cut down by the planter himself.

3 स्थालीपुलाकन्यायः The maxim of the cooking-pot and boiled rice. In a cooking-pot all the grains being equally moistened by the heated water, when one grain is found to be well cooked, the same may be inferred with regard to the other grains. So the maxim is used when the condition of the whole class is inferred from that of a part. Cf. Mar. 'शितावरून भाताची परीक्षा

पेडावत् a. Wise; पेडावद्ग्रिम Asvad. 6.

प्रकोपः Anger, excitement, provocation.

प्राकारः 1 An encircling wall, enclosure, a fence. 2 A surrounding wall, rampart; जनमेकोपि संयत्तं प्राकारस्था यदुर्वरः Pt. 1. 229.

बाली A kind of ear-ornament; Asvad. 24.

उधिष्ठिरः 'Firm in battle', N. of the eldest Pāṇḍava prince, also called 'Dharma', 'Dharmarāja', 'Ajātasatru' &c. He was begotten on Kunti by the god Yama. He is known more for his truthfulness and righteousness than for any military achievements or feats of arms. He was formally crowned emperor of Hastināpura at the conclusion of the great Bhārati war after eighteen days' severe fighting, and reigned righteously for many years. (For further particulars of his life see दुर्लभ.)

वैशम्पायनः N. of a celebrated pupil of Vyāsa. It was he who made Yājñavalkya disgorge the whole of the Yajurveda he had learnt from him which was picked up by his other pupils in the form of *Tittiris* or partridges, and hence the Veda was called 'Taittirīya'. Vaisampāyana was celebrated for his great skill in narrating Purāṇas, and is said to have recounted the whole of the Mahābhārata to king Janmejaya.

हिरण्यकः N. of a celebrated demon, twin brother of Hiraṇyakasipu. On the strength of a boon from Brahman he became insolent and oppressive, seized upon the earth, and carried it with him into the depths of the ocean. Vishṇu, therefore, became incarnate as a boar, killed the demon, and lifted up the earth.

APPENDIX I.

SANSKRIT PROSODY.

Introduction.

The earliest and most important work in Sanskrit prosody is the Pingala-chhandas-sāstra, attributed to the sage Pingala, which consists of Sūtras distributed over eight books. The Agni Purāṇa also gives complete system of prosody founded apparently on Pingala's. Several other original treatises have likewise been composed by various authors, such as the Srutabodha, Vāṇibhāṣaṇa, Vṛitta-darpaṇa, Vṛitta-ratnākara, Vṛitta-Kaumudī, Chhandomanjari &c. In the following pages the Chhandomanjari and Vṛitta-ratnākara have been chiefly drawn upon. Vedic as well as Prākṛita metres have been ignored in this Appendix.

Sanskrit composition may be in the form of गद्य 'prose' or पद्य 'verse' or poetry expressed in the form of stanzas.

A stanza or *padya* is a combination of four *pa'das* or quarters, which are regulated either by the number of syllables (अक्षर), or by the number of syllabic instants मात्रा).

A पद्य is a वृत्त or जाति.

A वृत्त is a stanza the metre of which is regulated by the number and position of syllables in each Pāda or quarter. A जाति is a stanza the metre of which is regulated by the number of syllabic instants in each quarter.

Vṛittas are divided into three classes:—समवृत्त in which the Pādas or quarters composing the stanza are all similar; अर्धसमवृत्त in which the alternate quarters are similar; and विषमवृत्त in which the quarters are all dissimilar.

A syllable is as much of a word as can be pronounced at once, that is, a vowel with or without one or more consonants.

A syllable is लघु 'short' or गुरु 'long' according as its vowel is 'short' or 'long'. The vowels अ, इ, उ, ऋ, & ए are short; and आ, ई, ऊ, ऋ, ए, ओ & औ are long. But a short vowel becomes long in prosody when it is followed by an *Anusvā'ra* or *Visarga*, or by a conjunct consonant; as the vowel अ in गव or गः. (The consonants व & ह as also ष & क, are said to be exceptions, before which the vowel may be short by a sort of poetical license; e. g. in Ku. 7. 11, or Si. 10.60, where, however, emendations have been proposed by critics to render the metre conformable to the general laws of prosody). So also the last syllable of a *pa'da* is either long or short, according to the exigence of the metre, whatever be its natural length.

सन्नुस्वारश्च दीर्घश्च विसर्गी च गुरुर्भवेत् ।

वर्णः संयोगपूर्वश्च तथा पादान्तगोऽपि वा ॥

In metres regulated by the number of syllabic instants one instant or Mātrā is allotted to a short vowel, and two to a long one.

For the purpose of scanning metres regulated by the number of syllables, writers on prosody have devised eight 'Gaṇas' or syllabic feet, each consisting of three syllables, and distinguished from one another by particular syllables being short or long. They are given in the following verse:—

मञ्जिगुरुञ्जिलघुश्च नकारो

भादियुरुः पुनरादिलघुर्यः ।

जो गुरुमध्यगतो रलमध्यः

सौप्तयुरुः कथितोऽलघुस्तः ॥

आदिमध्यावसानेषु यरता यांति लाघवम् ।

भजसा गौरिव यांति मनौ तु गुरुलाघवम् ॥

Expressed in symbols (the symbol ∪ denoting a short syllable, and — a long one) the different Gaṇas may be represented as follows:—

य	∪ — —	(Bacchius)
र	— ∪ —	(Amphimacer)
त	— — ∪	(Anti-bacchius)
भ	— ∪ ∪	(Dactylus)
ज	∪ — ∪	(Amphibrachys)
स	∪ ∪ —	(Anapæstus)
म	— — —	(Mollosus)
न	∪ ∪ ∪	(Tribachys)

Similarly ल (∪) is used to denote a short syllable, and ग (—) a long one.

N. B.—Sanskrit prosodists classify Vṛittas according to the number of syllables contained in each quarter. Thus they enumerate twenty-six classes of 'Samavṛittas', as the number of syllables in each quarter of a regular metre may vary from one to twenty-six. Each of these classes comprehends a great number of possible metres according to the different modes in which long and short syllables may be distributed. For example, in the class where each quarter contains six syllables, each of the six syllables may be either short or long, and thus the number of possible combinations is $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2$ or $2^6 = 64$, though not even half a dozen are in general use; so in the case of the twenty-six syllabled class, the possible varieties are 2^{26} or 87, 108, 864 ! But if we consider the cases where the alternate quarters are similar or all dissimilar, the variety of possible metres is almost infinite. Pingala, as also Līlāvati and the last chapter of Vṛitta-ratnākara, give directions for computing the

number of possible varieties and for finding their places, or that of any single one, in a regular enumeration of them. The different varieties, however, which have been used by poets are few when compared with the vast multitude of possible metres. But even these are too many to be dealt with in an Appendix like this, and we shall, therefore, only give such kinds as are most frequently employed or require particular notice, in the following order :—

Section A	समवृत्त
Section B	अर्धवृत्त
Section C	विषमवृत्त
Section D	जाति &c.

Note.—In the following definitions the letters representing the Ganas such as म, म, स, &c. as also लं, ग will often be found to have dropped their vowels for the exigence of metre ; e. g. म, स stands for म, र, म, न ; so लं, ग for म, त &c. The first line gives the *Definition* of a metre; the second, the *Scheme in Ganas* with the *Yati* or *Cæsura*—the pause that may be made in reciting a quarter or verse, and which is usually indicated by the words in the *Definition* standing in the *Instrumental case*—denoted in brackets by Arabic figures, and then comes the *example* (many of these examples are drawn from the works of Māgha, Bhāravi, Kālidāsa, Dandin &c.).

SECTION A.

Metres with 4 Syllables in a quarter.

(प्रतिष्ठा.)
कन्या.

Def.	गौ चेत कन्या ।
Sch. G.	ग, म.
Ex.	भास्वत्कन्यां सेका धन्या यस्याः कृले कृष्णोऽखेलत् ॥

Metres with 5 Syllables in a quarter.

(सुप्रतिष्ठा.)
पंक्ति.

Def.	भूगो गिति पंक्तिः ।
Sch. G.	म, ग, ग.
Ex.	कृष्णसनाथा तर्णकपंक्तिः । यामुनकच्छे चारु चचार ॥

Metres with 6 Syllables in a quarter.

(गायत्री.)

(1) तनुमध्यमा.

Def.	त्वौ चेतनुमध्यमा ।
Sch. G.	न, य.
Ex.	सुतिष्ठिरशत्रोःत्यद्वुतरूपा । आस्तां मम चित्ते निर्व्यं तनुमध्या ॥

(2) विशुद्धेखा.

(Also called वाणी.)

Def.	विशुद्धेखा नो मः ।
Sch. G.	य, म. (3. 3)
Ex.	धीवीवी द्वीकीर्ती धीनीती गीःप्रीती । एधेते द्वे द्वे ते ये नेमे देवेशे ॥ Kāv. 3. 36.

(3) शशिवदना.

Def.	शशिवदना न्यौ ।
Sch. G.	न, य.
Ex.	शशिवदनानां व्रजनरुणीनाम् । अधरसुषोर्मि मधुरिप्रेच्छत् ॥

(4) सोमराजी.

Def.	द्विया सोमराजी.
Sch. G.	य, य. (2. 4)
Ex.	हरे सोमराजी-समा ते यशःश्रीः । जगन्मंडलस्य छिनत्त्यधकारम् ॥

Metres with 7 Syllables in a quarter.

(उष्णिक.)

(1) कुमारललिता.

Def.	कुमारललिता ज्ञं गः ।
Sch. G.	ज, स, ग. (3. 4.)
Ex.	मुरारिनुवल्ली कुमारललिता सा । व्रजैगनयनानां तनान मुदमुच्चैः ॥

(2) मदलेखा.

Def.	मत्सो स्यान्मदलेखा ।
Sch. G.	म, स, ग. (3. 4.)
Ex.	रंगे बाहुविरुणाद् ईर्तीद्रान्मदलेखा । लम्बाभुम्पुरात्रो कस्तुरीरसचर्चा ॥

(3) मधुमती.

Def.	ननगि मधुमती ।
Sch. G.	न, न, ग (5. 2)
Ex.	रविदुहितृवृत्ते वनकुसुमततिः । व्यधित मधुमती मधुमयनमुदम् ॥

Metres with 8 Syllables in a quarter.

(अनुष्टुभ.)

(1) अनुष्टुभ (also called श्लोक.)

There are several varieties of this metre, but that which is most in use has eight syllables in each quarter, but of variable quantity. Thus the fifth syllable of each quarter should be short, the sixth long; and the seventh alternately long and short.

Ex.	श्लोके षष्ठं गुरु ज्ञेयं सर्वत्र लघुपञ्चमम् । द्विचतुःपादयोर्ह्रस्वं सप्तमं दीर्घमन्ययोः ॥ वागर्थाविव संपृक्तौ वागर्थप्रतिपत्तये । जगतः पितरौ वेदे पार्वतीपरमेश्वरौ ॥ B. 1. 1.
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(2) गजगति.

- Def. नभलगा गजगतिः ।
 Sch. G. न, भ, ल, ग (4. 4.)
 Ex. रविमुतापरिसे विहरतो दृशि हरेः ।
 व्रजवधूगजगतिर्दुर्मलं व्यतनुत ॥
- (3) प्रमाणिका.
- Def. प्रमाणिका जगौ लगौ ।
 Sch. G. ज, र, ल, ग (4. 4.)
 Ex. पुनातु भक्तिरच्युता सदाच्युतांश्विपद्योः ।
 धुतिस्मृतिप्रमाणिका भवाबुराशितारिका ॥

(4) माणवक.

- Def. भातलगा माणवकम् ।
 Sch. G. भ, त, ल, ग (4. 4.)
 Ex. चंचलचूडं चपलैर्वन्तकुलैः केलिपरम् ।
 ध्याय सखे स्मेरमुखं नन्दसुतं माणवकम् ॥

(5) विद्युन्माला.

- Def. मो मो गो गो विद्युन्माला ।
 Sch. G. म, म, ग, ग, (4. 4.)
 Ex. वासोवल्ली विद्युन्माला बह्वैश्वरी शाकश्रपः ।
 यस्मिन्नास्तां तापाच्छत्यैगोमध्यस्थः कृष्णाभोदः ॥

(6) समानिका.

- Def. ग्लौ रजौ सपानिका तु ।
 Sch. G. र, ज, ग, ल (4. 4.)
 Ex. यस्य कृष्णपादपद्ममस्ति हस्तडागसदृश ।
 धीः समानिका परण नेचितात्र मत्सरेण ॥

Metres with 9 Syllables in a quarter.

(रुहती)

(1) भुजगशिखुभृता.

- Def. भुजगशिखुभृता नौ मः ।
 Sch. G. न, न, म (7. 2.)
 Ex. नन्दतनिकटक्षौणी भुजगशिखुभृता यासीत् ।
 मरिपुदलिते नागे व्रजजनसुखदा साऽधुदः ।

(2) भुजंगसंगता.

- Def. सजरेर्भुजंगसंगता ।
 Sch. G. स, ज, र (3. 6.)
 Ex. तरला तरंगिरिगितैर्यमुना भुजंगसंगता ।
 कथमेति वरसचारुश्रवणः सदैव तां हरिः ॥

(3) मणिमध्य.

- Def. स्यान्मणिमध्यं चेद्धमसाः ।
 Sch. G. म, म, स (5. 4.)
 Ex. कालियभोगाभोगगतस्तन्मणिमध्यस्कीतरुचा ।
 चित्रपदाभो नन्दसुतश्चाह ननर्त स्मेरमुखः ॥

Metres with 10 Syllables in a quarter.

(पंक्ति.)

(1) त्वरितगति.

- Def. त्वरितगतिश्च नजनगः ।
 Sch. G. न, ज, न, ग (5. 5.)

- Ex. त्वरितगतिर्वज्रयुवतिस्तरणिमुता विपिनगता ।
 छुरिपुणा रतिगुरुणा परिरमिता प्रमदमिता ॥

(2) मत्ता.

- Def. ज्ञेया मत्ता ममसगसुटा ।
 Sch. G. म, भ, स, ग (4. 6.)
 Ex. पीत्वा मत्ता मधु मधुपाली
 कालिदीये तटवनकुंजे ।
 उद्दीव्यतीर्षजजनरामाः
 कामासक्ता मधुजिति चक्रे ॥

(3) रुक्मवती.

(Also called चंपकमाला.)

- Def. रुक्मवती सा यत्र भमस्याः ।
 Sch. G. भ, म, स, ग (5. 5.)
 Ex. कायमनोवाक्यैः परिशुद्धै-
 र्यस्य सदा कंसाद्विधि भक्तिः ।
 राज्यपदे हर्म्यालिरुदारा
 रुक्मवती विघ्नः खलु तस्य ॥

Metres with 11 Syllables in a quarter.

(त्रिदुष्ट.)

(1) ईर्षवज्रा.

- Def. स्पर्दिर्द्रवज्रा यदि नौ जगौ गः ।
 Sch. G. त, त, ज, ग, ग (5. 6.)
 Ex. गोष्ठे गिरिं सव्यकरेण धृत्वा
 रुष्टैर्द्रवज्राहनिभुक्तवृष्टौ ।
 यो गोकुलं गोपकुलं च सुस्थं
 चक्रे स नो रक्षतु चक्रपाणिः ॥

(2) उपैर्द्रवज्रा.

- Def. उपैर्द्रवज्रा प्रथमे लवौ सा ।
 Sch. G. ज, त, ज, ग, ग (5. 6.)
 Ex. उपैर्द्रवज्रादिमणिच्छटाभि-
 र्विभूषणानां छुरितं वपुस्ते ।
 स्मरामि गोपीभिर्गुपास्यमानं
 सुरदुमुले मणिमंडपस्थम् ॥

(3) उपजाति.

- Def. अनंतरोदीरितलक्ष्मभाजौ
 पादौ यदीयावुपजातयस्ताः ।
 इत्थं किलान्यास्वपि मिथिनासु
 वदन्ति जानिष्विदमेव नाम ॥

Sch. G. When ईर्षवज्रा and उपैर्द्रवज्रा are mixed in one stanza, the metre is called उपजाति. It is said to have 14 varieties.

- Ex. अस्त्युत्तरस्यां दिशि देवतात्मा
 हिमालयो नाम नगाधिराजः ।
 पूर्वापरो तोयनिधी बगाह
 स्थितः पृथिव्या इव मानदंढः ॥ Ku. 1. 1.

See B. 2, 5, 6, 7, 13, 14, 16, 18, Ku. 3; Ki. 17. &c.
 When other metres also are mixed in one stanza, the metre is still called उपजाति; e. g. in the following verse from Magha there is a combination of वंशस्थ and ईर्षवज्रा.

इत्थं रथाश्वेभनिषादिनां प्रगे
 गजो नृपाणामथ तोरणाद्वहिः ।

प्रस्थानकालक्षमवेशकल्पना-
कृतक्षणक्षेपमुदैक्षताच्युतम् ॥

(4) दोषक.

Def. दोषकमिच्छति मन्त्रितयादौ ।
Sch. G. भ, म, भ, ग, ग (6. 5.)
Ex. या न ययो मियमन्यवधुभ्यः
सारतरागमना यतमानम् ।
तेन सहेह विभर्ति रहः स्त्री
सा रतरागमनायतमानम् ॥ Si. 4. 45.

(5) भ्रमरविलसितं.

(भ्रमरविलसिता)

Def. भ्यो न्हो गः स्याद् भ्रमरविलसितम् ।
Sch. G. म, भ, न, ल, ग (4. 7.)
Ex. प्रीत्ये धूनां व्यवहिततपनाः
प्रोढध्वान्तं दिनमिह जलदाः ।
दोषामन्यं विदधति सुरत-
क्रीडायास्तम्रमशमपटवः ॥ Si. 4. 62.

(6) रथोद्धता.

Def. रात्परैरलगे रथोद्धता ।
Sch. G. र, न, र, ल, ग (3. 8, or 4. 8.)
Ex. कौशिकेन स किल क्षितीश्वरो
राममध्वरविघातशायि ।
काकपक्षधरमेत्य याचित-
स्तेजसां हि न वयः समीक्ष्यते ॥ R. 11. 1.
See Ku. 8 also.

(7) वातोर्मी.

Def. वातोर्मीयं गदिता भ्यो तगो गः ।
Sch. G. म, भ, त, ग, ग (4. 7.)
Ex. ध्याता मूर्तिः क्षणमप्यच्युतस्य
श्रेणी नाभां गदिता हेलयापि ।
संसारेऽस्मिन् दुरितं हन्ति पुंसां
वातोर्मी पीतमिवांभोधिमध्ये ॥

(8) शालिनी.

Def. मात्तो गो चेच्छालिनी वेदलोके ।
Sch. G. म, त, त, ग, ग (4. 7.)
Ex. अंधो हन्ति ज्ञानवृद्धिं विघते
धर्मं वृत्ते काममर्थं च मृते ।
शुक्तिं दत्ते सर्वदोषास्यमाना
पुंसां भद्राशालिनी विष्णुभक्तिः ॥

(9) स्वागता.

Def. स्वागता रनमगैर्गुण्णा च
Sch. G. र, न, म, ग, ग (3. 8.)
Ex. यावदागमयतेऽथ नरेन्द्रा-
स स्वयंवरमहाय महीन्द्रः ।
तावदेव कचिरिन्द्रिदित्तु-
नारदखिदशधाम जगाम् ॥ N. 5. 1.
See Ki. 9, Si. 10.

Metres with 12 Syllables in a quarter.

(जगती)

(1) इंद्रवंशा.

Def. तच्चेंद्रवंशा प्रथमाक्षरे गुरो ।
Sch. G. इंद्रवंशा is the same as वंशस्थविल or वंशस्थ
(See 13 Below) except that its first
syllable is long:—Gapas are, त, ज, ज, र.
Ex. दैत्येंद्रवंशाम्निर्द्वीर्णदीधितिः
पीतांबरोऽसौ जगतां तमोपहः ।
यस्मिन्ममज्जुः शलभा इव स्वयं
ते कंसचाणूरमुखा मखद्विषः ॥

(2) चंद्रवर्त्म.

Def. चंद्रवर्त्म निगदति रनमसे ।
Sch. G. र, न, भ, स (4. 8.)
Ex. चंद्रवर्त्म विहितं धनतिमिरे
राजवर्त्म रहितं जनगमनेः ।
इष्टवर्त्म तदलंकुर सरसे
कुंजवर्त्मनि हरिस्तव कुतुकी ॥

(3) जलधरमाला.

Def. अक्षयगैः स्याज्जलधरमालाम्भो स्त्रो ।
Sch. G. म, भ, स, म (4. 8.)
Ex. या भक्तानां कलिदुरितोत्तमानां
तापच्छेदे जलधरमाला नव्या ।
भव्याकारा दिनकरपुत्राङ्गले
केलीलोला हरितदुरव्यात्सा वः ॥
See Ki. 5. 23.

(4) जलोद्धतगति.

Def. रसेर्जसजसा जलोद्धतगतिः ।
Sch. G. ज, स, ज, स (6. 6.)
Ex. समीरशिशिरः शिरस्सु वसतां
सतां जवनिका निकामसुखिनाम् ।
विभर्ति जनयन्त्रयं मुदमपा-
मपायधवला बलाहकततीः ॥ Si. 4. 54

(5) तामरस.

Def. इह वद् तामरसं नजजा यः ।
Sch. G. न, ज, ज, य (5. 7.)
Ex. स्फुटसुषमामकरंदमनोज्ञं
व्रजललनानयनालि निपीतम् ।
तव मुखतामरसं मुरशत्रो
इदयतडागविकाशि ममास्तु ॥

(6) तोटक.

Def. वद् तोटकमब्धिसकारयुतम् ।
Sch. G. स, स, स, स (4. 4. 3.)
Ex. स तथेति विनेतुरुदारमनेः
प्रतिग्रह्य वचो विससर्ज मुनिम् ।
तद्वल्लभपदं हृदि शोकधने
प्रतियातमिवातिकमस्य गुरोः ॥ R. 8. 91.
See Si. 6. 71.

(7) हुतविलंबित.

Def. हुतविलंबितमाह नभो जरो ।

Sch. G. न, म, ज, र (4. 8. or 4. 4. 4)

Ex. मुनिमुनाप्रणयस्युतिरोधिना
मम च मुक्तभिर्दे तमसा मनः ।
मनसिजेन सखे प्रहरिष्यता
धनुषि चतुशरश्च निवेशितः ॥ 8. 6 ;
See R. 9, Si. 6 also.

(8) प्रभा.

(Also called मेदाकिनी).

Def. स्वरशरविरतिर्ननौ रौ प्रभा ।

Sch. G. न, न, र, र (7. 5.)

Ex. अतिहुरभिरभाजि पुष्पभ्रिया-
मतनुत रतयेव सतानकः ।
तद्वृणपरभृतः स्वर्न रागिणा-
मतनुत रतये वसंतानकः ॥ Si. 6. 67 ;
also Ki. 5. 21.

(9) प्रमिताक्षरा.

Def. प्रमिताक्षरा सजससैः कथिता ।

Sch. G. स, ज, स, स (5. 7.)

Ex. विहगाः कर्द्वचसुरभाविह गाः
कलयत्यनुक्षणमनेकलयम् ।
ध्रमयन्नुपैति मुहुरध्रमयं
पवनश्च धृतनवनीपवनः ॥ Si. 4. 36.

Ki. 6, Si. 9 also.

(10) धुजंगप्रयात.

Def. धुजंगप्रयातं चतुर्भिर्यकारैः ।

Sch. G. य, य, य, य (6. 6.)

Ex. धनैर्निष्कुलीनाः कुलीना भवन्ति
धनैरापदं मानवा निस्तरन्ति ।
धनेभ्यः परो बांधवो नास्ति लोके
धनान्यर्जयध्वं धनान्यर्जयध्वम् ॥

(11) मणिमाला.

Def. त्वौ त्वौ मणिमाला छिन्ना युहवक्त्रैः ।

Sch. G. त, य, त, य (6. 6.)

Ex. प्रह्वामरमौलौ रत्नोपलब्धे
जातप्रतिर्विधा शोणा मणिमाला ।
गोर्विदपदाब्जे राजी नखराणा-
मास्तां मम चित्ते ध्यातं शमयन्ती ॥

(12) मालती.

(Also called यमुना.)

Def. भवति न जावय मालती जरो ।

Sch. G. न, ज, ज, र (5. 7.)

Ex. इह कलयास्युतकेलिकानने
मधुरसत्तौरभसारलोडुपः ।
कुसुमकृतस्मितचारुविभ्रमा-
मलिरपि जुंघति मालतीं युहुः ॥

(13) वंशस्थविल.

(Also called वंशस्थ and वंशस्तनित)

Def. वदति वंशस्थविलं जतौ जरो ।

Sch. G. ज, त, ज, र (5. 7.)

Ex. तथा समक्षं दहता मनोभवं
पिनाकिना भद्रमनोरथा सती ।
निर्विद् रूपं हृदयेन पार्वती
प्रियेषु सोभाग्यफला हि चारुता ॥ Ku. 5. 1 ;
See R. 3 also.

(14) वैश्वदेवी.

Def. बाणाश्वेष्टिन्ना वैश्वदेवी ममो यो ।

Sch. G. म, म, य, य (5. 7.)

Ex. अचमिन्येषां त्वं विहायामराणा-
मद्वैतेनैकं जिष्णुमभ्यर्च्य भक्त्या ।
तत्राशेषात्मन्यर्चिते भाविनी ते
भ्रातः संपन्नाराधना वैश्वदेवी ॥

(15) स्रग्विणी.

Def. कीर्तितैषा चतुरोफिका स्रग्विणी ।

Sch. G. र, र, र, र (6. 6.)

Ex. इन्द्रनीलोपलीनेव या निर्मिता
शातकुम्भद्रवालंकृता शोभते ।
नव्यमेघच्छविः पीतधासा हरे-
स्यूर्तिरास्तां जयायोरसि स्रग्विणी ॥
See Si. 4. 42.

Measures with 18 Syllables in a quarter.

(अतिजगती.)

(1) कलहंस.

(Also called सिंहनाद and कुटजा.)

Def. सजसाः सगौ च कथितः कलहंसः ।

Sch. G. स, ज, स, स, ग (6. 7.)

Ex. यमुनाविहारकुतुके कलहंसो
व्रजकामिनीकमलिनीकृतकेलिः ।
जनचित्तहारिकलकंटनिनादः
प्रमदं तनोतु तव नन्दतनुजः ॥
See Si. 6. 73.

(2) क्षमा.

(Also called चंद्रिका and उत्पलिनी.)

Def. तुरगरसयतिर्नौ ततौ गः क्षमा ।

Sch. G. न, न, त, त, ग (7. 6.)

Ex. इह दुरधिगमैः किंचिदेवागमैः
सततमसुतरं वर्णयत्यंतरम् ।
अमुमतिविपिनं वेददिग्ग्यापिनं
पुरुषमिव परं पद्मयोनिः परम् ॥ Ki. 5. 18.

(3) प्रहर्षिणी.

Def. व्याशाभिर्मनजरगाः प्रहर्षिणीयम् ।

Sch. G. म, न, ज, र, ग (3. 10.)

Ex. ते रेखाध्वजकुलिशातपत्रचिह्नं
सम्राजश्चरणयुगं प्रसादलभ्यम् ।
प्रस्थानप्रणतिभिर्गुलीषु चक-
र्मैलिस्रक्च्युतमकरंदरेणुगौरम् ॥ R. 4. 88.
See Ki. 7, Si. 8.

(4) मंजुभाषिणी.

(Also called सुनेदिनी and प्रबोधिता.)

Def. सजसा जगौ च यदि मंजुभाषिणी ।

Sch. G.	स, ज, स, ज, ग (6. 7.)
Ex.	बसुनामतीतमथ शुभुवानम् तपसस्तनुज इति नाधुनोच्यते । स यदाऽचलस्त्रिजपुरावहर्निशं नृपतेस्तदादि समचारि वार्ताया ॥ Si. 13. 1.
Def.	(5) मत्तमयूरी.
Sch. G.	बेदेरंभेर्भौ यसगा मत्तमयूरः ।
Ex.	य, न, य, स, ग (4. 9.) दृष्ट्वा वृश्यान्पाचरणीयानि विधाय प्रेक्षाकारी याति पदं मुक्तमपायैः । सम्पगृह्णितस्तस्य परं पश्यति यस्त्वा यश्चोपास्ते साधु विधेयं स विधत्ते ॥ Ki. 18. 28 ; Si. 4. 44, 9. 76, also R. 9. 75.

Def.	(6) रुचिरा.
Sch. G.	(Also called प्रभावती.)
Ex.	जमो सजौ गिति रुचिरा चतुर्ग्रहेः । ज, भ, स, ज, ग (4. 9.) कदा मुखं वरतनु कारणाद्वृते तवागतं स्रगमपि कोपपात्रताम् । अपर्वणि प्रहृकलुपेदुर्मंडला विभावरी कथय कथं भविष्यति ॥ M. 4. 13. See Bk. 1. 1. Si. 17.

Motres with 14 Syllables in a quarter.

Def.	(शकरी.)
Sch. G.	(1) अपराजिता.
Ex.	नवरसलधुगेः स्वरपरजिता । न, न, र, स, ल, ग (7. 7.) वदनचधि धुजप्रतापकृतास्पदा यधुनिचयचधुः परेपरजिता । व्यजयत समरे समस्तारिपुत्रं स जयति जगतां गतिर्गुरुध्वजः । (2) असंवाधा.
Def.	मो न्तौ गावसप्रहविरतिरसंवाधा ।
Sch. G.	म, न, न, स, ग, ग (5. 9.)
Ex.	वीर्यामो येन ज्वलति रणवशास्त्रिषे दैत्येदे जाता धरणि रियमसंवाधा । धर्मस्थित्यर्थं प्रकाटिततनुसंबंधः साधूनां वाचां प्रशमयतु स कंसारिः ॥

Def.	(3) पद्या.
Sch. G.	(Also called मंजरी.)
Ex.	सजसा यलो च सह गेन पद्या मता । स, ज, स, य, ल, ग (5. 9.) स्थगयन्त्यधुः शमितचानकार्तस्वराः जलदास्तडितुलितकांतकार्तस्वराः । अगनीरिह स्फुरितचारुचाभीकराः सविदुः कचित्कपिशर्यति चामी कगः ॥ Si. 4. 24.

Def.	(4) प्रमदा.
Sch. G.	(Also called कुररीकता.)
Ex.	नजमजला गुरुध्व मवति प्रमदा ।

Sch. G.	न, ज, म, ज, ल, ग (6. 8.)
Ex.	अनतिचिरोज्जितस्य जलदेवचिर- स्थितबहुबुद्धस्य पयसोऽनुकृतिम् । विरलविकीर्णवज्रशकला सकला- मिह विधाति धौतकलधौतमती ॥ Si. 4. 4)
Def.	(5) प्रहरणकलिका.
Sch. G.	ननमनलगिति प्रहरणकलिका ।
Ex.	न, न, भ, न, ल, ग (7. 7.) व्यथयति कुसुमप्रहरणकलिका प्रमद्वचनमवा तव धनुषि तता । विरहविपदि मे शरणमिह ततो मधुमथनशृणस्मरणमविरतम् ॥

Def.	(6) मध्यक्षामा.
Sch. G.	(Also called हंसदेयनी or कुटिल.)
Ex.	मध्यक्षामा युगदशविरमा भ्यो भ्यो गौ । म, भ, न, य, ग, ग (4. 10.) नीलोच्छ्रायं मुहुरशिशिररश्मैरुसै- रानीलाभैर्विरचितपरमाग रत्नैः । ज्योत्स्नाशंकांमिह वितरति हंसदेयनी मध्येप्यहः स्फटिकरजतभित्तिच्छाया ॥ Ki. 5. 31.

Def.	(7) वसंततिलका.
Sch. G.	(Also called वसंततिलक,
Ex.	उद्धर्षिणी, सिंहोन्मता.) उक्ता वसंततिलका तमजाः जगो गः । न, भ, ज, ज, ग, ग (8. 6.) यात्येकतोऽस्तशिखरं पतिरोषधीना- माविष्कृताकृणपुरःसर एकतोऽर्कः । तेजोद्वयस्य युगपद् व्यसनोदयाभ्यां लोको नियम्यत इवात्मदशान्तरेषु ॥ S. 4. 1.

Def.	(8) वासंती.
Sch. G.	मानो नो मो गौ यदि गदिता वासंतीयम् ।
Ex.	म, त, न, म, ग, ग (4. 6. 4.) भ्राम्यद्भुङ्गीनिर्ममधुरालापोद्गीतिः भीर्खंभद्विरद्वुतपवनैर्मदांशोला । लीलालोला पल्लवविलसद्बलोलासिः कंसाराती नृत्यति सहशी वासंतीयम् ।

Motres with 15 Syllables in a quarter.

Def.	(अतिशकरी.)
Sch. G.	(1) तुणक.
Ex.	तुणकं समानिका पदद्वयं विनातिमम् । र, ज, र, ज, र (4. 4. 4. 3, or 7. 8.) सा सुवर्णकेतकं विकशि भुंगप्रुरितं पञ्चबाणबाणजालपूर्णहेतुतुणकम् । राधिका वितर्क्य भाषबाय मासि माधवे मोहमेति निर्भरं त्वया विना कलानिधे ॥
Def.	(2) मालिनी.
Sch. G.	ननमययुनेयं मालिनी योगिलोकैः ।
Ex.	न, न, म, य, य (8. 7.)

Ex. शशिनमुपगतेयं कौसुदी मेघमुक्तं
जलनिधिमनुरूपं जुहुकन्यावतीर्णा ।
इति समगुणयोगप्रीतयस्तत्र पौराः
श्रवणकटु नृपाणामेकवाक्यं विवद्वः ॥ R. 6. 85.

(3) लीलाखेल.

Def. एकन्यूनौ विद्युन्मालापादौ चेद्वीलाखेलः ।
Sch. G. म, म, म, म, म.
Ex. मा कांतं पक्षस्याति पर्याकाशे देशे स्वाप्सीः
कांतं वक्त्रं वृत्तं पूर्णं चंद्रं मत्वा रात्रौ चेत ।
क्षुत्सामः प्रार्थितश्चेतो राहुः क्रूरः प्राद्यात्
तस्माद् ध्वान्ति हर्म्यस्याति शम्यैकान्ति कर्तव्या ॥
Sar. K.

(4) शशिकला.

Def. गुरुनिधनमञ्जुलधुरिह शशिकला
Sch. G. न, न, न, न, स (all short syllables except the last.)
Ex. मलयजतिलकसमुदितशशिकला
वज्रयुवतिलसदलिकगमनगता ।
सरासिजनयनहृदयसलिलनिधिं
व्यननुत विततरभसपातिरलम् ॥

Metres with 16 Syllables in a quarter.

(अटि.)

(1) चित्र.

Def. चित्रसंज्ञमीरितं रजौ रजौ रगौ च वृत्तम् ।
Sch. G. र, ज, र, ज, र, ग (8. 8, or 4. 4. 4. 4.)
Ex. विद्युमारुणाधरोष्ठशोभिषेयुषाद्यहृष्ट-
बद्धबीजनागसंगजातमुष्ककंठकांग ।
त्वां सदैव वासुदेव पुण्यलभ्यपाद देव
बन्धपुष्पचित्रकेश संस्मरामि गोपवेश ॥

(2) पंचचामर.

Def. प्रमाणिकापद्मयं वदन्ति पंचचामरम् ।
or जरो जरी ततो जगौ च पंचचामरं श्वेत
Sch. G. ज, र, ज, र, ज, ग (8. 8, or 4. 4. 4. 4.)
Ex. सुपुसुलमंडपे विचित्ररत्ननिर्मिते
ससदितानमुषिते सलीलविभ्रमालसम् ।
सुरागनाभवद्वीकरप्रपंचचामर-
सुरतस्मरीरबीजितं सदाच्युतं भजामि तम् ।

(3) बाणिनी.

Def. मजरभजरैर्यदा भवति बाणिनी गयुक्तेः ।
Sch. G. न, ज, म, ज, र, ग.
Ex. स्फुरतु ममाननेऽय ननु बाणि नीतिरम्यं
तवचरणप्रसादपरिपाकतः कवित्वम् ।
मवजलराशिपारकरपद्मं मुकुटं
सततमहं स्तयेः स्वचरितैः स्तवामि वित्त्वम् ॥

Metres with 17 Syllables in a quarter

(अन्यष्टि.)

(1) चित्रलेखा.

(Also called अतिशायिनी.)

Def. ससजा भजगा यु दिक्स्वरैर्भवति चित्रलेखा ।
Sch. G. स, स, ज, म, ज, ग, ग (10. 7.)
Ex. इति धीतपुराधिमतसगन् सरासि मञ्जनेन
भियमात्रवतोऽतिशायिनीमपमलांगभासः ।
अवलोक्य तदैव यादवानपरवारिराशेः
शिशिरतरोरविषाध्यपां नतिषु मक्तुं मीषे ॥ Si. 8. . .

(2) नर्दटक.

(Also called कोकिकल.)

Def. यदि भवतो नजौ भजजला गुरु नर्दटकम् ।
Sch. G. न, ज, म, ज, ज, ल, ग (8. 9.)
Ex. तरुणतमालनीलबहुलोन्मर्मद्विधराः
शिशिरसमीरणावधूततनवारिकणाः ।
कथमवलोकयेयमधुना हरिहेतिमती-
मंदकलीलकंठकलहेर्मुखाः कुकुमः ॥
Māl. 9. 18, See 5. 31.

(3) पृथ्वी.

Def. जसौ जसयला वसुप्रहयतिश्च पृथ्वी गुरुः ।
Sch. G. ज, स, ज, स, य, ल, ग (8. 9.)
Ex. इतः स्वपिति केशवः कुलमिःस्तदीयाद्विषा-
मितश्च शरणाथिनः शिखरिणां गणाः शेरते ।
इतोपि वडवानलः सह समस्तसंवर्तकै-
रहो विततमुच्चितं भरसहं च सिन्धोर्वपुः ॥
Bh. 2. 76.

(4) मंदाक्रांता.

Def. मंदाक्रांतांशुधिरसनगैर्भौ भनौ नौ गयुग्मम् ।
Sch. G. म, म, न, त, त, ग, ग (4. 6. 7.)
Ex. गोपी भर्तृविहरविधुरा काचिर्विदीवराक्षी
उन्मत्तेव स्थलितकवरी निःशसंती विशालम् ।
अत्रैवास्ते मुररिपुरिति भ्रान्तिद्वितीयाहाया
त्यक्त्वा गेहं कटिति यमुनामंजुकुंजं जगाम ।
Pad. D. 1.

(The whole of the " Meghadūta " is written in this metre.)

(5) वंशपत्रपातित.

Def. दिङ्मृनिवंशपत्रपातितं भरनभनलगेः ।
Sch. G. म, र, न, म, न, ल, ग (10. 7.)
Ex. दर्पणनिर्मलासु पातिते घनतिमिरमुषि
ज्योतिषि रोप्यभित्तिषु पुरः प्रतिफलति मुहुः ।
श्रीढमसंमुखोपि रमणैरपह्नवसनाः
कांचनकंदरासु तरुणीरिह नयति रविः ॥ Si. 4. 67.

(6) शिखरिणी.

Def. रसैरुद्देशिञ्छा यमनसभलागः शिखरिणी
Sch. G. व, म, न, स, म, ल, ग (6. 11.)
Ex. विगते भूयंते मयमलितगंडाः कटिनः
करिष्यः कारुण्यास्पदमसमशीलाः खलु मृगाः ।

इदानीं लोकेस्मिन्नुपमशिखानां पुरयं
नखानां पांडित्यं प्रकटयतु कस्मिन् मृगपतिः ॥

Bv. 1. 2.

(7) हरिणी.

- Def. नसमरसलागः षड्वेदेहयेहरिणी मता ।
Sch. G. न, स, म, र, स, ल, ग (6. 4. 7.)
Ex. सुतनु इदयात्मन्यादेशव्यलीकमपैतु ते
किमपि मनसः संमोहो मे तदा बलवानभूत् ।
प्रबलतमसामेवंप्रायाः शुभेषु हि वृत्तयः
रजमपि शिरस्थं धिमां धुनोत्यहिशंकया ॥
S. 7. 24.

Motres with 18 Syllables in a quarter.

(धाति)

(1) कुसुमलतावेष्टिता.

- Def. स्यादधुतत्वं धेः कुसुमितलतावेष्टिता नौ न यौ यौ ।
Sch. G. म, त, न, य, य, य (5. 6. 7.)
Ex. क्रीडन्कालिंदीललितलहरीवारिभिर्दाक्षिणात्यै-
र्वातेः खेलः कुसुमितलतावेष्टिता मंदमंदम् ।
भृंगालीः गीतैः किसलयकरोल्लासितैर्लास्यलक्ष्मीं
तन्वाना चेतो रमसतरलं चक्रपाणेनशर्करा ॥

(2) चित्रलेखा.

- Def. मंदाक्रांता नपरलघुयुता कीर्तिता चित्रलेखा ।
Sch. G. त, म, न, य, य, य (4. 7. 7.)
Ex. शंकेऽपिष्ठं जगति मृगदृशां साररूपं यदासी-
दाकृष्येवं व्रजयुवतिसभा वेषसा सा व्याधायि ।
नैतादृक् चेत् कथमुदधिखुतामंतरेणाप्युतस्य
प्रीतं तस्या नयनयुगमभूच्चित्रलेखाद्भुतायाम् ॥

(3) नंदन.

- Def. नजभजरेस्तु रेफसहितैः शिवैर्हर्षनंदनम् ।
Sch. G. न, ज, भ, ज, र, र (11. 7.)
Ex. तरणिस्तुनातरंगपवनैः सलालमांदोलितं
मधुरिपुपादपंकजरजः सुपुतपृथ्वीलम् ।
मुरहरचित्रचेष्टितकलाकलपसंस्मरकं
क्षितितलनंदनं व्रज सखे सुखाय वृंदावनम् ॥

(4) नाराच.

(Also called महामालिका or महामालिनी.)

- Def. इह ननरचतुष्कसृष्टं तु नाराचमाचक्षते ।
Sch. G. न, न, र, र, र, र (8. 5. 5.)
Ex. रघुपतिरपि जातवेदोविशुद्धां प्रवृष्ट प्रियां
प्रियसुहृद्वि विभीषणे संक्रम्य श्रियं वैरिणः ।
रविस्तुतसहितेन तेनानुयातः ससौमित्रिणा
भुजविजितविमानरत्नाधिष्ठः प्रत्यक्षे पुरीम् ॥
R. 12. 104.

(5) शादूलललित.

- Def. मः सो जः सनसा दिनेशः शूरीः शादूलललितम् ।
Sch. G. म, स, ज, स, न, स (12. 6.)
Ex. कृत्वा कंसपुगे पराक्रमविधिं शादूलललितम्
यश्चक्रे क्षिति भाः कारिषु दं चैवप्रभृतिषु ।

संतोषं परमं तु देवनिबहे त्रैलोक्यशरणं
त्रेयो नः स तनोत्वपारमहिमा लक्ष्मीप्रियतमः ॥

Motres with 19 Syllables in a quarter.

(अतिधृति.)

(1) मेघविस्फूर्जिता.

- Def. रसर्वशैर्यमौ न्तो ररगुरुयुतौ मेघविस्फूर्जिता स्यात् ।
Sch. G. य, म, न, स, र, र, ग (6. 6. 7.)
Ex. कंदबामोदाढ्या विपिनपवनः केकिनः कान्तकेकाः
विनिद्राः कंदल्यो दिशि दिशि धृदा दर्वुरा दृप्तनादाः ।
निशा नृत्यद्विद्युद्विलसितलसन्मेघविस्फूर्जिता चेत्
प्रियः स्वाधीनोऽसौ दनुजदलनो राज्यमस्मात्किमन्यत् ॥

(2) शादूलविक्रीडित.

- Def. सूर्याशैर्यं वि मः सजो सततगाः शादूलविक्रीडितम् ।
Sch. G. म, स, ज, स, त, न, ग (12. 7.)
Ex. वेदांतेषु यमाद्वेकपुरुषं व्याप्य स्थितं रोदसी
यस्मिन्नीश्वर इत्यनन्यविषयः शब्दो बधायार्णवः ।
अंतर्धश्च मुमुक्षुभिर्नियमितप्राणादिभिर्मृग्यते
स स्थाणुः स्थिरभक्तियोगसुलभो निःश्रेयसायास्तु वः ॥
V. 1. 1.

(3) सुमधुरा.

- Def. ओ भौ मो नो गुरुश्चेद् हयः कतुरसेरुक्ता सुमधुरा ।
Sch. G. म, र, भ, न, म, न, ग (7. 6. 6.)
Ex. वेदार्थान् प्राकृतस्त्वं वदसि न च ते जिह्वा निपतिता
मध्याह्ने वीक्षसेऽर्कं न तव सहसा दृष्टिर्विचलिता ।
दीप्ताग्नी पाणिमंतः क्षिपसि स च ते दग्धो भवति नो
चारित्र्याच्चारुदत्तं चलयसि न ते देहं हरति भूः ॥
Mk. 9. 21.

(4) मुरसा.

- Def. ओ भौ यो नो गुरुश्चेत् स्वरमुनिकरणैराह मुरसा ।
Sch. G. म, र, म, न, य, न, ग (7. 7. 5.)
Ex. कामक्रीडासन्तुष्णो मधुसमयसमारंभरमसात्
कालिंदीकलकुंजे विहरणकुतुकाकट्टद्वया ।
गोर्विंदो बलवीनमधररससुधां प्राप्य मुरसां
शंके पीयूषपानैः प्रचयकृतसुखं व्यस्मदसौ ॥

Motres with 20 Syllables in a quarter.

(कृति.)

(1) गीतिका.

- Def. सजसा मरी सलगा यदा कथिता तदा खलु गीतिका ।
Sch. G. स, ज, स, म, र, स, ल, ग (5. 7. 8.)
Ex. करतालचंचलकंकणस्वनमिश्रणेन मनोरमा
रमणीयवेणुनिनादरंगिमसंगमेन सुखावहा ।
बहलानुरागनिवासराससमुद्भवा तव रागिणं
विदधो हरिं खलु बलवीजनचारुचामरगीतिका ॥

(2) सुवदना.

- Def. ज्ञेया सप्तशब्दभिर्ममनययुता स्त्री गः सुवदना ।
Sch. G. , र, म, न, य, म, ल, ग (7. 7. 6.)

- Ex. उजुगास्तुंगकलं धृतमदसलिलाः प्रसंदि सलिलं
 श्यामाः श्यामोपकंठदुममतिमुखराः कल्लोलमुखरम् ।
 स्त्रोतःस्त्रातावसीदत्तमुदुशनैरुत्सादिततटाः
 शोणं सिंदूरशोणा मम गजपतयः पास्यंति शतशः ॥
 Mn. 4. 16.

Motres with 21 Syllables in a quarter.

(प्रकृति.)

(1) पंचकावली.

(Also called सरसी, धृतश्री.)

- Def. नजमजजा जरौ नरपते कथिता धुवि पंचकावली ।
 Sch. G. न, ज, म, ज, ज, ज, र (7. 7. 7.)
 Ex. तुरगशताकुलस्य परितः परमेकतुरगजन्मनः
 प्रमथितभूतः प्रतिपथं मथितस्य भुशं महीभुता ।
 परिचलितो बलानुजचलस्य पुरः सततं धुनधिय-
 श्रिरगलितभियो जलनिधेश्व तदाऽभवद्वंतरं महत् ॥
 Si. 3. 82.

(2) स्रग्धरा.

- Def. प्रभेयानां त्रयेण विमुनियुता स्रग्धरा कीर्तितेयम् ।
 Sch. G. म, र, म, न, य, य, य (7. 7. 7.)
 Ex. या सृष्टिः स्रष्टुराया वहति विधिदुतं या हविर्याच होत्री
 ये द्वे कालं विधत्तः श्रुतिविषययुगा या स्थिता व्याप्य
 विश्वम् ।
 यामाहुः सर्वभूतप्रकृतिरिति यया प्राणिनः प्राणवतः
 प्रत्यक्षाभिः प्रपञ्चस्तनुमिरवतु वस्ताभिरष्टाभिरीशः ॥
 S. 1. 1.

Motres with 22 Syllables in a quarter.

(आकृति.)

हंसी.

- Def. मौ गो नाश्रवारो गो गो वसुधुवनयतिरिति भवति हंसी
 Sch. G. म, म, त, न, न, न, त, ग (8. 14.)
 Ex. सार्धं कान्तिनैकान्तिस्तौ विकचकमलमधु सुरभि पिबन्ती
 कामकीडाकृतस्फीतप्रमदसरसतरमलधु रसन्ती ।
 कालिंदीये पद्मारण्ये पवनपतनपरितरलपरागे
 कंसारानि पश्य स्वेच्छं सरमसगतिरिह बिलसति हंसी ॥

Motres with 23 Syllables in a quarter.

(विकृति.)

अश्रितनया.

- Def. नजमजजा जभौ लघुयुरु दुधैस्तु गदितेयमद्रितनया ।
 Sch. G. न, ज, म, ज, म, ज, म, ल, ग (11. 12.)
 Ex. खरतरशौर्यपावकशिखापंतगनिभममद्रुद्वज्जो
 जलधिमुताविलासंवसतिः सतां गतिरशेषमान्य महिमा ।
 धुवनहितावतारचतुरशराचरधरोऽवतीर्ण इह हि
 क्षितिबलयेऽस्ति कंसशमनस्तथैति तमबोचद्वितनया ।

Motres with 24 Syllables in a quarter.

(संस्कृति.)

तन्वी.

- Def. भूतमुनीनिर्यतिरिह भतनाः स्त्रो धनयाश्च यपि भवति तन्वी
 Sch. G. म, त, न, स, म, म, न, य (5. 7. 11.)

Motres with 25 Syllables in a quarter.

(अतिकृति.)

कौंचपदा.

- Def. कौंचपदा भौ स्त्रो ननना न्गाविशुरावसुमुनिरितिरिह
 भवेत्
 Sch. G. म, म, स, म, न, न, न, ग (5. 5. 8. 7.)

Motres with 26 Syllables in a quarter.

(उस्कृति.)

धुजंगविर्जुभित.

- Def. वस्वीशाश्वैश्चेदोपेतं ममतनयुगनरसलगैर्धुजंगविर्जुभितम्
 Sch. G. म, म, त, न, न, न, र, स, ल, ग (8. 11. 7.)

दंडक.

Motres with 27 or more letters in each quarter are designated by the general name दंडक. The highest number of syllables in a quarter of this species of metre is said to be 999. In each quarter there must be first two *naganas* or six short syllables, and the remaining may be either *raganas* or *yaganas*, or all the feet may be *saganas*. The Classes of दंडक usually mentioned are चंडहृदिप्रयात, प्रथितक मचमातंगलीलाकर, सिंहविक्रान्त, कुसुमस्तवक, अर्धग-
 शेखर, संग्राम &c. MAL 5. 23 is an instance of the last species of Dandaka.

SECTION B.

अर्धसमवृत्त. (Half-equal Motres.)

(1) अपरवक्त्र.

(Sometimes called वैतालीय.)

- Def. अयुजि ननरला गुरुः समे
 तदपरवक्त्रमिदं नजो जरो ।
 Sch. G. न, न, र, ल, ग (odd quarter)
 न, ज, ज, र (even quarter)
 Ex. स्फुटसुमधुरवेणुगीतिभि-
 स्तमपरवक्त्रमवेत्य माधवम् ।
 युगयुवतिगणैः समं स्थिता
 व्रजवनिता धृतचित्ताविभ्रमा ॥

(2) उपचित्र.

- Def. विषमे यदि सौ सलगा दले
 भौ युजि भादगुरुकादुपचित्रम् ।
 Sch. G. स, स, स, ल, ग (odd quarter)
 म, म, म, ग, ग (even quarter)
 Ex. गुरुरैरिवपुस्तनुनां मुदं
 हेमनिर्माद्युक्तचंदनलिप्तम् ।

Ex. पाटीर तव पटीयान्कः परिपाटीमिमाधुरीकतुम् ।
यत्पिषतामपि तृणां पिष्टोऽपि तनोषि परिमलैः पुष्टिम् ॥
Bv. 1. 12.

(3) उपगीति.

Def. आर्योत्तरार्धतुल्यं प्रथमार्धमपि प्रयुक्तं चेत् ।
कामिनि ताम्रपगीतिं प्रतिभाषते महाकवयः ॥

Srut. 6.

The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instants each, and the second and fourth 15 each.

Ex. ननगोपसुंदरीणां रासोद्भासे मुरारानिम् ।
अस्माद्यदुपगीतिः स्वर्गकुंगदृशां गीतिः ॥

(4) उन्नीति.

Def. आर्याशकलद्वितये विपरीते पुनरुन्नीतिः ।

The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instants each, the second 15, and the fourth 18.

Ex. नारायणस्य संततमुन्नीतिः संसृतिर्भक्त्या ।
अर्चयामासक्तिर्दुस्तरसंसारसागरे तरणिः ॥

(5) आर्यागीति.

Def. आर्याप्राद्वलमैत्रेऽधिकयुक्तं तादृक् परार्धमार्यागीतिः ।

The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instants each, and the third and fourth 20 each.

Ex. स्वधूकाः सुखिनोऽस्मि-
ज्वरतमर्मदरागतामरसदृशः ।
नसेवने रसव-
ज्वरतमर्मदरागतामरसदृशः ॥ Si. 4. 51.

Note. All these five sorts are sometimes defined in the Gāṇa scheme.

(6) वैनालीय.

Def. षड्विधमेऽष्टौ समे कलास्ताश्च समे स्युर्निरंतराः ॥
न समात्र पराश्रिता कला वैनालीयैर्ज्ञे रलो युक्तः ।

This is a stanza of four quarters, the first and third of which contain the time of fourteen short syllables, and the second and fourth sixteen. Again, the first and third quarters of this metre must contain 6 syllabic instants, and the second and fourth 8 each, followed by a रण (—) and a short and a long vowel (—). The rules further require that the syllabic instants in the even quarter should not be all composed of short syllables or long syllables, and that the even syllabic instant in each quarter (i. e. the 2nd, 4th, and 6th) should not be formed conjointly with the next (i. e. 3rd, 5th, and 7th).

Ex. कुराते खडु तुभ्यमेव तद्व-
वचनं कृष्ण यदभ्यधामहम् ।
उपदेशपराः परेष्वपि
स्वविनाशाभिमुखेषु साधवः ॥ Si. 16. 41.

(c) औपच्छंदसिक.

Def. पर्यंते यौ तथैव शेषमौपच्छंदसिकं सुधीभिरुक्तम् ॥

This is the same as वैनालीय except that at the end of each quarter there must be a रण and यण instead of रण and ल, ग only ; in other words, it is the same as वैनालीय with only a long syllable added at the end of each quarter.

Ex. वपुषा परमेण भूधराणा-
मथ संभाव्य पराक्रमं विभेदे ।
भृगमाद्यु विलोकयांचकार
स्थिरदंष्ट्रोऽग्रमुखं महेंद्रस्तुः ॥ Ki. 13. 1.

So in the next 52 verses of the same canto. See Si. 20 also.

It will be noticed that विद्योगिनी or सुंदरी and अपरवक्त्र are only particular cases of वैनालीय, and पुष्पिताम्र and मालमारिणी, of औपच्छंदसिक. Prosodists treat both these classes of metres in the Gāṇa scheme as well as in the Mātrā scheme ; hence they have been noticed here as well as in Section C.

(d) मात्रासमक.

The metre called मात्रासमक consists of four quarters each of which contains 16 syllabic instants. The most general variety is that in which the ninth syllabic instant is composed of a short syllable, and the last is a long syllable. It is defined as मात्रासमकं नवमो लोच्यः ।

But there are several varieties of this metre arising from particular syllabic instants being short or long. For example, if the 9th and 12th moments are formed by short syllables, and the 15th and 16th by a long one, and the rest are optional, it is called दानवसिको. If the 5th, 8th, and 9th are formed by short syllables, and the 15th and 16th by a long one, it is called चित्रा. If the 5th and 8th are short, as also the 9th and 10th, and 15th and 16th are long, it is called उपचित्रा. And if the 5th, 8th, and 12th are short, 15th and 16th long, and the rest indeterminate, it is called विश्लोक. Sometimes two or more of these varieties are combined in the same stanza, and in that case the measure is called पादाकुलक, in which there is no other restriction than that each quarter should have sixteen syllabic instants.

Ex. षुद्ध जर्हाहि धनागपदुर्णा
कुरु तदुदुद्धे मनसि चित्तुष्णाम् ।
यत्नमसे निजकर्मोपात्तं
चित्तं तेन विनाद्य चित्तम् ॥ Moha M. 1.

APPENDIX II.

Giving the dates &c. of important Sanskrit Writers.

आर्यभट्ट A well-known astronomer. Born A. D. 476.

उज्ज्वल One of the earliest writers on Alankāra. He was the chief Pandit or Sabhāpati of king Jayāpīda of Kāshmir (779-813 A. D.).

कण्वद Author of the मध्यमदीप, being a commentary on Patanjali's महाभाष्य. He is considered by Dr. Buhler to be not older than the 13th century.

कल्हण The author of the well-known राजतरंगिणी 'the chronicle of kings'. He was a contemporary of Jayasimha of Kāshmir who reigned from 1129-1150 A. D.

कालिदास The celebrated author of the अभिज्ञान-शकुंतल, विक्रमोर्वशीय, मालविकाग्निमित्र, रघुवंश, कुमारसंभव, मेघदूत, कृतसंहार; also of the poems नलोदय and of some other minor works. The earliest known authentic reference to Kālidāsa is in an inscription dated 556 Saka or 634 A. D. in which he and Bhāravi are spoken of as being renowned poets. The verse is as follows:—

येनायोजि नवेदम
स्विरमथविधो विवेकिना जिनवेदम ।
स विजयतां रविकीर्तिः
कविताभिनकालिदासभारविकीर्तिः ॥

Bāṇa's reference to him in the beginning of his Harsha-charita also shows that he must have flourished before the time of Bāṇa i. e. before the first half of the seventh century. But how long before the seventh century the poet flourished is not yet known. According to Mallinatha's explanation on Mo. 14 निबुल and दिङ्मान were contemporaries of Kālidāsa. If Mallinatha's suggestion be correct—and it is very doubtful if it be really so—then our poet must have lived in the middle of the sixth century which is the date usually assigned to दिङ्मान.

There is one point which, if definitely settled, would give the poet's precise date. It is the mention by Kālidāsa of his patron Vikrama. Who this Vikrama is it has not yet been definitely settled. Popular tradition identifies him with the founder of the Samvat Era which is said to have commenced 56 B. C. If this view be correct, Kālidāsa must be considered as belonging to the first century before Christ. But some scholars have recently come to the conclusion that what is called the era of Vikramāditya 56. B. C. was a date arrived at by taking the date of the great battle of Korūr in which Vikrama finally defeated the Mlechhas, i. e. 544 A. D. and then by throwing back the beginning of the new era 600 years before that date, i. e. 56 B. C. If this conclusion be accepted as correct—and scholars do not seem to have yet agreed on the point—Kālidāsa must

have flourished in the sixth century A. D. The question is still an open one.

सोमेश A well-known poet of Kashmir, author of समस-मातृका and several other works. He flourished during the second and the third quarter of the 11th century.

जगद्गुरु N. of a celebrated commentator, who has written commentaries on the Mālati-Mādhava and Veni-Samhāra. He lived after the 14th century.

जगन्नाथपंडित N. of a celebrated modern author. His most celebrated work is the रसगंगाधर a treatise on Rhetoric or Poetics; his other works are भागिनीविलास, the five laharies (रंगा, वीर्य, सुधा, अद्भुत, करुणा), and a few minor works. He is supposed to have flourished during the time of the Emperor Shah Jahan of Delhi. He must have also seen the latter end of Jehangir's reign, and the temporary accession of Dārā to the throne in 1659. His date,—at least, his active career—lay, therefore between 1620 and 1660 A. D.

जयदेव Author of that charming lyric poem the Gitagovinda. He was an inhabitant of the village Kinduwlva in the Virabhūmi district of Bengal. He is said to have lived in the time of a king called Lakshmaṇsena who is identified by Dr. Buhler with the Vaidya king of Bengal whose inscription is dated Vikrama Samvat 1173 or 1116 A. D. The poet must have, therefore, flourished in the 12th century.

वृद्धि Author of the Dasakumārcharita and Kāvya-dāsa. He flourished in the latter half of the sixth century, and was a contemporary of Bāṇa, according to Mādhavachārya.

पतञ्जलि The celebrated author of the Mahābhāṣya. He is said to have lived about 150 B. C.

नारायण (भट्टनारायण) Author of the Veni-Samhāra. He must have flourished before the 9th century as his work is frequently quoted by the poet Anandavardhana in his work called ध्वन्यालोक. This poet flourished under the reign of Avantivarman 855-884 A. D. (Rāj. T. 5. 34).

वर्ण The well-known author of the Harsha-charita, Kādāmbari and Chandikāśataka. Pārvatīparinaya and Ratnāvali are also ascribed to him. His date has been indisputably fixed by that of his patron Harsha-varḍhana of Kānyakubja who was reigning during the whole of Hiouen Thsang's travels in India which lasted from 629 to 645 A. D. Bāṇa must, therefore, have lived in the latter half of the sixth or the first half of the seventh century. The date of Bāṇa is useful in ascertaining the dates—at least the *termini ad quem*—of several

writers mentioned by him in his introduction to the *Harsha-charita*.

विष्णु Author of the *Mahākāvya Vikramānka-va-charita* and of *Chanurpanchāsikā*. He flourished in the latter half of the 11th century.

अग्नि A son of Sri Svāmīn, who lived in Vallabhi during the reign of king Sridharasena or of Narendra, the son of Sridhara who is supposed by Lassen to have reigned from 530 to 545 A. D.

अर्धहरि Author of the three *Satakas* and of the *Vāhyapadiya*. Mr. Telang gives it as his opinion that he must have flourished about the close of the first and the beginning of the second century of the Christian era. Tradition makes him brother of king Vikrama, and if this Vikrama be accepted as the same who defeated the Mlechhas in 544 A. D., we must suppose Bhartrihari to have flourished in the latter half of the sixth century.

अश्वमेध The well known author of the *Mahāvīr-charita*, *Māliki-Mādhava*, and *Uttarārāma-charita*. He was a native of Vidarbha and lived at the court of king Yasovarman of Kānyakubja, who was subdued by Lalitāditya of Kashmir (693-729 A. D.) Bhavabhūti flourished therefore at the end of the 7th century, and this date is consistent with Bāṇa's omission of his name. All anecdotes about the contemporaneity of Kālidāsa and Bhavabhūti must be rejected as absolute myths.

अश्वि Author of the *Kirātārjuniya*, mentioned along with Kālidāsa in an inscription dated 634. See कालिदास.

अस Mentioned by Bāṇa and Kālidāsa as their predecessor. Flourished before the 7th century.

असुर Father-in-law of Bāṇa and author of the *Sūrya-Sataka* composed by him to be freed from leprosy. A contemporary of Bāṇa q. v.

अमर N. of the author of the *Kāvya-prakāśa*. He must have flourished before 1294 A. D., in which year a commentary on that work by name Jayanti was written by one Jayanta.

अरुण Author of the *Anargha-rāghava* mentioned by the poet Ratnākara (who flourished in the 9th century)

in *Haravijaya* 38. 67. He must therefore be placed before the 9th century.

अरुण Author of the *Mahākāvya* called *Haravijaya* and patronized by Avartivorman (855-884 A. D.)

राजेश्वर Author of *Bāla-Rāmāyaṇa*, *Bāla Bhārata* and *Vidhasālabbhanjikā*. He lived after Bhavabhūti and before the end of the tenth century, that is, he flourished between the end of the 7th and the middle of the 10th century.

बराहमिहिर A celebrated astronomer, author of the *Bṛhat-Samhitā*. He died in 587 A. D.

विक्रम See कालिदास.

विष्णुशङ्कर Author of the *Mudrārākshasa*. The 7th or 8th century is regarded by Mr. Telang as the probable date of the production of the drama.

शङ्कर The celebrated teacher of the Vedānta philosophy and author of the *Śaṅkarakavya* and of a large number of original works, especially on Vedānta. He is said to have been born in 788 A. D. and to have died in 820 at the early age of 32. But some scholars (Mr. Telang, Dr. Bhandarkar &c.) have tried to show that Śaṅkara's date must be the 6th or 7th century at the latest. See Introduction to *Mudrārākshasa*.

सुंदर The author of *Vāsavadattā* mentioned by Bāṇa, and so not later than the 7th century. He mentions a work of Dharma-kīrti by name *दीर्घसंगति* which is supposed to belong to the sixth century.

सीतार्ध The reputed author of the *Naishadha-charita* and of 7 or 8 other works. He is generally placed in the latter half of the 12th century. Wilson says that Śrībhara succeeded his father Kelasa in 1113, and that the *Ratnāvali*, a play ascribed to the king, must have been written by him between 1113 and 1125 the close of his reign. But the *Ratnāvali* must be regarded as a work of an earlier date as it is largely quoted in the *Dasarūpa*, a work of the last part of the 10th century.

रत्न The patron of Bāṇa, see राज. The *Ratnāvali* is supposed to have been written by Bāṇa and published under his patron's name.

APPENDIX III.

On important Geographical names in ancient India.

अंग N. of an important kingdom situated on the right bank of the Ganges. Its capital was Champā, also called Angapuri. This town stood on the Ganges about 24 miles west of a rocky island, and is, therefore, considered to be the same as, or situated very near, the modern Bhāgalpur.

अंध्र N. of a people and their country. It is said to be the same as the modern Telangana, and the mouths of the Godāvari were in the possession of the Andhras. But the limits were probably confined to the Ghāts on the west, and the rivers Godāvari and Krishnā on the north and south. It bordered on Kalinga; (see Dk. 7th Ullāsa,) and its capital अमरा is probably the old town of Vengi or Vegi.

अवन्ति N. of a country, north of the Narmadā; its capital was Ujjayini, also called Avantipuri or Avantī and Visālā, (cf. Me. 30) situated on the Sīprā. It is the western part of Mālva. In the time of the Mahābhārata the county extended on the south to the banks of the Narmadā and on the west probably to the banks of the Mahi or Myhe. On the north of Avantī lay another principality with its capital Dasapura on the Charmanvati river, which appears to be the modern town of Dholpur, and was the capital of Rantideva.

अस्मक An old name of Travancore.

आनर्त See सोराट्ट.

इन्द्रप्रस्थ (also called इन्द्रिय, इन्द्रस्थ &c.) identified with the modern Delhi, though it stood on the left bank of the Yamunā, while Delhi stands on the right.

उत्कल or ओड्ड N. of a county, the modern Orissa, which lay to the south of Tāmralipta, and extended to the river Kapiśā; cf. R. 4. 38. The chief towns of this province are Cuttak and Puri where the celebrated temple of Jagannāth is situated.

कनकल N. of a village near Hardvāra which is situated on the Ganges at the southern base of the Sewalika mountains. कनकल was also the name of the surrounding mountains.

कपिश See under कुल.

कलिङ्ग N. of a country lying to the south of Odra or Orissa and extending to the mouths of the Godāvari. It is identified with the Northern Circars. Its capital कलिङ्गपुर was in ancient times at some distance from the sea-coast (cf. Dk. 7th Ullāsa,) and was probably at Rājamahendri; See अम also

कांची See under इन्द्र.

कामरूप An important kingdom said to have extended from the banks of the Karatoyā or Sādāntrā to the ex-

tremities of Assām. It must have extended upto the Himālaya on the north and the borders of China on the east, as its king is said to have assisted Duryodhana with an army of Kirātas and Chinas. The ancient capital of this kingdom was शङ्खोत्ति on the other side of the Lauhitya or the river Brahmaputra; cf. R. 4. 81.

कांबोज N. of a people and their country. They must have inhabited the Hindoo Koosh mountain which separates the Giljit valley from Balch, and probably extended up to little Thibet and Lādak. Their country was famous for handsome horses and shawls made of goats', rats', and dogs' wool, and abounded in walnut trees; cf. R. 4. 69.

कुल N. of the country to the north of Chola. Kalyāṇa or Kollian Doorg south of Kurugade appears to have been its capital. The country represents the southwestern portion of Hyderabad.

कुशसेन N. of an extensive region or plain near Delhi, the scene of the great war between the Pāṇḍvas and Kauravas. It is the tract near the holy lake called by the same name lying to the south of Thāneshvar, and extended from the south of the Sarasvati to the north of the Drishadvati. It is sometimes called समेतपद्मक the tract of the 'five pools' of blood of the Kshatriyas slain by Parasurāma.

कुलूत N. of a country (modern Kulu) lying to the north-east of the Jalandar Doab and on the right bank of the Satadru. (Sutlej.)

कुशावती or कुशस्थली The capital of Dakṣiṇa-Kosala and situated in the defiles of the Vindhya; it must have been to the north of the Narmadā but south of the Vindhya, and is probably the same as Ramnagar in Bundelkhand. Rājasekhara calls the lord of Kusasthali मयदेशनरै, the lord of the middle-land or Bundelkhand.

केकय The country of the Kekayas bordering on Sindhu-Desa q. v.

केरल The strip of land between the Western Ghats and the sea north of the Kāveri. The principal rivers in this tract are; the Netravati, the Sarāvati and the Kāli-Nadi, which is considered to be the same as the Muralā referred to in R. 4. 55, and in U. 3, and forms the principal river of Kerala. Kerala corresponds to modern Kānarā, and probably included Malabār also and extended beyond the Kāveri.

कोसल N. of a country situated, according to the Rāmāyaṇa, along the banks of Sarayū (or Gogra). It was divided into 'Uttara-Kosala' and 'Dakṣiṇa Kosala'. The former is also called 'Ganda' and it must have

therefore signified the country north of Ayodhyā comprising Ganda and Baraitch. Aja, Dasaratha &c. are said to have ruled over this province. At the time of Rāma's death his two sons Kusa and Lava reigned respectively at Kusāvati in southern Kosala in the defiles of the Vindhya, and at Srāvastī in northern Kosala.

कौशापी N. of the capital of the Vatsa country. It was near the modern Kosam about 30 miles above Allahabad.

कौशिकी N. of a river (Kusi) which flowed on the east of Durbhanga through northern Bhāgalpur and western Pooree. Near the banks of this river stood the hermitage of the sage कृष्णभृगु.

कौच or कुँच Northern Bengal. (Pundra originally signifying the land of the 'Pooree' canoe.)

चेदि N. of a country and their people. The Chedis were also called Dāhalas and Traipurās; they occupied the banks of the Narmadā and were the same as the people of दशार्ण q. v. Their capital was at one time चित्तो q. v. The Chedis are considered by some to have inhabited the modern Bundelkhand in Central India, while by others their country is identified with the modern Chandail. The Haihayas or Kalachuris ruled at Māhishmati situated on the Narmadā between the Vindhya and Riksha mountains, about Bhera ghar below Jabbalpur.

कोल N. of a country, situated on the banks of the Kāveri and said to cover the southern portion of Mysore. It was beyond the Kāveri; as Pulekasi II invaded it after crossing the river. The country latterly came to be called Karnāṭaka.

जनस्थान 'Human habitation', a part of the great Dandakā forest which stood in the vicinity of the mountain called Praśaravāṇa. The celebrated Panchavati (identified by local tradition with the place of the same name situated about 2 miles from the present Nasik) stands in this tract.

जलंधर The modern Jalandar Doab, watered by the rivers Satadru and Vipāśā. (Satiej and Beas.)

जम्बवती N. of a river rising in the Malaya Mountain. It appears to be the same as the Tāmaravāri of the present day which rises in the eastern declivity of the western Ghats, runs through the district of Tinnevely, and falls into the gulf of Manar; cf. R. 4. 49-50 and B. R. 10. 56.

जामलिस See under दुह.

जिन्न A most arid country in ancient times. It stood for the desert on the east of the Satadru, and included the tract between the Sutej and the Sarasvati containing Loodians and Pattials on the north and some portion of the desert on the South.

जिह्व-रि N. of the capital of the Chedis, 'made noisy by the waves of the Moon's daughter', i.e. the Narmadā, and therefore, situated on that river. It is identified with the modern Tevur 6 miles from Jabbalpur.

वसपुर See under अजलि.

दशार्ण N. of a Country, through which flows the Dasārnā (Dasan). It was the eastern part of Mālava or Mālvā, its capital being Vidisā—the modern Bhilsā—situated on the Vetravati or Betva, cf. Me. 24, 25 and Kādāmbart. Kālidāsa also makes Vidisā a river which is probably the same as the Beas that joins the Betva.

दक्षिण N. of a country to the south of the wild tract between the Krishnā and the Polar. In its larger sense it included the whole of the Coromandel coast to the south of the Godāvari. But in its strict sense it must not have extended beyond the Kāveri. Its capital was Kānchi, the same as Conjeveram situated on the Vegavati river 42 Miles south-west of Madras.

द्वारका See under सौराष्ट्र.

निषध N. of a country ruled over by Nala; its capital is said to have been Alakā, situated on the river Alakanandā. It appears to have formed part of the modern Kumaon in northern India. This is also the name of one of the Varsha mountain.

पंचनदी See under जनस्थान.

पंचाल N. of a celebrated region which lay, according to Bāja-Sekhara (B. R. 10. 86), between the streams of the Yamunā and the Ganges, and is, therefore, the Gangetic Doab. In the time of Drupada it extended from the banks of the Chāmanvati (Chambal) upto Gangādvāra on the north. The northern portion from Bhāgirathi was called 'Uttara-Panchāla', and its capital was Abichhatra. The southern portion was called 'Dakshina-Panchāla', which was merged in the kingdom of Hastināpura after the death of Drupada.

पद्मपुर The native place of the poet Bhavabhūti, situated somewhere near Chandrapura or Chāndā in the Nāgpur districts.

पद्मवती Identified with the modern Narvār in Mālva as being situated on the river Sind or Sindhu. The other rivers, that are in its vicinity, are Pārā or Pārvati, Lnn, and Madhuvar which correspond to the Pārā, Lavaṇā and Madhumati, mentioned by Bhavabhūti, as flowing in the vicinity of the town. This town was the scene of Bhavabhūti's Mālātī-Mādhava.

पद्म N. of a celebrated lake, which is considered to be the same as the river Pennsyr, near which stands the Rishyamūka mountain. The river is known to rise from tanks: the northern part especially from a stone tank in the centre of Chanderdoorg. This was probably the original Pampā, and Chanderdoorg the Rishyamūka mountain. Subsequently the name was transferred from the tank to the river which rose from it.

पद्मिष्ठ N. of an important town in Magadha or south Behar situated at the confluence of the Ganges and the Sopa (or Son). It was also called 'Kusumpura' or 'Palibothra' referred to in the classical accounts of India. It is said to have been destroyed by a river inundation about the middle of the eighth century A. D.

पण्ड्य N. of a country in the extreme south of India, and lying to the south-west of Cholas. The mountain Malaya and the river Tamraparni fix its position indisputably; cf. B. R. 3. 21. It may be identified with the modern Tinnevely. The holy island of Rameshwara belonged to this kingdom. Kālidāsa calls the capital of Pāṇḍya-desa the 'serpent-town' which is probably the same as Nagapattana 160 miles south of Madras; cf. R. 6. 59-64.

पारसीक The people inhabiting Persia—perhaps applicable also to the tribes inhabiting the outlying districts on the north-western frontier. Horses from their country are mentioned under the name पनायुदेय.

पारिवात्र One of the principal mountain chains in India. It is probably the same as the Sewalik mountains which run parallel to the Himalaya and guard the Gangetic Doab on the north-east.

परिव्रज The capital of Parāvraja—one of the earliest kings of the lunar dynasty; situated opposite Prayāga or Allahabad. It is said in Harivamsa to have been situated on the north bank of the Ganges, in the district of Prayāga. Kālidāsa places it at the junction of the Ganges and Yamunā; cf. V. 2.

मगध The country of the Magadhas or south Behar. Its old capital was गिरिव्रज (or राजेन्द्र) which consisted of five hills विपुलगिरि, तलगिरि, उदयगिरि, योगगिरि and वैभार (or व्याहार) गिरि. Its next capital was Pataliputra q. v. Magadha was also called कीकट in later literature.

मत्स्य or **विराट** N. of a country lying to the west of Dholpur; the Pāṇḍavas are said to have entered it from the banks of the Yamunā through the land of the Rohitakas and Śūrasenas towards the north of Dasārṇa. Vairāṭa, the capital of Virāṭa, is probably the same as Bairat 40 miles north of Jeypore.

मलय One of the seven principal chains of mountains in India. It is most probably to be identified with the southern portion of the Ghāts running from the south of Mysore, and forming the eastern boundary of Travancore. It is said by Bhavabhūti to be encircled by the river Kāveri (Mv. 5. 3, also R. 4. 46), and is said to teem in cardamoms, pepper, sandal and betel-nut trees. In R. 4. 51 Kālidāsa calls the mountains Malaya and Dardura 'the two breasts of the southern region.' Dardura is, therefore, that portion of the Ghāts which forms the south-eastern boundary of Mysore.

महेंद्र One of the seven principal chains of mountains in India identified with Mahendra Māla which divides Ganjam from the valley of the Mahānadi, and probably it included the whole of the eastern Ghāts between the Mahānadi and Godāvari.

महोदय (also called कान्यकुब्ज or कानिगिर) is the same as the modern Kānyakubja or Kanouj, on the Ganges. In the seventh century it was the most celebrated place in India. Cf. B. R. 10. 88-89.

मानस A lake said to be situated in Hātaka which appears to be the same as Lādak. On the north of Hātaka is Harivaraha, the country of the northern Kurus. The lake was celebrated in former times as the abode of Kinuaras, and is said by poets to be the annual resort of swans at the approach of the rains.

माहिषमती See under चेदि.

मिथिला See under विदेह.

मुरल See under केरल.

मेकल The mount Amarkantaka, the source of the Narmadā.

मल्ल N. of a country said to lie to the west of the Narmadā; it probably included Broach, Baroda, and Ahmadabad, and Khaira also according to some.

मग (also called समतल or the 'Plains') A name for eastern Bengal (to be clearly distinguished from गौड or northern Bengal), including also the sea-coast of Bengal. It seems to have included at one time Tippera and the Garo hills.

मलभी See under सीराट.

बाह्यिक, बाहीक A general name for the tribes inhabiting the Punjab. Their country is the modern Bactria or Balkh. In the Bhārata they are said to have inhabited the country watered by the Indus and the five rivers of the Punjab outside 'holy' India. The country was noted for its breed of horses and asa-foetida.

विदर्भ The modern Berār, a great kingdom in ancient times lying to the north of Kuntala and extending from the banks of the Kṛishṇā to about the banks of the Narmadā. On account of its great size, the country was also called 'Mahārāshṭra'; cf. B. R. 10. 74. Kuṇḍinapura, also called Vidarbha, was its ancient capital, which probably stands for the modern Beder. The river Varadā (Warda) divided Vidarbha into two parts, Amarāvati being the capital of the northern, and Pratishṭhāna of the southern part.

विदिशा See under दशार्ण.

विदेह N. of a country lying to the north-east of Magadha. Its capital Mithilā is the same as Janakapur in Nepal north of Madhubān. Videha must have covered, in ancient times, besides a portion of Nepal, all such places as Sitāmāri, Sitākunda, or the northern part of the old district of Trihut and the north-western portion of Champaran.

विराट See मत्स्य.

वृद्धावन 'Rādhā's wood', now forming an important town a few miles north-west of Mathurā, and standing on the left bank of the Yamunā.

सक N. of a tribe inhabiting the countries on the north-western frontier of India, the Scīas of the classical writers, and generally identified with the Scythians.

सुकिमत् One of the seven principal chains of mountains in India. Its position is not clearly ascertained, but it appears to be the Sub-Himalayan range in the south of Nepal.

आवस्ती? N. of a town in northern Kosala where Lava is said to have reigned; (it is called आवस्ती in R. 15.97). It is identified with Sahet Mahet north of Ayodhya. It was also called चर्मवदन or चर्मपुरी.

सत्र One of the seven principal chains of mountains in India. It is still known as Sahyādri, and is the same as the Western Ghāts as far as their junction with the Neilgherries north of the Malaya.

सिंधु See under पञ्चावती.

सिंधुदेशः The country of the upper Indus.

सुह्य N. of a country which lay to the west of Vanga. Its capital ताम्रलिप्त (also called ताम्रलिप्त, दामलिप्त, ताम्रलिप्ती and तमालिनी) is identified with the modern Tumlook on the right bank of the Cossye, which is the same as the कपिल of Kālidāsa. In ancient times the town was situated nearer to the sea, and was a place of considerable maritime trade. The Suhmas are sometimes called Rāḍhas, the people of Western Bengal.

सौराष्ट्र (Also called अजन्त) The modern peninsula of Kattywār. Dwārakā is called अजन्तनगरी or अम्बिनगरी. The old Dwārakā stood near Madhupura 95 miles south-east of Dwārakā, and also near mount Raivataka, which appears to be the same as the Girinar hill near Junagad.

Valabhi appears to have been the next capital of the country, the ruins of which were discovered at Bilbi 16 miles north-west of Bhowanagar. The celebrated lake Prabhāsa was situated in the same country and stood on the sea-coast.

वर्मा N. of a town and district at some distance from Pātaliputra. It is identified with the modern Sug on the old bed of the Yamunā.

वर्त्मनापुर N. of a celebrated town said to have been founded by king Hastin, one of the descendants of Bharata; said to be situated about 56 miles north-east of the modern Delhi on the banks of an old channel of the Ganges.

वैमकुट The 'golden-peaked' mountain, one of the ranges of mountains which divide the known continent into nine *Varshas* (वर्षवर्त); it is generally supposed to be situated north of the Himālaya—or between the Meru and the Himālaya—forming with it the boundaries of the *Kimpurusha-varsha* or abode of *Kinnaras*; cf. K. 136. Kālidāsa speaks of it as 'having plunged into the eastern and western oceans and emitting golden fluid'; see S. 7.

